MEETING NOTICE
AND AGENDA

REGIONAL ENERGY WORKING GROUP
The Regional Energy Working Group may take action on any item appearing on this agenda.

Thursday, June 25, 2015

11:30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

SANDAG, 7th Floor Conference Room
401 B Street, Suite 800
San Diego, CA 92101

Staff Contact: Susan Freedman
(619) 699-7387
susan.freedman@sandag.org

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AGENDA HIGHLIGHTS

- SOLAR REQUIREMENTS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: HOW TO COMPLY WITH ASSEMBLY BILL 2188
- SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC VEHICLE GRID INTEGRATION PILOT

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REGIONAL ENERGY WORKING GROUP
Thursday, June 25, 2015

ITEM NO.  | RECOMMENDATION
---|---
1.  | WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS
2.  | APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES  
   | APPROVE
   | The Regional Energy Working Group (EWG) is asked to review and approve the minutes from its May 28, 2015, meeting.
3.  | PUBLIC COMMENTS/MEMBER COMMENTS
   | Members of the public shall have the opportunity to address the EWG on any issue within the jurisdiction of SANDAG that is not on this agenda. Anyone desiring to speak shall reserve time by completing a “Request to Speak” form and giving it to the meeting coordinator prior to speaking. Public speakers should notify the meeting coordinator if they have a handout for distribution to working group members. Public speakers are limited to three minutes or less per person. EWG members also may provide information and announcements under this agenda item.

REPORTS

4.  | SOLAR REQUIREMENTS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: HOW TO COMPLY WITH ASSEMBLY BILL 2188  
   | INFORMATION
   | The Center for Sustainable Energy (CSE) and Energy Policy Initiatives Center (EPIC) have developed guidance documents and a model ordinance for local governments to help them comply with Assembly Bill 2188 (Muratsuchi, 2013). The bill requires cities to adopt ordinances related to streamlined solar permitting by September 30, 2015. Joe Kaatz, EPIC, and Sabrina Bornstein, CSE, will present an overview of the requirements and resources available. The CSE-EPIC implementation guide and model ordinance are attached.

5.  | SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC VEHICLE GRID INTEGRATION PILOT  
   | INFORMATION
   | San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) proposed a pilot Electric Vehicle Grid Integration (VGI) program to the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) that calls for the utility to install electric vehicle charging infrastructures at up to 550 sites and offer special rates to encourage charging at optimal times for the grid. On June 3, a 17-party settlement agreement was filed with the CPUC and a decision is expected by year-end. Kevin O’Beirne, SDG&E, will present an update on the VGI proceeding, settlement, and next steps. SDG&E’s VGI proposal is one of three under review at the CPUC; the other two were filed by SoCal Edison and PG&E for their service territories.
+6. **STATE LEGISLATIVE STATUS REPORT**

**DISCUSSION**

Staff will update the EWG on energy-related bills that are active in the state legislature and proposed appropriations of cap-and-trade revenues. Members are asked to share legislative activities their organizations are engaged in that might support implementation of the Regional Energy Strategy.

7. **UPCOMING MEETINGS**

**INFORMATION**

The next meeting of the EWG is scheduled from 11:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Thursday, July 23, 2015.

+ next to an agenda item indicates an attachment
1. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

Vice Chair Scott Anders (Energy Policy Initiatives Center [EPIC]), called the Regional Energy Working Group (EWG) meeting to order at 11:33 a.m.

2. APRIL 23, 2015, MEETING MINUTES (APPROVE)

Action: Dr. Don Mosier (City of Del Mar) motioned to approve the meeting minutes from April 23, 2015, and Greg Newhouse (San Diego Regional Clean Cities Coalition [Clean Cities]) seconded the motion. The motion carried without opposition.

Yes: Vice Chair Anders, Dr. Mosier, Dave Weil (City of San Diego), Noah Alvey (County of San Diego), Brendan Reed (San Diego County Regional Airport Authority), Tom Brill (San Diego Gas & Electric [SDG&E]), Mr. Newhouse, and Dave Grubb (Sierra Club); No: None; Abstain: Jack Clark (Center for Sustainable Energy [CSE]), Kayla Race (Environmental Health Coalition [EHC]), and Mike Evans (San Diego Regional Chamber of Commerce); Absent: City of Chula Vista, City of San Marcos, City of Santee, Cleantech San Diego, Metropolitan Transit System, North County Economic Development Corporation, UC San Diego, and Unified Port District of San Diego.

3. PUBLIC COMMENTS/MEMBER COMMENTS

John Wotzka (Public Attendee) discussed energy-related news and provided written comments that are summarized here: a Massachusetts Institute of Technology professor, who is the Tokyo Electric Power Company owner and operator of the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant in Japan, is researching new cladding material in order to reduce accident risks; the United States Department of Energy is funding a major study of wind energy forecasting in complex landscapes; a new hydro plant in Cambodia has yet to provide a vast amount of energy for the region due to the lack of transmission lines to transmit the power; there is a legal case underway to discuss pollution issues against ExxonMobil’s Bayway refinery in New Jersey; in Vietnam a super-critical coal-fired boiler is being designed and manufactured and is projected to be online in 2018; one company will build the first J-series gas turbine plant for the Grand River Dam Authority in Oklahoma; the San Diego County Board of Supervisors rescinded its Climate Action Plan (CAP); rapidly melting glaciers due to global warming are diluting the salinity of the North Atlantic, causing the Gulf Stream to become its weakest in over 1,000 years; and a study performed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association shows rising sea levels will lead to regular flooding of most coastal cities in the future.
Tim Hayes (BuildingIQ) introduced himself and BuildingIQ to the EWG. He spoke of a SDG&E-funded pilot that uses thermal modeling to lower heating, ventilation, and air conditioning consumption in large commercial buildings without compromising occupant comfort. Mr. Hayes added that BuildingIQ will be exhibiting at the Western Energy Conference in Long Beach, California next week and encouraged any interested EWG members to contact him for free passes to the conference.

Mr. Evans shared two U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) initiatives for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The first is the Mercury and Air Toxic Standard Rule that has closed coal plants with dirtier emissions and replaced many with cleaner combined cycle natural gas plants. The second is the Clean Power Plan Rule which reduces the fleet of coal plants and replaces them with renewable energy, energy efficiency programs, or combined cycle plants. The EPA has delayed its final ruling until the end of summer and Mr. Evans stated that both initiatives will go to the Supreme Court.

Vice Chair Anders shared that EPIC worked on a project for the California Energy Commission that looked at California state compliance for the Clean Power Plan. He added that their annual symposium will be on implications of the Clean Power Plan on November 6, 2015.

Mr. Brill spoke of the economic impact to San Diego if other states have similar requirements; energy costs will be more consistent across the country.

REPORTS

4. DRAFT SAN DIEGO FORWARD: THE REGIONAL PLAN (INFORMATION)

Laurie Gartrell (SANDAG) informed the EWG on components of the draft San Diego Forward: The Regional Plan. She stated that the Regional Plan aims to enhance and protect quality of life through innovative mobility and planning, promoting a vibrant economy, and creating a healthy environment and communities until 2050. She shared that seven workshops were held around the county with thousands of San Diegans participating. Feedback gained from the workshops will go into developing the vision and goals of the Regional Plan, policies, and the preferred transportation network.

The Regional Plan will be funded through a variety of sources with the majority coming from state and local funds. Ms. Gartrell explained that the draft Regional Plan is out for comment, and the comment period closes on July 15, 2015. There will be two public hearings in June which is another opportunity to provide comments. Interested parties can provide comments on sdforward.com, by telephone, mail, or by fax. The Regional Plan will be brought back to the SANDAG Board of Directors (BOD) in the fall for consideration.

EWG members had the following questions and comments:

- It was asked if additional rail tracks will be placed in the North County and how safety will be managed at these crossings. Ms. Gartrell informed the EWG that rail grade separations will be incorporated throughout the duration of the Regional Plan that will add more safety at crossings.
• Ms. Race asked if the Regional Plan addresses gross GHG emissions as well as per capita GHG emissions. Phil Trom (SANDAG) stated that gross GHG emissions are detailed in Appendix N of the Regional Plan, showing an overall reduction as well as in the Environmental Impact Report.

• Ms. Race also asked if the efficiency of freight traffic was looked into or if the Regional Plan solely focused on passenger vehicles. Ms. Gartrell shared that freight traffic was taken into consideration with a number of freight-benefiting projects being included in the highway improvements in Appendix A1 and A2. Mr. Trom added that Table 8.5 in the Regional Plan depicts all projects that support goods movement.

• Mr. Reed asked if the quality of life ballot measure is still being looked at as funding strategy and if it would expedite projects in the region. Rob Rundle (SANDAG) explained that it could be a potential funding source for 2020 and the BOD is currently looking at a potential ballot measure for 2016.

• Mr. Newhouse voiced that unless there is an effort in the trucking industry to change to cleaner technology, the region will not see major GHG reductions.

• Mr. Clark asked how staff came up with projections on car sharing numbers. Allison Wood (SANDAG) explained that the iCommute program at SANDAG looked at and performed estimates on the potential for car sharing in high density, urban areas.

5. REGIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY AND SCENARIOS (INFORMATION)

Ms. Wood provided some introductory remarks on the GHG tasks that EPIC has been performing for SANDAG. Vice Chair Anders presented an overview of the work done by EPIC for SANDAG to update its regional GHG inventory and evaluate scenarios to reduce regional GHG emissions through 2050. The GHG inventory produced for SANDAG is different than ones created for San Diego cities in that it is broader, including GHG emissions from aviation, rail, wildfires, and additional sources. He mentioned that EPIC used a methodology that followed the U.S. Community Protocol but was supplemented with sources included in the Air Resources Board state inventory.

Vice Chair Anders shared that EPIC developed two GHG reduction scenarios: one estimated GHG reductions from existing state policies and the other estimated GHG reductions from aggressive policies, such as the region receiving 100 percent of its electricity from renewable energy sources and 100 percent of vehicle transportation fuel from electricity. He also emphasized that the order with which measures are quantified in a GHG forecast has an impact on the amount of GHG savings attributed to each measure.

EWG members had the following questions and comments:

• Mr. Brill inquired how the sector breakdown in the regional GHG inventory compared with national figures. Vice Chair Anders explained that at the national level, electricity is the largest sector rather than transportation.
• Mr. Brill asked if EPIC analyzed cost per ton of CO₂ reduced for the reduction measures. Vice Chair Anders answered that it was not looked at for the purpose of this project. He emphasized that, in general, the main strategies to achieve aggressive GHG emissions reductions were decarbonizing the electric supply and electrifying the transportation supply.

• Mr. Reed asked what the gross change was in emissions from 2008 to 2012. Vice Chair Anders responded that this cannot be compared because the methodologies used were different; however, he did share that emissions went down.

• Mr. Weil asked how this incorporated reduction projections from CAPs of cities in the region. Vice Chair Anders explained that it was included in part, as most city plans claim a share of statewide actions.

6. LOCAL CLEAN ENERGY WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT (DISCUSSION)

Mr. Newhouse and Jon Kropp (Cuyamaca Community College) discussed Proposition 39 (Prop 39) programs for community colleges and the Clean Energy Workforce Project. Mr. Kropp informed the EWG that through the annual $550 million in Prop 39 funding, California community colleges are allocated $30 million. Community colleges around the state perform projects in relation to energy-efficient infrastructure and workforce development. He shared that funding started this year for course improvements related to energy efficiency and unique programs are emerging, such as the California Advanced Lighting Controls Training Program.

Mr. Newhouse directs the Miramar College Advanced Transportation Technology and Energy Program in addition to being the Clean Cities Chair. He presented on the Clean Energy Workforce Project, which directs community colleges to improve the link between school courses and green jobs. There is a disconnect between students learning in academia and the transition into industry. Prop 39 funds are being used to improve programs and faculties in community colleges and high schools in order to match academic and vocational skills taught with the skills needed by green business and industry. Mr. Newhouse spoke of three academies related to clean energy at local high schools that allow students to receive hands on skills. He shared that the region will receive $13.1 million to focus improvements in three career pathway areas including the clean energy field. Following the meeting, the Energy Career and Education Pathways Report will be distributed via the EWG email list. The report highlights the demand for a clean energy workforce for the San Diego region, how to meet this demand, and which community colleges have programs related to clean energy.

7. UPCOMING MEETINGS (INFORMATION)

The next EWG meeting is scheduled from 11:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Thursday, June 25, 2015.

8. ADJOURNMENT

Vice Chair Anders adjourned the meeting at 12:57 p.m.
May 28, 2015, REGIONAL ENERGY WORKING GROUP MEETING ATTENDANCE

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<th>REPRESENTATION</th>
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<td>Hon. Chris Orlando, Chair</td>
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<td>Scott Anders,</td>
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OTHER ATTENDEES

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<tr>
<th>Bob Beamon, City of Chula Vista</th>
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<td>Jon Kropp, Grossmont-Cuyamaca</td>
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<td>Joan McCaffrey, Clean Spark</td>
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<td>Cesar Rios, County of San Diego</td>
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<td>Danny Serrano, County of San Diego</td>
<td>Allison Wood</td>
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<td>John Wotzka, member of public</td>
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<td>Jeff Wyner, City of Escondido</td>
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SOLAR REQUIREMENTS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: HOW TO COMPLY WITH ASSEMBLY BILL 2188

The Center for Sustainable Energy (CSE) and Energy Policy Initiatives Center (EPIC) have developed guidance documents and a model ordinance for local governments to help them comply with Assembly Bill 2188 (Muratsuchi, 2013). The bill requires cities to adopt ordinances related to streamlined solar permitting by September 30, 2015. Joe Kaatz, EPIC, and Sabrina Bornstein, CSE, will present an overview of the requirements and resources available. The CSE-EPIC implementation guide and model ordinance are attached.

Attachments: 1. AB 2188: Implementation of the Solar Rights Act at the Local Level
2. AB 2188 Model Ordinance

Key Staff Contact: Susan Freedman, (619) 699-7387, susan.freedman@sandag.org
AB 2188: Implementation of the Solar Rights Act at the Local Level

May 2015 (Revised edition)

Joe Kaatz, Esq.
Scott J. Anders

Prepared for
Center for Sustainable Energy

Prepared by
Energy Policy Initiatives Center, University of San Diego School of Law
Disclaimer: The materials included in this paper are intended for informational purposes only and not for providing legal advice for any particular case or matter. Use of or reliance on this material does not create an attorney-client relationship between the Energy Policy Initiatives Center and the reader. Individuals or entities should consult their own counsel before taking any action on any particular case or matter.
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I. Executive Summary

AB 2188 modifies specific statutes that compose the Solar Rights Act. The most significant change to the act is a statutory mandate for all local jurisdictions in California to adopt an ordinance that creates a streamlined, expedited permitting process for small residential rooftop solar energy systems (photovoltaic and water heating) on or before September 30, 2015. The amended language of Government Code Section 658505.5 also mandates that each jurisdiction substantially conform its expedited, streamlined permitting process to recommendations contained in the most current version of the California Solar Permitting Guidebook adopted by the Governor’s Office of Planning and Research (OPR) in developing its ordinance. Each jurisdiction must evaluate and implement the statutory requirements and recommendations to ensure substantial conformance.

Additionally, AB 2188 makes the following major changes to various requirements and definitions found in Civil Code Section 714 governing common interest developmentsii and Government Code Section 65850.5 governing local jurisdictions:

- Requires adoption of an ordinance that creates a standardized expedited, streamlined permitting process for small photovoltaic or water heater residential rooftop solar energy systems consistent with the goals and intent of Government Code 65850.5(a) on or before September 30, 2015;
- Requires that a jurisdiction substantially conform its expedited, streamlined permitting process with the recommendations for expedited permitting, including the checklist and standard plans adopted by the OPR in the most current California Solar Permitting Guidebook, in developing the ordinance;
- Requires adoption of a checklist of all requirements for a photovoltaic or water heating system to be eligible for expedited review;
- Requires approval of an application where the jurisdiction determines that the application is complete and meets all prescribed requirements;
- Allows for the use of electronic signatures on relevant permitting documents;
- Requires that jurisdictions allow electronic submittal of the expedited permit documents;
- Requires a single inspection, subject to an exception for fire inspections, that must be performed in a timely manner;
- Mandates that a jurisdiction can no longer require approval of an associationiii (such as an HOA) before approving a permit application for any solar energy system; and
- Changes the definition of “significantly” in reference to determining whether a reasonable restriction significantly increases a cost or decreases efficiency for solar water heating systems and photovoltaic systems with regards to a jurisdiction’s use of a method, condition, or mitigation to avoid specific, adverse impacts and covenants, conditions, or conditions imposed by a common interest development (i.e. an HOA).

This document is intended to provide guidance for implementing AB 2188 in substantial conformance with the California Solar Permitting Guidebook. This document also includes a stand-alone model ordinance that complies with the requirements of the Solar Rights Act, as amended. The sections of this document are organized to provide the reader with the statutory requirements of AB 2188 and the existing requirements of the Solar Rights Act followed by the recommendations from the California Solar Permitting Guidebook that a jurisdiction must substantially conform to under AB 2188.
II. Introduction

Test AB 2188 amends two of the several statutes that compose the Solar Rights Act – Civil Code Section 714 and Government Code Section 65850.5 – and applies to all cities, counties, or a city and county that have jurisdiction over permitting. The amended law seeks to standardize statewide requirements at the local jurisdictional level to expedite and streamline the permitting process for small residential rooftop solar energy systems. The amendment recognizes that these types of small 10-kilowatt (kW) or less photovoltaic or 30-kilowatt thermal (kWth) or less water heating solar energy systems are standardized in their manufacturing and quality allowing local jurisdictions to use a streamlined process to permit the installation of eligible solar energy systems.

III. What has changed with the passage of AB 2188?

a. The Solar Rights Act

Test The Solar Rights Act is intended to encourage timely and cost-effective installation of solar energy systems, to promote the use of solar energy systems, and to limit obstacles to their use. A comprehensive analysis of the Solar Rights Act can be found on the Energy Policy Initiatives Center website. The Solar Rights Act generally and presently:

• Discourages passage of unreasonable restrictions on solar energy systems, as defined;
• Requires the use of a nondiscretionary permitting process;
• Requires demonstration of compliance when seeking state-sponsored incentives but leaves discretion to the state to withhold funding.

