

**STA Bill Matrix
Legislation as of April 26, 2023.**

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 9 Muratsuchi D</p> <p>Greenhouse gases: market-based compliance mechanism.</p>	<p>4/25/2023-A. APPR. 4/25/2023-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 3.) (April 24). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. Under the act, 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 no later than December 31, 2030. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms in regulating greenhouse gas emissions. 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 to initiate a regulatory process to evaluate potential updates to the market-based compliance mechanism and would require regulatory changes to take effect no later than January 1, 2025. The bill would require the evaluation to focus on specified items, including whether the supply of emission allowances and carbon offsets are consistent with a linear trajectory toward the statewide greenhouse gas emissions reduction goal established in the state board’s most recent scoping plan, rules for banking allowances to use for future compliance, and recommendations made by the Independent Emissions Market Advisory Committee and the state board’s environmental justice advisory committee. The bill would require the state board, beginning January 1, 2028, and subsequently on a triennial basis, as specified, and in consultation with the Independent Emissions Market Advisory Committee and the environmental justice advisory committee, to conduct an evaluation of the market-based compliance mechanism, as provided. The bill would require the chairperson of the state board to appear before the Joint Legislative Committee on Climate Change Policies to present the results of an evaluation and specified proposed revisions to the regulations implementing the market-based compliance mechanism. The bill would authorize, following the chairperson’s appearance before the Joint Legislative Committee on Climate Change Policies, the state board to revise the regulations implementing the market-based compliance mechanism so that the mechanism can more effectively meet the goals of the act and objectives specified in the most recent scoping plan. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 69 Waldron R</p> <p>Transportation: traffic signal synchronization: roadway improvement projects.</p>	<p>2/2/2023-A. TRANS. 2/2/2023-Referred to Com. on TRANS.</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to adopt 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, and to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum, technologically feasible, and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions. The act authorizes the state board to include 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 and to be available upon appropriation. Existing law requires the Department of Finance, in consultation with the state board and any other relevant state agency, to develop, as specified, a 3-year investment plan for the moneys deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. Existing law authorizes moneys in the fund to be allocated, as specified, for an investment in a traffic signal synchronization component that is part of a sustainable infrastructure project if the component is designed and implemented to achieve cost-</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
		effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and includes specific emissions reduction targets and metrics to evaluate the project's effect. This bill would additionally authorize moneys in the fund to be allocated for an investment in a traffic signal synchronization component that is part of a roadway improvement project requiring multiple signals, including, but not limited to, multimodal redevelopment projects, rail trail projects, urban renewal projects, or a project near transit facilities, if the component is designed and implemented to achieve cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and includes specific emissions reduction targets and metrics to evaluate the project's effect. This bill contains other existing laws.	
AB 241 Reyes D Clean Transportation Program: Air Quality Improvement Program: funding.	4/25/2023- A. APPR. 4/25/2023- From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 3.) (April 24). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Existing law establishes the Clean Transportation Program, administered by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, to provide funding to certain entities to develop and deploy innovative technologies that transform California's fuel and vehicle types to help attain the state's climate change policies. Existing law requires the commission to give preference to those projects that maximize the goals of the program based on specified criteria and to fund specified eligible projects, including, among others, alternative and renewable fuel projects to develop and improve alternative and renewable low-carbon fuels. Existing law creates the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Fund, to be administered by the commission, and requires the moneys in the fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to be expended by the commission to implement the program. This bill would expand the purpose of the program to include developing and deploying innovative technologies that transform California's fuel and vehicle types to help reduce criteria air pollutants and air toxics. The bill would no longer require the commission to provide certain project preferences. The bill would provide that the goals of the program shall be to advance the state's clean transportation, equity, air quality, and climate emission policies and would require the commission to ensure program investments support specified requirements. The bill would require the commission, on and after January 1, 2025, to expend at least 50% of the moneys appropriated to the program on programs and projects that directly benefit or serve residents of disadvantaged and low-income communities and low-income Californians and would require at least 50% of funding for tangible location-based investments to be expended in disadvantaged and low-income communities.	
