

STA Priority Bill Matrix as of 2/27/14

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 515 Dickinson D Environmental quality: California Environmental Quality Act: writ of mandate.	SENATE E.Q. 2/6/2014 - Referred to Coms. on E.Q. and JUD.	The California Environmental Quality Act requires the court, if the court finds that a public agency has violated the requirements of the act, to issue an order, in the form of a peremptory writ of mandate, specifying what actions by the public agency are necessary to comply with the requirements of the act. This bill would require the writ to specify the time by which the public agency is to make an initial return of the writ containing specified information. Because a public agency would be required to file an initial return of a writ, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. Last Amended on 1/6/2014	
AB 935 Frazier D San Francisco Bay Area Water Emergency Transportation Authority: terms of board members.	SENATE 2 YEAR 7/12/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10)(SEN). (Last location was T. & H. on 5/23/2013)	Existing law establishes the San Francisco Bay Area Water Emergency Transportation Authority with specified powers and duties, including, but not limited to, the authority to coordinate the emergency activities of all water transportation and related facilities within the bay area region, as defined. This bill would expand the number of members appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules and the Speaker of the Assembly to 2 members each. The bill would require that the initial terms of the additional members appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules and the Speaker of the Assembly pursuant to its provisions shall be 2 years and 6 years, respectively. The bill would require that one of the 3 members appointed by the Governor be a bona fide labor representative and that another member be a resident of the City and County of San Francisco selected from a list of 3 nominees provided by the San Francisco County Transportation Authority. Last Amended on 4/25/2013	Support 3-13-13
AB 1536 Olsen R Public transportation employees: strikes: prohibition.	ASSEMBLY P.E.,R. & S.S. 2/14/2014 - Referred to Com. on P.E.,R. & S.S.	Existing law prescribes procedures governing disputes between exclusive bargaining representatives of public transportation employees and local agencies, and authorizes the Governor, when it appears a strike will significantly disrupt transportation services and endanger public health, safety, and welfare, to appoint a board to investigate issues in connection with these labor negotiations and make a report. Existing law prohibits a strike during the period of investigation and permits the Governor, upon receiving a report from a board of investigation, to request the Attorney General to petition a court to enjoin the strike, as specified. This bill would repeal those provisions that authorize the Governor to appoint a board to investigate when it appears a strike will significantly disrupt transportation services, prohibit a strike during the period of investigation, and that authorize the Governor to request the Attorney General to petition a court to enjoin the strike. The bill would instead prohibit a state or local public transportation employee or public transportation employee organization from engaging in, causing, instigating, encouraging, or condoning a strike. The bill would also provide that a person who, on behalf of a public transportation employer, exercises authority, supervision, or direction over a public transportation employee shall not have the power to, and shall not purport to, authorize, approve, condone, or consent to a strike by a public transportation employee.	

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<p><u>AB 1546</u> <u>Chávez</u> R</p> <p>Traffic control devices.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 1/24/2014 - From printer. May be heard in committee February 23.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Transportation to place and maintain appropriate signs, signals, and other traffic control devices along highways under its jurisdiction. Existing law further authorizes the department, with the consent of local authorities, to place and maintain appropriate signs, signals, and other traffic control devices along city streets and county roads as may be necessary or desirable to control or direct traffic, or to facilitate traffic flow, to or from state highways. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.</p>	
<p><u>AB 1720</u> <u>Bloom</u> D</p> <p>Vehicles: bus gross weight.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/14/2014 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 16.</p>	<p>Existing law generally prohibits a publicly owned or operated transit system from procuring a transit bus whose weight on any single axle exceeds 20,500 pounds. Existing law, until January 1, 2015, exempts from this prohibition a transit system that is procuring a new bus that is of the same or lesser weight than the bus it is replacing, or if it is incorporating a new fleet class into its inventory and its governing board makes certain findings. This bill would extend the operation of those exceptions until January 1, 2016.</p>	
<p><u>AB 1721</u> <u>Linder</u> R</p> <p>Vehicles: high-occupancy vehicle lanes.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/14/2014 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 16.</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes, until September 30, 2017, a state to allow specified labeled vehicles to use lanes designated for high-occupancy vehicles (HOVs). This bill would also exclude from the above-described exemption a toll imposed for passage in HOT lanes designated for State Highway Route 15 in Riverside County. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	
