

**STA Bill Matrix
as of Monday, March 2nd 2015**

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2 Alejo D</p> <p>Community revitalization authority.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 12/2/2014 - From printer. May be heard in committee January 1.</p>	<p>The Community Redevelopment Law authorizes the establishment of redevelopment agencies in communities to address the effects of blight, as defined by means of redevelopment projects financed by the issuance of bonds serviced by tax increment revenues derived from the project area. Existing law dissolved redevelopment agencies and community development agencies, as of February 1, 2012, and provides for the designation of successor agencies to wind down the affairs of the dissolved agencies and to fulfill the enforceable obligations of those agencies. Existing law also provides for various economic development programs that foster community sustainability and community and economic development initiatives throughout the state. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would authorize certain local agencies to form a community revitalization authority within a community revitalization and investment area, as defined, to carry out provisions of the Community Redevelopment Law in that area for purposes related to, among other things, infrastructure, affordable housing, and economic revitalization, and to provide for the financing of these activities by, among other things, the issuance of bonds serviced by tax increment revenues.</p>	
<p>AB 4 Linder R</p> <p>Vehicle weight fees: transportation bond debt service.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY TRANS. 1/16/2015 - Referred to Com. on TRANS.</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 Fund 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. Existing law also provides for loans of weight fee revenues to the General Fund to the extent the revenues are not needed for bond debt service purposes, with the loans to be repaid when the revenues are later needed for those purposes, as specified. This bill, notwithstanding these provisions or any other law, until January 1, 2020, would prohibit weight fee revenues from being transferred from the State Highway Account to the Transportation Debt Service Fund, the Transportation Bond Direct Payment Account, or any other fund or account for the purpose of payment of the debt service on transportation general obligation bonds, and would also prohibit loans of weight fee revenues to the General Fund.</p>	<p>Watch 03-11-15</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 21 Perea D</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: emissions limit: scoping plan.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 1/16/2015 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>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 a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit, as defined, to be achieved by 2020, equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions levels in 1990. The act requires the state board to make recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature on how to continue the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions beyond 2020. This bill would require the state board, no later than January 1, 2018, to recommend to the Governor and the Legislature a specific target of statewide emissions reductions for 2030 to be accomplished in a cost-effective manner. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 23 Patterson R</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: market-based compliance mechanisms: exemption.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 1/16/2015 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</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 emissions reductions. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing state board regulations require specified entities to comply with a market-based compliance mechanism beginning January 1, 2013, and require additional specified entities to comply with that market-based compliance mechanism beginning January 1, 2015. This bill would instead exempt those categories of persons or entities that did not have a compliance obligation, as defined, under a market-based compliance mechanism beginning January 1, 2013, from being subject to that market-based compliance mechanism through December 31, 2020. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	
<p>AB 33 Quirk D</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: scoping plan.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 1/22/2015 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>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 a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit, as defined, to be achieved by 2020 equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions levels in 1990. 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. The act requires the scoping plan to be updated at least once every 5 years. This bill, until January 1, 2020, would require, for purposes of advising the update of the next scoping plan, the state board to develop specified information by July 1, 2016. The bill would require the state board on or before January 1, 2017, to submit a report to the appropriate committees of the Legislature on the specified information. The bill would provide that the specified information is intended to assist in establishing state policy and does not change any statute, regulation, or regulatory decision.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 156 Perea D</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: investment plan.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 2/2/2015 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</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. 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 California Environmental Protection Agency to identify disadvantaged communities and 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. This bill would require the department to include in the 3-year investment plan an allocation to provide technical assistance to disadvantaged communities to assist them in proposing specified projects for inclusion in the 3-year investment plan.</p>	