AB 400 Rubio, Blanca D Local agency design-build projects: authorization.	2/9/2023- A. L. GOV. 2/9/2023- Referred to Com. on L. GOV.	Existing law authorizes local agencies, as defined, to use the design-build procurement process for specified types of projects, as prescribed. Existing law, among other requirements for the design-build procurement process, requires specified information submitted by a design-build entity to be certified under penalty of perjury. These provisions authorizing the use of the design-build procurement process are repealed on January 1, 2025. This bill would remove the January 1, 2025, repeal date, thereby making these provisions operative indefinitely. By extending the design-build authorization, the bill would expand the crime of perjury, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AB 463 Hart D Electricity: prioritization of service: public transit vehicles.	3/22/2023- A. APPR. 3/23/2023- From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 14. Noes 0.) (March 22).	Existing law vests the Public Utilities Commission with regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations and gas corporations. Existing law requires the commission to establish priorities among the types or categories of customers of every electrical corporation and every gas corporation, and among the uses of electricity or gas by those customers, to determine which of those customers and uses provide the most important public benefits and serve the greatest public need, and to categorize all other customers and uses in order of descending priority based on these standards. Existing law requires the commission, in establishing those priorities, to consider, among other things, the economic, social, and other effects of a temporary discontinuance in electrical or gas service to certain customers or for certain uses, as specified. If an electrical or gas corporation experiences a shortage of capacity or capability and is unable to meet all demands by its customers, existing law requires the commission to order that service be temporarily reduced by an amount that reflects the	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
	Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	established priorities for the duration of the shortage. This bill would require the commission, in establishing those priorities, to also consider the economic, social equity, and mobility impacts of a temporary discontinuance in electrical service to the customers that rely on electrical service to operate public transit vehicles. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AB 504 Reyes D State and local public employees: labor relations: disputes.	4/18/2023-A. APPR. 4/18/2023-Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 3.) (April 18). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Existing law, the Meyers-Miliias-Brown Act and the Ralph C. Dills Act, regulate the labor relations of employees and employers of local public agencies and the state, respectively. Those acts grant specified employees, including, among others, certain employees of fire departments, of local public agencies and the state the right to form, join, and participate in the activities of employee organizations of their choosing and require public agency employers, among other things, to meet and confer with representatives of recognized employee organizations and exclusive representatives on terms and conditions of employment. The acts grant the Public Employment Relations Board the power to hear specified disputes in relation to these provisions and to make determinations regarding them. With regard to certain employees of fire departments, existing law provides that those persons do not have the right to strike or recognize a picket line of a labor organization while in the course of the performance of their official duties. This bill would provide that it is not unlawful or a cause for discipline or other adverse action against a public employee for that public employee to refuse to enter property that is the site of a primary labor dispute, perform work for a public employer involved in a primary labor dispute, or go through or work behind a primary picket line. The bill would prohibit a public employer from directing a public employee to take those actions. The bill would authorize a recognized employee organization to inform employees of these rights and encourage them to exercise those rights. The bill would also state that a provision in a public employer policy or collective bargaining agreement that purports to limit or waive the rights set forth in this provision shall be void against public policy. The bill would exempt certain public employees of fire departments from these provisions. The bill would include related legislative findings. This bill contains other existing laws.	
