



**LEGISLATION**  
**2013 State Legislative Session**  
**Legislation & Governmental Organization Committee**  
**September 3, 2013**

Bill Author	Subject	Status	Staff Recommendation	L&GO Position	Legislation Summary
<b>*NEW BILLS</b>					<b>Bold Face/Shading in Legislation Summary indicates change/ amendments.</b>

*Bills to be reviewed are listed in numeric order with Assembly bills listed first, followed by Senate bills*

	New Bills					
Item 10, Legislative Summary	<b>SB 1 Steinberg (co-author DeSaulnier)</b>	<b>Sustainable Communities Investment Authority</b>	<b>ASM</b>  <b>Second Reading</b>	Support	<b>Watch</b>	<p><b>Amended 8/5: This bill allows local governments to establish a Sustainable Communities Investment Authority to finance specified activities within a sustainable communities investment area.</b></p> <p><b>Specifically, this bill:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1) Allows cities and counties to form a Sustainable Communities Investment Authority and specifies that it is subject to the provisions of the Community Redevelopment Law (CRL). Makes a legislative finding that inefficient transportation infrastructure and high costs of housing and transportation are a form of blight, which is a necessary condition under CRL.</b></li> <li><b>2) Provides the governing board of the Authority shall consist of five members appointed for four-year terms. Provides the authority is subject to existing state laws, including the Political Reform Act, the California Public Records Act and the Ralph M. Brown Act (open meetings).</b></li> <li><b>3) States an authority shall only include transit priority areas, including a high speed rail station and adjacent areas, walkable communities and sites for clean energy manufacturing.</b></li> <li><b>4) Allows a plan for an authority to include a provision for the receipt of tax increment funds, as specified, and provides other specific requirements for the plan, in</b></li> </ol>

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					<p>addition to what is contained in CRL. Allows an authority to implement local transaction and use tax.</p> <p>5)Requires an authority to contract for an independent financial and performance audit every five years, consistent with the guidelines established by the State Controller.</p> <p>6)Specifies, in the event tax increment financing provisions are included as part of an authority, for the purposes of collecting tax increment under Section 16 of Article XVI of the California Constitution the terms "district" and "affected taxing entity" shall exclude a school district and special districts.</p> <p><i><u>Background As a Financing Tool</u> : This bill relies upon tax increment financing, in addition to several other potential funding sources, including Mello Roos, capital investment from public pensions, and local transaction and use taxes, to support the development of transit priority areas, small walkable communities, and clean energy manufacturing. One of the challenges of using tax increment as a financing tool for community and economic development in the post-redevelopment world is carving out the schools portion of the tax increment. Section 16 of Article XVI of the California Constitution gives authority to reapportion property taxes among a city, city and county, and district or other public corporation (otherwise known as taxing agencies) for the purpose of redevelopment. SB 1 excludes school district and special district from "district" and "affected taxing entity" for purposes of tax increment financing.</i></p>
<p><b>SB 731 Steinberg</b></p>	<p><b>California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)</b></p> <p><i>(was CEQA and Sustainable Communities Strategy)</i></p>	<p><b>ASM Second Reading</b></p>	<p>Watch</p> <p>CSAC oppose</p>	<p><b>Watch</b></p>	<p><b>Amended 8/6:</b></p> <p><b>This bill enacts the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Modernization Act of 2013 and makes a series of definitions, findings and revisions to CEQA law. Specifically, this bill:</b></p> <p><b>1) Establishes, until January 1, 2017, the position of Advisor on Renewable Energy Facilities in the Governor's Office.</b></p> <p><b>2) Modifies the existing residential exemption to limit what is considered new information that would invalidate</b></p>