<p><u>AB 1811</u> <u>Buchanan</u> D</p> <p>High-occupancy vehicle lanes.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/19/2014 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the Sunol Smart Carpool Lane Joint Powers Authority and the Alameda County Congestion Management Agency to conduct, administer, and operate a value pricing high-occupancy vehicle program, on specified highway corridors, that may authorize the entry and use of high-occupancy vehicle lanes by single-occupant vehicles for a fee. Existing law requires that the implementation of the program ensure that specified levels of service be maintained at all times in the high-occupancy vehicle lanes and that unrestricted access to the lanes by high-occupancy vehicles be available at all times. This bill would instead require that access to the lanes by high-occupancy vehicles be available at all times.</p>	
<p><u>AB 1872</u> <u>Stone</u> D</p> <p>Transportation planning.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/20/2014 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 22</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Legislature has made findings regarding the need for continuing and improving transportation planning at the state, regional, and local level. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.</p>	

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<p>AB 2013 Muratsuchi D Vehicles: high-occupancy vehicle lanes.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/21/2014 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.</p>	<p>Existing federal law, until September 30, 2017, authorizes a state to allow specified labeled vehicles to use lanes designated for high-occupancy vehicles (HOVs).</p> <p>This bill would increase the number of those identifiers that the DMV is authorized to issue to an unspecified amount. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 2090 Fong D High-occupancy toll lanes: Santa Clara County.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/21/2014 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority (VTA) to conduct, administer, and operate high-occupancy toll (HOT) lanes, under which single-occupancy vehicles may use high-occupancy vehicle lanes by paying a toll, on 2 state highway corridors within the county. Existing law requires that implementation of the HOT lanes ensure that specified levels of service, described as Level of Service C or D, as specified, be maintained at all times in the high-occupancy lanes and that unrestricted access to the lanes by high-occupancy vehicles be available at all times.</p> <p>This bill would delete the reference to Level of Service C or D, and instead would require VTA to establish, with the assistance of the Department of Transportation, appropriate performance measures, such as speed or travel times, for the purpose of ensuring optimal use of the HOT lanes by high-occupancy vehicles without adversely affecting other traffic on the state highway system. The bill would provide for high-occupancy vehicles to have access to the lanes at all times rather than unrestricted access as under existing law.</p>	
<p>AB 2123 Buchanan D Vehicles: High-occupancy vehicle lanes.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/21/2014 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes local authorities and the Department of Transportation to establish exclusive or preferential use of highway lanes for high-occupancy vehicles.</p> <p>This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to this provision of law.</p>	

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<p>AB 2197 Mullin D</p> <p>Vehicles: temporary license plates.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/21/2014 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV), upon registering a vehicle, to issue to the owner 2 license plates, as specified. Existing law also requires that the license plates be securely fastened to the vehicle for which they are issued, and makes a violation of this requirement a crime.</p> <p>This bill would require the DMV, in collaboration with qualified industry partners, to develop a temporary license plate system to enable vehicle dealers and lessor-retailers to print temporary license plates on weatherproof paper or other media selected by the DMV, and would require that the system be in operation on or before July 1, 2015. The bill would also require, commencing July 1, 2015, a motor vehicle dealer or lessor-retailer to install a temporary license plate at the time of sale, and to electronically record and transmit to the department's vehicle registration database certain information, including the temporary license plate's number and vehicle's make and model, using the temporary license plate system. The bill would make failure to display temporary license plates an infraction, and would make counterfeiting a temporary license plate a felony, as specified. By creating a new crime and expanding the scope of an existing crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would also make other related and conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 2250 Daly D</p> <p>Toll facilities: revenues.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/24/2014 - Read first time.</p>	<p>Existing law provides that the Department of Transportation has full possession and control of the state highway system. Existing law authorizes tolls to be imposed on certain facilities that are part of the state highway system, including toll roads, toll bridges, and high-occupancy toll lanes. Existing law, in certain cases, provides for the toll facilities to be administered by local agencies.</p> <p>This bill would require the department, when adopting statewide policies for toll facilities on the state highway system, to ensure that a majority of the toll revenues generated from toll facilities on the state highway system that are administered by local agencies remain available for expenditure by those local agencies.</p>	
