

**STA Bill Matrix**  
**As of February 24, 2021**

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<u><a href="#">AB 5</a></u> <u>Fong R</u>  Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: High Speed Rail Authority: K–12 education: transfer and loan.	1/11/2021-A. TRANS. 1/11/2021-Referred to Coms. on TRANS. and NAT. RES.	<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 those emissions the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. Existing law continuously appropriates 25% of the annual proceeds of the fund to the High-Speed Rail Authority for certain purposes. This bill would suspend the appropriation to the High-Speed Rail Authority for the 2021–22 and 2022–23 fiscal years and would require the transfer of those amounts from moneys collected by the state board to the General Fund. The bill would specify that the transferred amounts shall be available, upon appropriation, to support K–12 education and to offset any funding reduction for K–12 education. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<u><a href="#">AB 43</a></u> <u>Friedman D</u>  Traffic safety.	1/11/2021-A. TRANS. 1/11/2021-Referred to Com. on TRANS.	<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>	
<u><a href="#">AB 52</a></u> <u>Frazier D</u>  California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: scoping plan updates: wildfires.	1/11/2021-A. NAT. RES. 1/11/2021-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	<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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<u><a href="#">AB 59</a></u> <u><a href="#">Gabriel D</a></u>  Mitigation Fee Act: fees: notice and timelines.	1/11/2021-A. L. GOV. 1/11/2021-Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and H. & C.D.	<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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<a href="#"><u>AB 96</u></a> <a href="#"><u>O'Donnell</u></a> D  California Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program.	1/11/2021-A. TRANS. 1/11/2021-Referred to Coms. on TRANS. and NAT. RES.	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.	
<a href="#"><u>AB 106</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Salas</u></a> D  Regions Rise Grant Program.	12/16/2020-A. PRINT 1/11/2021-Read first time.	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.	
<a href="#"><u>AB 117</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Boerner Horvath</u></a> D  Air Quality Improvement Program: electric bicycles.	1/11/2021-A. TRANS. 1/11/2021-Read first time. Referred to Coms. on TRANS. and NAT. RES.	Existing law establishes the Air Quality Improvement Program that is administered by the State Air Resources Board for the purposes of funding projects related to, among other things, the reduction of criteria air pollutants and improvement of air quality. Pursuant to its existing statutory authority, the state board has established the Clean Vehicle Rebate Project, as a part of the Air Quality Improvement Program, to promote the production and use of zero-emission vehicles by providing rebates for the purchase of new zero-emission vehicles. Existing law specifies the types of projects eligible to receive funding under the program. This bill would specify projects providing incentives for purchasing electric bicycles, as defined, as projects eligible for funding under the program. The bill would require the state board, by July 1, 2022, to establish and implement and administer, until January 1, 2028, the Electric Bicycle Rebate Pilot Project to provide rebates for purchases of electric bicycles. The bill would require the state board to submit to the Legislature a midcycle evaluation of the pilot project by July 1, 2025, and an end-of-program evaluation of the pilot project by January 1, 2028. The bill would repeal the pilot project as of January 1, 2029. The bill would appropriate from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund \$10,000,000 to the state board for purposes of the pilot project.	

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<a href="#"><u>AB 122</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Boerner Horvath</u></a> D  Vehicles: required stops: bicycles.	1/11/2021-A. TRANS. 1/11/2021-Read first time. Referred to Com. on TRANS.	Existing law requires the driver of any vehicle, including a person riding a bicycle, when approaching a stop sign at the entrance of an intersection, to stop before entering the intersection. A violation of this requirement is an infraction. This bill would instead require a person riding a bicycle, when approaching a stop sign at the entrance of an intersection, to yield the right-of-way to any vehicles that have stopped at the entrance of the intersection, have entered the intersection, or that are approaching on the intersecting highway close enough to constitute an immediate hazard, and shall continue to yield the right-of-way to those vehicles until reasonably safe to proceed. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<a href="#"><u>AB 238</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Voepel</u></a> R  Vehicles: driver's license renewal fees.	1/28/2021-A. TRANS. 1/28/2021-Referred to Com. on TRANS.	Existing law requires an applicant for the renewal of a driver's license to pay to the Department of Motor Vehicles a fee of \$30 for that renewal. Existing regulations provide for the annual increase of that fee based on the Consumer Price Index. This bill would, until January 1, 2026, waive the renewal fee for applicants who have reached the age of 65 years on the date of application and are seeking a noncommercial license.	
<a href="#"><u>AB 261</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Seyarto</u></a> R  Authorized emergency vehicles.	1/28/2021-A. TRANS. 1/28/2021-Referred to Com. on TRANS.	Existing law authorizes the Department of Transportation and local authorities to designate certain highway lanes for the exclusive or preferential use of high-occupancy vehicles (HOVs), requires the department or local authorities to place signage advising motorists of the rules governing the use of those lanes, and prohibits the use of those lanes by motorists other than in conformity with the posted rules. Under existing law, the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle is exempt from various provisions of the rules of the road as contained in the Vehicle Code if, among other things, the vehicle is being driven in response to an emergency call, the driver of the vehicle sounds a siren, and the vehicle displays a lighted red lamp visible from the front as a warning to other drivers and pedestrians. This bill would additionally permit an authorized emergency vehicle to operate on an HOV lane if specified conditions are met, including, among others, that the vehicle is being driven while responding to, or returning from, an urgent or emergency call and the driver of the vehicle determines that the use of the HOV lane will likely improve the arrival time of the authorized emergency vehicle and its delivery of essential public safety services. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	

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<p><a href="#"><b>AB 349</b></a>  <a href="#"><u>Holden D</u></a>             Department of Transportation: contracting: underrepresented groups.</p>	<p>2/12/2021-A. TRANS.            2/12/2021-Referred to Com. on TRANS.</p>	<p>(1) Existing law creates the Department of Transportation within the Transportation Agency. Existing law requires the department to develop a detailed outreach plan intended to increase procurement opportunities for new and limited contracting small business enterprises, as defined, including, but not limited to, those owned by women, minority, disabled veterans, LGBT, and other disadvantaged groups, in all the department's transportation programs, to undertake specified outreach activities required to be included in the plan, and to update that plan and submit it to specified entities. Existing law requires the department to achieve a minimum percentage of certified small business participation in state-funded contracts and procurements. Existing law requires the department to take all lawful and reasonable steps to raise to 100 the disparity indices for contracts awarded under the federal Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Program (DBEP) to foster equal opportunity for firms owned by disadvantaged individuals on certain contracts and procurements and to implement the recommendations from every disparity study undertaken by the department as part of DBEP, as specified. Existing law requires the department to prepare a detailed plan that includes steps the department will take to ensure that it is in conformance with its policies to prevent discrimination or preferences in its employing practices or its practices in bidding and awarding public contracts to provide equal access to opportunities for all qualified applicants, and requires the department to report the plan and any necessary updates to the Legislature. Existing law requires the department to give public notice of a project by publication, as specified, but allows the department to comply with this requirement by publishing the notice on its internet website. Existing law requires the department, if it publishes the notice on its internet website, to also publish information regarding notices listed on the department's internet website in trade papers, newspapers, or magazines, as appropriate, including those whose primary audience consists of underrepresented groups, including, but not limited to, women, minorities, LGBT, and disabled veterans, as specified. This bill would clarify that the last requirement does not affect the department's authority to use existing resources for outreach efforts for events to promote small business enterprises, including, but not limited to, those owned by women, minorities, disabled veterans, LGBT, and other disadvantaged groups, trainings to improve diversity, materials for matchmaking events, and resources for relationship development events to achieve the goals described above. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