					<p>the exemption.</p> <p>3) States the intent of the Legislature to appropriate the sum of \$30 million in the annual Budget Act beginning in the 2014-15 fiscal year, to the Strategic Growth Council to provide competitive grants to local agencies for planning activities related to implementing SB 375.</p> <p>4) Authorizes a project applicant for a renewable energy project to present environmental or health benefits to the public agency as specified.</p> <p>5) Requires a public agency to make draft findings available for public review as specified 15 days prior to project approval.</p> <p>6) Requires the lead agency to prepare and electronically post annual mitigation compliance reports until all mitigation measures are completed.</p> <p>7) Requires the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) to prepare and submit to the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, revisions to the CEQA Guidelines to establish prescribed thresholds of significance for noise and transportation impacts for residential, mixed-use residential, or employment center projects or infill sites within transit priority areas. Requires OPR to circulate a draft of this revision on or before July 1, 2014.</p> <p>8) Prohibits aesthetic and parking impacts of a residential, mixed-use residential, or employment center project on an infill site within a transit priority area from being considered significant impacts on the environment. States that the provisions do not affect the authority of a lead agency to consider aesthetic impacts pursuant to local design review ordinances or other discretionary powers provided by other laws or policies and establish more stringent thresholds of significance for projects subject to these provisions.</p> <p>9) Allows the statute of limitations for bringing a CEQA lawsuit to be tolled for successive periods up to four years by agreement of the parties as specified.</p> <p>10) Authorizes a lead agency, for certain projects and upon a project applicant's request, to prepare concurrently with the administrative process the record of proceedings, as specified that would be used in a</p>
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Item 10, Legislative Summary					<p>judicial challenge. The lead agency shall certify the record of proceedings within 30 days after the filing of specified notices.</p> <p>11) Requires the record of proceedings for the preparation of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, EIR, or other specified documents to meet the concurrent preparation requirements under certain circumstances for specified projects.</p> <p>12) Requires the California Research Bureau, subject to the availability of funds and other conditions, to annually submit a report to the Legislature as specified.</p> <p>13) Requires, when a court finds that a public agency has not complied with CEQA, that the court issue a peremptory writ of mandate specifying what action is necessary to comply.</p> <p><i>Amended 5/4, 5/24: Requires OPR, on or before July 1, 2014, to propose revisions to the CEQA Guidelines to establish thresholds of significance (to determine if an environmental effect justifies preparation of an EIR) for noise, transportation, and parking impacts of residential, mixed-use residential, or employment center projects within transit priority areas. Requires the thresholds to be based upon a project's proximity to a multi-modal transportation network, its overall transportation accessibility, and its proximity to a diversity of land uses.</i></p> <p>a) Defines "<u>employment center project</u>" as a project located on property zoned for commercial uses, with a floor area ratio of no less than 0.75, located within one-half mile of a major transit stop or high-quality transit corridor included in a regional transportation plan.</p> <p>b) Defines "<u>transit priority area</u>" as an area within one-half mile of a major transit stop that is either existing or planned, if the planned stop is scheduled to be completed with the 20-year planning horizon of a specified federal transportation plan.</p> <p>c) Provides that "<u>aesthetic</u>" impacts of projects subject to this section shall not be considered significant impacts on the environment for purposes of CEQA, while also stating that the authority of a lead agency to consider aesthetic impacts pursuant to local design review ordinances or other discretionary powers is not affected. (Section 9)</p>
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Bill Author	Subject	Status	Staff Recommendation	L&GO Position	Legislation Summary <span style="float: right;">Page 5</span>
					<i>States the Legislature's intent to revise various provisions in CEQA: Expands the exemption for a residential development project that is undertaken to implement a specific plan by providing that "new information" triggering an environmental review does not include "new information" consisting solely of argument, speculation, unsubstantiated opinion or narrative, evidence that is clearly inaccurate or erroneous, or evidence of social or economic impacts that do not contribute to, or are caused by, physical impacts on the environment."</i>
	<b>New Bills</b>				
<b>*AB 325 Alejo</b>	<b>Land use and Planning: Cause of Actions—time limitations</b>	<b>SEN  Third Reading</b>	Oppose  LCC Oppose  CSAC Oppose		<b>This bill allows an entity in support of affordable housing to initiate a challenge to a housing element or a specified city or county housing ordinance within three years of adoption, except for an HCD-approved housing element. This bill differs from AB 1220, vetoed in past session, in that it provides that a party challenging an HCD-approved housing element must serve a deficiency notice within 270 days of the adoption of the housing element and file an action in court within six months of the lapsing of the notice period.</b>
<b>*AB 562 Williams</b>	<b>Economic Development Subsidies: Review by Local Agencies</b>	<b>SEN  Amendments Concurred in  Sent Engrossing and Enrolling</b>	Oppose  LLC oppose		<b>This bill would, beginning January 1, 2014, require each local agency, as defined, to provide specified information to the public before approving an economic development subsidy, as defined, within its jurisdiction, and to review, hold hearings, and report on those subsidies at specified intervals. "Economic development subsidy" means any expenditure of public funds or loss of revenue to a local agency in the amount of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) or more, for the purpose of stimulating economic development within the jurisdiction of a local agency, including, but not limited to, bonds, grants, loans, loan guarantees, enterprise zone or empowerment zone incentives, fee waivers, land price subsidies, matching funds, tax abatements, tax exemptions, and tax credits. "Economic development subsidy" shall not include expenditures of public funds by, or loss of revenue to, the local agency for the purpose of providing housing affordable to persons and families of low or moderate income, as defined in Section 50093 of the Health and Safety Code."</b>
<b>*AB 667 Roger Hernandez</b>	<b>Land Use: Development Project Review--Superstores</b>	<b>SEN Governance and Finance</b>	Oppose  League of		<b>Requires a city or county to make a specified finding based on an economic impact report for superstores: --Requires a city, county, or city and county to make a finding</b>

