

**STA Bill Matrix
as of December 21, 2020**

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 43 Friedman D</p> <p>Traffic safety.</p>	<p>12/7/2020-A. PRINT 12/8/2020-From printer. May be heard in committee January 7.</p>	<p>Existing law creates the Department of Transportation (Caltrans) within the Transportation Agency. Existing law provides various duties of Caltrans, including, among others, coordinating and assisting, upon request of the various public and private transportation entities in strengthening their development and operation of balanced integrated mass transportation, highway, aviation, maritime, railroad, and other transportation facilities and services in support of statewide and regional goals. This bill would require, beginning June 1, 2022, and every 6 months thereafter, Caltrans to convene a committee of external design experts to advise on revisions to the Highway Design Manual. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 52 Frazier D</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: scoping plan updates: wildfires.</p>	<p>12/7/2020-A. PRINT 12/8/2020-From printer. May be heard in committee January 7.</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (act) designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. The act requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years. This bill would require the state board, in each scoping plan update prepared by the state board after January 1, 2022, to include, consistent with the act, recommendations for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions of emissions of greenhouse gases and black carbon from wildfires. The bill would also express the intent of the Legislature to appropriate an amount from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund for wildfire mitigation and prevention. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	

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<p>AB 59 Gabriel D</p> <p>Mitigation Fee Act: fees: notice and timelines.</p>	<p>12/7/2020-A. PRINT 12/8/2020-From printer. May be heard in committee January 7.</p>	<p>The Mitigation Fee Act authorizes a local agency to establish, increase, or impose a variety of fees, dedications, reservations, or other exactions for services, and in connection with the approval of a development project, as defined. Existing law prohibits a local agency from imposing fees for specified purposes, including fees for water or sewer connections, capacity charges, zoning variances or changes, use permits, and building inspections or permits, among others, that exceed the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service for which the fee is charged, unless voter approval is obtained. Existing law requires fees or service charges that create revenues in excess of actual cost to be used to reduce the fee or service charge. Existing law requires a local agency, before levying or increasing a fee or service charge, to hold at least one open and public meeting and requires that notice of the time and place of the meeting be mailed at least 14 days prior to the meeting to any interested party who files a written request with the local agency for mailed notice of the meeting on new or increased fees or service charges. Existing law additionally requires the local agency to make available to the public, at least 10 days prior to the meeting, the data indicating the amount of cost, or estimated cost, required to provide the service for which the fee or service charge is levied and the revenue sources anticipated to provide the service, as specified. Existing law also authorizes the local agency to provide notice via electronic notification to those who specifically request it, and authorizes the legislative body of a local agency to establish a reasonable annual charge for sending notices based on the estimated cost of providing the service. This bill would increase, for fees and service charges and for fees for specified public facilities, the time for mailing the notice of the time and place of the meeting to at least 45 days before the meeting. The bill would require the local agency to make that information available to the public at least 30 days before the meeting. The bill would require a local agency to additionally make available to the public all of the data demonstrating the requisite relationship between the amount of a fee for public facilities and the need for the public facilities. The bill would require the data to also be made available to the public on the local agency's internet website. The bill would authorize interested parties to file an electronic request to receive the notice of the meeting time and place, and would require the local agency to mail or electronically send the notice as requested by the party. The bill would prohibit the legislative body of a local agency from establishing a reasonable annual charge for sending electronic notices. The bill would prohibit a local agency, when defending a protest or action filed for a fee or service charge, or for fees for specified public facilities, from using as evidence, or relying on in any way, data not made available to the public pursuant to these provisions. The bill would require revenues in excess of actual cost to be used to reimburse the payor of the fee or service charge. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
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<p><u>AB 96</u> <u>O'Donnell</u> D</p> <p>California Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program.</p>	<p>12/7/2020-A. PRINT 12/8/2020-From printer. May be heard in committee January 7.</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include in its regulation of emissions of greenhouse gases the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature. This bill would extend the requirement that 20% of funding be made available to support early commercial deployment of existing zero- and near-zero-emission heavy-duty truck technology until December 31, 2026. The bill would further require at least 20% of that funding support early commercial deployment of existing near-zero-emission heavy-duty truck technology. The bill would create a separate definition for “near-zero-emission” and revise the definition for “zero-emission,” as provided. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	
<p><u>AB 106</u> <u>Salas</u> D</p> <p>Regions Rise Grant Program.</p>	<p>12/16/2020-A. PRINT 12/17/2020-From printer. May be heard in committee January 16.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Economic Revitalization Act, establishes the Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development, also known as “GO-Biz,” in state government within the Governor’s office under the control of a director. The act requires GO-Biz to serve as the Governor’s lead entity for economic strategy and the marketing of California on issues relating to business development, private sector investment, and economic growth. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would establish the Regions Rise Grant Program in order to close the equity gap and spur economic growth.</p>	