<p>AB 2355 Levine D</p> <p>Local governments: streets and highways: recycled materials.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/24/2014 - Read first time.</p>	<p>Under existing law local governments have jurisdiction over certain streets and highways.</p> <p>This bill would require, by January 1, 2017, a local government that has jurisdiction over a street or highway to either adopt the standards developed by the Department of Transportation for recycled paving materials and for recycled base, subbase, and pervious backfill materials, or discuss why it is not adopting those standards at a public hearing. By increasing the duties of local officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

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<p>AB 2445 Chau D</p> <p>Community colleges: transportation fees.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/24/2014 - Read first time.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the California Community Colleges under the administration of the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges. Existing law authorizes the establishment of community college districts under the administration of community college governing boards, and authorizes these districts to provide instruction at community college campuses throughout the state. Existing law also authorizes the governing board of each district to impose various fees, including fees for parking and transportation services that are subject to specified limits. Existing law provides that a district is prohibited from entering into a contract for transportation services provided by a common carrier or a municipally owned transit system and funded by a fee for transportation services, unless a majority of the students of that district approve payment of the fee for that purpose within a specified time period. This bill would specify that a community college district is authorized to enter into a contract for the transportation services described above if a majority of the students of that district, or campus of that district, as appropriate, approve the payment of the fee within the same time period.</p>	
<p>AB 2471 Frazier D</p> <p>Public contracts: change orders.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/24/2014 - Read first time.</p>	<p>Existing law contains various provisions relating to contracts by a public entity for the performance of public works of improvement, including provisions for the payment of progress payments and the disbursing and withholding of retention proceeds. Existing law, until January 1, 2016, prohibits progress payments upon state contracts from being made in excess of 100% of the percentage of actual work completed, and authorizes the Department of General Services to withhold not more than 5% of the contract price until final completion and acceptance of the project, except as specified. This bill would require a public entity, when authorized to order changes or additions in the work in a public works contract awarded to the lowest bidder, to issue a change order promptly, and in no event later than 30 days after the changes or additions are required. The bill would require the public entity to be liable to the original contractor for payment of the contractor's invoice for the change order or additional work. The bill would require prejudgment interest to accrue on any amount for which the public entity fails to issue a change order promptly or make a payment due pursuant to this bill.</p>	
<p>AB 2651 Linder R</p> <p>Vehicle weight fees: transportation bond debt service.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/24/2014 - Read first time.</p>	<p>Existing law imposes weight fees on the registration of commercial motor vehicles and provides for the deposit of net weight fee revenues into the State Highway Account. Existing law provides for the transfer of certain weight fee revenues from the State Highway Account to the Transportation Debt Service Account to reimburse the General Fund for payment of debt service on general obligation bonds issued for transportation purposes. Existing law also provides for the transfer of certain weight fee revenues to the Transportation Bond Direct Payment Account for direct payment of debt service on designated bonds, which are defined to be certain transportation general obligation bonds issued pursuant to Proposition 1B of 2006. This bill, notwithstanding these any other law, effective January 1, 2016, would prohibit weight fee revenue from being transferred from the State Highway Account to the Transportation Debt Service Fund or to the Transportation Bond Direct Payment Account, and from being used to pay the debt service on transportation general obligation bonds.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2707 Chau D</p> <p>Vehicles: length limitations: buses: bicycle transportation devices.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/24/2014 - Read first time.