		Hearing cancelled at request of author	Cities (LCC) Oppose		<p>that a superstore will not adversely affect the economic welfare of the impact area, as defined, prior to permitting the construction of, addition to, or alteration of, a superstore in an economic assistance area, or where a superstore would receive over \$100,000 in financial assistance, as defined.</p> <p>--The finding must be based on information in an economic impact report, information received or obtained by the designated agency of the local government, and any other information received before or at a public hearing as required.</p> <p>--Requires city and county governing bodies to provide the opportunity for public comment on the economic impact reports and its findings at regularly scheduled meetings after the reports' completion but 30 days before issuing any entitlements. The bill doesn't preclude cities and counties from conducting more studies.</p> <p>--Authorizes a local government to prepare the economic impact report or to contract with a private entity, other than the permit applicant, or another public agency to prepare the report. The bill provides that any private entity or public agency contracted to prepare the economic impact report must be qualified by education, training, and experience to conduct economic and fiscal impact analyses. The applicant must pay for the report.</p>
*AB 440 Gatto	Hazardous Substances: Releases—Local Agency Cleanup or Remedy	SEN Appropriations: Pass to Second Reading	Support  LCC Support		<p>Would authorize cities, counties and housing authorities to use the brownfield remediation tools previously granted to redevelopment agencies under the Polanco Redevelopment Act: would authorize local governments to remedy or remove a release of hazardous substances and would provide immunity from further liability to the local agency and any person who enters into an agreement with that local agency to develop the property as well as future property owners.</p>
*SB 470 Wright	Community Development: Economic Opportunity	ASM  Appropriations: Passed as amended to Second Reading	Support  LCC Support		<p><i>Would provide cities and counties with enhanced flexibility when disposing of publicly-owned property for economic development purposes and would provide former redevelopment Polanco Act brownfield remediation tools to cities and counties: (amended 8/5 and 8/21)</i></p> <p>The bill would state that the creation of economic opportunity and the provisions for appropriate continuing land use and construction policies with respect to property acquired, in whole or in part, for economic</p>

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					<p><b>opportunity constitute public uses and purposes for which public money may be advanced or expended and private property acquired.</b></p> <p>--The bill would provide that before certain returned city, county, or city and county property is sold or leased for development, the sale or lease shall first be approved by the legislative body, as specified.</p> <p>--The bill would authorize a city, county, or city and county to establish a program under which it loans funds to owners or tenants for the purpose of rehabilitating commercial buildings or structures and to assist with the financing of facilities or capital equipment as part of an agreement that provides for the development or rehabilitation of property that will be used for industrial or manufacturing purposes, as specified.</p>
*SB 594 Hill	Use of Public Funds (for Campaign Activities)	<b>ASM</b>  <b>Com on Appropriations</b>  <b>Suspense File</b>	Oppose  LCC Oppose  CSAC Oppose		<p><i>Existing law prohibits an elected or appointed official, or any public employee or consultant, from using "public resources" for political campaign activity. In addition, the Political Reform Act requires qualifying individuals and organization to disclose specified information about campaign funding sources and expenditures in statements filed with the Fair Political Practices Commission.</i></p> <p><b>SB 594 was a gut and amend on August 7<sup>th</sup> (bill was "CA Career Pathways Investment"-Steinberg). In its new form, bill would prohibit a nonprofit organization from using, for campaign activities, any public resources - including public resources received in exchange for consideration - it receives from a local agency. In addition, the bill would require any nonprofit organization that receives at least 20% of its total revenue from public resources to deposit funds in a separate account and to pay for all campaign activity from that separate account. Defines public resources to included, but not be limited to cash, lands, buildings, funds, and facilities owned by a local agency, and "nonprofit organization" mean an entity incorporated under the Nonprofit Corporation Law or a nonprofit organization that qualifies for exempt status under federal IRS Code of 1986.</b></p> <p><b>Amended 8/21: This bill would prohibit a nonprofit organization or an officer, employee, or agent of a</b></p>