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<u><a href="#">AB 361</a></u> <u><a href="#">Rivas, Robert</a></u> D  Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.	2/12/2021-A. L. GOV. 2/12/2021-Referred to Com. on L. GOV.	<p>Existing law, the Ralph M. Brown Act requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body of a local agency, as those terms are defined, be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. The act contains specified provisions regarding the timelines for posting an agenda and providing for the ability of the public to directly address the legislative body on any item of interest to the public. The act generally requires all regular and special meetings of the legislative body be held within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction, subject to certain exceptions. The act allows for meetings to occur via teleconferencing subject to certain requirements, particularly that the legislative body notice each teleconference location of each member that will be participating in the public meeting, that each teleconference location be accessible to the public, that members of the public be allowed to address the legislative body at each teleconference location, that the legislative body post an agenda at each teleconference location, and that at least a quorum of the legislative body participate from locations within the boundaries of the local agency's jurisdiction. The act provides an exemption to the jurisdictional requirement for health authorities, as defined. This bill would authorize a local agency to use teleconferencing without complying with the teleconferencing requirements imposed by the Ralph M. Brown Act when a legislative body of a local agency holds a meeting for the purpose of declaring or ratifying a local emergency, during a declared state or local emergency, as those terms are defined, when state or local health officials have imposed or recommended measures to promote social distancing, and during a declared local emergency provided the legislative body makes certain determinations by majority vote. The bill would require legislative bodies that hold teleconferenced meetings under these abbreviated teleconferencing procedures to give notice of the meeting and post agendas, as described, to allow members of the public to access the meeting and address the legislative body, to give notice of the means by which members of the public may access the meeting and offer public comment, as provided, to conduct the meeting in a manner that protects the statutory and constitutional rights of the parties and the public appearing before the legislative body. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<u><a href="#">AB 371</a></u> <u><a href="#">Jones-Sawyer</a></u> D  Shared mobility devices: insurance and tracking.	2/12/2021-A. P. & C.P. 2/12/2021-Referred to Coms. on P. & C.P. and JUD.	<p>Existing law requires a shared mobility service provider, as defined, to enter into an agreement with, or obtain a permit from, the city or county with jurisdiction over the area of use. Existing law defines shared mobility device to mean an electrically motorized board, motorized scooter, electric bicycle, bicycle, or other similar personal transportation device, except as provided. Existing law requires a city or county that authorizes a shared mobility device provider to operate within its jurisdiction to adopt operation, parking, and maintenance rules, as provided, regarding the use of the shared mobility devices in its jurisdiction before the provider may offer shared mobility devices for rent or use. This bill would require a shared mobility service provider to affix to each shared mobility device a tactile sign containing raised characters and accompanying Braille, as specified, to identify the device for the purpose of tracking and reporting. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

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<u><a href="#">AB 455</a></u> <u>Bonta D</u>  Bay Bridge Fast Forward Program.	2/18/2021-A. TRANS. 2/18/2021-Referred to Coms. on TRANS. and L. GOV.	<p>Existing law creates the Metropolitan Transportation Commission as a local area planning agency for the 9-county San Francisco Bay area with comprehensive regional transportation planning and other related responsibilities. Existing law creates the Bay Area Toll Authority as a separate entity governed by the same governing board as the commission and makes the authority responsible for the administration of toll revenues from the state-owned toll bridges in the San Francisco Bay area. Existing law creates various transit districts located in the San Francisco Bay area, with specified powers and duties relative to providing public transit services. This bill would require the Bay Area Toll Authority, in consultation with the commission, Department of Transportation, and certain transit entities, to identify, plan, and deliver a comprehensive set of operational, transit, and infrastructure investments for the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge corridor, which would be known collectively as the Bay Bridge Fast Forward Program. The bill would require the authority, in consultation with the commission, department, and certain transit operators, on or before January 1, 2023, to prepare and submit to the Legislature a comprehensive plan to improve bus and very high occupancy vehicle speed and travel time reliability along the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge corridor in a manner that maximizes the number of people that can cross the bridge during congested periods. The bill would authorize the authority, in consultation with the department, on and after January 1, 2025, if a specified travel speed reliability performance target for the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge corridor has not been met for a consecutive 6-month period, to, as a pilot program, designate a lane on the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge exclusively for use by buses and very high occupancy vehicles during congested periods, and would require the authority, in consultation with the department and certain transit operators, to submit to the Legislature a report evaluating the pilot program's impact. The bill would require the department to pursue federal approval or waivers, as necessary, to implement these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<u><a href="#">AB 476</a></u> <u>Mullin D</u>  San Francisco Bay area county transportation authorities: contracting.	2/18/2021-A. TRANS. 2/18/2021-Referred to Coms. on TRANS. and L. GOV.	<p>The Bay Area County Traffic and Transportation Funding Act authorizes each of the 9 counties in the San Francisco Bay area to impose a 1/2 of 1% or 1% sales tax for transportation purposes, subject to voter approval. Existing law provides for the establishment of a county transportation authority in each county imposing a sales tax under these provisions, requires the development of a county transportation expenditure plan, and specifies the powers and duties of a county board of supervisors and the county transportation authority in this regard. Existing law requires each county transportation authority to award contracts for the purchase of supplies, equipment, and materials in excess of \$75,000 to the lowest responsible bidder after competitive bidding, except in an emergency declared by the vote of 2/3 of the voting membership of the county transportation authority. This bill would require each county transportation authority to award contracts for the purchase of supplies, equipment, and materials in excess of \$150,000, rather than \$75,000, either to the lowest responsible bidder or to the responsible bidder whose proposal provides the best value, as defined, on the basis of the factors identified in the solicitation, except in a declared emergency, as specified. The bill would specify that the requirement does not apply to construction contracts.</p>	

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<u><a href="#">AB 481</a></u> <u><a href="#">Chiu D</a></u>  Law enforcement agencies: military equipment: funding, acquisition, and use.	2/18/2021-A. L. GOV. 2/18/2021-Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and PUB. S.	<p>Existing law designates the Department of General Services as the agency for the State of California responsible for distribution of federal surplus personal property, excepting food commodities, and requires the department to, among other things, do all things necessary to the execution of its powers and duties as the state agency for the distribution of federal personal surplus property, excepting food commodities, in accordance with specified federal law.</p> <p>Existing law, the Federal Surplus Property Acquisition Law of 1945, authorizes a local agency, as defined, to acquire surplus federal property without regard to any law which requires posting of notices or advertising for bids, inviting or receiving bids, or delivery of purchases before payment, or which prevents the local agency from bidding on federal surplus property. Existing federal law authorizes the Department of Defense to transfer surplus personal property, including arms and ammunition, to federal or state agencies for use in law enforcement activities, subject to specified conditions, at no cost to the acquiring agency. This bill would require a law enforcement agency, defined to include specified state and local entities, to obtain approval of the applicable governing body, by adoption of a military equipment impact statement and a military equipment use policy, as specified, by ordinance at a regular meeting held pursuant to specified open meeting laws, prior to taking certain actions relating to the funding, acquisition, or use of military equipment, as defined. The bill would also require similar approval for the continued use of military equipment acquired prior to January 1, 2022. The bill would allow the governing body to approve the funding, acquisition, or use of military equipment within its jurisdiction only if it determines that the military equipment meets specified standards. The bill would require the governing body to annually review the ordinance, and to either disapprove a renewal of the authorization for a piece of military equipment or amend the military equipment use policy if it determines, based on an annual military equipment report prepared by the law enforcement agency, as provided, that the military equipment does not comply with the above-described standards for approval. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<u><a href="#">AB 604</a></u> <u><a href="#">Daly D</a></u>  Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account: apportionment of funds: accrued interest.	2/18/2021-A. TRANS. 2/18/2021-Referred to Com. on TRANS.	<p>Existing law creates the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Program to address deferred maintenance on the state highway system and the local street and road system. Existing law provides for the deposit of various funds, including revenues from certain fuel taxes and vehicle fees, for the program in the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account. Existing law requires funds available for the program to be allocated for various specified purposes and requires the remaining funds available for the program to be continuously appropriated 50% for allocation to the Department of Transportation for maintenance of the state highway system or for the State Highway Operation and Protection Program and 50% for apportionment to cities and counties by the Controller pursuant to a specified formula. This bill would continuously appropriate interest earnings derived from revenues deposited in the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account to the department for maintenance of the state highway system or for purposes of the State Highway Operation and Protection Program.</p>	