<p>AB 194 Frazier D</p> <p>High-occupancy toll lanes.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY TRANS. 2/9/2015 - Referred to Com. on TRANS.</p>	<p>Existing law provides that the Department of Transportation has full possession and control of the state highway system. Existing law authorizes the department to construct exclusive or preferential lanes for buses only or for buses and other high-occupancy vehicles. This bill would delete the requirement that the above-described facilities be consistent with the established standards, requirements, and limitations that apply to specified facilities and would instead require the commission to establish guidelines for the development and operation of the facilities approved by the commission on or after January 1, 2016, subject to specified minimum requirements. The bill would provide that these provisions do not authorize the conversion of any existing nontoll or nonuser-fee lanes into tolled or user-fee lanes, except that a high-occupancy vehicle lane may be converted into a high-occupancy toll lane pursuant to its provisions. The bill would authorize a regional transportation agency to issue bonds, refunding bonds, or bond anticipation notes backed by revenues generated from the facilities. The bill would additionally authorize the Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority to apply to the commission for purposes of the above-described provisions. The bill would remove the limitations on the number of approved facilities and would delete the January 1, 2012, deadline for HOT lane applications. The bill would provide that each application is subject to the review and approval of the commission and would require a regional transportation agency that applies to the commission to reimburse the commission for all of the commission's cost and expense incurred in processing the application. Before submitting an application to the commission, the bill would require a regional transportation agency to consult with a local transportation authority whose jurisdiction includes the facility that the regional transportation agency proposes to develop and operate pursuant to the above-described provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 194 Frazier D</p> <p>High-occupancy toll lanes.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY TRANS. 2/9/2015 - Referred to Com. on TRANS.</p>	<p>Existing law provides that the Department of Transportation has full possession and control of the state highway system. Existing law authorizes the department to construct exclusive or preferential lanes for buses only or for buses and other high-occupancy vehicles. This bill would delete the requirement that the above-described facilities be consistent with the established standards, requirements, and limitations that apply to specified facilities and would instead require the commission to establish guidelines for the development and operation of the facilities approved by the commission on or after January 1, 2016, subject to specified minimum requirements. The bill would provide that these provisions do not authorize the conversion of any existing nontoll or nonuser-fee lanes into tolled or user-fee lanes, except that a high-occupancy vehicle lane may be converted into a high-occupancy toll lane pursuant to its provisions. The bill would authorize a regional transportation agency to issue bonds, refunding bonds, or bond anticipation notes backed by revenues generated from the facilities. The bill would additionally authorize the Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority to apply to the commission for purposes of the above-described provisions. The bill would remove the limitations on the number of approved facilities and would delete the January 1, 2012, deadline for HOT lane applications. The bill would provide that each application is subject to the review and approval of the commission and would require a regional transportation agency that applies to the commission to reimburse the commission for all of the commission's cost and expense incurred in processing the application. Before submitting an application to the commission, the bill would require a regional transportation agency to consult with a local transportation authority whose jurisdiction includes the facility that the regional transportation agency proposes to develop and operate pursuant to the above-described provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 227 Alejo D</p> <p>Transportation funding.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY TRANS. 2/17/2015 - Referred to Coms. on TRANS. and BUDGET.</p>	<p>Existing law provides for loans of revenues from various transportation funds and accounts to the General Fund, with various repayment dates specified. This bill, with respect to any loans made to the General Fund from specified transportation funds and accounts with a repayment date of January 1, 2019, or later, would require the loans to be repaid by December 31, 2018. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p><i>Support</i> 3/11/15</p>
<p>AB 318 Chau D</p> <p>Lost money and goods: restoration to owner.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY JUD. 2/23/2015 - Referred to Com. on JUD.</p>	<p>Existing law requires a person who finds and takes possession of property that is lost to try and return it to the rightful owner. If the owner of the lost property cannot be determined and the item is worth \$100 or more, the finder is required to turn the item over to the police or sheriff, as specified. Existing law provides 90 days for the owner to return and claim the property and to pay any reasonable fee for its bailment. This bill would provide that if that lost property is found on a vehicle of public conveyance or on public transit property, that it instead turned in to the public transit agency. The bill would provide 30 days for the owner to return and claim the property under specified rules and if the property is not claimed within 30 days, the public transit agency would be authorized to dispose of the property to a charitable organization. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><u>AB 326</u> <u>Frazier</u> D</p> <p>Public works: prevailing wage rates: wage and penalty assessments.