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					<p><u>nonprofit organization</u> from using, or permitting another to use, public resources, including but not limited to public resources received in exchange for consideration, from a local agency for <u>activity, as defined and not authorized by law.</u> This bill would define, among other terms, “public resources” to include, but not be limited to, cash, lands, buildings, funds, and <u>facilities owned by a local agency,</u> and “nonprofit organization” to mean an entity incorporated under the Nonprofit Corporation Law or a nonprofit organization that qualifies for exempt status under the federal Internal Revenue Code of 1986, except as specified. This bill would authorize a civil cause of action for a violation of these prohibitions and damages that include, but are not limited to, 3 times the value of the unlawful use of the public resources. This bill would authorize the Attorney General, a district attorney, and a city attorney of a city having a population in excess of 750,000 to seek civil remedies.</p>
	<p><b>Updated Summaries and Status of Bills Previously Considered</b></p>				
<p>SB 33 Wolk</p>	<p>Infrastructure Financing Districts: Voter Approval— Repeal</p>	<p>ASM Third Reading</p>	<p>Support  LCC Support</p>	<p><b>Support</b></p>	<p><i>A measure to update Infrastructure Financing District law, making it a more useful tool for helping cities maintain, repair, and rebuild critical infrastructure and create economic development:</i> This bill would revise and recast the provisions governing infrastructure financing districts. The bill would eliminate the requirement of voter approval for creation of the district and for bond issuance, and would authorize the legislative body to create the district subject to specified procedures. <b>As amended 8/26:</b> <b>Eliminates the voter approval requirement for a city or county to create an infrastructure financing district (IFD) and expands the types of projects that may be financed by a district. Specifically, <u>this bill</u> :</b> <b>1) Repeals the voter approval requirements to form an IFD, issue bonds, and set the appropriations limit.</b></p>

					<p>2) Allows an IFD to contribute to the cost of maintaining facilities, as specified, and adds the following to the types of facilities an IFD can finance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Watershed lands used for the collection and treatment of water for urban uses;</li> <li>b) Flood management, including levees, bypasses; and,</li> <li>c) Habitat restoration.</li> </ul> <p>3) Authorizes an IFD to finance the cleanup and development of brownfield properties contaminated by hazardous waste under the provisions of the Polanco Redevelopment Act.</p> <p>4) Allows an IFD to finance any project that implements a transit priority project, regional transportation plan, or other projects that are consistent with the general use designation, density, building intensity, and applicable policies specified for the project area in either a sustainable communities strategy (SCS) or an alternative planning strategy (APS) for which the Air Resources Board has accepted the metropolitan planning organization's determination that the SCS or the APS, would, if implemented, achieve the greenhouse gas emission reduction targets.</p> <p>5) Expands the life of an IFD from 30 to 40 years.</p> <p>6) Removes the prohibition against an IFD including any portion of a redevelopment project area.</p> <p>7) Prohibits an IFD from providing any form of financial assistance to a vehicle dealer or a big box retailer, or a business entity that sells or leases land to a vehicle dealer or big box retailer that is relocating from the territorial jurisdiction of one local agency to the territorial jurisdiction of another local agency, as specified.</p> <p>8) Specifies that an IFD is a local agency for purposes of the Ralph M. Brown Act.</p> <p>9) Requires the resolution of intention for the establishment of an IFD to state the need for the IFD and the goals the IFD proposes to achieve by financing public facilities.</p> <p>10) Requires the legislative body to direct the clerk to mail a copy of the resolution of intention to create the IFD to each owner of land within the IFD and to each affected taxing entity and to direct the clerk to post a</p>
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					<p>copy of the resolution of intention to create an IFD in an easily identifiable and accessible location on the legislative body's Internet Web site.</p> <p>11) Allows the legislative body to adopt a resolution establishing the IFD, at the conclusion of the required public hearing, based upon a finding that a) the goals of the IFD are consistent with the general plan; and, b) the financing programs undertaken by the IFD are an efficient means of implementing the goals of the IFD. <i>(plus other specific directions and findings)</i></p>
SB 391 DeSaulnier	California Homes and Jobs Act of 2013	ASM Appropriations Com  Suspense File  Hearing postponed by Com	Support	Support	<p><i>Specifically this bill:</i></p> <p>1. Enacts the California Homes and Jobs Act of 2013 (Act) which imposes a fee, beginning January 1, 2014, of \$75 on the recording of each real estate instrument, paper, or notice, except for those documents recorded in connection with a transfer subject to a documentary transfer tax, and directs the money to the Trust Fund.</p> <p>2. Allows the funds to be appropriated for the development, acquisition, rehabilitation, and preservation of homes affordable to low- and moderate-income households, including emergency shelters, transitional and permanent rental housing, foreclosure mitigation, and homeownership opportunities.</p> <p>3. Limits administrative costs to 5% of the funds for administering housing programs that receive an appropriation from the Trust Fund.</p> <p>4. Requires HCD to report annually to the Legislature on how funds made available and allocated under this Act, including efforts to promote a geographically balanced distribution of the funds.</p> <p>5. Requires the Department of Industrial Relations to monitor and enforce prevailing wage requirements for construction contracts for public works projects over \$1,000,000, that are funded, in whole or in part, by this bill.</p> <p>6. Requires the Bureau of State Audits (BSA) to conduct periodic audits to ensure that state agencies award appropriated funds in a timely fashion consistent with legal requirements. Requires the first audit be conducted within two years of the effective date of the Act.</p> <p><u>Was Amended May 20, 2013</u>, to include the following stipulation:</p> <p><u>This bill would require the Department of Industrial Relations to monitor and enforce prevailing wage requirements for construction contracts for certain public</u></p>