</p>	<p>Existing law imposes a 40-foot limitation on the length of vehicles that may be operated on the highways, with specified exemptions. Existing law exempts from this limitation an articulated bus or trolley and a bus, except a schoolbus, that is operated by a public agency or passenger stage corporation that is used in a transit system if it is equipped with a folding device attached to the front of the vehicle that is designed and used exclusively for transporting bicycles, does not materially affect efficiency or visibility of vehicle safety equipment, and does not extend more than 36 inches from the front of the body of the bus or trolley when fully deployed. In addition, existing law prohibits a bicycle that is transported on the above-described device from having the bicycle handlebars extend more than 42 inches from the front of the vehicle. This bill would authorize the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority to install folding devices attached to the front of its buses that are designed and used exclusively for transporting bicycles as long as those devices meet certain requirements, including, but not limited to, extending not more than 40 inches from the front of the bus when fully deployed, and that the handlebars of the bicycles being transported extend not more than 46 inches from the front of the bus. The bill would require the authority to consult with the labor organization that is the exclusive representative of the bus drivers of the authority before implementing the bill. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	
<p>SB 263 Monning D</p> <p>Private employment: public transit employees.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY RLS. 1/30/2014 - Re-referred to Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>Existing law requires a local government agency to give a 10% preference to any bidder on a service contract to provide public transit services who agrees to retain employees of the prior contractor or subcontractor for a period of not less than 90 days, as specified. This bill would expand these provisions to require a state agency to also give a 10% preference to any bidder under these provisions. Last Amended on 1/21/2014</p>	
<p>SB 469 Corbett D</p> <p>Vehicles: aerodynamic vehicles.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DESK 1/21/2014 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p>	<p>Existing law limits the length of vehicles and combinations of vehicles coupled together. Existing law permits door handles, hinges, cable cinchers, chain binders, aerodynamic devices, and holders for the display of placards warning of hazardous materials to extend 3 inches on each side of the vehicle. Under existing law, any extension or device used to increase the carrying capacity of a vehicle is generally included in measuring the length of a vehicle, subject to certain exceptions. This bill would also permit a tarping system, as defined, and all nonproperty carrying devices or components to extend 3 inches on each side of the vehicle, as specified. The bill would exclude an aerodynamic device, as defined, that extends no more than 5 feet beyond the rear of a vehicle from the calculation of a vehicle's length if the device meets specified conditions, including that the device does not obscure tail lamps, turn signals, marker lamps, identification lamps, or any other required safety devices. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 1/6/2014</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 556 Corbett D</p> <p>Agency: ostensible: nongovernmental entities.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 9/13/2013 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/11/2013)</p>	<p>Existing law specifies the authority of agents in dealing with 3rd persons. Existing law states when an agency is ostensible for purposes of determining the authority of an agent. Existing law prohibits unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices undertaken by a person in a transaction intended to result or which results in the sale or lease of goods to any consumer.</p> <p>This bill would prohibit a person, firm, corporation, or association that is a nongovernmental entity and contracts to perform labor or services relating to public health or safety for a public entity from displaying on a vehicle or uniform a logo, as defined, that reasonably could be interpreted as implying that the labor or services are being provided by employees of the public agency, unless the vehicle or uniform conspicuously displays a disclosure, as specified.</p> <p>Last Amended on 9/4/2013</p>	<p>Monitor 9-11-13</p>
<p>SB 785 Wolk D</p> <p>Design-build.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DESK 1/27/2014 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the Department of General Services, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, and various local agencies to use the design-build procurement process for specified public works under different laws.</p> <p>This bill would repeal those authorizations, and enact provisions that would authorize the Department of General Services, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, and those local agencies, as defined, to use the design-build procurement process for specified public works. The bill would authorize the Marin Healthcare District to use the design-build process when contracting for the construction of a building and improvements directly related to a hospital or health facility building at the Marin General Hospital. The bill would require moneys that are collected under these provisions to be deposited into the State Public Works Enforcement Fund, subject to appropriation by the Legislature. The bill would require specified information to be verified under penalty of perjury. By expanding the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 1/14/2014</p>	