AB 744 Carrillo, Juan D California Transportation Commission: data, modeling, and analytic software tools procurement.	3/21/2023-A. APPR. 3/21/2023-Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (March 20). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Existing law establishes the California Transportation Commission in the Transportation Agency. Existing law vests the California Transportation Commission with various powers and duties relative to the programming of transportation capital projects and allocation of funds to those projects pursuant to the state transportation improvement program and various other transportation funding programs. Upon the appropriation of funds by the Legislature, this bill would require the commission to acquire public domain or procure commercially available or open-source licensed solutions for data, modeling, and analytic software tools to support the state's sustainable transportation, congestion management, affordable housing, efficient land use, air quality, and climate change strategies and goals. The bill would require the commission to provide access to the data, modeling, and analytic software tools to state and local agencies, as specified. This bill would authorize the commission to provide a direct allocation of funding to local agencies engaged in state-of-the-art technology operations for the above purposes and would require state and local agencies that receive the funds or access to data, modeling, and analytic software tools to submit reports to the commission no later than February 1, 2026, regarding their use of the data, modeling, and analytic software tools. The bill would require the commission, based on those reports, to submit a report to the Legislature no later than December 1, 2026, regarding the use of the data, modeling, and analytic software tools by state and local agencies. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AB 752 Rubio, Blanca D	3/21/2023-A. APPR.	Existing law establishes the Department of Transportation and provides that the department has full possession and control of all state highways and property and rights in property acquired for state	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
State highways: worker safety.	3/21/2023- Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (March 20). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	highway purposes. Existing law authorizes the department to construct, improve, and maintain state highways. This bill would require the department to require, when certain criteria are met, the use of barriers and other devices placed between workers and motorized traffic for all construction, utility work, maintenance, and repair activities on state highways. The bill would require the department to require alternative methods to protect workers if the department determines that the barriers and other devices described above are not required. The bill would authorize the Division of Occupational Safety and Health to, in consultation with the department, adopt rules and regulations to administer and enforce these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AB 914 Friedman D Electrical infrastructure: California Environmental Quality Act: exemptions: review time period.	4/24/2023- A. U. & E. 4/25/2023- From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on U. & E. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (April 24). Re-referred to Com. on U. & E.	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 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. This bill would exempt from CEQA specified projects relating to electrical substations and electrical line facilities owned by, and constructed by or under contract with, electrical corporations serving not less than 10,000 customers or local publicly owned electric utilities. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AB 981 Friedman D State highways: pilot highway maintenance and rehabilitation demonstration projects.	3/27/2023- A. APPR. 3/28/2023- From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 15.	Existing law vests the Department of Transportation with full possession and control of all state highways. Existing law requires the department to improve and maintain the state highways. This bill would require the department, beginning in 2025 and ending in 2032, to use cold in-place recycling or partial depth recycling, as defined, on at least 12 projects each year. The bill would require the department, beginning in 2027 and ending in 2032, to use full depth recycling, as defined, on at least 5 projects each year. The bill would require the department to submit an annual report to the Legislature regarding these projects. The bill would repeal its provisions on January 1, 2034.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
	Noes 0.) (March 27). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.		
AB 1374 Alvarez D Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: investment plan.	3/2/2023- A. NAT. RES. 3/2/2023- Referred to Com. on 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 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. Existing law requires the Department of Finance, in consultation with the state board and any other relevant state agency, to develop, as specified, a 3-year investment plan for the moneys deposited in the fund. Existing law requires the investment plan to allocate, among other things, a minimum of 25% of the available moneys in the fund to projects located within, and benefiting individuals living in, disadvantaged communities and an additional minimum of 5% to projects that benefit low-income households or to projects located within, and benefiting individuals living in, low-income communities located anywhere in the state. This bill would increase those amounts from 25% to 50% and from 5% to 15%.	
AB 1385 Garcia D Riverside County Transportation Commission: transaction and use tax.	3/23/2023- A. L. GOV. 3/27/2023- Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.	Existing law creates the Riverside County Transportation Commission with specified powers and duties relative to transportation planning and programming in the County of Riverside. Existing law authorizes the commission to impose a transactions and use tax for transportation purposes subject to approval of the voters, which, pursuant to the California Constitution, requires approval of 2/3 of the voters. Existing law limits the commission to a 1% maximum tax rate and requires the commission's tax or taxes to be levied at a rate divisible by 1/4%, unless a different rate is specifically authorized by statute. This bill would raise the maximum tax rate the commission may impose from 1% to 1.5%. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the County of Riverside.	