The California State Legislature intended that local agencies not adopt ordinances that create unreasonable barriers to the installation of solar energy systems. The Legislature further intended that local agencies comply not only with the language of the statute, but also the legislative intent to encourage the installation of solar energy systems by removing obstacles to, and minimizing costs of, permitting for such systems. The passage of AB 2188 builds upon this legislative intent by mandating the passage of an ordinance that creates a streamlined, expedited permitting process for small residential rooftop solar energy systems in every jurisdiction that oversees permitting.

The following sections break down the Solar Rights Act requirements. Each section provides a comprehensive explanation that incorporates the statutory requirements with the California Solar Permitting Guidebook that all jurisdictions must substantially conform to under AB 2188.
b. How has Civil Cod Section 714 governing a local jurisdiction’s mitigation of specific, adverse impacts and common interest developments changed under AB 2188?

Test Government Code Section 65850.5(j)(1) requires a jurisdiction to use its “best efforts” to ensure that a method, condition, or mitigation imposed to avoid a specific, adverse impact meets the reasonable restriction requirement defined by Civil Code Section 714(d)(1)(A)-(B). Civil Code Section 714 further ensures that common interest developments (i.e. HOAs, condominium associations, planned communities, etc.) cannot place unreasonable restrictions on the use of solar energy systems. AB 2188 makes minor changes to Civil Code Section 714 with the most significant being redefining “significantly” in regards to how a reasonable restriction is defined under Civil Code Section 714(b). The following information lists the changes to Civil Code Section 714:

- **Solar Water Heating Systems**: Changes the definition of “significantly” in reference to determining whether a reasonable restriction significantly increases a cost or decreases efficiency for solar water heating systems. Significantly now means an amount exceeding 10% of the cost of the system, but in no case more than $1,000 or decreasing efficiency by an amount exceeding 10% (Civil Code Section 714(d)(1)(A));
- **Photovoltaic Systems**: Changes the definition of “significantly” in reference to determining whether a reasonable restriction significantly increases a cost or decreases efficiency for photovoltaic system. Significantly now means an amount exceeding more than $1,000 over the original system cost or decreasing efficiency by an amount exceeding 10% (Civil Code Section 714(d)(1)(B));
- **Mandates that solar systems meet applicable health and safety standards and requirements imposed by the state and that the local permitting authority should also be consistent with Government Code Section 65850.5 (Civil Code Section 714(c)(1));
- **Requires that solar energy systems used for heating water be certified by an accredited listing agency as defined in the Plumbing and Mechanical Code (Civil Code Section 714 (c)(2));
- **Changes the applicable health and safety standards governing solar energy systems for producing electricity from the National Electrical Code to the California Electrical Code (Civil Code Section 714(c)(3); and
- **Shortens the time period during which an association (such as an HOA)” must deny an application in writing from 60 days to 45 days (Civil Code Section 714(e)(2)(B)).

c. What is required under Government Code Section 65850.5 as amended by AB 2188 and how can a jurisdiction comply and conform to the new requirements?

Test AB 2188 makes significant changes to Government Code Section 65850.5 concerning streamlining small 10-kW or less photovoltaic or 30-kWth or less solar energy water heating systems. The following sections provide the statutory requirements that local governments must adopt to comply with the statute followed by information from the Governor’s Office of Planning and Research’s most recent
California Solar Permitting Guidebook that a jurisdiction must substantially conform to under the statute. Jurisdictions must pass an ordinance and implement a substantially conforming streamlined permitting process on or before September 30, 2015. Failure to do so opens a jurisdiction to possible lawsuits for noncompliance with the Solar Rights Act.

1. The Ordinance

What is required?

The Solar Rights Act as amended mandates the following:

- Requires every city, county, or city and county to adopt an ordinance that creates an expedited, streamlined permitting process for small residential rooftop solar energy systems consistent with the goals and intent of Government Code 65850.5(a) on or before September 30, 2015 (Government Code Section 65850.5(g)(1)).
  - Requires each city, county, or city and county to consult with the local fire department or district and the utility director, where a city, county, or city and county operate a utility, with regards to the adoption of the ordinance (Government Code Section 65850.5(g)(1)).
  - Requires each city, county, or city and county to substantially conform its expedited, streamlined permitting process to the recommendations for expedited permitting, including the checklist and standard plans, contained in the most current version of the California Solar Permitting Guidebook adopted by the Governor’s Office of Planning and Research (Government Code Section 65850.5(g)(2)).
- Requires adoption of a checklist of all requirements that an applicant must comply with for a system to be eligible for expedited review (Government Code Section 65850.5(g)(1)).

Each of these requirements must be adopted and implemented by September 30, 2015, to comply with the law.

Making local modifications

A city, county, or city and county may adopt an ordinance that modifies the checklist and standards found in the California Solar Permitting Guidebook due to unique climatic, geological, seismological, or topographical conditions (Government Code Section 65850.5(g)(2)). Such modifications must substantially conform to the recommendations for expedited permitting. For example, the Guidebook provides a prescriptive method for expediting structural review on solar energy systems under 10 kW or 30 kWth in Toolkit Document # 5, Structural Criteria. This toolkit document is not applicable in all climatic or topographical conditions. Cities may modify the toolkit documents as needed to account for unique climatic, geological, seismological, or topographical conditions.
**Civil code Section 714 (5) Certification and Government Code Section 65850.5 (j)(1) compliance**

Failure to comply with Civil Code Section 714 subjects a public entity to the possibility of not receiving funds from a state-sponsored grant or loan program for solar energy (Civil Code Section 714(h)(1)). A public entity also must certify its compliance with Civil Code Section 714 when applying for funds from a state-sponsored grant or loan program (Civil Code Section 714(h)(1)).

Government Code Section 65850.5(j)(1) in the amended language further requires a city, county, or city and county to use its best efforts to ensure that any method, condition, or mitigation imposed on an applicant to avoid an adverse impact complies with the language of Civil Code Section 714(d)(1)(A)-(B) that defines “significantly” to determine what is and is not a reasonable restriction.

A model ordinance incorporating these requirements and the requirements listed below was drafted as a stand-alone document to augment this document.

2. Application Documents: Checklist, Standard Plans, and Bulletins

The Solar Rights Act as amended mandates that local jurisdictions adopt a checklist and that the checklist and standard plans adopted by a jurisdiction substantially conform to the most current version of the *California Solar Permitting Guidebook*. The statute:

- Requires adoption of a checklist of all requirements that must be met by an applicant for a system to be eligible for expedited review and for an application to be considered complete (Government Code Section 65850.5(g)(1)); and
- Requires publication of the checklist and other required permitting documents on a publicly accessible Internet website, if one is available (Government Code Section 65850(g)(2)).

The *California Solar Permitting Guidebook* provides a Submittal Requirement Bulletin, an Eligibility Checklist, Expedited Solar Standard Plan, Memorandum of Understanding, Structural Criteria, and Inspection Quick Reference Sheets as part of its toolkit. A local jurisdiction must substantially conform its checklist and standard plans with the *California Solar Permitting Guidebook*’s documents. These documents serve to standardize requirements, plans, and bulletins in the review process. These documents also provide an applicant with all relevant information and requirements, eliminate human error, decrease application review time, and ensure that all required information and documentation are submitted to a jurisdiction.

3. Application Review Process

The following sections apply the statutory requirements and *California Solar Permitting Guidebook* to the permitting process from submission to inspection.
Submission

Test The Solar Rights Act seeks to advance the ease with which an applicant can submit an application for an eligible small solar energy system including requiring publication of application documents on a publicly accessible Internet website, if a website is available. The statute further:

- Requires that a city, county, or city and county allow electronic submittal, as defined by Government Code Section 65850.5(j)(2), of a permit application and associated documentation (Government Code Section 65850.5(g)(2));
- Defines electronic submittal as the utilization of one or more of the following:
  - Email
  - The Internet
  - Facsimile (Government Code Section 65850.5(j)(2)(A)-(C)); and
- Requires the authorization of electronic signature on all forms, applications, and other documentation in lieu of a wet signature. If a city, county, or city and county cannot authorize an electronic signature, the reason for the inability to accept electronic signatures must be included in the ordinance. This removes the statutory requirement of authorizing electronic signatures (Government Code Section 65850.5(g)(2)).

The California Solar Permit Guidebook also recommends that a jurisdiction allow online fee payment where the capability exists. Fees charged by a jurisdiction must comply with Government Code Section 65850.55, Government Code Section 66016, and State and Safety Code Section 17951. Additionally, the amounts for solar photovoltaic permit fees must comply with the specific limits set by Government Code Section 66015.

