

BUILDING STANDARDS / BUILDING CODES

AB 210 (Hayashi) Green building standards.

http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/09-10/bill/asm/ab_0201-0250/ab_210_bill_20090202_introduced.pdf

Summary: The California Building Standards Law provides for the adoption of building standards by state agencies by requiring all state agencies that adopt or propose adoption of any building standard to submit the building standard to the California Building Standards Commission for approval and adoption.

This bill would specify that the requirements and regulations that a city or county is authorized to change or modify includes, but is not limited to, green building standards. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 212 (Saldana) Energy: building standards: zero net energy buildings.

http://www.aroundthecapitol.com/billtrack/text.html?file=ab_212_bill_20090202_introduced.html

Summary: The Warren-Alquist State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Act requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to adopt building design and construction standards and energy and water conservation standards to reduce the wasteful, uneconomic, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy, including energy associated with the use of water.

This bill would require the commission to adopt, in collaboration with specified parties, building design and construction standards and energy and water conservation standards to require new residential constructions commenced on or after January 1, 2020, or on a date by which the commission determines that the use of photovoltaic technology is cost effective, whichever is later, to be zero net energy buildings, as defined.

AB 828 (Lieu) Green Building Standards.

http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/09-10/bill/asm/ab_0801-0850/ab_828_bill_20090226_introduced.pdf

Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to prescribe, by regulation, energy conservation and water efficiency standards for new residential and nonresidential buildings to reduce wasteful, uneconomic, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy. The California Building Standards Law provides for the adoption of building standards by state agencies by requiring all state agencies that adopt or propose adoption of any building standard to submit the building standard to the California Building Standards Commission for approval or adoption. Existing law requires the commission to adopt, approve, codify, update, and publish green building standards for any occupancy for which no state agency has the authority or expertise to propose those standards.

This bill would revise the commission's requirement to adopt, approve, codify, update, and publish green building standards from a state agency. The bill would authorize any state agency, including, but not limited to, several specified agencies, to propose to the commission mandatory green building standards in their area of expertise. The bill would require that the green building standards adopted and approved by the commission be inserted into the appropriate part of the California Building Standards Code. The bill would

also require the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to develop and adopt voluntary energy efficiency or water efficiency standards, as described.

TAX INCENTIVES

AB 150 (Smyth) Sales and use taxes: exemption: energy efficient products.

http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/09-10/bill/asm/ab_0101-0150/ab_150_bill_20090122_introduced.pdf

Summary: The Sales and Use Tax Law imposes a tax on the gross receipts from the sale in this state of, or the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of, tangible personal property. That law provides various exemptions from that tax.

This bill would also exempt from that tax during a qualified period, which would be defined as April 24 of each year beginning in 2010, energy efficient products, as defined, including specified layaway agreements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 546 (Knight) Sales and use taxes: exemption: manufacturing equipment: photovoltaic panels.

http://www.aroundthecapitol.com/billtrack/text.html?file=ab_546_bill_20090225_introduced.html

Summary: The Sales and Use Tax Law imposes a tax on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state, or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state.

This bill would exempt from sales and use taxes the gross receipts from the sale of, and the storage, use, or other consumption of, tangible personal property, as specified, purchased for use primarily in the manufacturing of solar photovoltaic panels. This bill contains other related provisions.

AB 1028 (Blumenfield) Sales and use taxes: exemption: energy efficient products.

http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/09-10/bill/asm/ab_1001-1050/ab_1028_bill_20090227_introduced.pdf

Summary: The Sales and Use Tax Law imposes a tax on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state, or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state.

This bill would also exempt from those taxes from January 1, 2010, to January 1, 2011, the gross receipts from the sale in this state of, and the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of, qualified renewable energy systems, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 1029 (Blumenfield) Manufacturers' investment credit: qualified solar energy materials.

http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/09-10/bill/asm/ab_1001-1050/ab_1029_bill_20090227_introduced.pdf

Summary: The Personal Income Tax Law and the Bank and Corporation Tax Law authorizes various credits against the taxes imposed by that law.