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<p>SB 7 Atkins D</p> <p>Environmental quality: Jobs and Economic Improvement Through Environmental Leadership Act of 2021.</p>	<p>12/7/2020-S. RLS. 12/8/2020-From printer. May be acted upon on or after January 7.</p>	<p>(1)The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that the lead agency proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA authorizes the preparation of a master EIR and authorizes the use of the master EIR to limit the environmental review of subsequent projects that are described in the master EIR, as specified. This bill would require a lead agency to prepare a master EIR for a general plan, plan amendment, plan element, or specific plan for housing projects where the state has provided funding for the preparation of the master EIR. The bill would allow for limited review of proposed subsequent housing projects that are described in the master EIR if the use of the master EIR is consistent with specified provisions of CEQA. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>SB 18 Skinner D</p> <p>Green hydrogen.</p>	<p>12/7/2020-S. RLS. 12/8/2020-From printer. May be acted upon on or after January 7.</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. The act requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years. This bill would require the state board, by December 31, 2022, as a part of the scoping plan and the state's goal for carbon neutrality, to prepare a strategic plan for accelerating the production and use of green hydrogen, as defined, in California and an analysis of how curtailed power could be better utilized to help meet the state's greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

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<p>SB 44 Allen D</p> <p>California Environmental Quality Act: streamlined judicial review: environmental leadership transit projects.</p>	<p>12/7/2020-S. RLS. 12/8/2020-From printer. May be acted upon on or after January 7.</p>	<p>The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA establishes a procedure by which a person may seek judicial review of the decision of the lead agency made pursuant to CEQA. This bill would establish specified procedures for the administrative and judicial review of the environmental review and approvals granted for environmental leadership transit project, as defined, undertaken by a public agency. The bill would require the Judicial Council, on or before April 1, 2022, to adopt rules of court establishing procedures requiring actions or proceedings seeking judicial review pursuant to CEQA or the granting of project approvals, including any appeals to the court of appeal or the Supreme Court, to be resolved, to the extent feasible, within 270 days of the filing of the certified record of proceedings with the court to an action or proceeding seeking judicial review of the lead agency's action related to an environmental leadership transit project. The bill would require the environmental leadership transit project to meet certain labor requirements.</p>	
<p>SB 66 Allen D</p> <p>California Council on the Future of Transportation: advisory committee: autonomous vehicle technology.</p>	<p>12/7/2020-S. RLS. 12/8/2020-From printer. May be acted upon on or after January 7.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Transportation Agency, which consists of various departments and state entities including the California Transportation Commission and the Department of Transportation. Under existing law, the agency is under the supervision of an executive officer known as the Secretary of Transportation, who is required to develop and report to the Governor on legislative, budgetary, and administrative programs to accomplish comprehensive, long-range, and coordinated planning and policy formulation in the matters of public interest related to the agency. This bill would require the secretary to establish an advisory committee, the California Council on the Future of Transportation, to provide the Governor and the Legislature with recommendations for changes in state policy to ensure that as autonomous vehicles are deployed, they enhance the state's efforts to increase road safety, promote equity, and meet public health and environmental objectives. The bill would require the council to be chaired by the secretary and consist of at least 22 additional members, selected by the chair or designated, as specified, who represent, among others, transportation workers, various state and local agencies, and a disability rights organization. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	

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<p>SB 83 Allen D</p> <p>California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank: Sea Level Rise Revolving Loan Program.</p>	<p>12/15/2020-S. RLS. 12/16/2020-From printer. May be acted upon on or after January 15.</p>	<p>The Bergeson-Peace Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Act establishes the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank (I-Bank) in the Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development. Existing law, among other things, authorizes the I-Bank to make loans, issue bonds, and provide financial assistance for various types of qualified projects. This bill would create the Sea Level Rise Revolving Loan Program within the I-Bank to provide low-interest loans to local jurisdictions for the purchase of coastal properties in their jurisdictions identified as vulnerable coastal property. The bill would require the California Coastal Commission, before January 1, 2023, in consultation with the California Coastal Commission, the State Lands Commission, and any other applicable state, federal, and local entities with relevant jurisdiction and expertise, to determine criteria and guidelines for the identification of vulnerable coastal properties eligible for participation in the program. The bill would authorize specified local jurisdictions to apply for, and be awarded, a low-interest loan under the program if the local jurisdiction develops and submits to the bank a vulnerable coastal property plan. The bill would require the California Coastal Conservancy to review the plans to determine whether they meet the required criteria for vulnerable coastal properties to be eligible for participation in the program. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	