Application Review, Approval, and Denial

Test The application review, approval, and denial process represents the greatest synthesis between the Solar Rights Act and the new language chaptered under AB 2188. The following list provides a breakdown of all requirements mandated by the amended Solar Rights Act under AB 2188. The statute:

- Requires approval of all necessary permits or authorization for small solar systems by an administrative review process consistent with both Government Code Section 65850.5(b) and the adopted ordinance where the city, county, or city and county confirms that an application is complete and meets the requirements of the checklist (Government Code Section 65850.5(g)(1));
- Requires review of the application be limited to the building official’s review of whether the application meets local, state, and federal health and safety requirements (Government Code Section 65850.5(f)(1));
- Requires issuance of a written correction notice detailing all deficiencies in the application and any additional information required to be eligible for the expedited permit issuance if an application is deemed incomplete (Government Code Section 65850.5(g)(1));
• Provides that a building official may require an applicant to apply for a use permit if the official finds, based on substantial evidence, that the solar energy system could have specific, adverse impact upon the public health and safety (Government Code Section 65850.5(b));
• Further provides that if a use permit is required, a building official may deny an application for the use permit if the official makes written findings based upon substantive evidence in the record that the proposed installation would have a specific, adverse impact upon public health or safety and there is no feasible method to satisfactorily mitigate or avoid, as defined, the adverse impact. Such findings shall include the basis for the rejection of the potential feasible alternative for preventing the adverse impact (Government Code Section 65850.5(c));
• Allows such decisions to be appealed to the (city, county, or city and county) Planning Commission (Government Code Section 65850.5(d));
• Requires that any condition imposed on an application be designed to mitigate the specific, adverse impact upon health and safety at the lowest possible cost (Government Code Section 65850.5(e));
• States that “A feasible method to satisfactorily mitigate or avoid the specific, adverse impact” includes, but is not limited to, any cost-effective method, condition, or mitigation imposed by the city, county, or city and county on another similarly situated application in a prior successful application for a permit (Government Code Section 65850.5(j)(1));
• Requires that a city, county, or city and county shall use its best efforts to ensure that the selected method, condition, or mitigation meets the conditions of subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (d) of Section 714 of the Civil Code defining reasonable restriction (Government Code Section 65850.5(j)(1)); and
• Mandates that a city, county, or city and county cannot require any solar energy system applicant to obtain approval from an association (such as an HOA) as a condition to approving a permit application (Government Code Section 65850.5(i)).

The California Solar Permitting Guidebook provides further guidance for streamlining the permitting process. The Guidebook recommends the use of “over-the-counter” or same day plan review and permit issuance or automatic approval through online software. The California Solar Permitting Guidebook also provides a maximum 1-3 day timeframe for review and approval or denial where over-the-counter approval is not available. Coordination between local building departments and other agencies, such as local fire departments, is encouraged through memorandum of understandings that consolidate application review and system inspection. Jurisdictions must substantially conform to these Guidebook timelines and recommendations to comply with AB 2188.

System Inspection

The Solar Rights Act as amended limits the number of inspections that small energy systems can be subject to decrease the time and cost required to activate a system. An applicant can now be subject to only one inspection by a building official. Jurisdictions can no longer require pre-inspections or rough inspections for eligible solar energy systems. The statute:
• Mandates that only one inspection shall be required. The inspection must be performed in a timely manner and may include a consolidated inspection (Government Code Section 65850.5(h));
  o A separate fire safety inspection may be performed where an agreement with the local fire authority to conduct a fire safety inspection does not exist (Government Code Section 6585.5(h));
• Authorizes a subsequent inspection if a system fails inspection. The subsequent inspection need not conform to the requirements of this statutory subdivision (Government Code Section 65850.5(h)).

The California Solar Permitting Guidebook provides for further streamlining to remove the soft cost associated with the inspection process. The Guidebook recommends:

• A single final inspection coordinated among the various agencies or for inspections by the agencies to occur at the same time. Typically this involves coordination between the building department and the local fire authority.
• Use of a concise inspection checklist that provides permit applicants a clear understanding of what elements of the solar installation will be inspected before final approval of the installation.
• Enable inspection requests to be submitted online or electronically.
• Provide for on-site inspection during the next business day after notification that the solar system has been installed or within five days if an inspection cannot occur on the next business day.
• Provide a scheduling time window for on-site inspection of no more than two hours, and utilize phone and/or email communication to provide information on anticipated inspection time.
• The most streamlined permit process also ensures close coordination between the local enforcing agency and the local utility to coordinate on-site inspections in the most time efficient manner possible.

Jurisdictions must substantially conform to these Guidebook timelines and recommendations to comply with AB 2188.

4. Additional Changes

Additionally, AB 2188 makes the following changes or additions to Government Code Section 65850.5:

Defines “small residential rooftop solar energy system” (Government Code Section 65850.5(j)(3)(1)(A)-(D)) to mean:

• A solar energy system that is no larger than 10 kilowatts alternating current nameplate rating or 30 kilowatts thermal.
• A solar energy system that conforms to all applicable state fire, structural, electrical, and other building codes as adopted or amended by the city, county, or city and county and paragraph (3) of subdivision (c) of Section 714 of the Civil Code.
• A solar energy system that is installed on a single or duplex family dwelling.
• A solar panel or module array that does not exceed the maximum legal building height as defined by the authority having jurisdiction;
• Requires that solar energy systems for heating water be certified by an accredited listing agency as defined by the California Plumbing and Mechanical Code (Government Code Section 65850.5(f)(2)); and
• Changes the applicable health and safety standards governing solar energy systems for producing electricity from the National Electrical Code to the California Electrical Code (Government Code Section 65850.5(f)(3)).

IV. Conclusion

In light of these changes, the Solar Rights Act now requires the codification of a streamlined, expedited permitting process for small rooftop solar energy systems by every jurisdiction that has authority over permitting. The permitting process must substantially conform to the recommendations for expedited permitting found in the most current version of the California Solar Permitting Guidebook.
AB 2188 Model Ordinance

AN ORDINANCE [AMENDING or ADDING] ORDINANCE NO. ____________ TO THE [CITY, COUNTY, OR MUNICIPAL] CODE TO PROVIDE AN EXPEDITED, STREAMLINED PERMITTING PROCESS FOR SMALL RESIDENTIAL ROOFTOP SOLAR SYSTEMS

WHEREAS, the [City Council or Board of Supervisors of the County of _______________________] seeks to implement AB 2188 (Chapter 521, Statutes 2014) through the creation of an expedited, streamlined permitting process for small residential rooftop solar energy systems; and

WHEREAS, the [City Council or Board of Supervisors] wishes to advance the use of solar energy by all of its citizens, businesses and industries; and

WHEREAS, the [City Council or Board of Supervisors] seeks to meet the climate action goals set by the [City or County] and the State; and

WHEREAS, solar energy creates local jobs and economic opportunity; and

WHEREAS, the [City Council or Board of Supervisors] recognizes that rooftop solar energy provides reliable energy and pricing for its residents and businesses; and

WHEREAS, it is in the interest of the health, welfare and safety of the people of __________________ to provide an expedited permitting process to assure the effective deployment of solar technology.

NOW, THEREFORE,

THE PEOPLE OF THE [CITY/COUNTY] OF __________________

DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS

1. DEFINITIONS

a. A “Solar Energy System” means either of the following:
   i. Any solar collector or other solar energy device whose primary purpose is to provide for the collection, storage, and distribution of solar energy for space heating, space cooling, electric generation, or water heating.
   ii. Any structural design feature of a building, whose primary purpose is to provide for the collection, storage, and distribution of solar energy for electricity generation, space heating or cooling, or for water heating.

b. A “small residential rooftop solar energy system” means all of the following:
   i. A solar energy system that is no larger than 10 kilowatts alternating current nameplate rating or 30 kilowatts thermal.
   ii. A solar energy system that conforms to all applicable state fire, structural, electrical, and other building codes as adopted or amended by the [City, County, or
City and County] and all state and [City, County, or City and County] health and safety standards.

iii. A solar energy system that is installed on a single or duplex family dwelling.

iv. A solar panel or module array that does not exceed the maximum legal building height as defined by the [City, County, or City and County].

c. “Electronic submittal” means the utilization of one or more of the following:
   i. Email;
   ii. The Internet;
   iii. Facsimile.

d. An “association” means a nonprofit corporation or unincorporated association created for the purpose of managing a common interest development.

e. A “common interest development” means any of the following:
   i. A community apartment project.
   ii. A condominium project.
   iii. A planned development.
   iv. A stock cooperative.

f. “Specific, adverse impact” means a significant, quantifiable, direct, and unavoidable impact, based on objective, identified, and written public health or safety standards, policies, or conditions as they existed on the date the application was deemed complete.

g. “Reasonable restrictions” on a solar energy system are those restrictions that do not significantly increase the cost of the system or significantly decrease its efficiency or specified performance, or that allow for an alternative system of comparable cost, efficiency, and energy conservation benefits.

h. “Restrictions that do not significantly increase the cost of the system or decrease its efficiency or specified performance” means:
   i. For Water Heater Systems or Solar Swimming Pool Heating Systems: an amount exceeding 10 percent of the cost of the system, but in no case more than one thousand dollars ($1,000), or decreasing the efficiency of the solar energy system by an amount exceeding 10 percent, as originally specified and proposed.
   ii. For Photovoltaic Systems: an amount not to exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000) over the system cost as originally specified and proposed, or a decrease in system efficiency of an amount exceeding 10 percent as originally specified and proposed.