This bill would allow a credit for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, and before January 1, 2011, in an amount equal to an unspecified percent of the amount paid or incurred during the taxable year by a qualified taxpayer in connection with the manufacture of qualified solar energy materials. This bill contains other related provisions.

[SB 463 \(Strickland\) Income and corporation tax credits: renewable energy projects.](#)

http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/09-10/bill/sen/sb_0451-0500/sb_463_bill_20090226_introduced.pdf

Summary: The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law authorize various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws.

This bill would, under both laws, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, and before January 1, 2017, allow a credit for all taxable years in an amount, not to exceed \$3,000, equal to 30% of the costs paid or incurred for the purchase and installation of renewable energy resources or renewable energy resources conversion technology projects, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions.

[SB 534 \(Strickland\) Property tax: new construction exclusion: small wind turbines and geothermal heat pump systems.](#)

http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/09-10/bill/sen/sb_0501-0550/sb_534_bill_20090227_introduced.pdf

Summary: The California Constitution generally limits ad valorem taxes on real property to 1% of the full cash value of that property. For purposes of this limitation, "full cash value" is defined as the assessor's valuation of real property as shown on the 1975-76 tax bill under "full cash value" or, thereafter, the appraised value of that real property when purchased, newly constructed, or a change in ownership has occurred.

This bill would provide that the classification as "newly constructed" for purposes of these constitutional provisions does not include the construction or addition, on or after January 1, 2010, of a small wind turbine or geothermal heat pump system. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 699 \(Alquist\) Sales and use tax: manufacturing equipment: energy and water use.](#)

http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/09-10/bill/sen/sb_0651-0700/sb_699_bill_20090227_introduced.pdf

Summary: The Sales and Use Tax Law imposes a sales tax on the gross receipts from the retail sale in this state of tangible personal property, or a use tax on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state.

This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would exempt from sales and use taxes, the sale and purchase of manufacturing equipment that reduces energy and water use, and increases energy efficiency and water recycling.

NEW METERING

[AB 560 \(Skinner\) Net energy metering.](#)

http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/09-10/bill/asm/ab_0551-0600/ab_560_bill_20090225_introduced.pdf

Summary: Existing law relative to private energy producers requires every electric distribution utility or cooperative, as defined, to make available to an eligible customer-generator, as defined, a standard contract or tariff for net energy metering on a first-come-first-served basis until the time that the total rated generating capacity used by eligible customer-generators exceeds 2.5% of the electric distribution utility or cooperative's aggregate customer peak demand.

This bill would require that the standard contract or tariff for net energy metering be offered on a first-come-first-served basis until the time that the total rated generating capacity used by eligible customer-generators exceeds an unspecified percent of the electric distribution utility or cooperative's aggregate customer peak demand.

SB 7 (Wiggins) Renewable energy sources: net metering.

http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/09-10/bill/sen/sb_0001-0050/sb_7_bill_20081201_introduced.pdf

Summary: The existing Public Utilities Act imposes various duties and responsibilities on the Public Utilities Commission with respect to the purchase of electricity and requires the commission to review and adopt a procurement plan and a renewable energy procurement plan for each electrical corporation pursuant to the California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program. The program requires that a retail seller of electricity, including electrical corporations, community choice aggregators, and electric service providers, but not including local publicly owned electric utilities, purchase a specified minimum percentage of electricity generated by eligible renewable energy resources, as defined, in any given year as a specified percentage of total kilowatthours sold to retail end-use customers each calendar year. Under existing law, the governing board of a local publicly owned electric utility is responsible for implementing and enforcing a renewables portfolio standard that recognizes the intent of the Legislature to encourage renewable resources, while taking into consideration the effect of the standard on rates, reliability, and financial resources and the goal of environmental improvement.