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<a href="#"><u>AB 712</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Calderon</u></a> D  Local Agency Public Construction Act: change orders.	2/16/2021-A. PRINT 2/17/2021-From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.	Existing law, the Local Agency Public Construction Act, regulates contracting by local agencies, including counties and special districts. The act includes specific provisions for contracting by counties, contracting for county highways and county bridges and subways, and contracting by county waterworks districts. Other existing law regulates contracting by the Los Angeles County Flood Control District (LACFCD). Those specific provisions include change order authorization for contracts, as prescribed, and impose caps on the extra cost of any change order, varying with the value of the original contract. This bill would require that the existing caps be adjusted annually to reflect the percentage change in the California Consumer Price Index. The bill would modify the cap applicable to contracts exceeding \$250,000 to apply only to contracts exceeding that amount but not exceeding \$25,000,000. The bill would add a new change order cap of \$500,000 for contracts whose original cost exceeds \$25,000,000 and of \$1,000,000 for contracts whose original cost exceeds \$50,000,000, both of which would be adjusted annually to reflect the percentage change in the California Consumer Price Index. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<a href="#"><u>AB 726</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Garcia, Eduardo</u></a> D  Capital investment incentive program: qualified manufacturing facility.	2/16/2021-A. PRINT 2/17/2021-From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.	Existing law, until January 1, 2024, authorizes a county, city and county, or city to establish a capital investment incentive program. Existing law requires a county, city and county, or city that has so elected, to pay a capital investment incentive amount to the proponent of a qualified manufacturing facility for up to 15 years, upon request by a proponent in writing. Existing law defines "qualified manufacturing facility" for these purposes to mean a proposed manufacturing facility that meets specified requirements including that the facility is operated certain businesses, including, among others, a business engaged in the recovery of minerals from geothermal resources or a business engaged in the manufacturing of parts or components related to the production of electricity using solar, wind, biomass, hydropower, or geothermal resources, as specified. This bill would add a business engaged in manufacturing of fuels, electrical parts, or components used in the field of clean transportation or the production of alternative fuel vehicles or electric vehicles to the list of business that may operate a qualified manufacturing facility.	
<a href="#"><u>AB 786</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Cervantes</u></a> D  California Transportation Commission: executive director.	2/16/2021-A. PRINT 2/17/2021-From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.	Existing law establishes within the Transportation Agency the California Transportation Commission. Existing law requires the commission to appoint an executive director for the commission who serves at the pleasure of the commission. This bill would instead require the executive director of the commission to be appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate, and subject to removal at the discretion of the Governor.	