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY L. & E. 2/23/2015 - Referred to Com. on L. & E.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Labor Commissioner to issue a civil wage and penalty assessment to a contractor or subcontractor, or both, if the Labor Commissioner determines, after investigation, that the contractor or subcontractor, or both, violated the laws regulating public works contracts, including the payment of prevailing wages. Existing law also requires the awarding body, as defined, to withhold from payments due under a contract for public work an amount sufficient to satisfy the civil wage and penalty assessment issued by the Labor Commissioner, and to give notice of the withholding to the affected contractor or subcontractor. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to the latter provisions and delete obsolete provisions. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	
<p><u>AB 464</u> <u>Mullin</u> D</p> <p>Transactions and use taxes: maximum combined rate.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/24/2015 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 26.</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes cities and counties, subject to certain limitations and approval requirements, to levy a transactions and use tax for general purposes, in accordance with the procedures and requirements set forth in the Transactions and Use Tax Law, including a requirement that the combined rate of all taxes imposed in accordance with that law in the county not exceed 2%. This bill would increase that maximum combined rate to 3%.</p>	
<p><u>AB 464</u> <u>Mullin</u> D</p> <p>Transactions and use taxes: maximum combined rate.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/24/2015 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 26.</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes cities and counties, subject to certain limitations and approval requirements, to levy a transactions and use tax for general purposes, in accordance with the procedures and requirements set forth in the Transactions and Use Tax Law, including a requirement that the combined rate of all taxes imposed in accordance with that law in the county not exceed 2%. This bill would increase that maximum combined rate to 3%.</p>	
<p><u>AB 471</u> <u>Harper</u> R</p> <p>Employment.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/24/2015 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 26.</p>	<p>Existing law prohibits, subject to certain exceptions, an employer from requiring an employee to work more than 5 hours per day without providing a meal period. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to those provisions.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><u>AB 620</u> <u>Hernández,</u> <u>Roger D</u></p> <p>High-occupancy toll lanes: exemptions from tolls.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/25/2015 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 27.</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes a value-pricing and transit development program involving high-occupancy toll (HOT) lanes to be conducted, administered, developed, and operated on State Highway Routes 10 and 110 in the County of Los Angeles by the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (LACMTA) under certain conditions. This bill would instead require LACMTA, in implementing the program, to adopt eligibility requirements for mitigation measures for commuters and transit users of low and moderate income, as defined, and would also require LACMTA to provide hardship exemptions from the payment of toll charges for commuters who meet the eligibility requirements for specified assistance programs. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	
<p><u>AB 914</u> <u>Brown D</u></p> <p>Toll facilities: County of San Bernardino.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/27/2015 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 29.</p>	<p>Existing law provides for the Department of Transportation and local authorities, with respect to highways under their respective jurisdictions, to authorize or permit exclusive or preferential use of highway lanes for high-occupancy vehicles (HOVs). Existing law authorizes the development and implementation of high-occupancy toll (HOT) lanes under certain circumstances, pursuant to which vehicles that do not meet the vehicle occupancy requirements for use of an HOV lane may use the lane upon payment of a toll. This bill would authorize the San Bernardino County Transportation Commission to construct and operate certain transportation facilities, as defined, on State Highway Routes 10 and 15, as toll facilities in the County of San Bernardino and, with the agreement of affected transportation agencies, in the Counties of Los Angeles and Riverside. The bill would require the toll revenues to be spent for specified transportation purposes and would authorize the commission to issue revenue bonds payable from toll revenues. The bill would require the commission to report to the Legislative Analyst on specified matters within 3 years of commencement of toll collection on a facility constructed under the bill. The bill would enact other related provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1068 Allen, Travis R</p> <p>California Environmental Quality Act: priority projects.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/27/2015 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 29.</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 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 authorize each Member of the Legislature to nominate one project within his or her respective district each year, and the Governor to designate those projects as priority projects if the projects meet specified requirements. The bill would require the Governor to provide a notice of the designation to the appropriate lead agency and to the Office of Planning and Research. The bill would require the lead agency to notify the public and interested stakeholders of the designation, as specified, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. The bill would require that an environmental impact report be prepared for each priority project, but would authorize tiering from previously prepared reports, as specified. The bill would prohibit the court from staying or enjoining the implementation of a priority project unless the court makes specified findings and would limit any stay or injunction, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 1098 Bloom D</p> <p>Transportation: congestion management.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/27/2015 - Introduced. To print.</p>	<p>Existing law requires a congestion management plan to be developed, adopted, and updated biennially by a designated agency for every county that includes an urbanized area. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.</p>	