2. PURPOSE

The purpose of the Ordinance is to adopt an expedited, streamlined solar permitting process that complies with the Solar Rights Act and AB 2188 (Chapter 521, Statutes 2014) to achieve timely and cost-effective installations of small residential rooftop solar energy systems. The Ordinance encourages the use of solar systems by removing unreasonable barriers, minimizing costs to property owners and the [City, County, or City and County], and expanding the ability of property owners to install solar energy systems. The Ordinance allows the [City, County, or City and County] to achieve these goals while protecting the public health and safety.
3. **APPLICABILITY**

a. This Ordinance applies to the permitting of all small residential rooftop solar energy systems in the [City, County, or City and County].

b. Small residential rooftop solar energy systems legally established or permitted prior to the effective date of this Ordinance are not subject to the requirements of this Ordinance unless physical modifications or alterations are undertaken that materially change the size, type, or components of a small rooftop energy system in such a way as to require new permitting. Routine operation and maintenance or like-kind replacements shall not require a permit.

4. **SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS**

a. All solar energy systems shall meet applicable health and safety standards and requirements imposed by the state and the [City, County, or City and County], local fire department or district [and utility director, if applicable].

b. Solar energy systems for heating water in single-family residences and for heating water in commercial or swimming pool applications shall be certified by an accredited listing agency as defined by the California Plumbing and Mechanical Code.

c. Solar energy systems for producing electricity shall meet all applicable safety and performance standards established by the California Electrical Code, the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, and accredited testing laboratories such as Underwriters Laboratories and, where applicable, rules of the Public Utilities Commission regarding safety and reliability.

5. **DUTIES OF [BUILDING DEPARTMENT] AND [BUILDING] OFFICIAL**

a. All documents required for the submission of an expedited solar energy system application shall be made available on the publicly accessible [City, County, Or City and County] Website.

b. Electronic submittal of the required permit application and documents by [email, the Internet, or facsimile] shall be made available to all small residential rooftop solar energy system permit applicants.

c. An applicant’s electronic signature shall be accepted on all forms, applications, and other documents in lieu of a wet signature. [Note: If a city, county, or city and county is unable to authorize electronic signatures, it must specify the reason why in the ordinance.]

d. The [City, County, Or City and County]'s [Building Department] shall adopt a standard plan and checklist of all requirements with which small residential rooftop solar energy systems shall comply to be eligible for expedited review.

e. The small residential rooftop solar system permit process, standard plan(s), and checklist(s) shall substantially conform to recommendations for expedited permitting, including the checklist and standard plans contained in the most current version of the *California Solar Permitting Guidebook* adopted by the Governor’s Office of Planning and Research.

6. PERMIT REVIEW AND INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS

a. The [City, County, or City and County] [Building Department] shall adopt an administrative, nondiscretionary review process to expedite approval of small residential rooftop solar energy systems within [30 days] of the adoption on this Ordinance. [Note: A jurisdiction must create their permitting process on or before September 30, 2015.] The [Building Department] shall issue a building permit or other nondiscretionary permit [the same day for over-the-counter applications or within [1-3] business days for electronic applications] of receipt of a complete application and meets the requirements of the approved checklist and standard plan. A building official may require an applicant to apply for a use permit if the official finds, based on substantial evidence, that the solar energy system could have a specific, adverse impact upon the public health and safety. Such decisions may be appealed to the [City, County, or City and County] Planning Commission.

b. Review of the application shall be limited to the building official’s review of whether the application meets local, state, and federal health and safety requirements.

c. If a use permit is required, a building official may deny an application for the use permit if the official makes written findings based upon substantive evidence in the record that the proposed installation would have a specific, adverse impact upon public health or safety and there is no feasible method to satisfactorily mitigate or avoid, as defined, the adverse impact. Such findings shall include the basis for the rejection of the potential feasible alternative for preventing the adverse impact. Such decisions may be appealed to the [City, County, or City and County] Planning Commission.

d. Any condition imposed on an application shall be designed to mitigate the specific, adverse impact upon health and safety at the lowest possible cost.

e. “A feasible method to satisfactorily mitigate or avoid the specific, adverse impact” includes, but is not limited to, any cost-effective method, condition, or mitigation imposed by the [City, County, or City and County] on another similarly situated application in a prior successful application for a permit. The [City, County, or City and County] shall use its best efforts to ensure that the selected method, condition, or mitigation meets the conditions of subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (d) of Section 714 of the Civil Code defining restrictions that do not significantly increase the cost of the system or decrease its efficiency or specified performance.

f. A City, County, or City and County shall not condition approval of an application on the approval of an association, as defined in Section 4080 of the Civil Code.

g. If an application is deemed incomplete, a written correction notice detailing all deficiencies in the application and any additional information or documentation required to be eligible for expedited permit issuance shall be sent to the applicant for resubmission.

h. Only one inspection shall be required and performed by the [Building Department] for small residential rooftop solar energy systems eligible for expedited review. [A separate fire
inspection may be performed if an agreement with the local fire authority does not exist to perform safety inspections on behalf of the fire authority.

i. The inspection shall be done in a timely manner and should include consolidated inspections. An inspection will be scheduled within two [2] business days of a request and provide a two- [2-] hour inspection window.

j. If a small residential rooftop solar energy system fails inspection, a subsequent inspection is authorized but need not conform to the requirements of this Ordinance.
The materials included in this paper are intended for informational purposes only and not for providing legal advice for any particular case or matter. Use of or reliance on this material does not create an attorney-client relationship between the Energy Policy Initiatives Center and the reader. Individuals or entities should consult their own counsel before taking any action on any particular case or matter.

Please Note: No case law exists interpreting “substantial conformance” under Government Code Section 65850.5. Implementing jurisdictions should consult their legal counsel to understanding their obligations and liability. In determining substantial conformance, a court may evaluate a permitting process on whether it substantially complies with every reasonable objective of the statute (Downtown Palo Alto Com. For Fair Assessment v. City Council (1986), 180 Cal.App.3d 384, 394; Stasher v. Harger-Haldeman (1962), 58 Cal.2d 23, 29). A jurisdiction must carefully consider its permitting process to ensure that it substantially complies with the statute. A permitting process that substantially conforms to the recommendations of the expedited permitting process from the California Solar Permitting Guidebook may be viewed as meeting the statutory objective of the Solar Rights Act (Hogya v. Superior Court (1977), 75 Cal.App.3d 122, 133-134 (Statutory language should not be read as directory “...if to construe it as directory would render it ineffective and meaningless it should not receive that construction...])).

ii See Civil Code Section 4100: “common interest development” means any of the following: (a) A community apartment project; (b) A condominium project; (c) A planned development; (d) A stock cooperative.

iii “Association” means a nonprofit corporation or unincorporated association created for managing a residential, commercial, or industrial common interest development (Civil Code Section 4080).

iv See Government Code Section 65850.5(a).

v Government Code Section 65850.5(a).

vi Government Code Section 65850.5(a)-(b); Health and Safety Code Section 17959.1(a)-(b)).

vii Civil Code Section 714 (h)(1).

viii Government Code Section 65850.5(a).

ix Government Code Section 65850.5(a).

x “Association” means a nonprofit corporation or unincorporated association created for managing a residential, commercial, or industrial common interest development (See Civil Code Section 4080 and 6528).

xiii “Association” means a nonprofit corporation or unincorporated association created for managing a residential, commercial, or industrial common interest development (Civil Code Section 4080).
As a mission-driven nonprofit organization, CSE works with energy policymakers, regulators, public agencies and businesses as an expert implementation partner and trusted information resource. Together, we are the catalysts for sustainable energy market development and transformation.
AN ORDINANCE [AMENDING or ADDING] ORDINANCE NO. ____________ TO THE [CITY, COUNTY, OR MUNICIPAL] CODE TO PROVIDE AN EXPEDITED, STREAMLINED PERMITTING PROCESS FOR SMALL RESIDENTIAL ROOFTOP SOLAR SYSTEMS

WHEREAS, the [City Council or Board of Supervisors of the County of _________________________ ] seeks to implement AB 2188 (Chapter 521, Statutes 2014) through the creation of an expedited, streamlined permitting process for small residential rooftop solar energy systems; and

WHEREAS, the [City Council or Board of Supervisors] wishes to advance the use of solar energy by all of its citizens, businesses and industries; and

WHEREAS, the [City Council or Board of Supervisors] seeks to meet the climate action goals set by the [City or County] and the State; and

WHEREAS, solar energy creates local jobs and economic opportunity; and

WHEREAS, the [City Council or Board of Supervisors] recognizes that rooftop solar energy provides reliable energy and pricing for its residents and businesses; and

WHEREAS, it is in the interest of the health, welfare and safety of the people of __________________ to provide an expedited permitting process to assure the effective deployment of solar technology.