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Housing Bills			
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<u>AB 115</u> <u>Bloom</u> D Planning and zoning: commercial zoning: housing development.	12/18/2020- A. PRINT 12/18/2020- Introduced. To print.	Existing law, the Planning and Zoning Law, requires that the legislative body of each county and each city adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county and city, and specified land outside its boundaries, that includes, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. Existing law authorizes the legislative body of any county or city, pursuant to specified procedures, to adopt ordinances that, among other things, regulate the use of buildings, structures, and land as between industry, business, residences, open space, and other purposes. This bill, notwithstanding any inconsistent provision of a city's or county's general plan, specific plan, zoning ordinance, or regulation, would require that a housing development be an authorized use on a site designated in any local agency's zoning code or maps for commercial uses if certain conditions apply. Among these conditions, the bill would require that the housing development be subject to a recorded deed restriction requiring that at least 20% of the units have an affordable housing cost or affordable rent for lower income households, as those terms are defined, and located on a site that satisfies specified criteria. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	

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<u>ACA 1</u> <u>Aguiar-Curry</u> D Local government financing: affordable housing and public infrastructure: voter approval.	12/7/2020-A. PRINT 12/8/2020-From printer. May be heard in committee January 7.	(1)The California Constitution prohibits the ad valorem tax rate on real property from exceeding 1% of the full cash value of the property, subject to certain exceptions.This measure would create an additional exception to the 1% limit that would authorize a city, county, city and county, or special district to levy an ad valorem tax to service bonded indebtedness incurred to fund the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of public infrastructure, affordable housing, or permanent supportive housing, or the acquisition or lease of real property for those purposes, if the proposition proposing that tax is approved by 55% of the voters of the city, county, or city and county, as applicable, and the proposition includes specified accountability requirements. The measure would specify that these provisions apply to any city, county, city and county, or special district measure imposing an ad valorem tax to pay the interest and redemption charges on bonded indebtedness for these purposes that is submitted at the same election as this measure.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<u>SB 5</u> <u>Atkins</u> D Housing: bond act.	12/7/2020-S. RLS. 12/8/2020-From printer. May be acted upon on or after January 7.	Under existing law, there are programs providing assistance for, among other things, emergency housing, multifamily housing, farmworker housing, home ownership for very low and low-income households, and downpayment assistance for first-time homebuyers. Existing law also authorizes the issuance of bonds in specified amounts pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law and requires that proceeds from the sale of these bonds be used to finance various existing housing programs, capital outlay related to infill development, brownfield cleanup that promotes infill development, and housing-related parks.This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would authorize the issuance of bonds and would require the proceeds from the sale of those bonds to be used to finance housing-related programs that serve the homeless and extremely low income and very low income Californians.	

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<p><u>SB 10</u> <u>Wiener D</u></p> <p>Planning and zoning: housing development: density.</p>	<p>12/7/2020-S. RLS. 12/8/2020-From printer. May be acted upon on or after January 7.</p>	<p>The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development within its boundaries that includes, among other things, a housing element. Existing law requires an attached housing development to be a permitted use, not subject to a conditional use permit, on any parcel zoned for multifamily housing if at least certain percentages of the units are available at affordable housing costs to very low income, lower income, and moderate-income households for at least 30 years and if the project meets specified conditions relating to location and being subject to a discretionary decision other than a conditional use permit. Existing law provides for various incentives intended to facilitate and expedite the construction of affordable housing. This bill would, notwithstanding any local restrictions on adopting zoning ordinances, authorize a local government to pass an ordinance to zone any parcel for up to 10 units of residential density per parcel, at a height specified in the ordinance, if the parcel is located in a transit-rich area, a jobs-rich area, or an urban infill site, as those terms are defined. In this regard, the bill would require the Department of Housing and Community Development, in consultation with the Office of Planning and Research, to determine jobs-rich areas and publish a map of those areas every 5 years, commencing January 1, 2022, based on specified criteria. The bill would specify that an ordinance adopted under these provisions is not a project for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act. The bill would prohibit a residential or mixed-use residential project consisting of 10 or more units that is located on a parcel rezoned pursuant to these provisions from being approved ministerially or by right. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	

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<u>SB 15</u> <u>Portantino</u> D Housing development: incentives: rezoning of idle retail sites.	12/7/2020-S. RLS. 12/8/2020-From printer. May be acted upon on or after January 7.	Existing law establishes, among other housing programs, the Workforce Housing Reward Program, which requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to make local assistance grants to cities, counties, and cities and counties that provide land use approval to housing developments that are affordable to very low and low-income households. This bill, upon appropriation by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act or other statute, would require the department to administer a program to provide incentives in the form of grants allocated as provided to local governments that rezone idle sites used for a big box retailer or a commercial shopping center to instead allow the development of workforce housing. The bill would define various terms for these purposes. In order to be eligible for a grant, the bill would require a local government, among other things, to apply to the department for an allocation of grant funds and provide documentation that it has met specified requirements, including certain labor-related requirements. The bill would make the allocation of these grants subject to appropriation by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act or other statute. This bill contains other related provisions.	