AB 1464 Connolly D Richmond-San Rafael Bridge.	4/18/2023- A. APPR. 4/18/2023- From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (April 17). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Existing law establishes state-owned toll bridges in the San Francisco Bay area, including the Richmond-San Rafael Bridge. Under existing law, the Bay Area Toll Authority is responsible for the administration of the toll revenues from the state-owned toll bridges in the San Francisco Bay area. Existing law requires the Department of Transportation to collect tolls, operate, maintain, and provide rehabilitation of the state-owned toll bridges in the San Francisco Bay area and to be responsible for the design and construction of improvements on those bridges in accordance with programming and scheduling requirements adopted by the Bay Area Toll Authority. This bill would require the department and the authority, if they develop a project to open the 3rd lane on the westbound level of the Richmond-San Rafael Bridge to motor vehicle traffic, to consider operating the Richmond-San Rafael Bridge in a specified manner.	
AB 1484 Zbur D	4/12/2023- A. APPR. 4/12/2023- Coauthors	Existing law, the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act (act), authorizes local public employees, as defined, to form, join, and participate in the activities of employee organizations of their own choosing for the purpose of representation on matters of labor relations. Existing law generally requires that the scope of representation under the act include all matters relating to employment conditions and employer-	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
Temporary public employees.	revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (April 12). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	employee relations, while excepting the consideration of the merits, necessity, or organization of any service or activity provided by law or executive order. Existing law states that the Legislature finds and declares that the duties and responsibilities of local agency employer representatives under the act are substantially similar to the duties and responsibilities required under existing collective bargaining enforcement procedures and therefore the costs incurred by the local agency employer representatives in performing those duties and responsibilities under that act are not reimbursable as state-mandated costs. This bill would impose specified requirements with respect to the temporary employees, as defined, of a public employer who have been hired to perform the same or similar type of work that is performed by permanent employees represented by a recognized employee organization. In this regard the bill would require those temporary employees to be automatically included in the same bargaining unit as the permanent employees, as specified, upon the request of the recognized employee organization. The bill would also require a public employer to, upon hire, provide each temporary employee with their job description, wage rates, and eligibility for benefits, anticipated length of employment, and procedures to apply for open, permanent positions. By imposing new duties on local agencies that employ temporary employees, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require complaints alleging a violation of its provisions to be processed as unfair practice charges under the act. The bill would additionally include the same findings and declarations as set forth above. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AB 1581 Kalra D Diversion or obstruction of rivers, streams, or lakes: lake or streambed alteration agreement.	4/19/2023-A. APPR. 4/19/2023-Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 14. Noes 0.) (April 18). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Existing law prohibits an entity from substantially diverting or obstructing the natural flow of, or substantially changing or using any material from the bed, channel, or bank of, any river, stream, or lake, or from depositing certain material where it may pass into any river, stream, or lake, unless the Department of Fish and Wildlife receives written notification regarding the activity, the department determines the notification is complete, the entity pays the applicable fees, and the department or a panel of arbitrators issues a lake or streambed alteration agreement or the department informs the entity that it may commence the activity without an agreement, except as provided. Under existing law, it is unlawful for any entity to violate the above-mentioned provision, and an entity that violates that provision is also subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$25,000 for each violation. This bill would exempt certain individuals, public agencies, universities, zoological gardens, and scientific or educational institutions authorized to import, export, take, or possess any endangered species, threatened species, or candidate species for scientific, educational, or management purposes from the requirement to obtain an agreement with the department, as specified. The bill would instead require these entities to submit to the department a written notification, fee, and, if applicable, a copy of proposed environmental protection measures authorized by other agencies' programmatic habitat restoration permits, as specified. The bill would require the department to notify the entity in writing whether the exemption applies within 60 days from the date that the notification is complete and the fee has been paid. Because a violation of this provision would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AB 1637 Irwin D Local government: internet websites and email addresses.	4/17/2023-A. P. & C.P. 4/20/2023-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on P. & C.P. (Ayes 6.	The California Constitution authorizes cities and counties to make and enforce within their limits all local, police, sanitary, and other ordinances and regulations not in conflict with general laws, and further authorizes cities organized under a charter to make and enforce all ordinances and regulations in respect to municipal affairs, which supersede inconsistent general laws. The California Public Records Act requires a local agency to make public records available for inspection and allows a local agency to comply by posting the record on its internet website and directing a member of the public to the internet website, as specified. This bill, no later than January 1, 2025, would require a local agency, as defined, that maintains an internet website for use by the public to ensure that the internet website utilizes a ".gov" top-level domain or a ".ca.gov" second-level domain, and would require a local agency	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
	Noes 0.) (April 19). Re-referred to Com. on P. & C.P.	that maintains an internet website that is noncompliant with that requirement to redirect that internet website to a domain name that does utilize a ".gov" or ".ca.gov" domain. This bill, no later than January 1, 2025, would also require a local agency that maintains public email addresses to ensure that each email address provided to its employees utilizes a ".gov" domain name or a ".ca.gov" domain name. By adding to the duties of local officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other existing laws.	