					<p><u>works projects over \$1,000,000, that are funded, in whole or in part, by the bill. The bill would authorize the department to charge each person or entity awarding a construction contract for the reasonable and directly related costs of the monitoring and enforcement activities, and would require the department to deposit the moneys collected into the State Public Works Enforcement Fund. The bill would exempt projects with a collective bargaining agreement with a mechanism for resolution of wage disputes from this requirement. By establishing a new source of revenue for a continuously appropriated fund, this bill would make an appropriation.</u></p>
SB 279 Hancock	San Francisco Bay Restoration Authority	<p>ASM</p> <p>Read third time and amended—</p> <p>Ordered to Third Reading</p>	<p>Support</p> <p>Estuary Partnership Support</p>	Support	<p>This bill would specify that a measure proposed by the authority must be submitted to the voters of the authority in accordance with the provisions of the Elections Code applicable to districts, as specified. This bill would require the authority to file with the board of supervisors of each affected county a resolution requesting consolidation. This bill would require the legal counsel for the authority to prepare, subject to review and revision by a specified county counsel, an impartial analysis of the measure. This bill would require the elections officials of those affected counties to mutually agree to use the same letter designation for the measure.</p> <p><b>Amended 8/26 to include:</b></p> <p><u><i>This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to address the unique procedural and financial barriers faced by the authority in proposing a special tax measure for a large, multi county jurisdiction in a special election. The bill would, in the first election at which the authority proposes a special tax, provide that the authority is required to reimburse each county in which the special tax measure appears on the ballot only for the incremental costs, as defined, that are incurred by the county elections official related to submitting the measure to the voters, and would repeal this provision on January 1, 2017.</i></u></p>

					<p>Specifies procedures for conducting a multi-county election to approve a special tax measure proposed by the San Francisco Bay Restoration Authority.</p> <p><i>Senate Bill 279 declares the San Francisco Bay Restoration Authority (SFBRA) to be a "district," as defined in a specified statute. SB 279 requires the SFBRA's elections to be governed by specified state laws for district initiatives and referenda, except as otherwise provided in the San Francisco Bay Restoration Authority Act.</i></p> <p><i>SB 279 requires the SFBRA to file, with the board of supervisors of each county in which a special tax measure will appear on the ballot, a resolution requesting that the election be consolidated with the next regularly scheduled statewide election and setting forth the exact form of the ballot question, in accordance with state law. The bill requires the SFBRA to transmit a copy of the special tax measure to its legal counsel, who must prepare an impartial analysis of the measure in accordance with state law. The impartial analysis prepared by the SFBRA's legal counsel is subject to review and revision by the county counsel of the county that contains the largest population, as determined by the most recent federal census, among the counties in which the measure will be submitted to the voters.</i></p>	
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<p><b>SB 299</b> DeSaulnier</p>	<p><b>Firearms: Lost or Stolen: Reports</b></p>	<p><b>ASM Appropriations Com:</b></p> <p><b>Pass as amended to Second Reading</b></p>	<p>Support</p>	<p><b>Support</b></p>	<p><i>Existing law requires each sheriff or police chief executive to submit descriptions of serialized property, or nonserialized property that has been uniquely inscribed, which has been reported stolen, lost, or found directly into the appropriate Department of Justice automated property system for firearms, stolen bicycles, stolen vehicles, or other property. Existing law requires that information about a firearm entered into the automated system for firearms remain in the system until the reported firearm has been found. Existing law requires the Department of Justice to implement an electronic system to receive comprehensive tracing information from each local law enforcement agency and to forward the information to the National Tracing Center.</i></p> <p><b>Amended 8/6: This bill would require every person, with exceptions, to report the theft or loss of a firearm he or she owns or possesses to a local law enforcement agency in the jurisdiction in which the theft or loss occurred within 7 days of the time he or she knew or reasonably should have known that the firearm had been stolen or lost, and requires every person who has reported a firearm lost or stolen to notify the local law enforcement</b></p>	
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					agency within 48 hours if the firearm is subsequently recovered. The bill would make a violation of these provisions an infraction punishable by a fine not to exceed \$100 for a first offense, an infraction punishable by a fine not to exceed \$1,000 for a 2nd offense, and a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding 6 months, or by a fine not to exceed \$1,000, or both that fine and imprisonment, for a 3rd or subsequent offense. The bill would make it a misdemeanor for any person to make a report to a local law enforcement agency that a firearm has been lost or stolen, knowing the report to be false. The bill would not preclude or preempt a local ordinance that imposes additional penalties or requirements in regard to reporting the theft or loss of a firearm.
SB 792 DeSaulnier	Regional Entities: Bay Area	SEN Appropriations  Held in Committee and under submission	Watch	Changed position from Watch to: <u>Oppose Unless Amended 5/16/13</u>	<p><u>Amended 5/14:</u> “would require the San Francisco Bay Area's "joint policy committee" (JPC) to prepare a plan for consolidating the functions common to its member agencies and develop and adopt a public outreach and participation plan for adoption of the regional organization plan, as specified. The bill would also require the inclusion of additional elements in the region's Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS), and assign responsibility for those elements to member entities of the JPC. In addition, the bill would require the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC) to relocate to a building that will be occupied by other members of the JPC.”</p> <p><u>Amended 4/10:</u> This bill would require the joint policy committee to prepare a regional organization plan for the affected regional entities. The regional organization plan would include a plan integrating, by July 1, 2016, certain major planning documents of the individual entities into a comprehensive regional plan that also addresses other specified goals, and a plan for consolidating certain functions that are common to the regional entities. The regional organization plan would also include a statement relative to the expected reduction of overhead, operation, and management costs. The bill would require the joint policy committee to ensure public participation in the development and adoption of the plan, hold at least one public hearing in each county to adopt a final plan by June 30, 2015. The bill would also require the joint policy committee to develop and adopt public community</p>