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<p>SB 792 DeSaulnier D</p> <p>Regional entities: San Francisco Bay Area.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DESK 1/28/2014 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p>	<p>Existing law creates the Metropolitan Transportation Commission, the Bay Area Toll Authority, the Bay Area Air Quality Management District, and the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, with various powers and duties relative to all or a portion of the 9-county San Francisco Bay Area region with respect to transportation, air quality, and environmental planning, as specified. Another regional entity, the Association of Bay Area Governments, is created under existing law as a joint powers agency comprised of cities and counties with regional planning responsibilities. Existing law provides for a joint policy committee of certain member agencies in this 9-county area to collaborate on regional coordination. Existing law requires regional transportation planning agencies, as part of the regional transportation plan in urban areas, to develop a sustainable communities strategy, coordinating transportation, land use, and air quality planning, with specified objectives. This bill would require the member agencies of the joint policy committee to prepare a plan for consolidating certain functions that are common to the member agencies. The bill would require the plan to also include a statement relative to the expected reduction of overhead, operation, and management costs. The bill would require a member agency affected by the plan to submit a copy of the plan to its board on or before December 31, 2015, and would require the member agencies to report to the Senate Committee on Transportation and Housing on the adoption and implementation of the plan on or before December 31, 2016. The bill would also require the joint policy committee to maintain an Internet Web site containing information relevant to the committee's activities and to appoint an advisory committee on economic competitiveness with specified members from the business community and other organizations to adopt goals and policies related to the inclusion of economic development opportunities in the sustainable communities strategy. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 1/27/2014</p>	
<p>SB 893 Hill D</p> <p>Automated license plate recognition systems: use of data.</p>	<p>SENATE JUD. 1/23/2014 - Referred to Com. on JUD.</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the Department of the California Highway Patrol to retain license plate data captured by license plate recognition (LPR) technology, also referred to as an automated license plate recognition (ALPR) system, for not more than 60 days unless the data is being used as evidence or for the investigation of felonies. Existing law prohibits the department from selling the data or from making the data available to an agency that is not a law enforcement agency or an individual that is not a law enforcement officer. This bill would impose similar restrictions on a person, as defined, that operates an ALPR system by prohibiting the sale of ALPR data, and otherwise prohibiting a person from sharing the data, except with a law enforcement agency or officer, as specified. This bill would provide that ALPR data retained for more than 5 years may be accessed only for law enforcement purposes, pursuant to a warrant or other court order. It would authorize an individual whose information is sold or disclosed in violation of these provisions to bring a civil action and would entitle the individual to recover any and all consequential and incidental damages, including all costs and attorney's fees.</p>	

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<p>SB 990 Vidak R</p> <p>Transportation funds: disadvantaged small communities.</p>	<p>SENATE T. & H. 2/20/2014 - Referred to Com. on T. & H.</p>	<p>Existing law generally provides for programming and allocation of funds for transportation capital improvement projects through the state transportation improvement program process administered by the California Transportation Commission. Existing law requires 25% of available funds to be programmed and expended on interregional improvement projects nominated by the Department of Transportation, and 75% of available funds to be programmed and expended on regional improvement projects nominated by regional transportation planning agencies or county transportation commissions, as applicable, through adoption of a regional transportation improvement program. This bill would require each regional transportation improvement program to program 5% of funds available for regional improvement projects to disadvantaged small communities, as defined. In programming these moneys, the bill would require regional transportation agencies and county transportation commissions to prioritize funding congestion relief and safety needs.</p>	
<p>SB 1077 DeSaulnier D</p> <p>Vehicles: vehicle-miles-traveled charges.</p>	<p>SENATE PRINT 2/20/2014 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 22.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Department of Motor Vehicles and provides for its general powers and duties, including the registration of vehicles, the licensing of drivers, and the regulation of vehicles generally. This bill would require the Department of Motor Vehicles to develop and implement, by July 1, 2015, a pilot program designed to assess specified issues related to implementing a vehicle-miles-traveled fee in California. The bill would also require the department to prepare and submit a specified report of its findings to the policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature no later than June 30, 2016. The bill would provide that these provisions would be repealed on January 1, 2018.</p>	