AB 1654 Addis D City streets and highways.	2/17/2023- A. PRINT 2/18/2023- From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.	Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a city to do any and all things necessary to lay out, acquire, and construct a section or portion of a street or highway within its jurisdiction as a freeway and to make an existing street or highway a freeway. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to this provision.	
ACA 1 Aguiar-Curry D Local government financing: affordable housing and public infrastructure: voter approval.	12/5/2022- A. PRINT 12/6/2022- From printer. May be heard in committee January 5.	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.	
SB 12 Stern D California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: emissions limit.	3/15/2023- S. APPR. 3/30/2023- April 10 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.	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. Under the act, 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 no later than December 31, 2030. Under the act, a violation of a rule, regulation, order, emission limitation, emission reduction measure, or other measure adopted by the state board under the act is a crime. This bill instead would require the state board to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 55% below the 1990 level by no later than December 31, 2030. By expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
SB 32 Jones R Motor vehicle fuel tax: greenhouse gas reduction programs: suspension.	3/8/2023- S. E.Q. 4/19/2023- April 19 set for first hearing. Failed passage in committee.	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act 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. Pursuant to the act, the state board has adopted the Low Carbon Fuel Standard regulations. 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	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
	(Ayes 2. Noes 3.) Reconsideration granted.	compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. This bill would suspend the Low Carbon Fuel Standard regulations for one year. The bill would also exempt suppliers of transportation fuels from regulations for the use of market-based compliance mechanisms for one year. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
SB 69 Cortese D California Environmental Quality Act: judicial and administrative proceedings: limitations.	4/24/2023-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE 4/24/2023-April 24 hearing: Placed on APPR suspense file.	The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires, among other things, a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report 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 requires a state agency or a local agency that approves or determines to carry out a project subject to CEQA to file a notice of determination with the Office of Planning and Research or the county clerk of each county in which the project will be located, as provided. CEQA authorizes a state agency or a local agency that determines that a project is not subject to CEQA to file a notice of exemption with the office or the county clerk of each county in which the project will be located, as provided. CEQA requires the county clerk to make the notice available for public inspection and post the notice within 24 hours of receipt in the office or on the internet website of the county clerk, as specified. If a person has made a written request to a public agency for a copy of a notice of determination or notice of exemption for a project before the date on which the public agency approves or determines to carry out the project, CEQA requires the public agency, no later than 5 days from the date of the public agency's action, to deposit a copy of the written notice addressed to that person in the United States mail, first-class postage prepaid. CEQA provides that the date upon which the notice is mailed does not affect the limitations periods applicable to specified actions or proceedings to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul specified acts or decisions of a public agency on the grounds of noncompliance with CEQA. The bill would require the county clerk to post the notice both in the office and on the internet website of the county clerk within 24 hours of receipt. The bill would require a public agency to provide both the notice and any subsequent amended, corrected, or revised notice, as specified, in response to a written request for the notice, regardless of the delivery method. The bill would toll, except as provided, the limitations periods applicable to specified actions or proceedings to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul specified acts or decisions of a public agency until the date on which the public agency deposits in the mail or sends by email to the requestor a copy of the notice, including any subsequent amended, corrected, or revised notice, or the date on which the public agency submits the notice to a specified state entity, as described. The bill would also require the public agency to submit the notice of determination or notice of exemption for all projects to a specified state entity within 5 days of its action on the project. By imposing duties on local agencies, the bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
SB 84 Gonzalez D Clean Transportation Program: Air Quality Improvement Program: funding.	4/12/2023-S. E.Q. 4/14/2023-Set for hearing April 26.	Existing law establishes the Clean Transportation Program, administered by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, to provide funding to certain entities to develop and deploy innovative technologies that transform California's fuel and vehicle types to help attain the state's climate change policies. Existing law requires the commission to give preference to those projects that maximize the goals of the program based on specified criteria and to fund specified eligible projects, including, among others, alternative and renewable fuel projects to develop and improve alternative and renewable low-carbon fuels. Existing law creates the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Fund, to be administered by the commission, and requires the moneys in the fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to be expended by the commission to implement the program. This bill would expand the purpose of the program to include developing and deploying innovative technologies that transform California's fuel and vehicle types to help reduce criteria air pollutants and air toxics. The bill would no longer require the commission to provide certain project	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