<p>AB 1250 Bloom D</p> <p>Vehicles: buses: gross axle weight.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/27/2015 - Introduced. To print.</p>	<p>Existing law, operative January 1, 2016, and subject to exception for certain transit buses, provides that the gross weight on any one axle of a bus shall not exceed 20,500 pounds. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1265 Perea D</p> <p>Transportation projects: comprehensive development lease agreements.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/27/2015 - Introduced. To print.</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the Department of Transportation and regional transportation agencies, as defined, to enter into comprehensive development lease agreements with public and private entities, or consortia of those entities, for certain transportation projects that may charge certain users of those projects tolls and user fees, subject to various terms and requirements. These arrangements are commonly known as public-private partnerships. Existing law provides that a lease agreement may not be entered into under these provisions on or after January 1, 2017. This bill would extend this authorization indefinitely and would delete obsolete cross-references and make technical changes to these provisions.</p>	
<p>AB 1408 Hadley R</p> <p>Joint powers authorities.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/27/2015 - Introduced. To print.</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes 2 or more public agencies, by agreement, to form a joint powers authority to exercise any power common to the contracting parties, as specified. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to this provision.</p>	
<p>ACA 4 Frazier D</p> <p>Local government transportation projects: special taxes: voter approval.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/27/2015 - Introduced. To print.</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, as defined, requires the approval of 55% of its voters voting on the proposition. The measure would also make conforming and technical, nonsubstantive changes. This measure would also provide that it shall become effective immediately upon approval by the voters and shall apply to any local measure imposing, extending, or increasing a special tax for local transportation projects submitted at the same election.</p>	<p><i>Support</i> 3/11/15</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 1 Gaines R</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: market-based compliance mechanisms: exemption.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 1/15/2015 - Referred to Com. on E.Q.</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 emissions reductions. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing state board regulations require specified entities to comply with a market-based compliance mechanism beginning January 1, 2013, and require additional specified entities to comply with that market-based compliance mechanism beginning January 1, 2015. This bill instead would exempt categories of persons or entities that did not have a compliance obligation, as defined, under a market-based compliance mechanism beginning January 1, 2013, from being subject to that market-based compliance mechanism. The bill would require all participating categories of persons or entities to have a compliance obligation beginning January 1, 2025. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	
<p>SB 5 Vidak R</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: market-based compliance mechanisms: exemption.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 1/15/2015 - Referred to Com. on E.Q.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes minimum requirements for the issuance of a preliminary multiple or single subject teaching credential by the Commission on Teacher Credentialing. Among other requirements, existing law requires satisfactory completion of a program of professional preparation accredited by the Committee on Accreditation, but specifies that the program shall not include more than one year, or the equivalent of 1/5 of a 5-year program, of professional preparation. This bill would instead provide that a program of professional preparation shall not include more than 2 years of full-time study of professional preparation. The bill would update cross-references and would make other technical, nonsubstantive changes.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><u>SB 9</u> <u>Beall D</u></p> <p>Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: Transit and Intercity Rail Capital Program.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 1/15/2015 - Referred to Coms. on E.Q. and T. & H.</p>	<p>Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the State Air Resources Board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism relative to reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. This bill would modify the purpose of the program to delete references to operational investments and instead provide for the funding of large, transformative capital improvements with a total cost exceeding \$100,000,000. The bill would require the Transportation Agency, in prioritizing and selecting projects for funding, to consider the extent to which a project reduces greenhouse gas emissions, and would add additional factors to be considered in evaluating applications for funding. The bill would require the Transportation Agency to develop, by July 1, 2016, an initial 5-year estimate of revenues reasonably expected to be available for the program, with subsequent estimates to be made every other year for additional 5-year periods, and would require the agency to adopt 5-year programs of projects consistent with those estimates. The bill would require the agency to make a multiyear funding commitment for a project proposed to be funded over more than one fiscal year, and would authorize the California Transportation Commission to approve a letter of no prejudice that allow an applicant to expend its own funds on a project in the adopted program of projects, subject to future reimbursement from program funds for eligible expenditures. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	