<p>SB 1156 Steinberg D</p> <p>California Carbon Tax Law of 2014.</p>	<p>SENATE PRINT 2/21/2014 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 23.</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 adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum, technologically feasible, and cost-effective greenhouse gas emission reductions. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. This bill, effective January 1, 2015, would impose a carbon tax of an unspecified amount per ton of carbon-dioxide-equivalent emissions on suppliers of fossil fuels. The bill would require the State Board of Equalization to administer and implement the carbon tax, and would require revenues from the tax to be deposited in the Carbon Tax Revenue Special Fund in the State Treasury. The bill would exempt suppliers of fossil fuels subject to the tax from regulations imposed by the State Air Resources Board under the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 relative to the compliance obligation in the second compliance period under which suppliers of specified fuels are required to obtain allowances for carbon-dioxide-equivalent emissions under the cap-and-trade program adopted by the State Air Resources Board. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature that revenues from the carbon tax be rebated to taxpayers, particularly low- and medium-income taxpayers and for implementation of the carbon tax to be revenue neutral.</p>	

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<p>SB 1298 Hernandez D</p> <p>High-occupancy toll lanes.</p>	<p>SENATE PRINT 2/24/2014 - Read first time.</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes a regional transportation agency, in cooperation with the Department of Transportation, to apply to the California Transportation Commission to develop and operate high-occupancy toll (HOT) lanes, including administration and operation of a value-pricing program and exclusive or preferential lane facilities for public transit. This bill would remove the limitations on the number of HOT lanes that the commission may approve and would delete the January 1, 2012, deadline for HOT lane applications. The bill would also delete the requirement for public hearings on each application. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>SB 1368 Wolk D</p> <p>State highways: relinquishment.</p>	<p>SENATE PRINT 2/24/2014 - Read first time.</p>	<p>Existing law gives the Department of Transportation full possession and control of all state highways. Existing law provides for the relinquishment of state highways or portions of state highways to any county or city by the California Transportation Commission in accordance with specified criteria and procedures. Existing law, in addition, authorizes the commission to relinquish to a county transportation commission or regional transportation planning agency a park-and-ride lot within their respective jurisdictions, if the department enters into an agreement with the county transportation commission or regional transportation planning agency providing for that relinquishment and other conditions are satisfied. This bill would also authorize the commission to relinquish a park-and-ride lot to a joint powers authority formed for purposes of providing transportation services in the manner described above.</p>	
<p>SCA 4 Liu D</p> <p>Local government transportation projects: special taxes: voter approval.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 8/29/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>The California Constitution conditions the imposition of a special tax by a city, county, or special district upon the approval of 2/3 of the voters of the city, county, or special district voting on that tax, except that certain school entities may levy an ad valorem property tax for specified purposes with the approval of 55% of the voters within the jurisdiction of these entities. This measure would provide that the imposition, extension, or increase of a special tax by a local government for the purpose of providing funding for local transportation projects requires the approval of 55% of its voters voting on the proposition, if the proposition proposing the tax includes certain requirements. This measure would prohibit a local government from expending any revenues derived from a special transportation tax approved by 55% of the voters at any time prior to the completion of a statutorily identified capital project funded by revenues derived from another special tax of the same local government that was approved by a 2/3 vote.</p> <p>Last Amended on 8/28/2013</p>	<p>Support 2-13-13</p>

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SCA 8 Corbett D Transportation projects: special taxes: voter approval.	SENATE APPR. 8/29/2013 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	The California Constitution conditions the imposition of a special tax by a city, county, or special district upon the approval of 2/3 of the voters of the city, county, or special district voting on that tax, except that certain school entities may levy an ad valorem property tax for specified purposes with the approval of 55% of the voters within the jurisdiction of these entities. This measure would provide that the imposition, extension, or increase of a special tax by a local government for the purpose of providing funding for transportation projects requires the approval of 55% of its voters voting on the proposition, if the proposition proposing the tax includes certain requirements. The measure would also make conforming and technical, nonsubstantive changes. Last Amended on 5/21/2013	Support 2-13-13