		<p>preferences. The bill would provide that the goals of the program shall be to advance the state’s clean transportation, equity, air quality, and climate emission policies and would require the commission to ensure program investments support specified requirements. The bill would require the commission, on and after January 1, 2025, to expend at least 50% of the moneys appropriated to the program on programs and projects that directly benefit or serve residents of disadvantaged and low-income communities and low-income Californians and would require at least 50% of funding for tangible location-based investments to be expended in disadvantaged and low-income communities.</p>	
<p>SB 670 Allen D</p> <p>State Air Resources Board: vehicle miles traveled: maps.</p>	<p>3/29/2023-S. E.Q. 4/14/2023-Set for hearing April 26.</p>	<p>Existing law designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency with the primary responsibility for the control of vehicular air pollution and the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. Existing law imposes various requirements related to transportation planning, including a requirement that certain transportation planning agencies prepare and adopt regional transportation plans directed at achieving a coordinated and balanced regional transportation system. Existing law requires each regional transportation plan to include, among other things, a sustainable communities strategy prepared by each metropolitan planning organization, as specified, which is designed to achieve certain targets for 2020 and 2035 established by the state board for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from automobiles and light trucks in the region. This bill would require the state board, in consultation with the Office of Planning and Research and the Department of Transportation, to develop a methodology for assessing and spatially representing vehicle miles traveled and to develop maps accordingly to display average vehicle miles traveled per capita in the state at the local, regional, and statewide level, as provided. The bill would require the state board to adopt the methodology no later than January 1, 2025, and to publish the maps no later than 6 months after the methodology is adopted. The bill would require the state board to update the methodology and maps at least once every 4 years. The bill would require the state board to make the methodology and the maps publicly available on its internet website. Under certain circumstances, the bill would require the state board, in consultation with the Office of Planning and Research, to provide technical assistance with regard to the usage and interpretation of the statewide map to a local agency requesting assistance.</p>	
<p>SB 695 Gonzalez D</p> <p>Department of Transportation: state highway system: public data portal.</p>	<p>4/17/2023-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE 4/17/2023-April 17 hearing: Placed on APPR suspense file.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Department of Transportation and vests the department with full possession and control of all state highways and all property and rights in property acquired for state highway purposes. Existing law requires the department to improve and maintain state highways. This bill would require the department, beginning November 1, 2024, to annually prepare and make available information and data about activities on the state highway system on a public data portal from the prior fiscal year. The bill would also require the department to prepare and make available, no later than June 30, 2024, data and information about activities on the state highway system on a public data portal covering the period from July 1, 2012, to July 1, 2023. The bill would require the California Transportation Commission to include this data and information in its annual report to the Legislature. The bill would require the department to prepare and make available data and information on a public data portal on planned, pending projects on the state highway system.</p>	
<p>SB 768 Caballero D</p> <p>California Environmental Quality Act: vehicle miles traveled: statement of</p>	<p>3/29/2023-S. E.Q. 4/18/2023-April 19 set for first hearing canceled at</p>	<p>The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA prohibits a public agency from approving or carrying out a project for which a certified EIR has</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
overriding consideration.	the request of author.	identified one or more significant effects on the environment that would occur if the project is approved or carried out unless the public agency finds either (1) changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project that mitigate or avoid the significant effects on the environment, (2) those changes or alterations are within the jurisdiction of another public agency and have been, or can and should be, adopted by the other agency, or (3) specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other considerations make infeasible the mitigation measures or alternatives identified in the EIR and the public agency finds that those specific considerations outweigh the significant effects on the environment, commonly known as a statement of overriding consideration. This bill would provide that a public agency, in approving or carrying out a housing development project, as defined, a commercial project, or an industrial project, is not required to issue a statement of overriding consideration for significant effects on the environment identified by a project's vehicle miles traveled or similar metrics if the lead agency has imposed all feasible mitigation measures on the project and it finds no feasible alternatives to the project. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.	
ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION			
AB 6 Friedman D Transportation planning: regional transportation plans: Solutions for Congested Corridors Program: reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.	4/25/2023-A. APPR. 4/25/2023-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 2.) (April 24). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Existing law requires certain transportation planning agencies to prepare and adopt regional transportation plans directed at achieving a coordinated and balanced regional transportation system. Existing law requires that each regional transportation plan also include a sustainable communities strategy prepared by each metropolitan planning organization in order to, among other things, 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 for 2020 and 2035, respectively. This bill would require the state board, after January 1, 2024, and not later than September 30, 2026, to establish additional targets for 2035 and 2045, respectively, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws.	
AB 7 Friedman D Transportation: project selection processes.	3/27/2023-A. APPR. 3/28/2023-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 11. Noes 4.) (March 27). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Existing law establishes within state government the Transportation Agency, which consists of the Department of the California Highway Patrol, the California Transportation Commission, the Department of Motor Vehicles, the Department of Transportation, the High-Speed Rail Authority, and the Board of Pilot Commissioners for the Bays of San Francisco, San Pablo, and Suisun. The agency is under the supervision of the Secretary of Transportation, who has the power of general supervision over each department within the agency. The secretary, among other duties, is charged with developing and reporting to the Governor on legislative, budgetary, and administrative programs to accomplish coordinated planning and policy formulation in matters of public interest, including transportation projects. This bill would require, on and after January 1, 2025, the project selection process for each transportation project that would be funded, at least partially, from specified funding sources, including the State Highway Account, the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account, and the Trade Corridor Enhancement Account, to incorporate specified principles. The bill would require the agency, on or before January 1, 2026, and annually thereafter, to submit a report to the Legislature on how those transportation projects that were completed during the prior year incorporated those principles. This bill contains other existing laws.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 16 Dixon R</p> <p>Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Law: adjustment suspension.</p>	<p>3/30/2023-A. TRANS. 3/30/2023-Referred to Com. on TRANS.</p>	<p>The Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Law, administered by the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration, 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. Existing law requires the department to adjust the tax on July 1 each year by a percentage amount equal to the increase in the California Consumer Price Index, as calculated by the Department of Finance. Article XIX of the California Constitution restricts the expenditure of revenues from the Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax, Diesel Fuel Tax Law, 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. This bill would authorize the Governor to suspend an adjustment to the motor vehicle fuel tax, as described above, scheduled on or after July 1, 2024, upon making a determination that increasing the rate would impose an undue burden on low-income and middle-class families. The bill would require the Governor to notify the Legislature of an intent to suspend the rate adjustment on or before January 10 of that year, and would require the Department of Finance to submit to the Legislature a proposal by January 10 that would maintain the same level of funding for transportation purposes as would have been generated had the scheduled adjustment not been suspended. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 53 Fong, Vince R</p> <p>Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Law: suspension of tax.</p>	<p>3/30/2023-A. TRANS. 3/30/2023-Referred to Com. on TRANS.</p>	<p>Existing law, 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. Existing unfair competition laws establish a statutory cause of action for unfair competition, including any unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business act or practice and unfair, deceptive, untrue, or misleading advertising and acts prohibited by false advertisement laws. This bill would suspend the imposition of the tax on motor vehicle fuels for one year. The bill would require that all savings realized based on the suspension of the motor vehicle fuels tax by a person other than an end consumer, as defined, be passed on to the end consumer, and would make the violation of this requirement an unfair business practice, in violation of unfair competition laws, as provided. The bill would require a seller of motor vehicle fuels to provide a receipt to a purchaser that indicates the amount of tax that would have otherwise applied to the transaction. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 295 Fong, Vince R</p> <p>Department of Transportation: maintenance projects.