<p><u>SB 16</u> <u>Beall D</u></p> <p>Department of Transportation.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 1/15/2015 - Referred to Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>Existing law provides that the Department of Transportation has full possession and control of the state highway system. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature that the department identify savings from implementing efficiencies in its existing programs and direct those resources into expanded activities for road repair and litter cleanup.</p>	
<p><u>SB 32</u> <u>Pavley D</u></p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: emissions limit.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 1/15/2015 - Referred to Com. on E.Q.</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 emissions reductions. This bill would require the state board to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emission limit that is equivalent to 80% below the 1990 level to be achieved by 2050, as specified. The bill would authorize the state board to adopt interim greenhouse gas emissions level targets to be achieved by 2030 and 2040. The bill also would state the intent of the Legislature for the Legislature and appropriate agencies to adopt complementary policies that ensure long-term emissions reductions advance specified criteria.</p>	

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<p>SB 39 Pavley D</p> <p>Vehicles: high-occupancy vehicle lanes.</p>	<p>SENATE T. & H. 1/15/2015 - Referred to Com. on T. & H.</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). This bill would increase the number of those identifiers that the DMV is authorized to issue to an unspecified amount. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>SB 64 Liu D</p> <p>California Transportation Plan.</p>	<p>SENATE T. & H. 1/15/2015 - Referred to Com. on T. & H.</p>	<p>Existing law requires various transportation planning activities by state and regional agencies. Existing law requires the Department of Transportation to prepare the California Transportation Plan and to update the plan by December 31, 2015, and every 5 years thereafter. Existing law specifies certain subject areas for the movement of people and freight to be considered in the plan. Existing law requires the plan to address how the state will achieve maximum feasible emissions reductions in order to attain a statewide reduction of greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 and 80% below 1990 levels by 2050 and identify the statewide integrated multimodal transportation system needed to achieve greenhouse gas emission reductions. Existing law requires the department to consult with and coordinate its planning activities with specified entities, including the California Transportation Commission, and to provide an opportunity for public input. Existing law authorizes the California Transportation Commission to present the results of its review and comment to the Legislature and the Governor. This bill would require the California Transportation Commission to review recommendations in the update to the California Transportation Plan prepared by the department in 2015, and every 5 years thereafter, to prepare specific recommendations for statewide integrated multimodal transportation system improvements, and to submit a report in that regard to the Legislature and the Governor by December 31, 2016 and every 5 years thereafter.</p>	
<p>SB 122 Jackson D</p> <p>California Environmental Quality Act: record of proceedings.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 2/5/2015 - Referred to Com. on E.Q.</p>	<p>The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA establishes a procedure for the preparation and certification of the record of proceedings upon the filing of an action or proceeding challenging a lead agency's action on the grounds of noncompliance with CEQA. This bill would require the lead agency, at the request of a project applicant and consent of the lead agency, to prepare a record of proceedings concurrently with the preparation of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, EIR, or other environmental document for projects. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	

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<p>SB 122 Jackson D</p> <p>California Environmental Quality Act: record of proceedings.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 2/5/2015 - Referred to Com. on E.Q.</p>	<p>The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA establishes a procedure for the preparation and certification of the record of proceedings upon the filing of an action or proceeding challenging a lead agency's action on the grounds of noncompliance with CEQA. This bill would require the lead agency, at the request of a project applicant and consent of the lead agency, to prepare a record of proceedings concurrently with the preparation of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, EIR, or other environmental document for projects. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	
<p>SB 158 Huff R</p> <p>Transportation projects: comprehensive development lease agreements.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/19/2015 - Referred to Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>Existing law, until January 1, 2017, authorizes the Department of Transportation or a regional transportation agency to enter into a comprehensive development lease with a public or private entity for a transportation project. This bill would delete obsolete cross-references and make technical changes to these provisions.</p>	