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<a href="#"><u>AB 840</u></a> <u>Holden</u> D  Transportation: interregional connectivity.	2/17/2021-A. PRINT 2/18/2021-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.	Existing law establishes the Transportation Agency, which consists of various departments and state entities, including the California Transportation Commission and the Department of Transportation. Existing law provides various sources of revenue for transportation projects undertaken by state and local agencies. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to later enact legislation that would increase interregional connectivity for Californians across counties and improve interconnectivity across modes of transit, and pursue opportunities to meet the state's environmental goals through evidence-based public planning that prioritizes diverse public transit options and active transportation infrastructure.	
<a href="#"><u>AB 897</u></a> <u>Mullin</u> D  Office of Planning and Research: regional climate networks: climate adaptation action plans.	2/17/2021-A. PRINT 2/18/2021-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.	Existing law requires, by July 1, 2017, and every 3 years thereafter, the Natural Resources Agency to update, as prescribed, the state's climate adaptation strategy, known as the Safeguarding California Plan. Existing law establishes the Office of Planning and Research in state government in the Governor's office. Existing law establishes the Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resiliency Program to be administered by the office to coordinate regional and local efforts with state climate adaptation strategies to adapt to the impacts of climate change, as prescribed. This bill would authorize eligible entities, as defined, to establish and participate in a regional climate network, as defined. The bill would require the office to encourage the inclusion of agencies with land use planning authority into regional climate networks. This bill contains other related provisions.	
<a href="#"><u>AB 917</u></a> <u>Bloom</u> D  Vehicles: video imaging of parking violations.	2/17/2021-A. PRINT 2/18/2021-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.	Existing law authorizes the City and County of San Francisco (San Francisco) and, until January 1, 2022, the Alameda-Contra Costa Transit District, to enforce parking violations in specified transit-only traffic lanes through the use of video imaging and to install automated forward facing parking control devices on city-owned public transit vehicles for the purpose of video imaging parking violations occurring in transit-only traffic lanes, as specified. Existing law requires a designated employee, who is qualified by San Francisco, or a contracted law enforcement agency for the Alameda-Contra Costa Transit District, who is qualified by the city and county or the district to issue parking citations, to review video image recordings for the purpose of determining whether a parking violation occurred in a transit-only traffic lane and to issue a notice of violation to the registered owner of a vehicle within 15 calendar days, as specified. Existing laws makes these video image records confidential, and provides that these records are available only to public agencies to enforce parking violations. Existing law provides that if the Alameda-Contra Costa Transit District implements an automated enforcement system as described above, the district is required to submit a report to specified committees of the Legislature by no later than January 1, 2021. This bill would extend the authorization described above to any public transit operator in the state indefinitely. The bill would expand the authorization to enforce parking violations to include violations occurring at transit stops and stations. The bill would repeal the obsolete reporting requirement of the Alameda-Contra Costa Transit District. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#"><b>AB 983</b></a>  <u>Garcia, Eduardo</u> D            Public contracts: construction projects: community workforce agreements.</p>	<p>2/18/2021-A. PRINT          2/19/2021-From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.</p>	<p>Existing law, the State Contract Act, governs state contracts for public works projects and, among other things, generally requires public notice of a project, the submission of bids, and the award of a contract to the lowest responsible bidder, as provided. Existing law authorizes a public entity to use, enter into, or require contractors to enter into, project labor agreements for construction projects if the agreement meets specified requirements. Existing law additionally authorizes a public entity to require a bidder, contractor, or other entity to use a skilled and trained workforce, as defined, to complete contracts or projects. Existing law requires the California Workforce Development Board to report to the Legislature on the need for workforce development resources, including the use of community workforce agreements, among other things, to help industry, workers, and communities transition to economic and labor-market changes related to statewide greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals. This bill would authorize a public entity to use, enter into, or require contractors to enter into, a community workforce agreement for specified construction projects, including projects related to renewable energy and installation of emission controls in refineries. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><b>AB 1017</b></a>  <u>Quirk-Silva</u> D            Public restrooms: Right to Restrooms Act of 2021.</p>	<p>2/18/2021-A. PRINT          2/19/2021-From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.</p>	<p>Existing law requires every public agency, as defined, that conducts an establishment serving the public or open to the public and that maintains restroom facilities for the public, to make every water closet available without cost or charge, as provided. Existing law also requires publicly and privately owned facilities where the public congregates to be equipped with sufficient temporary or permanent restrooms to meet the needs of the public at peak hours. This bill would require local governments, as defined, to do an inventory of public restrooms that are available to the homeless population to use during the COVID-19 state of emergency, as defined. The bill would require local governments to report their findings to the Office of Emergency Services, which would be required to compile the information in a report to the Legislature, as provided. This bill would be repealed by its own provisions on January 1, 2024. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><b>AB 1023</b></a>  <u>Flora</u> R            Contractors and subcontractors: records: penalties.</p>	<p>2/18/2021-A. PRINT          2/19/2021-From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.</p>	<p>Existing law defines “public works,” for the purposes of regulating public works contracts, as, among other things, construction, alteration, demolition, installation, or repair work done under contract and paid for, in whole or in part, out of public funds. Existing law generally requires a contractor or subcontractor to be registered with the Department of Industrial Relations to be qualified to bid on, be listed in a bid proposal, or engage in the performance of any public works contract. Existing law requires a contractor or subcontractor to meet specific conditions to qualify for this registration. This bill would require that a contractor or subcontractor furnish those payroll records to the Labor Commissioner no later than their final day of work performed on the project. The bill would also make a contractor or subcontractor who fails to furnish those records in the manner specified liable for a penalty of \$100 per day, as specified, not to exceed \$5,000 per project, to be deposited into the State Public Works Enforcement Fund. Because this bill would increase money deposited in the State Public Works Enforcement Fund, a continuously appropriated fund, it would make an appropriation. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><u>AB 1035</u></a> <u>Salas D</u>  Transportation: Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Program: recycled material standards.	2/18/2021-A. PRINT 2/19/2021-From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.	Existing law creates the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Program to address deferred maintenance on the state highway system and the local street and road system. Existing law requires the Department of Transportation and cities and counties receiving funds under the program, to the extent possible and cost effective, and where feasible, to use advanced technologies and material recycling techniques that reduce the cost of maintaining and rehabilitating the streets and highways and that exhibit reduced levels of greenhouse gas emissions through material choice and construction method. This bill would delete the condition in that requirement imposed on the department and those cities and counties to use advanced technologies and material recycling techniques to the extent possible. The bill would require those cities and counties to apply standard specifications that allow for the use of recycled materials at or above the level allowed in the department's most recently published standard specifications for recycled base and subbase materials, reclaimed asphalt pavement and other materials in asphalt, reclaimed aggregate, fly ash, returned plastic concrete, and other materials in concrete, and including any recycled materials that are published in the department's future standard specifications, as specified.	
<a href="#"><u>AB 1047</u></a> <u>Daly D</u>  Road Repair and Accountability Act of 2017: reporting internet website.	2/18/2021-A. PRINT 2/19/2021-From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.	Existing law establishes in state government the Transportation Agency, which includes various departments and state entities, including the California Transportation Commission. The Road Repair and Accountability Act of 2017 establishes a comprehensive transportation funding program by increasing fuel taxes and imposing certain vehicle fees. The act allocates revenues from those sources to various transportation programs, including, among others, to the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Program, which the act created to address deferred maintenance on the state highway system and the local street and road system. This bill would require the Transportation Agency to oversee the development and implementation of a comprehensive one-stop reporting interface available to the public through an internet website maintained by the agency. The bill would require the interface to provide timely fiscal information regarding the development and implementation status of each transportation program or project funded, at least in part, by revenues from the Road Repair and Accountability Act of 2017.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><u>AB 1049</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Davies R</u></a>  Public Transportation Account: loan repayment.	2/18/2021-A. PRINT 2/19/2021-From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.	Existing law requires the transfer of a specified portion of the sales tax on diesel fuel to the Public Transportation Account, a trust fund in the State Transportation Fund. Existing law requires funds in the account to be allocated to various public transportation and transportation planning purposes, with specified revenues in the account to be allocated by the Controller to specified local transportation agencies for public transportation purposes, pursuant to the State Transit Assistance (STA) Program. Existing law provides for each STA-eligible operator within the jurisdiction of the allocating local transportation agency to receive a proportional share of the revenue-based program funds based on the qualifying revenues of that operator, as defined. The Budget Act of 2013 and the Budget Act of 2014 require the Controller, upon the order of the Director of Finance, to transfer specified amounts totaling up to \$55,515,000 as loans from the Public Transportation Account to the High-Speed Passenger Train Bond Fund. This bill would require \$54,000,000 from these loans to be repaid to the Public Transportation Account and would provide that these repaid funds are available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to help offset the loss of revenues incurred by transit operators during the COVID-19 pandemic. This bill contains other related provisions.	
<a href="#"><u>AB 1091</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Berman D</u></a>  Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority: board of directors.	2/18/2021-A. PRINT 2/19/2021-From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.	Existing law creates the Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority (VTA) with various powers and duties relative to transportation projects and services and the operation of public transit in the County of Santa Clara. Existing law vests the government of the VTA in a 12-member board of directors whose terms of office are two years. Under existing law, only members of the county board of supervisors and city council members and mayors of cities in the county are authorized to serve on the board. Existing law provides for the appointment of the board members by those local governments, as specified. This bill, on and after July 1, 2022, would reduce the size of the board to 9 members, increase their terms of office to 4 years, and provide for residents living in the county, rather than local officials, to serve on the board, as specified. The bill would require that expertise, experience, or knowledge relative to transportation, infrastructure or project management, accounting or finance, and executive management are represented on the board.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<u><a href="#">AB 1110</a></u> <u>Rivas, Robert</u> D  Zero-emission vehicles: California Clean Fleet Accelerator Program: sales and use tax exemption: Climate Catalyst Revolving Loan Fund Program.	2/18/2021-A. PRINT 2/19/2021-From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.	<p>(1) Existing law, the Charge Ahead California Initiative, administered by the State Air Resources Board, includes goals of, among other things, placing in service at least 1,000,000 zero-emission and near-zero-emission vehicles by January 1, 2023, and establishing a self-sustaining California market for zero-emission and near-zero-emission vehicles in which zero-emission and near-zero-emission vehicles are a viable mainstream option for individual vehicle purchasers, businesses, and public fleets. This bill would establish the California Clean Fleet Accelerator Program, administered by the Department of General Services (DGS). The bill would require the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz), in consultation with specified state agencies and regional and local entities, to develop a nonmandatory master service agreement to solicit bids from eligible vendors for standardized, bulk purchase options for the acquisition of zero-emission fleet vehicles, as defined, by a public agency, as defined. The bill would require that the master service agreement, at minimum, establish standard pricing for bulk purchases of zero-emission fleet vehicles, taking into consideration applicable financial incentives and low-cost financing options. The bill would require GO-Biz to provide for the first round of zero-emission fleet vehicle acquisitions under the master service agreement no later than January 31, 2022, to the extent feasible, or otherwise as soon thereafter as is reasonably practicable. The bill would establish the Office of the Clean Vehicles Ombudsman, under the control of a director known as the Clean Vehicles Ombudsman, within DGS and require the ombudsman, among other things, to provide technical assistance to a public agency in the procurement of zero-emission fleet vehicles upon request. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<u><a href="#">AB 1147</a></u> <u>Friedman</u> D  Regional transportation plan: electric bicycles.	2/18/2021-A. PRINT 2/19/2021-From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.	<p>Existing law requires certain transportation planning agencies to prepare and adopt a regional transportation plan directed at achieving a coordinated and balanced regional transportation system. Existing law requires each regional transportation plan to include a policy element that describes the transportation issues in the region, identifies and quantifies regional needs, and describes the desired short-range and long-range transportation goals, and pragmatic objective and policy statements. Existing law authorizes a transportation planning agency with a population that exceeds 200,000 persons to use as part of that policy element, among others, measures of means of travel, including the percentage share of all trips made by single occupant vehicles, multiple occupant vehicles, carpools, public transit, walking, and bicycling. This bill would expressly authorize those transportation planning agencies to also use as part of that policy element the percentage share of trips made by bicycling using an electric bicycle. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<u><a href="#">AB 1157</a></u> <u>Lee</u> D  Local transportation funds: State Transit Assistance Program: reports.	2/18/2021-A. PRINT 2/19/2021-From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.	<p>Existing law, for purposes of the State Transit Assistance Program, requires local transportation agencies to report to the Controller by June 15 of each year the public transportation operators within its jurisdiction that are eligible to claim specified local transportation funds. This bill would instead require local transportation agencies to report this information within 7 months after the end of each fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><u>AB 1209</u></a> <a href="#"><u>McCarty</u></a> D  Transportation planning: Sacramento Area Council of Governments: Green Means Go Grant and Loan Program.	2/19/2021-A. PRINT 2/22/2021-Read first time.	Existing law authorizes the formation of the Sacramento Regional Transit District with various powers and duties with respect to transportation planning, programming, construction, and operations. Existing law requires that the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) be the long-range planning agency advising the district. This bill would require SACOG, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to develop and administer the Green Means Go Grant and Loan Program to award competitive grants and revolving loans to cities, counties, and special districts within the Sacramento region for qualifying projects within and benefitting green zones, as defined. The bill would require SACOG, on or before November 1, 2023, and annually thereafter, to submit a report to the Legislature describing the development and administration of that program, amount of moneys awarded pursuant to that program, and status of projects for which that program's moneys were awarded. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<a href="#"><u>AB 1226</u></a> <a href="#"><u>McCarty</u></a> D  Capitol Corridor rail line: capital improvements: appropriation.	2/19/2021-A. PRINT 2/22/2021-Read first time.	Existing law authorizes the Department of Transportation to contract with Amtrak for intercity rail passenger services and provides funding for these services from the Public Transportation Account. Existing law authorizes the department, subject to approval of the Secretary of Transportation, to enter into an interagency transfer agreement under which a joint powers board assumes responsibility for administering the state-funded intercity rail service in a particular corridor and associated feeder bus services. Existing law creates the Capitol Corridor Joint Powers Board, which is the governing board of the Capitol Corridor Joint Powers Authority and is responsible for administering the Colfax-Sacramento-Suisun City-Oakland-San Jose rail corridor, which is defined as the Capital Corridor. This bill would appropriate an unspecified amount from the General Fund without regard to fiscal years to the Capitol Corridor Joint Powers Authority to invest in capital improvements for the Capitol Corridor.	
<a href="#"><u>AB 1337</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Lee</u></a> D  Transportation: transit district policing responsibilities.	2/19/2021-A. PRINT 2/22/2021-Read first time.	(1) Under existing law, a person who enters or remains upon any land, facilities, or vehicles owned, leased, or possessed by specified transit entities that are used to provide public transportation by rail or passenger bus, or are directly related to that use, without permission, or whose entry, presence, or conduct upon the property interferes with, interrupts, or hinders the safe and efficient operation of the transit-related facility, is guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill would specify that a person who enters or remains upon any property, facilities, or vehicles upon which the applicable transit entity owes policing responsibilities to a local government pursuant to an operations and maintenance agreement or similar interagency agreement without permission, or whose entry, presence, or conduct upon that property interferes with, interrupts, or hinders the safe and efficient operation of the transit-related facility, is guilty of a misdemeanor. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<u><a href="#">AB 1384</a></u> <u>Gabriel D</u>  Resiliency Through Adaptation, Economic Vitality, and Equity Act of 2022.	2/19/2021-A. PRINT 2/22/2021-Read first time.	<p>Existing law establishes the Strategic Growth Council in state government consisting of various state agency heads and 3 public members. Existing law assigns to the council certain duties relative to the identification and review of activities and funding programs of state agencies that may be coordinated to improve air and water quality, improve natural resource protection, increase the availability of affordable housing, improve transportation, meet greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals, encourage sustainable land use planning, and revitalize urban and community centers in a sustainable manner. This bill would require the council to develop and coordinate a strategic resiliency framework that makes recommendations and identifies actions that are necessary to prepare the state for the most significant climate change impacts modeled for 2025, 2050, and beyond, among other goals. The bill would require state agencies identified in the strategic resiliency framework to collaboratively engage with regional entities to enhance policy and funding coordination and promote regional solutions and implementation and to proactively engage vulnerable communities whose planning and project development efforts have been disproportionately impacted by climate change, as provided. The bill would authorize the Treasurer, and the financing authorities that the Treasurer chairs, to assist state agencies by leveraging public and private capital investment to help with loans and other incentives to attain the goals identified in the strategic resiliency framework.</p>	
<u><a href="#">AB 1447</a></u> <u>Cooley D</u>  The Rural California Infrastructure Act.	2/19/2021-A. PRINT 2/22/2021-Read first time.	<p>Existing law, the Bergeson-Peace Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Act, establishes the Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank and authorizes it to, among other things, issue bonds, make loans, and provide other financial assistance to various types of projects that constitute economic development facilities or public development facilities. This bill would establish the Rural California Infrastructure Act to award grants to specified local agencies to fund rural infrastructure projects, as defined. The bill would create the Rural California Infrastructure Committee, consisting of 7 appointed members, to establish, by July 1, 2022, an application process for the grants and to award the grants, beginning on January 1, 2023, and every 2 years thereafter, in accordance with specified priorities. The bill would require the Controller to transfer a sum of \$1,000,000,000 to the Rural California Infrastructure Fund in the State Treasury, which the bill would create and continuously appropriate for purposes of the act. By requiring the Controller to transfer moneys from the General Fund to the Rural California Infrastructure Fund for purposes of the program, the bill would make an appropriation.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><b>AB 1499</b></a> <a href="#"><u>Daly D</u></a>  Transportation: design-build: highways.	2/19/2021-A. PRINT 2/22/2021-Read first time.	(1) Existing law authorizes the Department of Transportation to utilize design-build procurement for up to 10 projects on the state highway system, based on either best value or lowest responsible bid. Existing law authorizes regional transportation agencies, as defined, to utilize design-build procurement for projects on or adjacent to the state highway system. Existing law also authorizes those regional transportation agencies to utilize design-build procurement for projects on expressways that are not on the state highway system, as specified. Existing law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2024, or one year from the date that the Department of Transportation posts on its internet website that the provisions described below related to construction inspection services for these projects have been held by a court to be invalid. This bill would delete the January 1, 2024, repeal date, thus extending the above provisions indefinitely. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<a href="#"><b>AB 1500</b></a> <a href="#"><u>Garcia, Eduardo D</u></a>  Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022.	2/19/2021-A. PRINT 2/22/2021-Read first time.	The California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018, approved by the voters as Proposition 68 at the June 5, 2018, statewide primary direct election, authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,100,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all program. Article XVI of the California Constitution requires measures authorizing general obligation bonds to specify the single object or work to be funded by the bonds and further requires a bond act to be approved by a 2/3 vote of each house of the Legislature and a majority of the voters. This bill would enact the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$6,700,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, wildfire prevention, drought preparation, flood protection, extreme heat mitigation, and workforce development programs. This bill contains other related provisions.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<u><a href="#">SB 7</a></u> <u>Atkins D</u>  Environmental quality: Jobs and Economic Improvement Through Environmental Leadership Act of 2021.	2/22/2021-S. APPR. 2/23/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (February 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR. Set for hearing February 25.	<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. This bill would enact the Jobs and Economic Improvement Through Environmental Leadership Act of 2021, which would reenact the former leadership act, with certain changes, and would authorize the Governor, until January 1, 2024, to certify projects that meet specified requirements for streamlining benefits related to CEQA. The bill would additionally include housing development projects, as defined, meeting certain conditions as projects eligible for certification. The bill would, except for those housing development projects, require the quantification and mitigation of the impacts of a project from the emissions of greenhouse gases, as provided. The bill would revise and recast the labor-related requirements for projects undertaken by both public agencies and private entities. The bill would provide that the Governor is authorized to certify a project before the lead agency certifies the final EIR for the project. The bill would provide for the certification by the Governor of a project alternative described in an EIR for a certified project, as provided. The bill would additionally require an applicant for certification of a project for which the environmental review has begun to demonstrate that the record of proceedings for the project is being prepared concurrently with the administrative process. The bill would require the project applicant, as a condition of certification, to agree to pay the costs of the trial court in hearing and deciding a case challenging a lead agency's action on a certified project. The bill would authorize the Office of Planning and Research to charge a fee to an applicant seeking certification for costs incurred by the Governor's office in the implementation of the Jobs and Economic Improvement Through Environmental Leadership Act of 2021. The bill would require resolution, to the extent feasible, of judicial review of action taken by a lead agency within 270 days after the filing of the record of proceedings with the court. The bill would provide that if a lead agency fails to approve a project certified by the Governor under the Jobs and Economic Improvement Through Environmental Leadership Act of 2021 before January 1, 2025, the certification is no longer valid. The bill would repeal the Jobs and Economic Improvement Through Environmental Leadership Act of 2021 on January 1, 2026. Because the bill would require the lead agency to prepare concurrently the record of proceedings for projects that are certified by the Governor, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><b>SB 18</b></a> <a href="#"><u>Skinner</u></a> D  Green hydrogen.	1/28/2021-S. E. U., & C. 1/28/2021-Referred to Coms. on E., U. & C. and EQ.	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.	
<a href="#"><b>SB 44</b></a> <a href="#"><u>Allen</u></a> D  California Environmental Quality Act: streamlined judicial review: environmental leadership transit projects.	1/28/2021-S. E.Q. 1/28/2021-Referred to Coms. on EQ. and JUD.	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.	Support