NOW, THEREFORE,

THE PEOPLE OF THE [CITY/COUNTY] OF __________________

DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS

1. DEFINITIONS
   a. A “Solar Energy System” means either of the following:
      i. Any solar collector or other solar energy device whose primary purpose is to provide for the collection, storage, and distribution of solar energy for space heating, space cooling, electric generation, or water heating.
      ii. Any structural design feature of a building, whose primary purpose is to provide for the collection, storage, and distribution of solar energy for electricity generation, space heating or cooling, or for water heating.

   b. A “small residential rooftop solar energy system” means all of the following:
      i. A solar energy system that is no larger than 10 kilowatts alternating current nameplate rating or 30 kilowatts thermal.
ii. A solar energy system that conforms to all applicable state fire, structural, electrical, and other building codes as adopted or amended by the [City, County, or City and County] and all state and [City, County, or City and County] health and safety standards.

iii. A solar energy system that is installed on a single or duplex family dwelling.

iv. A solar panel or module array that does not exceed the maximum legal building height as defined by the [City, County, or City and County].

c. “Electronic submittal” means the utilization of one or more of the following:
   i. Email;
   ii. The Internet;
   iii. Facsimile.

d. An “association” means a nonprofit corporation or unincorporated association created for the purpose of managing a common interest development.

e. A “common interest development” means any of the following:
   i. A community apartment project.
   ii. A condominium project.
   iii. A planned development.
   iv. A stock cooperative.

f. “Specific, adverse impact” means a significant, quantifiable, direct, and unavoidable impact, based on objective, identified, and written public health or safety standards, policies, or conditions as they existed on the date the application was deemed complete.

g. “Reasonable restrictions” on a solar energy system are those restrictions that do not significantly increase the cost of the system or significantly decrease its efficiency or specified performance, or that allow for an alternative system of comparable cost, efficiency, and energy conservation benefits.

h. “Restrictions that do not significantly increase the cost of the system or decrease its efficiency or specified performance” means:
   i. For Water Heater Systems or Solar Swimming Pool Heating Systems: an amount exceeding 10 percent of the cost of the system, but in no case more than one thousand dollars ($1,000), or decreasing the efficiency of the solar energy system by an amount exceeding 10 percent, as originally specified and proposed.

   ii. For Photovoltaic Systems: an amount not to exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000) over the system cost as originally specified and proposed, or a decrease in system efficiency of an amount exceeding 10 percent as originally specified and proposed.

2. PURPOSE

The purpose of the Ordinance is to adopt an expedited, streamlined solar permitting process that complies with the Solar Rights Act and AB 2188 (Chapter 521, Statutes 2014) to achieve timely and cost-effective installations of small residential rooftop solar energy systems. The Ordinance encourages the use of solar systems by removing unreasonable barriers, minimizing costs to
property owners and the [City, County, or City and County], and expanding the ability of property
owners to install solar energy systems. The Ordinance allows the [City, County, or City and County] to achieve these goals while protecting the public health and safety.

3. **APPLICABILITY**
   a. This Ordinance applies to the permitting of all small residential rooftop solar energy systems in the [City, County, or City and County].
   b. Small residential rooftop solar energy systems legally established or permitted prior to the effective date of this Ordinance are not subject to the requirements of this Ordinance unless physical modifications or alterations are undertaken that materially change the size, type, or components of a small rooftop energy system in such a way as to require new permitting. Routine operation and maintenance or like-kind replacements shall not require a permit.

4. **SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS**
   a. All solar energy systems shall meet applicable health and safety standards and requirements imposed by the state and the [City, County, or City and County], local fire department or district [and utility director, if applicable].
   b. Solar energy systems for heating water in single-family residences and for heating water in commercial or swimming pool applications shall be certified by an accredited listing agency as defined by the California Plumbing and Mechanical Code.
   c. Solar energy systems for producing electricity shall meet all applicable safety and performance standards established by the California Electrical Code, the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, and accredited testing laboratories such as Underwriters Laboratories and, where applicable, rules of the Public Utilities Commission regarding safety and reliability.

5. **DUTIES OF [BUILDING DEPARTMENT] AND [BUILDING] OFFICIAL**
   a. All documents required for the submission of an expedited solar energy system application shall be made available on the publicly accessible [City, County, Or City and County] Website.
   b. Electronic submittal of the required permit application and documents by [email, the Internet, or facsimile] shall be made available to all small residential rooftop solar energy system permit applicants.
   c. An applicant's electronic signature shall be accepted on all forms, applications, and other documents in lieu of a wet signature. [Note: If a city, county, or city and county is unable to authorize electronic signatures, it must specify the reason why in the ordinance.]
   d. The [City, County, Or City and County]'s [Building Department] shall adopt a standard plan and checklist of all requirements with which small residential rooftop solar energy systems shall comply to be eligible for expedited review.
   e. The small residential rooftop solar system permit process, standard plan(s), and checklist(s) shall substantially conform to recommendations for expedited permitting, including the checklist and standard plans contained in the most current version of the California Solar Permitting Guidebook adopted by the Governor's Office of Planning and Research.
6. PERMIT REVIEW AND INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS

a. The [City, County, or City and County] [Building Department] shall adopt an administrative, nondiscretionary review process to expedite approval of small residential rooftop solar energy systems within [30 days] of the adoption on this Ordinance. [Note: A jurisdiction must create their permitting process on or before September 30, 2015.] The [Building Department] shall issue a building permit or other nondiscretionary permit [the same day for over-the-counter applications or within [1-3] business days for electronic applications] of receipt of a complete application and meets the requirements of the approved checklist and standard plan. A building official may require an applicant to apply for a use permit if the official finds, based on substantial evidence, that the solar energy system could have a specific, adverse impact upon the public health and safety. Such decisions may be appealed to the [City, County, or City and County] Planning Commission.

b. Review of the application shall be limited to the building official’s review of whether the application meets local, state, and federal health and safety requirements.

c. If a use permit is required, a building official may deny an application for the use permit if the official makes written findings based upon substantive evidence in the record that the proposed installation would have a specific, adverse impact upon public health or safety and there is no feasible method to satisfactorily mitigate or avoid, as defined, the adverse impact. Such findings shall include the basis for the rejection of the potential feasible alternative for preventing the adverse impact. Such decisions may be appealed to the [City, County, or City and County] Planning Commission.

d. Any condition imposed on an application shall be designed to mitigate the specific, adverse impact upon health and safety at the lowest possible cost.

e. “A feasible method to satisfactorily mitigate or avoid the specific, adverse impact“ includes, but is not limited to, any cost-effective method, condition, or mitigation imposed by the [City, County, or City and County] on another similarly situated application in a prior successful application for a permit. The [City, County, or City and County] shall use its best efforts to ensure that the selected method, condition, or mitigation meets the conditions of subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (d) of Section 714 of the Civil Code defining restrictions that do not significantly increase the cost of the system or decrease its efficiency or specified performance.

f. A City, County, or City and County shall not condition approval of an application on the approval of an association, as defined in Section 4080 of the Civil Code.

g. If an application is deemed incomplete, a written correction notice detailing all deficiencies in the application and any additional information or documentation required to be eligible for expedited permit issuance shall be sent to the applicant for resubmission.

h. Only one inspection shall be required and performed by the [Building Department] for small residential rooftop solar energy systems eligible for expedited review. [A separate fire inspection may be performed if an agreement with the local fire authority does not exist to perform safety inspections on behalf of the fire authority.]

i. The inspection shall be done in a timely manner and should include consolidated inspections. An inspection will be scheduled within two [2] business days of a request and provide a two- [2-] hour inspection window.

j. If a small residential rooftop solar energy system fails inspection, a subsequent inspection is authorized but need not conform to the requirements of this Ordinance.
DIVERSE COALITION SIGNS AGREEMENT SUPPORTING SDG&E’S ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING PROGRAM

SAN DIEGO, June 3, 2015 – San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) and groups representing environmental, environmental justice, electric vehicle service providers, automakers and labor signed a settlement agreement in support of SDG&E’s innovative Electric Vehicle Grid-Integration pilot project. The pilot calls for SDG&E to install electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure at up to 550 sites throughout the utility’s service territory and offer special rates to encourage charging at optimal times for the grid. These diverse organizations have come together to make this pilot program a key step in meeting Governor Jerry Brown’s goal of having 1.5 million zero emission vehicles on California roads by 2025.

“We are very pleased to enter into this agreement with such a diverse group of stakeholders all working together to promote clean electric vehicles,” said Jim Avery, SDG&E’s senior vice president for power supply. “More than 50 percent of SDG&E’s residential customers live in multi-family communities, where only a small fraction currently has access to charging. To ensure charging is accessible to all customers, our pilot will address gaps like this in the market.”
The settlement agreement supporting the EV pilot was signed by a wide variety of stakeholders, including SDG&E, the Natural Resources Defense Council, the Environmental Defense Fund, the Sierra Club, California Coalition of Utility Employees, the Greenlining Institute, ChargePoint Inc., NRG EV Services LLC, Smart Grid Services Siemens AG, Plug in America, General Motors, Honda Motors, Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers, KN Grid, CALSTART, the Center for Sustainable Energy and the Green Power Institute. The agreement was submitted to the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) today. The CPUC will review the agreement and is expected to issue a final decision later this year.

The agreement calls for SDG&E to install charging infrastructure at up to 550 business and multi-family locations throughout its service territory, with 10 chargers at each location for a total of 5,500 separate chargers. Building owners and managers would have a choice of grid-integrated rate options and equipment, promoting competition and market growth in this nascent industry. SDG&E would install at least 10 percent of the chargers in economically disadvantaged communities to expand access to clean EVs in these underserved areas. The pilot will feature special rates that encourage EV customers to lower their fueling costs by charging their cars when electricity supply, including renewable energy, is plentiful and energy prices are low. With rates encouraging off-peak charging, vehicles would be efficiently integrated onto the grid, helping to avoid on-peak charging that drives the need to build more power plants and other electrical infrastructure.