<p>SB 194 Cannella R</p> <p>Vehicles: high-occupancy vehicle lanes.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/19/2015 - Referred to Com. on RLS.</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 on highways under their respective jurisdictions. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to that provision.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 207 Wieckowski D</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: investment plan.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 2/19/2015 - Referred to Com. on E.Q.</p>	<p>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 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 by the Legislature. 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. This bill would additionally require the 3-year investment plan to identify conflicting or overlapping policies, where applicable, in current state strategies to meeting the state's greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals and targets by sector.</p>	
<p>SB 231 Gaines R</p> <p>Transportation programs.</p>	<p>SENATE T. & H. 2/26/2015 - Referred to Com. on T. & H.</p>	<p>Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the State Air Resources Board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism relative to reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. This bill would include water-borne transit that serves as the key transit trunk line in a region as an eligible project that may be funded under these 2 programs. Because the bill would expand the allowable purposes for which the continuously appropriated funds allocated to the program may be expended, it would thereby make an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>SB 321 Beall D</p> <p>Motor vehicle fuel taxes: rates: adjustments.</p>	<p>SENATE PRINT 2/24/2015 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 26.</p>	<p>Existing law, as of July 1, 2010, exempts the sale of, and the storage, use, or other consumption of, motor vehicle fuel from specified sales and use taxes and increases the excise tax on motor vehicle fuel, as provided. This bill would, for the 2015-16 fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter, instead require the board, on or before July 1, 2015, or March 1 of the fiscal year immediately preceding the applicable fiscal year, as specified, to adjust the rate in a manner as to generate an amount of revenue equal to the average amount of revenue loss attributable to the exemption over the next five fiscal years, based on estimates made by the board, and continuing to take into account adjustments required by existing law to maintain revenue neutrality. This bill would authorize, for rate adjustments made after January 1, 2015, in order to reduce the potential volatility of the revenues generated by the motor vehicle fuel tax, the board to make partial adjustments over 3 consecutive years to take into account the net revenue gain or loss of any fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

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<p><u>SB 321</u> <u>Beall D</u></p> <p>Motor vehicle fuel taxes: rates: adjustments.</p>	<p>SENATE PRINT 2/24/2015 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 26.</p>	<p>Existing law, as of July 1, 2010, exempts the sale of, and the storage, use, or other consumption of, motor vehicle fuel from specified sales and use taxes and increases the excise tax on motor vehicle fuel, as provided. This bill would, for the 2015-16 fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter, instead require the board, on or before July 1, 2015, or March 1 of the fiscal year immediately preceding the applicable fiscal year, as specified, to adjust the rate in a manner as to generate an amount of revenue equal to the average amount of revenue loss attributable to the exemption over the next five fiscal years, based on estimates made by the board, and continuing to take into account adjustments required by existing law to maintain revenue neutrality. This bill would authorize, for rate adjustments made after January 1, 2015, in order to reduce the potential volatility of the revenues generated by the motor vehicle fuel tax, the board to make partial adjustments over 3 consecutive years to take into account the net revenue gain or loss of any fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p><i>Support in Concept</i> 3/11/15</p>
<p><u>SB 391</u> <u>Huff R</u></p> <p>Assault and battery: transit employees.</p>	<p>SENATE PRINT 2/26/2015 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 28.</p>	<p>Existing law defines an assault as an unlawful attempt, coupled with present ability, to commit a violent injury on the person of another. Under existing law, an assault committed against specified individuals, such as a peace officer or a lifeguard, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, by a fine not exceeding \$2,000, or by both that fine and imprisonment. This bill would also make an assault committed against a transit employee punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, by a fine not exceeding \$2,000, or by both that fine and imprisonment. 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.</p>	
<p><u>SB 491</u> Committee on Transportation and Housing</p> <p>Transportation: omnibus bill.</p>	<p>SENATE PRINT 2/27/2015 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 29.</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes certain air districts to impose a vehicle registration fee surcharge to be used for projects and programs to improve air quality. Existing law, in the area under the jurisdiction of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District, requires at least 40% of fee revenues to be proportionately allocated to each county within the district, and requires an entity receiving these revenues to hold at least one annual public meeting for the purpose of adopting criteria for expenditure of the funds and to review those expenditures. This bill would delete the requirement for an annual public meeting to adopt criteria for expenditure of funds, unless the criteria have been modified from the previous year. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