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<b><a href="#">SB 45</a></b> <u>Portantino D</u>  Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2022.	1/28/2021-S. N.R. & W. 2/17/2021-Set for hearing March 16.	<p>The California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018, approved by the voters as Proposition 68 at the June 5, 2018, statewide primary direct election, authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,100,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all program. Article XVI of the California Constitution requires measures authorizing general obligation bonds to specify the single object or work to be funded by the bonds and further requires a bond act to be approved by a 2/3 vote of each house of the Legislature and a majority of the voters. This bill would enact the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2022, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$5,510,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for a wildfire prevention, safe drinking water, drought preparation, and flood protection program. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	
<b><a href="#">SB 66</a></b> <u>Allen D</u>  California Council on the Future of Transportation: advisory committee: autonomous vehicle technology.	12/7/2020-S. RLS. 1/28/2021-Referred to Com. on RLS.	<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>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><b>SB 83</b></a> <u>Allen D</u>  California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank: Sea Level Rise Revolving Loan Program.	1/28/2021-S. N.R. & W. 2/17/2021-Set for hearing March 16.	<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>	
<a href="#"><b>SB 261</b></a> <u>Allen D</u>  Regional transportation plans: sustainable communities strategies.	2/4/2021-S. HOUSING 2/22/2021-Art. IV. Sec. 8(a) of the Constitution dispensed with. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.) Joint Rule 55 suspended. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.)	<p>Existing law requires certain transportation planning agencies to prepare and adopt a regional transportation plan directed at achieving a coordinated and balanced regional transportation system. Certain of these agencies are designated under federal law as metropolitan planning organizations. Existing law requires that each regional transportation plan include a sustainable communities strategy developed to achieve greenhouse gas emission reduction targets for the automobile and light truck sector for 2020 and 2035 established by the State Air Resources Board. This bill would require that the sustainable communities strategy be developed to additionally achieve greenhouse gas emission reduction targets for the automobile and light truck sector for 2045 and 2050 and vehicle miles traveled reduction targets for 2035, 2045, and 2050 established by the board. The bill would make various conforming changes to integrate those additional targets into regional transportation plans. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<u><a href="#">SB 323</a></u> <u>Caballero D</u>  Local government: water or sewer service: legal actions.	2/17/2021-S. GOV. & F. 2/22/2021-Art. IV. Sec. 8(a) of the Constitution dispensed with. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.) Joint Rule 55 suspended. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.)	<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, as defined, that exceed the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service for which the fee is charged, unless voter approval is obtained. Existing law provides that a local agency levying a new a water or sewer connection fee or increasing a fee must do so by ordinance or resolution.</p> <p>Existing law requires, for specified fees, including water or sewer connection fees, any judicial action or proceeding to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul an ordinance, resolution, or motion adopting a new fee or service charge or modifying an existing fee or service charge to be commenced within 120 days of the effective date of the ordinance, resolution, or motion according to specified procedures for validation proceedings. This bill would apply the same judicial action procedure and timelines, as stated above, to ordinances, resolutions, or motions adopting, modifying, or amending water or sewer service fees or charges, except as provided. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	
<u><a href="#">SB 339</a></u> <u>Wiener D</u>  Vehicles: road usage charge pilot program.	2/17/2021-S. TRANS. 2/22/2021-Art. IV. Sec. 8(a) of the Constitution dispensed with. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.) Joint Rule 55 suspended. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.)	<p>Existing law requires the Chair of the California Transportation Commission to create a Road Usage Charge (RUC) Technical Advisory Committee in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation. Under existing law, the purpose of the technical advisory committee is to guide the development and evaluation of a pilot program to assess the potential for mileage-based revenue collection as an alternative to the gas tax system. Existing law requires the technical advisory committee to study RUC alternatives to the gas tax, gather public comment on issues and concerns related to the pilot program, and make recommendations to the Secretary of Transportation on the design of a pilot program, as specified. Existing law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2023. This bill would extend the operation of these provisions until January 1, 2027. The bill would require the Transportation Agency, in consultation with the California Transportation Commission, to implement a pilot program to identify and evaluate issues related to the collection of revenue for a road charge program, as specified. The bill would require the RUC Technical Advisory Committee to make recommendations to the Transportation Agency on the design of the pilot program, including the group of vehicles to participate. The bill would require that if a group of vehicles other than state-owned vehicles is selected, that participation in the program be voluntary. The bill would require the Transportation Agency to convene a state agency work group, as specified, to implement the pilot program and to design a process for collecting road charge revenue from vehicles. The bill would require the pilot program to be net revenue neutral, as specified. The bill would require that participants in the program be charged a mileage-based fee and receive a credit or a refund for gasoline taxes or electric vehicle fees, as specified. The bill would require that the pilot program not affect funding levels for a program or purpose supported by state gasoline tax and electric vehicle fee revenues. The bill would require the Transportation Agency to submit a report to the Legislature, as specified.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><b>SB 372</b></a> <a href="#"><u>Leyva</u></a> D  Medium- and heavy-duty fleet purchasing assistance program: zero-emission vehicles.	2/10/2021-S. RLS. 2/22/2021-Art. IV. Sec. 8(a) of the Constitution dispensed with. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.) Joint Rule 55 suspended. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.)	Existing law designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency with the primary responsibility for the control of vehicular air pollution and as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases that cause global warming in order to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. Existing law requires the state board to adopt rules and regulations to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions to ensure that the statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit, as defined, no later than December 31, 2030. This bill would require an unspecified agency to establish a program to make financing tools and nonfinancial supports available to the operators of medium- and heavy-duty vehicle fleets to enable those operators to transition their fleets to zero-emission vehicles. The bill would require the agency to consult with various state agencies and stakeholders in the development and implementation of the program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<a href="#"><b>SB 415</b></a> <a href="#"><u>Melendez</u></a> R  Transportation finance: motor vehicle fuel tax.	2/12/2021-S. RLS. 2/22/2021-Art. IV. Sec. 8(a) of the Constitution dispensed with. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.) Joint Rule 55 suspended. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.)	The Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Law imposes a tax upon each gallon of motor vehicle fuel removed from a refinery or terminal rack in this state, entered into this state, or sold in this state, at a specified rate per gallon. Article XIX of the California Constitution restricts the expenditure of revenues from the motor vehicle fuel tax and other taxes imposed by the state on fuels used in motor vehicles upon public streets and highways to street and highway and certain mass transit purposes. Existing law requires a portion of the net revenues from that tax on motor vehicle fuel to be apportioned monthly among counties and cities pursuant to a specified formula, which includes a requirement that the base sum be computed using a specified metric. This bill would require the base sum to be calculated, rather than computed, using that metric and that the calculation of the apportionment be disclosed and made available to the public.	
<a href="#"><b>SB 475</b></a> <a href="#"><u>Cortese</u></a> D  Transportation planning: sustainable communities strategies.	2/17/2021-S. RLS. 2/22/2021-Art. IV. Sec. 8(a) of the Constitution dispensed with. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.) Joint Rule 55 suspended. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.)	Existing law requires certain transportation planning activities by designated regional transportation planning agencies, including development of a regional transportation plan. Certain of these agencies are designated under federal law as metropolitan planning organizations. As part of a regional transportation plan, existing law requires a metropolitan planning organization to adopt a sustainable communities strategy, which is designed to achieve certain targets established by the State Air Resources Board for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from automobiles and light trucks in the region. Existing law, to the extent the sustainable communities strategy is unable to achieve the greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets, requires the affected metropolitan planning organization to prepare an alternative planning strategy showing how the targets may be achieved through alternative development patterns, infrastructure, or additional transportation measures or policies. Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to review each sustainable communities strategy or alternative planning strategy to determine its effectiveness in meeting the targets, and requires certain actions by the applicable metropolitan planning organization to revise the strategy if it is found not to meet the targets. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation that would make various changes to these provisions.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><b>SB 499</b></a> <a href="#">Leyva</a> D  General plan: land use element: uses adversely impacting health outcomes.	2/17/2021-S. RLS. 2/22/2021-Art. IV. Sec. 8(a) of the Constitution dispensed with. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.) Joint Rule 55 suspended. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.)	The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for its physical development, and the development of certain lands outside its boundaries, that includes, among other mandatory elements, a land use element. Existing law require the land use element to designate the proposed general distribution and general location and extent of the uses of the land for housing, business, industry, and other categories of public and private uses of land. This bill would prohibit the land use element from designating land uses that have the potential to significantly degrade local air, water, or soil quality or to adversely impact health outcomes in disadvantaged communities to be located, or to materially expand, within or adjacent to a disadvantaged community or a racially and ethnically concentrated area of poverty. By expanding the duties of cities and counties in the administration of their land use planning duties, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<a href="#"><b>SB 542</b></a> <a href="#">Limón</a> D  Zero-emission vehicles: fees.	2/18/2021-S. RLS. 2/22/2021-Art. IV. Sec. 8(a) of the Constitution dispensed with. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.) Joint Rule 55 suspended. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.)	Existing law, commencing July 1, 2020, imposes a road improvement fee of \$100 to be paid to the Department of Motor Vehicles for registration or renewal of registration of every zero-emission motor vehicle with a model year of 2020 or later, as specified. Existing law requires the department to deposit revenues from the road improvement fee, after deducting administrative costs, in the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account within the State Transportation Fund. This bill would repeal those provisions. This bill contains other related provisions.	