					<p>outreach <u>and inclusive public participation</u> programs and to maintain an Internet Web site. <u>The bill would also require the joint policy committee 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 plans of the regional entities.</u> <u>The bill would require the joint policy committee, until a comprehensive regional plan is adopted, to conduct a review of the major planning documents and associated policies and plans, and regulations of each regional entity, including an assessment of the consistency of the policies, plans, and with the requirements of Senate Bill 375 of the 2007-08 Regular Session, and with the goals and policies adopted by the advisory committee on economic competitiveness</u> <u>The bill would require the joint policy committee to issue a consistency report describing the findings of each review and to hold hearings in that regard, and would require the applicable regional entity to consider the findings.</u> <u>The bill would require all cost savings derived from implementation of the regional organization plan to be directed to the joint policy committee's general fund.</u> <u>By imposing new duties on the joint policy committee, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</u> <u>The bill would require the Legislative Analyst's Office to analyze voting power disparities based on population, race, and ethnicity relative to the voting power of each city and county on the governing board of each of the regional agencies, and to report to the Legislature by July 1, 2014, as specified.</u></p>
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<p>SCA 4 Liu</p>	<p><b>Local Government: Transportation Projects: Special Taxes – Voter Approval</b></p>	<p><b>SEN</b> Re-referred to Appropriations Com</p>	<p>Support  LCC Watch  MTC recommends support (with possible amendment)  CSAC Support</p>	<p><i>(was Support)</i>  <b>Changed to Oppose 3/21 because of unacceptable amendment</b></p>	<p><b>Amended 8/28:</b> 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. <i>(Resolution to propose constitutional amendment for vote by people of California)</i> <b>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: includes the following amendments</b> <i>--The ballot proposition requires that at least 50 percent of the tax proceeds be expended by the local government for programs or purposes included in a sustainable communities strategy adopted pursuant to Chapter 2.5</i></p>
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					<p><i>(commencing with Section 65080) of Division 1 of Title 7 of the Government Code or any successor to that chapter, as either of them may be amended, or, in the case of a local government not included within a sustainable communities strategy, for programs or purposes that are authorized by law to be included in such a strategy.</i></p> <p><i>--The ballot proposition requires a local government, when expending any of the tax proceeds for an expansion project on the state highway system, to dedicate a portion of those proceeds, as determined under statute, for the ongoing maintenance of that expansion project.</i></p>	
SCA 8 Corbett	Transportation Projects: Special Taxes – Voter Approval	SEN  Re-referred to Appropriations Com	Support  LCC Watch  MTC Support	Support	<p>This measure would provide that the imposition, extension, or increase of a special tax by a <u>local government</u> for the purpose of <u>providing funding for transportation projects</u> requires the approval of 55% of its voters voting on the proposition. <i>(resolution to propose constitutional amendment for vote by people of California)</i></p> <p><i>Amended 5/21 to include the following:</i>  <u>This proposed constitutional amendment</u>, subject to a future vote of the people, reduces the voter threshold from two-thirds to 55 percent for passage of local sales taxes dedicated to transportation purposes, <i>if the local ballot proposition:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>--Contains a specific list of projects, programs, and purposes to be funded by the tax proceeds;</i></li> <li><i>--Requires an annual independent audit of the tax proceeds collected and expended; and</i></li> <li><i>--Requires the governing board to create a citizens' oversight committee.</i></li> </ul>	
SCA 9 Corbett	Local Government: Economic Development—Special Taxes – Voter Approval	SEN Re-Referred to Appropriations Com  Last action 6/27	Support  CSAC Support  LCC Support	Watch	<p><i>Resolution to propose constitutional amendment for vote by people of California: Amended 5/21</i>  <u>This constitutional amendment</u> lowers the vote threshold for local agencies imposing, extending, or increasing a special tax to fund local community and economic development projects within their jurisdiction to 55% if all of the following requirements are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>--The ballot proposition contains a specific list of programs</i></li> </ul>	