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<p><u>SB 491</u> Committee on Transportation and Housing</p> <p>Transportation: omnibus bill.</p>	<p>SENATE PRINT 2/27/2015 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 29.</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes certain air districts to impose a vehicle registration fee surcharge to be used for projects and programs to improve air quality. Existing law, in the area under the jurisdiction of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District, requires at least 40% of fee revenues to be proportionately allocated to each county within the district, and requires an entity receiving these revenues to hold at least one annual public meeting for the purpose of adopting criteria for expenditure of the funds and to review those expenditures. This bill would delete the requirement for an annual public meeting to adopt criteria for expenditure of funds, unless the criteria have been modified from the previous year. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><u>SB 508</u> <u>Beall D</u></p> <p>Transit operations: financial requirements.</p>	<p>SENATE PRINT 2/27/2015 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 29.</p>	<p>Existing law provides various sources of funding to public transit operators. Under the Mills-Alquist-Deddeh Act, also known as the Transportation Development Act, revenues from a 1/4% sales tax in each county are available, among other things, for allocation by the transportation planning agency to transit operators, subject to certain financial requirements for an operator to meet in order to be eligible to receive funds. Existing law sets forth alternative ways an operator may qualify for funding, including a standard under which the allocated funds do not exceed 50% of the operator's total operating costs, as specified, or the maintenance by the operator of a specified farebox ratio of fare revenues to operating costs. Existing law generally establishes the required farebox ratio as 20% in urbanized areas and 10% in nonurbanized areas, except that an operator that exceeded those percentages in the 1978-79 fiscal year is required to maintain the higher farebox ratios in order to remain eligible for funding. Existing law provides various exceptions to the definition of "operating cost" for these purposes. This bill would delete the requirement for transit operators to maintain higher farebox requirements based on the 1978-79 fiscal year. The bill would exempt additional categories of expenditures from the definition of "operating cost" used to determine compliance with required farebox ratios, including, among others, certain health coverage, pension, fuel, insurance, and claims settlement costs. The bill would also exempt startup costs for new transit services for up to 2 years. The bill would revise the definition of "operating cost" for performance audit and certain other purposes to exclude principal and interest payments on capital projects funded with certificates of participation or other lease financing mechanisms. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

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<p><u>SB 529</u> <u>Pan D</u></p> <p>Public transit.</p>	<p>SENATE PRINT 2/27/2015 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 29.</p>	<p>Existing law provides that any public transit guideway that is planned, acquired, or constructed on or after January 1, 1979, is subject to regulation by the Public Utilities Commission relating to safety appliances and procedures. That law additionally requires the commission to inspect all work done on those guideways, authorizes the commission to make further additions or changes necessary for the purpose of safety to employees and the general public, and requires the commission to develop an oversight program employing safety planning criteria, guidelines, safety standards, and safety procedures to be met by operators in the design, construction, and operation of those guideways. This bill would make nonsubstantive revisions to the above-described law.</p>	
<p><u>SB 698</u> <u>Cannella R</u></p> <p>Active Transportation Program: school zone safety projects.</p>	<p>SENATE PRINT 2/27/2015 - Introduced. To Com. on RLS. for assignment. To print.</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include 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 60% of the annual proceeds of the fund for transit, affordable housing, sustainable communities, and high-speed rail purposes. This bill would continuously appropriate an unspecified amount from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to the State Highway Account in the State Transportation Fund for purposes of funding school zone safety projects within the Active Transportation Program. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	
<p><u>SB 767</u> <u>De León D</u></p> <p>Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority: transactions and use tax.</p>	<p>SENATE PRINT 2/27/2015 - Introduced. To Com. on RLS. for assignment. To print.</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) to impose, in addition to any other tax that it is authorized to impose, a transactions and use tax at a rate of 0.5% for the funding of specified transportation-related projects and programs, subject to various requirements, including the adoption of an expenditure plan and voter approval. Existing law authorizes the MTA to seek voter approval to extend the transactions and use tax pursuant to an amended ordinance, subject to various requirements, including adoption of an amended expenditure plan that, among other things, updates certain cost estimates and identifies expected completion dates for projects and programs under the previous expenditure plan, and also requires the amended expenditure plan to be included in an updated long range transportation plan, as specified. This bill would authorize the MTA to impose an additional transportation transactions and use tax at a rate of 0.5% subject to various requirements, including the adoption of an expenditure plan and voter approval. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	