The San Diego region is already a leader on the road to a clean transportation future and is home to more than 16,000 plug-in EVs, which is one of the largest concentrations in the country. However, EV growth needs to step up at a much quicker pace to meet Governor Jerry Brown’s call for 1.5 million electric vehicles by 2025. SDG&E’s Vehicle-Grid Integration pilot offers a model for combined effort between the public and private sectors, leveraging the unique skills of all the participants, to install the necessary infrastructure to help meet the Governor’s transportation and climate goals. This partnership is crucial to developing a comprehensive network of readily available charging stations, which will reassure California’s EV drivers that they will have a place to charge their vehicles. It will support efforts to fight climate change, as the transportation sector currently creates approximately 40% of the state’s greenhouse gas emissions, whereas clean EVs are emissions-free.
The Vehicle Grid Integration pilot creates a powerful engine of growth for electric vehicles, protecting the environment, ensuring safe and reliable service, promoting innovation and helping the state advance to a clean transportation future. SDG&E looks forward to working with its partners and the CPUC to make the pilot a reality for local residents.

SDG&E is a regulated public utility that provides safe and reliable energy service to 3.4 million consumers through 1.4 million electric meters and 868,000 natural gas meters in San Diego and southern Orange counties. The utility’s area spans 4,100 square miles. SDG&E is committed to creating ways to help customers save energy and money every day. SDG&E is a subsidiary of Sempra Energy (NYSE: SRE), a Fortune 500 energy services holding company based in San Diego. Connect with SDG&E’s Customer Contact Center at 800-411-7343, on Twitter (@SDGE) and Facebook.

###
STATE LEGISLATIVE STATUS REPORT

Introduction

Monthly status reports on energy-related legislative activities are provided to the Regional Energy Working Group. This report provides an update on state legislative developments, including the cap-and-trade program.

Discussion

Legislation

June 5 was the last day for bills to be passed out of their house of origin. Attachment 1 provides an overview of energy-related legislation that SANDAG is monitoring and their current status.

The Legislature passed the FY 2015-2016 budget bill on June 15, 2015. The measure includes about $749 million more in discretionary spending than proposed by Governor Brown in the May Revision. The Governor has until June 30, 2015, to sign a final budget.

The Budget Conference Committee postponed any decisions on the allocation of cap-and-trade funding until later this year. Chair Mark Leno (D – San Francisco) announced that the Committee will spend the summer months working in greater detail on the issue rather than rushing to get it done by the June 15 deadline.

Cap-and-Trade

Funding Guidelines

Each year, the Governor and Legislature determine which State agencies and programs will receive appropriations from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to invest in projects that reduce greenhouse gases (GHG). State law requires the Air Resources Board (ARB) to develop guidance for all state agencies that receive appropriations, including guidance on reporting, quantification methods, and maximizing benefits to disadvantaged communities. To comply with this law, ARB is developing funding guidelines to help these agencies use their appropriations in a way that reduces GHG, maximizes benefits to disadvantaged communities, and meets the other statutory requirements.

The draft Funding Guidelines are expected to be released by June 22, 2015. On July 23, 2015, ARB is scheduled to hear public testimony and consider approval of the Funding Guidelines.
**Investment Plan**

In addition, the Department of Finance, in consultation with the ARB and other state agencies, is required to submit a triennial Investment Plan (Plan) to the Legislature, which identifies priority investments that will help California achieve its GHG reduction goals while realizing additional health, economic, and environmental benefits.

Currently, the Plan is being developed by the administration, and will cover FY 2016-2017 through 2018-2019. The development of this Plan is set to follow a public process, including two series of workshops and a public hearing where the public is encouraged to share ideas and comments. The Plan is scheduled to be submitted by the Department of Finance to the Legislature in January 2016.

Additional information regarding the development of the Plan can be found at the following website: [arb.ca.gov/cc/capandtrade/auctionproceeds/investmentplan.htm](http://arb.ca.gov/cc/capandtrade/auctionproceeds/investmentplan.htm).

Attachment: 1. Energy Legislation

Key Staff Contact: Robyn Wapner, (619) 699-1994, robyn.wapner@sandag.org
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bill Number</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Author</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AB 21:</td>
<td>Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Emissions Limit</td>
<td>Requires the State Air Resources Board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.</td>
<td>Perea (D)</td>
<td>05/28/2015 To SENATE Committee on ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AB 197:</td>
<td>Public Utilities: Renewable Resources</td>
<td>Requires the Public Utilities Commission, in adopting a process that provides criteria for the rank ordering and selection of eligible renewable energy resources by electrical corporations, to consider any statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit established pursuant to a specified Act and consideration of capacity and essential reliability services of the eligible renewable energy resource to ensure grid reliability. Relates to entering new resource contracts and constructing facilities within costs.</td>
<td>Garcia E (D)</td>
<td>06/11/2015 To SENATE Committee on ENERGY, UTILITIES AND COMMUNICATIONS.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AB 450:</td>
<td>Greenhouse Gas: Energy Efficiency: Financing.</td>
<td>Amends an existing law which authorizes a public agency to issue revenue bonds that are secured by a voluntary contractual assessment agreed to between the public agency and a property owner to finance the installation of distributed generation renewable energy sources or energy or water efficiency improvements that are permanently affixed on the owner’s real property. Authorizes the use of the moneys in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to provide funding for the implementation of the PACE Reserve Program.</td>
<td>McCarty (D)</td>
<td>05/14/2015 To SENATE Committees on ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY and APPROPRIATIONS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB 645:</td>
<td>California Renewables Portfolio Standard</td>
<td>Expresses the intent of the Legislature for the purposes of the Renewables Portfolio Standard program that the amount of electricity generated per year from eligible renewable energy resources be increased to an amount equal to at least 50% by a specified date. Requires the Public Utilities Commission to establish the quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources to be procured by each retail seller for specified periods.</td>
<td>Williams (D)</td>
<td>06/03/2015 In ASSEMBLY. Read third time. Passed ASSEMBLY. To SENATE. (25-52)</td>
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<tr>
<td>AB 793:</td>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>Requires weatherization to include home energy management technology, determined by the Public Utilities Commission to be feasible, taking into consideration in described factors. Requires the Commission to require each electrical corporation to develop and implement a plan to education its residential and small business customers whose homes and businesses are equipped with an advanced meter about how they can use data to control electricity use. Requires a rebate program for energy management technology.</td>
<td>Quirk (D)</td>
<td>06/09/2015 In SENATE. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Committee on ENERGY, UTILITIES AND COMMUNICATIONS.</td>
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<td>AB 865</td>
<td><strong>Energy and Resources Conservation: Grants and Loans</strong></td>
<td>Requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to require that each recipient of a grant or loan to submit a verifiable plan for increasing the procurement from women, minority, disabled veteran, and LGBT business enterprises, including renewable energy, advanced technologies, and demonstration projects, and to furnish an annual report. Requires the establishment of a related task force regarding recommendations about diversity in the energy industry.</td>
<td>Alejo (D)</td>
<td>06/11/2015 To SENATE Committee on ENERGY, UTILITIES AND COMMUNICATIONS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB 1176</td>
<td><strong>Vehicular Air Pollution</strong></td>
<td>Establishes the Advanced Low-Carbon Diesel Fuels Access program for the purpose of reducing greenhouse gas emissions of diesel motor vehicles by providing capital assistance for projects that expand advanced low-carbon diesel fueling infrastructure in communities that are disproportionately impacted by environmental hazards and additionally where the greatest air quality impacts can be identified. Provides requirements for funding of the program.</td>
<td>Perea (D)</td>
<td>06/03/2015 In ASSEMBLY. Read third time, urgency clause adopted. Passed ASSEMBLY. To SENATE. (78-0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB 1236</td>
<td><strong>Local Ordinances: Electric Vehicle Charging Stations</strong></td>
<td>Relates to the Electric Vehicle Charging Stations Open Access Act. Requires a city or county to approve the installation of electric vehicle charging stations through the issuance of specified permits unless the proposed installation would have an adverse impact upon the public health or safety. Provides appeal of that decision. Creates an expedited and streamlined permitting process for electric vehicle charging stations.</td>
<td>Chiu (D)</td>
<td>06/04/2015 To SENATE Committees on GOVERNANCE AND FINANCE and TRANSPORTATION AND HOUSING.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AB 1288</td>
<td><strong>Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Regulations</strong></td>
<td>Authorizes the State Air Resources Board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms and to adopt a regulation that establishes a system of market-based declining annual aggregate emissions limits for sources or categories of sources that emit greenhouse gases, applicable from January 1, 2012, to December 31, 2020, inclusive, as specified.</td>
<td>Atkins (D)</td>
<td>06/03/2015 In ASSEMBLY. Read third time. Passed ASSEMBLY. To SENATE. (51-28)</td>
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<tr>
<td>AB 1330</td>
<td><strong>Energy Efficiency Resource Standard Act</strong></td>
<td>Enacts the Energy Efficiency Resource Standard Act. Requires The Public Utilities Commission, in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, to be responsible for supervising the implementation of the act by electrical corporations and gas corporations. Requires each electric utility and gas utility to establish an energy efficiency resource standard and achieve reductions in nonemergency, event-based demand response.</td>
<td>Bloom (D)</td>
<td>06/04/2015 In ASSEMBLY. Read third time. Passed ASSEMBLY. To SENATE. (46-29)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AB 1448: Solar Energy Systems: Real Property Restrictions
Prohibits rental instruments or rental agreements or leases from effectively prohibiting or restricting the installation or use of a solar energy system, including a clothesline.
**Author:** Lopez (D)  **Status:** 06/04/2015 To SENATE Committees on TRANSPORTATION AND HOUSING and JUDICIARY.