<a href="#"><b>SB 548</b></a> <a href="#">Eggman</a> D  Tri-Valley-San Joaquin Valley Regional Rail Authority: transit connectivity.	2/18/2021-S. RLS. 2/22/2021-Art. IV. Sec. 8(a) of the Constitution dispensed with. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.) Joint Rule 55 suspended. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.)	Existing law establishes the Tri-Valley-San Joaquin Valley Regional Rail Authority for purposes of planning, developing, and delivering cost-effective and responsive transit connectivity, between the Bay Area Rapid Transit District's rapid transit system and the Altamont Corridor Express commuter rail service in the Tri-Valley, as defined, region of California. Existing law gives the authority all of the powers necessary for planning, acquiring, leasing, developing, jointly developing, owning, controlling, using, jointly using, disposing of, designing, procuring, and constructing facilities to achieve transit connectivity, including, among other powers, the power to enter into cooperative or joint development agreements with local governments or private entities necessary to achieve transit connectivity. This bill would additionally give the authority the power to enter into design-build contracts, as specified, and would exempt the authority from provisions that preclude the inclusion of long-term maintenance and operations obligations in a design-build contract. The bill would expressly exempt the authority and any entity contracted to serve as the operator of any transit connectivity developed and delivered pursuant to the authority's powers from specified provisions related to regulation by counties and cities regarding building, zoning, and related matters.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><b>SB 563</b></a> <a href="#"><u>Allen D</u></a>  Second Neighborhood Infill Finance and Transit Improvements Act: housing developments: homelessness prevention programs: enhanced infrastructure financing plan adoption process.	2/18/2021-S. RLS. 2/22/2021-Art. IV. Sec. 8(a) of the Constitution dispensed with. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.) Joint Rule 55 suspended. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.)	<p>Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a city or county to propose the establishment of an enhanced infrastructure financing district, with a governing body referred to as a public financing authority, to finance public capital facilities or other specified projects of communitywide significance. Existing law requires the proceedings for the establishment of the district to be instituted by the adoption of a specified resolution and requires an infrastructure financing plan to be prepared, as specified. Existing law requires a copy of the resolution and the plan to be sent to each landowner within the district. Existing law requires the public financing authority to consider the adoption of the plan at 3 public hearings and, at the 3rd hearing, terminate the proceedings, adopt the plan, or call an election depending on the percentage of the combined number of landowners and residents in the area who are at least 18 years of age who file a protest. If an election is called, existing law makes adoption of the plan dependent on the vote of that population. This bill, instead, would make the above-described plan adoption process dependent on the percentage of the combined number of registered voters in the area and landowners who file a protest and on the vote of that population. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<u><a href="#">SB 580</a></u> <u><a href="#">Hueso D</a></u>  Department of Transportation: highways and roads: recycled plastics study and specifications.	2/18/2021-S. RLS. 2/22/2021-Art. IV. Sec. 8(a) of the Constitution dispensed with. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.) Joint Rule 55 suspended. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.)	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires the Director of Transportation, upon consultation with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, to review and modify all bid specifications relating to the purchase of paving materials and base, subbase, and pervious backfill materials using certain recycled materials. Existing law requires the specifications to be based on standards developed by the Department of Transportation for recycled paving materials and for recycled base, subbase, and pervious backfill materials. Existing law requires a local agency that has jurisdiction over a street or highway to either adopt these standards developed by the Department of Transportation or to discuss at a public hearing why the standards are not being adopted. Existing law requires the State Procurement Officer, when purchasing materials to be used in paving or paving subbase for use by the Department of Transportation and any other state agency that provides road construction and repair services, to contract for those items that use recycled material in those materials, unless the Director of Transportation determines that the use of the materials is not cost effective. This bill would authorize the department to conduct a study to assess the feasibility, cost effectiveness, and life-cycle environmental benefits of including recycled plastics in asphalt used as a paving material in the construction, maintenance, or rehabilitation of a highway or road. If the department determines that this use of recycled plastics is feasible and that recycled plastics can be included in asphalt in a manner that is cost effective and provides life-cycle environmental benefits, the bill would authorize the department to establish specifications for including recycled plastics in asphalt used as a paving material in the construction, maintenance, and rehabilitation of a highway or road. The bill would require the department to prepare and submit, on or before January 1 of each year, commencing January 1, 2023, an analysis to the Assembly Committee on Transportation and the Senate Committee on Transportation on its progress studying recycled plastics and its progress toward establishing specifications for including recycled plastics in asphalt, as described above. The bill would require a local agency that has jurisdiction over a street or highway to either adopt the specifications established by the Department of Transportation or discuss at a public hearing why the specifications are not being adopted. By increasing the duties of local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><u>SB 623</u></a> <u>Newman</u> D  Electronic toll and transit fare collection systems.	2/18/2021-S. RLS. 2/22/2021-Art. IV. Sec. 8(a) of the Constitution dispensed with. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.) Joint Rule 55 suspended. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.)	Existing law requires the Department of Transportation, in cooperation with the Golden Gate Bridge, Highway and Transportation District and all known entities planning to implement a toll facility, to develop and adopt functional specifications and standards for an automatic vehicle identification system in compliance with specified objectives, and generally requires any automatic vehicle identification system purchased or installed after January 1, 1991, to comply with those specifications and standards. Existing law authorizes operators of toll facilities on federal-aid highways engaged in an interoperability program to provide only specified information regarding a vehicle's use of the toll facility. This bill would authorize those operators to provide instead only the information specified in functional specifications and standards adopted by the department and operators of toll facilities in this state on federal-aid highways for purposes of interstate interoperability. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<a href="#"><u>SB 640</u></a> <u>Becker</u> D  Transportation financing: jointly proposed projects.	2/19/2021-S. RLS. 2/22/2021-From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 24. Read first time. Art. IV. Sec. 8(a) of the Constitution dispensed with. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.) Joint Rule 55 suspended. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.)	Existing law vests the Department of Transportation with full possession and control of the state highway system and associated property. Existing law creates the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Program to address deferred maintenance on the state highway system and the local street and road system. Existing law provides for the deposit of various funds, including revenues from certain increases in fuel taxes and vehicle fees, for the program into the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account. After certain allocations for the program are made, existing law requires the remaining funds available for the program to be continuously appropriated 50% for allocation to the department for maintenance of the state highway system or for the State Highway Operation and Protection Program and 50% for apportionment to cities and counties by the Controller pursuant to a specified formula. Existing law requires a city or county to submit to the California Transportation Commission a list of proposed projects, as specified, to be eligible for an apportionment of those funds. This bill would authorize cities and counties to jointly submit to the commission a list of proposed projects to be funded by the cities and counties' apportionments of those funds, as specified. The bill would require that funds apportioned jointly to cities and counties for this purpose be available for expenditure for 3 full fiscal years after the apportionment.	
<a href="#"><u>SB 653</u></a> <u>Wieckowski</u> D  Vehicles: local agency charges: use of streets or highways.	2/19/2021-S. RLS. 2/22/2021-From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 24. Read first time. Art. IV. Sec. 8(a) of the Constitution dispensed with. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.) Joint Rule 55 suspended. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.)	Existing law prohibits a local agency from imposing a tax, permit fee, or other charge for the privilege of using its streets or highways, other than a permit fee for extra legal loads, after December 31, 1990, unless the local agency had imposed the fee prior to June 1, 1989. This bill would delete obsolete references and make other technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<u><a href="#">SB 671</a></u> <u>Gonzalez</u> D  Transportation: Clean Freight Corridor Efficiency Program.	2/19/2021-S. RLS. 2/22/2021-From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 24. Read first time. Art. IV. Sec. 8(a) of the Constitution dispensed with. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.) Joint Rule 55 suspended. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.)	Existing law imposes various limitations on the emissions of air contaminants for the control of air pollution from vehicular and nonvehicular sources. Existing law establishes the California Transportation Commission and requires it to advise and assist the Secretary of Transportation and the Legislature in formulating and evaluating state policies and plans for transportation programs in the state. Existing law requires the Department of Transportation to update the California Transportation Plan every 5 years and ensure that the plan addresses how the state will achieve maximum feasible emissions reductions. Existing law also requires the Transportation Agency to prepare a state freight plan on or before December 31, 2014, and every 5 years thereafter, with specified elements to govern the immediate and long-range planning activities and capital investments of the state with respect to the movement of freight. This bill would establish the Clean Freight Corridor Efficiency Program, to be jointly administered by the California Transportation Commission and State Air Resources Board, in coordination with other state entities. The bill would require the program to establish criteria for identifying qualifying freight corridors and define minimum requirements for clean truck corridors, surrounding local streets and roads, and associated facilities. The bill would require the program to identify California's 5 most-used freight corridors and objectives for improving the corridors, as specified, and identify projects and funding opportunities in these corridors. The bill would require the commission and the board to jointly submit a report containing the program's criteria, requirements, and recommendations to the Legislature and the Governor by December 31, 2023, and every 5 years thereafter. The bill would also require the program's criteria, requirements, and recommendations to be incorporated into the development of the state freight plan and the California Transportation Plan.	
<u><a href="#">SB 674</a></u> <u>Durazo</u> D  Public Contracts: workforce development: transportation-related contracts.	2/19/2021-S. RLS. 2/22/2021-From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 24. Read first time. Art. IV. Sec. 8(a) of the Constitution dispensed with. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.) Joint Rule 55 suspended. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.)	Existing law establishes the Labor and Workforce Development Agency, under the supervision of the Secretary of Labor and Workforce Development. Existing law establishes within the Labor and Workforce Development Agency, the Department of Industrial Relations, to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of California and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment, among other duties. This bill would require relevant public agencies, as defined, to develop a program, known as the California Jobs Plan Program, to meet specified objectives, including, as a component of applications for covered public contracts, as defined, creation of a form that states the minimum numbers of proposed jobs that are projected to be retained and created if the applicant wins the covered public contract, and proposed wages, benefits, and investment in training. That component of the application would be known as the California Jobs Plan, as defined. Other objectives of the program, pursuant to the bill, would include supporting the hiring of displaced workers and individuals facing barriers to employment, as defined; encouraging the development of the state's long-term green transportation and related infrastructure and manufacturing sector; and protecting public health by supporting the adoption of specific protections for worker health and safety. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><b>SB 793</b></a> <a href="#"><u>Wiener</u></a> D  Vehicles: road usage charge pilot program.	2/19/2021-S. RLS. 2/22/2021-From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 24. Read first time. Art. IV. Sec. 8(a) of the Constitution dispensed with. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.) Joint Rule 55 suspended. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.)	Existing law requires the Chair of the California Transportation Commission to create a Road Usage Charge (RUC) Technical Advisory Committee in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation. Under existing law, the purpose of the technical advisory committee is to guide the development and evaluation of a pilot program to assess the potential for mileage-based revenue collection as an alternative to the gas tax system. Existing law requires the technical advisory committee to study RUC alternatives to the gas tax, gather public comment on issues and concerns related to the pilot program, and make recommendations to the Secretary of Transportation on the design of a pilot program, as specified. Existing law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2023. This bill would extend the operation of these provisions until January 1, 2024.	
<a href="#"><b>SB 798</b></a> <a href="#"><u>Wieckowski</u></a> D  Trade Corridor Enhancement Account.	2/19/2021-S. RLS. 2/22/2021-From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 24. Read first time. Art. IV. Sec. 8(a) of the Constitution dispensed with. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.) Joint Rule 55 suspended. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.)	Existing law creates the Trade Corridor Enhancement Account to receive revenues attributable to 50% of a \$0.20 per gallon increase in the diesel fuel excise tax imposed by the Road Repair and Accountability Act of 2017 for corridor-based freight projects nominated by local agencies and the state. Existing law makes these funds and certain federal funds apportioned to the state available upon appropriation for allocation by the California Transportation Commission for trade infrastructure improvement projects that meet specified requirements. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to this provision.	