This bill would require the electric distribution utility or cooperative, at the discretion of the eligible customer-generator, to either: (1) provide net surplus electricity compensation for any net surplus electricity generated in the 12-month period, or (2) allow the eligible customer-generator to apply the net surplus electricity as a credit for kilowatthours consumed during the following, and any subsequent, 12-month periods. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

WATER CONSERVATION

AB 474 (Blumenfield) Contractual assessments: water efficiency improvements.

http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/09-10/bill/asm/ab_0451-0500/ab_474_bill_20090224_introduced.pdf

Summary: Existing law authorizes the legislative body of any city, defined as a city, county, or city and county, to determine that it would be convenient and advantageous to designate an area within which authorized city officials and free and willing property owners may enter into contractual assessments and make arrangements to finance public improvements to specified lots or parcels or to finance the installation of distributed generation renewable energy sources or energy efficiency improvements that are permanently fixed to real

property, as specified. Existing law requires the legislative body to make these determinations by adopting a resolution indicating its intention to do so and requires the resolution to include certain specified information.

This bill would expand these provisions to authorize the legislative body of any public agency, as defined, to determine that it would be in the public interest to designate an area within which authorized city officials and free and willing property owners may enter into contractual assessments to finance the installation of water efficiency improvements that are permanently fixed to real property, as specified. The bill would also, with respect to all of the provisions relating to public improvements and the installation of distributed generation renewable energy sources or energy efficiency improvements, redefine the term "city" as a "public agency" to include, every governmental subdivision, every district, every public and quasi-public corporation, every public agency and public service corporation and every town, city, county, and city and county, and municipal corporation, whether incorporated or not and whether chartered or not. The bill would similarly modify the definition of "legislative body" to also include the governing body of a public agency or any other public body created by statute. The bill would also specify that these improvements are not new construction which would be subject to property taxation. The bill would declare the intent of the Legislature in this regard. This bill contains other related provisions.

AB 1061 (Lieu) Common interest developments: water-efficient landscapes.

http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/09-10/bill/asm/ab_1051-1100/ab_1061_bill_20090227_introduced.pdf

Summary: Existing law requires a local agency to adopt a specified updated model ordinance regarding water-efficient landscapes or a water-efficient landscape ordinance that is at least as effective in conserving water as the updated model ordinance. Existing law allows certain water providers to take specified actions regarding water conservation.

This bill would, instead, provide that a provision of any of the governing documents of a common interest development shall be void and unenforceable if it prohibits, or includes conditions that have the effect of prohibiting, the use of low water-using plants as a group, or has the effect of prohibiting or restricting compliance with a local water-efficient landscape ordinance or water conservation measure described above. This bill contains other existing laws.

ENERGY AUDIT

AB 758 (Skinner) Energy: energy audit.

http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/09-10/bill/asm/ab_0751-0800/ab_758_bill_20090226_introduced.pdf

Summary: Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission), in its biennial energy conservation report, to report on the progress made to implement a statewide home energy rating program.

This bill would require the Energy Commission, by March 1, 2010, to establish a regulatory proceeding to develop a comprehensive program to achieve greater energy savings in the state's existing residential and commercial building stock. In developing the requirements, the Energy Commission would be required to coordinate with specified entities and to consider certain specified factors. Before adopting the requirements, the Energy Commission would be required to consult with specified entities and to hold at least 3 public hearings. The Energy Commission would be required to periodically update the comprehensive program to improve or refine the program requirements. The Energy Commission would be required to report on the

status of the program in the integrated energy policy report. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

FEDERAL STIMULUS DOLLARS

AB 234 (Huffman) Energy

http://aiaccotelegislation.pbworks.com/f/ab_234_bill_20090205_introduced.pdf

Summary: Existing law establishes various programs to provide financial assistance to public and private entities to improve their energy efficiency.

This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to develop an implementation plan for distributing federal economic stimulus dollars for energy efficiency projects and programs to help facilitate the state's economic recovery while making investments in the state's environment and improving the quality of life of the people of the state.