AB 1453: Electrical Transmission: Certificates
Amends an existing law which requires the Public Utilities Commission to issue a decision on an application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity within a certain time period if the application is for a certificate for building or upgrading certain electrical transmission lines. Requires commission to consider availability of alternatives to transmission, such as energy efficiency.
**Author:** Rendon (D)  **Status:** 06/11/2015 To SENATE Committee on ENERGY, UTILITIES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

AB 1482: Strategic Growth Council: Duties
Expands the duties of the Strategic Growth Council to include overseeing and coordinating state agency actions to adapt to climate change and identifying and pursuing opportunities for state agencies to collaborate with federal or local agencies in their climate adaptation efforts.
**Author:** Gordon (D)  **Status:** 06/11/2015 To SENATE Committees on NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER and ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY.

SB 32: Global Warning Solutions Act of 2006: Emissions Limit
Requires the State Air Resources Board to approve statewide greenhouse gas emission limits that are equivalent to 40 percent below the 1990 level to be achieved by 2030 and 80 percent below the 1990 level to be achieved by 2050. Authorizes the Board to adopt interim emissions level target to be achieved by 2040.
**Author:** Pavley (D)  **Status:** 03/16/2015 From SENATE Committee on ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY with author's amendments. 03/16/2015 In SENATE. 06/15/2015 To ASSEMBLY Committee on NATURAL RESOURCES.

SB 40: Air Quality Improvement Program: Vehicle Rebates
Requires incentives for qualifying zero-emission, battery-electric passenger vehicles under the Clean Vehicle Rebate Project of the Air Quality Improvement Program to be limited to vehicles in that category with a manufacturer's suggested retail price of a specified amount. Requires the rebate for certain vehicles to be a specified sum, subject to the availability of funds.
**Author:** Gaines T (R)  **Status:** 04/06/2015 In SENATE. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Committee on TRANSPORTATION AND HOUSING.
<table>
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<th>Bill Number</th>
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<tr>
<td>SB 185</td>
<td>Public Retirement Systems: Divestiture of Thermal Coal</td>
<td>Prohibits the boards of the Public Employees' Retirement System and the State Teachers' Retirement System from making new investments or renewing existing investments of funds in a thermal coal company. Requires the boards to liquidate investments and to engage with such companies to ascertain if they are transitioning to clean energy generation business models. Requires the boards to make a comprehensive assessment on divesting in natural gas and petroleum investments.</td>
<td>De Leon (D) Status: 06/11/2015 To ASSEMBLY Committee on PUBLIC EMPLOYEES, RETIREMENT AND SOCIAL SECURITY.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SB 189</td>
<td>Clean Energy and Low-Carbon Economic and Jobs</td>
<td>Creates the Clean Energy and Low-Carbon Economic and Jobs Growth Blue Ribbon Committee. Advises state agencies on the most effective ways to expend clean energy and greenhouse gas related funds and implement policies to maximize the state's economic and employment benefits. Requires each state agency responsible for implementing clean energy and low-carbon policies and programs to submit a progress report describing how it implemented or responded to advice, guidance, and recommendations of the committee.</td>
<td>Hueso (D) Status: 06/11/2015 To ASSEMBLY Committees on JOBS, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND THE ECONOMY and NATURAL RESOURCES.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SB 246</td>
<td>Climate Action Team</td>
<td>Creates the Climate Action Team that would be responsible for coordinating the state's climate policy to achieve the state's climate change goals, identifying specified unavoidable climate change impacts, developing and implementing specified mitigation and adaptation plans, and identifying and disseminating information to local governments and regional bodies.</td>
<td>Wieckowski (D) Status: 06/15/2015 To ASSEMBLY Committee on NATURAL RESOURCES.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB 286</td>
<td>Electricity: Direct Transactions</td>
<td>Requires the Public Utilities Commission to adopt and implement a schedule that implements a 2nd phase-in period for expanding direct transactions over a 3-year period so that by the end of the 3-year period all nonresidential end-use customers may acquire electric service from other providers in each electrical corporation’s distribution service territory.</td>
<td>Hertzberg (D) Status: 06/15/2015 To ASSEMBLY Committee on UTILITIES AND COMMERCE.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SB 350</td>
<td>Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act of 2015</td>
<td>Requires that 50 percent of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources be procured by each retail seller by December 31, 2030. Also requires the California Air Resources Board to adopt and implement standard to be in furtherance of achieving a reduction in petroleum use in motor vehicles of 50 percent by January 1, 2030. Additionally, requires the Energy Commission, by January 1, 2017, and at least once every 3 years thereafter, to adopt an update to a program in furtherance of achieving a doubling of energy efficiency in buildings by January 1, 2030.</td>
<td>De Leon (D) Status: 06/03/2015 In SENATE. Read third time. Passed SENATE. To ASSEMBLY. (24-14)</td>
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</table>
### SB 398: Green Assistance Program
Establishes the Green Assistance Program, to be administered by the Secretary for Environmental Protection, that, among other things, would provide technical assistance to small businesses and small cities in applying for an allocation of moneys from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and would provide assistance to small businesses and small cities in complying with all applicable state, federal, and local air quality laws.

**Author:** Leyva (D)  
**Status:** 06/03/2015 In SENATE. Read third time. Passed SENATE. To ASSEMBLY. (31-9)

### SB 471: Water, Energy, Reduction of Greenhouse Gas
Requires the development of an emissions inventory of greenhouse gas emissions from the water system in the State. Requires the Strategic Growth Council to give special consideration to awarding funds to eligible projects that, in addition to existing objectives and goals, would also result in reduced energy use by a water supplier, and end user of water, or both. Includes projects or programs that reduce energy used to acquire, transport, treat, or distribute water as a regional project or program.

**Author:** Pavley (D)  
**Status:** 06/03/2015 In SENATE. Read third time. Passed SENATE. To ASSEMBLY. (37-2)

The following bills did not meet the June 5th deadline to pass out of their house of origin.

### AB 415: Green Tariff Shared Renewables Program
**Author:** Chavez (R)  
**Status:** 02/19/2015 INTRODUCED.

### AB 674: Electricity: Distributed Generation
**Author:** Mullin (D)  
**Status:** 04/13/2015 From ASSEMBLY Committee on UTILITIES AND COMMERCE: Do pass as amended to Committee on APPROPRIATIONS.

### AB 692: Low-Carbon Transportation Fuels
**Author:** Quirk (D)  
**Status:** 06/04/15 In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

### AB 946: Electric Vehicle Charging Stations
**Author:** Ting (D)  
**Status:** 03/26/2015 In ASSEMBLY. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Committee on TRANSPORTATION.

**Author:** Gordon (D)  
**Status:** 03/26/2015 From ASSEMBLY Committee on UTILITIES AND COMMERCE with author's amendments. 03/26/2015 In ASSEMBLY. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Committee on UTILITIES AND COMMERCE.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Bill Number</th>
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<tr>
<td>AB 1094</td>
<td>Energy Usage: Plug-in Equipment</td>
<td>Williams (D)</td>
<td>04/06/2015 From ASSEMBLY Committee on UTILITIES AND COMMERCE with author's amendments. 04/06/2015 In ASSEMBLY. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Committee on UTILITIES AND COMMERCE.</td>
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<td>AB 1324</td>
<td>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006</td>
<td>Williams (D)</td>
<td>03/26/2015 In ASSEMBLY. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Committee on NATURAL RESOURCES.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AB 1332</td>
<td>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 Offsets</td>
<td>Quirk (D)</td>
<td>03/23/2015 To ASSEMBLY Committee on NATURAL RESOURCES.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SB 180</td>
<td>Electricity: Emissions of Greenhouse Gases</td>
<td>Jackson (D)</td>
<td>05/28/2015 In SENATE Committee on APPROPRIATIONS: Held in committee.</td>
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<td>SB 578</td>
<td>Electric Vehicles: Charging Stations*</td>
<td>Block (D)</td>
<td>05/28/2015 In SENATE Committee on APPROPRIATIONS: Held in committee.</td>
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<td>SB 687</td>
<td>Renewable Gas Standard</td>
<td>Allen (D)</td>
<td>05/28/2015 In SENATE Committee on APPROPRIATIONS: Held in committee.</td>
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<td>SB 706</td>
<td>Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: Alternative Fuels</td>
<td>Pavley (D)</td>
<td>05/28/2015 In SENATE Committee on APPROPRIATIONS: Held in committee.</td>
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<td>SB 723</td>
<td>Energy Efficiency: Military Bases and Facilities</td>
<td>Pavley (D)</td>
<td>05/28/2015 In SENATE Committee on APPROPRIATIONS: Held in committee.</td>
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* Urgency bill.