					<p><i>and purposes to be funded, and a requirement that tax proceeds be spent solely for those programs and purposes.</i></p> <p><i>--The ballot proposition includes a requirement for annual independent audit of the amount of tax proceeds collected and the specified purposes and programs funded.</i></p> <p><i>--The ballot proposition requires the governing board to create a citizens' oversight committee to review all expenditures of proceeds and financial audits, and report its findings to the governing board and public.</i></p> <p><b><u>This constitutional amendment defines a project as one that improves, upgrades, or revitalizes areas within the local government's jurisdiction that have become blighted because of deterioration, disuse, or unproductive economic conditions.</u></b></p>
<b>SCA 11 Hancock</b>	<b>Local government: special taxes: voter approval</b>	<p><b>SEN</b></p> <p>Referred to Appropriations Com</p> <p>Last action 6/27</p>	Support	<b>Support</b>	<p><i>The California Constitution conditions the imposition of a special tax by a local government upon the approval of 2/3 of the voters of the local government voting on that tax, and prohibits a local government from imposing an ad valorem tax on real property or a transactions tax or sales tax on the sale of real property. This measure would instead condition the imposition, extension, or increase of a special tax by a local government upon the approval of 55% of the voters voting on the proposition. The measure would also make conforming and technical, nonsubstantive changes.</i></p> <p><b>Amended 5/21 to include the following:</b></p> <p><b><u>This constitutional amendment</u> would lower the vote threshold for local agencies imposing, extending, or increasing any special tax from 2/3 to 55% provided all of the following requirements are met:</b></p> <p><i>--The ballot proposition contains a specific list of programs and purposes to be funded, and a requirement that tax proceeds be spent solely for those programs and purposes.</i></p> <p><i>--The ballot proposition includes a requirement for annual independent audit of the amount of tax proceeds collected and the specified purposes and programs funded.</i></p> <p><i>--The ballot proposition requires the governing board to create a citizens' oversight committee to review all expenditures of proceeds and financial audits, and report its findings to the governing board and public.</i></p>