**STA Bill Matrix**  
**As of February 24, 2021**

**Housing Bills**

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><u>AB 115</u></a> Bloom D  Planning and zoning: commercial zoning: housing development.	1/11/2021-A. H. & C.D.  1/11/2021-Read first time. Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and L. GOV.	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.	
<a href="#"><u>AB 244</u></a> Rubio, Blanca D  Affordable housing cost study: housing plan addendum.	1/28/2021-A. H. & C.D.  1/28/2021-Referred to Com. on H. & C.D.	Existing law establishes various programs and funding sources to enable the development of affordable housing, including the low-income housing credit, the Building Homes and Jobs Act, the Veterans and Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2018, the Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program, and the Multifamily Housing Program. Existing law charges various agencies with the administration of these programs, including the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee, the Department of Housing and Community Development, and the California Housing Finance Agency. This bill would require the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee, the Department of Housing and Community Development, the California Housing Finance Agency, and the California Debt Limit Allocation Committee to conduct an affordable housing cost study that measures the factors that influence the cost of building affordable housing, breaks down total development costs for affordable housing, and enables the state to maximize resources allocated for affordable housing. The bill would require the study to consider data from projects that have received funding from the various programs and funding sources described above. The bill would require the development of the cost study only as existing resources permit without restructuring funding priorities, or as private resources are made available. The bill would require the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee to publish the study by January 1, 2028. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	

## Housing Bills

<b>Bill ID/Topic</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Position</b>
<a href="#"><u>AB 602</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Grayson D</u></a>  Development fees.	2/11/2021-A. PRINT 2/12/2021-From printer. May be heard in committee March 14.	The Mitigation Fee Act, among other things, prohibits a fee or exaction imposed as a condition of approval of a proposed development or development project from exceeding the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service or facility for which the fee or exaction is imposed. The act defines various terms for these purposes. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the definitions under the act.	
<a href="#"><u>AB 678</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Grayson D</u></a>  Land use: development fees.	2/12/2021-A. PRINT 2/13/2021-From printer. May be heard in committee March 15.	Existing law, the Mitigation Fee Act, imposes various requirements with respect to the establishment, increase, or imposition of a fee by a local agency as a condition of approval of a development project, including requiring a local agency, in any action establishing, increasing, or imposing such a fee, to determine how there is a reasonable relationship between the fee's use and the type of development on which the fee is imposed. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to this requirement.	
<a href="#"><u>AB 1056</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Grayson D</u></a>  Local agencies: fees and zoning standards.	2/18/2021-A. PRINT 2/19/2021-From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.	Existing law requires a city, county, or special district that has an internet website to make specified information available on its internet website, as applicable, including a current schedule of fees, exactions, affordability requirements it has imposed that are applicable to a proposed housing development project, and an archive of impact fee nexus studies, cost of service studies, or equivalent, conducted by that city, county, or special district on or after January 1, 2018. Existing law requires a city, county, or special district to update this information within 30 days of any changes. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to these provisions.	
<a href="#"><u>ACA 1</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Aguiar-Curry D</u></a>  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.	Support

## Housing Bills

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#"><b>SB 5</b></a> <a href="#"><u>Atkins</u></a> D  Housing: bond act.	12/7/2020-S. RLS. 1/28/2021-Referred to Com. on RLS.	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.	
<a href="#"><b>SB 10</b></a> <a href="#"><u>Wiener</u></a> D  Planning and zoning: housing development: density.	1/28/2021-S. HOUSING 1/28/2021-Referred to Coms. on HOUSING, GOV. & F., and EQ.  Referral to Com. on E.Q. rescinded because of the limitations placed on committee hearings due to ongoing health and safety risks of the COVID-19 virus.	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.	

## Housing Bills

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<u><a href="#">SB 15</a></u> <u><a href="#">Portantino D</a></u>  Housing development: incentives: rezoning of idle retail sites.	1/28/2021-S. HOUSING 1/28/2021-Referred to Com. on HOUSING.	<p>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.</p>	