</p>	<p>4/18/2023-A. APPR. 4/18/2023-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (April 17). Re-referred to</p>	<p>Existing law vests the Department of Transportation with full possession and control of the state highway system, including associated property. Existing law authorizes the department to do any act necessary, convenient, or proper for the construction, improvement, maintenance, or use of all highways that are under its jurisdiction, possession, or control. Existing law authorizes the department to require the removal of any encroachment in, under, or over any state highway. This bill would require the department to establish a rapid response unit within the Division of Maintenance in order to expedite roadside maintenance for specified projects related to roadside maintenance and the removal and clearing of material, as provided. The bill would also authorize local governmental entities, fire protection districts, fire safe councils, and tribal entities to notify the department of those projects related to roadside maintenance and the removal and clearing of material that have not been completed in an efficient and timely manner if the continued failure to complete these projects poses a clear and imminent danger, as provided. The bill would require the rapid response unit to begin the maintenance project within 90 days of being notified.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
	Com. on APPR.		
AB 540 Wicks D Social Service Transportation Improvement Act: coordinated transportation services agencies.	3/2/2023-A. TRANS. 3/27/2023-In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.	The Social Service Transportation Improvement Act requires transportation planning agencies and county transportation commissions to prepare and adopt plans detailing required steps to consolidate social service transportation services, including the designation of consolidated transportation service agencies. The act requires funding for implementation to be provided from specified local transportation funds. This bill would require the coordination, rather than the consolidation, of social service transportation services under the act and would recharacterize consolidated transportation service agencies in the act as coordinated transportation service agencies. This bill would authorize a coordinated transportation service agency to review and comment on specified plans and projects relevant to its jurisdiction and would require specified agencies to respond to the comments. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
SB 5 Nguyen R Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Law: limitation on adjustment.	1/18/2023-S. GOV. & F. 4/20/2023-Set for hearing May 3.	Existing law, the Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Law, administered by the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration, 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. Existing law requires the department to annually adjust the tax imposed by increasing the rates based on the California Consumer Price Index, as specified. This bill would limit the above-described annual adjustment to a maximum of 2% for rate adjustments made on or after July 1, 2023. This bill contains other related provisions.	
		HOUSING	Position
SB 4 Wiener D Planning and zoning: housing development: higher education institutions and religious institutions.	3/22/2023-S. GOV. & F. 4/13/2023-Set for hearing April 26.	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 housing element. That law allows a development proponent to submit an application for a development that is subject to a specified streamlined, ministerial approval process not subject to a conditional use permit, if the development satisfies certain objective planning standards. Existing law, the Zenovich-Moscone-Chacon Housing and Home Finance Act, establishes the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee within the Department of Housing and Community Development. Existing law requires the committee to allocate state low-income housing tax credits in conformity with state and federal law that establishes a maximum rent that may be charged to a tenant for a project unit constructed using low-income housing tax credits. This bill would require that a housing development project be a use by right upon the request of an applicant who submits an application for streamlined approval, on any land owned by an independent institution of higher education or religious institution on or before January 1, 2024, if the development satisfies specified criteria, including that the development is not adjoined to any site where more than one-third of the square footage on the site is dedicated to industrial use. The bill would define various terms for these purposes. Among other things, the bill would require that 100% of the units, exclusive of manager units, in a housing development project eligible for approval as a use by right under these provisions be affordable to lower income households, except that 20% of the units may be for moderate-income households, and 5% of the units may be for staff of the independent institution of higher education or the religious institution that owns the land, provided that the units affordable to lower income households are offered at affordable rent, as set in an amount consistent with the rent limits established by the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee, or affordable housing cost, as specified. The bill would authorize the development to include ancillary uses on the ground floor of the development, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	