<b>AB 22 Blumenfield</b>	<b>Sidewalks: Repairs</b>	<b>ASM Local Government Committee</b>  <b>Set Hearing cancelled at request of author</b>  <b>Last action 4/10</b>	Oppose  LCC Oppose  CSAC Oppose	<b>Oppose</b>	<i>Under existing law, the Improvement Act of 1911, the owners of lots or portions of lots fronting on any portion of a public street or place are required to maintain any sidewalk in such condition that the sidewalk will not endanger persons or property and maintain it in a condition that will not interfere with the public convenience in the use of those works or areas, except as to those conditions created or maintained by persons other than the owner. This law imposes a duty of repair on the abutting property owners for defects in sidewalks, regardless of who created the defects, but does not of itself create tort liability to injured pedestrians or a duty to indemnify municipalities, except where a property owner created the defect or exercised dominion or control over the abutting sidewalk. <b>This bill would prohibit a city, county, or city and county that has an ordinance in operation that requires the city, county, or city and county to repair or reconstruct streets, sidewalks, or driveways that have been damaged as a result of tree growth from repealing the ordinance without the concurrence of the local electorate by majority vote.</b> The bill would also declare that this is a matter of statewide concern.</i>
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<b>AB 39 Skinner &amp; John A Perez</b>	<b>Amended to Energy: Conservation—Financial Assistance</b>  <i>(Was Proposition 39: Implementation)</i>	<b>SEN</b>  <b>Appropriations Com: Passed to Second Reading</b>	Support	<b>Watch</b>	<b>Amended 6/24/13 to now read:</b>  <i>Current law establishes the Energy Conservation Assistance Account (ECAA) program for administration by the California Energy Commission (CEC) to provide grants and loans low or no interest for local governments, public schools, hospitals, government buildings and non-profit organizations to finance energy efficiency projects. <b>This bill extends the sunset date of the ECAA program to January 1, 2020.</b></i>  <b>Amended 2/27, 4/9, 4/24, 5/18, 5/24</b> <i>This bill would require the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) to administer grants, no-interest loans, or other financial assistance to an eligible institution, defined as a public school providing instruction in kindergarten or grades 1 to 12, inclusive, for the purpose of projects that create jobs in California by reducing energy demand and consumption at eligible institutions. This bill would continuously appropriate for prescribed fiscal years an unspecified amount to the Energy Commission for this purpose in each year that at least that amount of money is transferred to the Job Creation Fund. This bill would require the Energy Commission to administer the grants, no-interest loans, or other financial assistance program to ensure that projects satisfy the prescribed criteria that apply to all expenditures from the Job Creation Fund. This bill would require an eligible</i>
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Bill Author	Subject	Status	Staff Recommendation	L&GO Position	Legislation Summary <span style="float: right;">Page 18</span>
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					<p>institution that receives a grant, no-interest loan, or other financial assistance to report the amount of energy saved to the Energy Commission and to compute the cost of energy saved as a result of implementing projects funded by the grant, as prescribed.</p> <p>This bill would set forth certain criteria to be used to prioritize projects to be funded from moneys in the Job Creation Fund relative to public schools, school districts, public colleges and universities, and other public buildings and facilities. This bill would require moneys for job training and workforce development to be available from the Job Creation Fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to the California Conservation Corps, Certified Community Conservation Corps, Youth Build, and other existing workforce development programs, as specified, consistent with the requirements of the California Clean Energy Jobs Act.</p> <p>This bill would require moneys for <i>public-private partnerships</i> to be available from the Job Creation Fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for assistance to certain local governments to establish and implement Property Assisted Clean Energy programs or similar financial and technical assistance consistent with the requirements of the California Clean Energy Jobs Act.</p>
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<p>AB 48 Skinner</p>	<p><b>Firearms: Ammunition—Sales</b></p>	<p><b>SEN</b></p> <p>Com on Appropriations: Passed to Second Reading</p>	<p>Watch</p>	<p><b>Watch</b></p>	<p><b><u>Amended 7/9/13 to now read:</u></b>  <b>This bill would require DOJ to alert local law enforcement entities in the city, county, or city and county where the purchaser lives if any ammunition purchaser obtains more than 3,000 rounds of ammunition within a five-day period and the purchaser is an individual and not an ammunition vendor.</b>  <b>(this bill includes other stipulations as noted below that have not been amended or stricken out, regarding buying and receiving large capacity ammunition magazine, manufacturing, and fines.</b>  <b>Amended 4/4, 5/7, 5/24, 6/24:</b>  <b><u>This bill</u> would also require DOJ to notify local law enforcement entities in the city, county, or city and county where the buyer lives if any ammunition purchaser obtains more than 3,000 rounds of ammunition within a five-day period and the purchaser is an individual and not an ammunition vendor.</b>  <b><u>This bill</u> would add buying or receiving a large-capacity ammunition magazine to the current ban on importation, manufacture or sale of these magazines. This crime is punishable as a misdemeanor, by up to one year in the</b></p>
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Bill Author	Subject	Status	Staff Recommendation	L&GO Position	Legislation Summary <span style="float: right;">Page 19</span>
					<p>county jail, or as a felony, by 16 months, two or three years in county jail.</p> <p><b><u>This bill</u></b> would clarify that, for purposes of the ban on manufacturing high capacity magazines, manufacturing includes both fabricating a magazine and assembling a magazine from a combination of parts, including but not limited to the body, spring, follower, and floor plate or end plate, to be a fully functioning large-capacity magazine.</p> <p><b><u>This bill</u></b> would provide that, except as specified, any person in this state who knowingly manufactures or causes to be manufactured, imports into the state, keeps for sale, or offers or exposes for sale, or who gives, lends, buys, or receives any large-capacity magazine conversion kit is punishable by up to six months in county jail, a fine of not more than \$1,000, or both.</p> <p><b><u>This bill</u></b> would define large-capacity magazine conversion kit as a device or combination of parts of a fully functioning large-capacity magazine, including, but not limited to, the body, spring, follower, and floor plate or end plate, capable of converting an ammunition feeding device into a large-capacity magazine.</p>
<p>AB 185 Roger Hernandez</p>	<p>Open and public meetings: televised meetings</p>	<p>ASM Local Government</p> <p>No movement; did not pass out of committee</p>	<p>Watch</p>	<p>Oppose</p>	<p>Amended 4/2, 4/17, 4/23:</p> <p>The bill would require a local agency that collects a franchise fee from the holder of a state franchise that provides PEG channels to televise the open and public meetings of its legislative body and planning commission, <u>unless doing so would result in a financial hardship, as defined, in which case the local agency would be required to broadcast the meetings via an audio-visual electronic medium or an audio medium.</u></p> <p><i>Existing Law:</i> The Ralph M. Brown Act requires that an audio or video recording of an open and public meeting made at the direction of a local agency is subject to inspection pursuant to the California Public Records Act and may be erased or destroyed 30 days after the recording. Existing law requires that any inspection of an audio or video recording shall be provided without charge on equipment made available by the local agency.</p> <p>The Digital Infrastructure and Video Competition Act of 2006 provides that cities, counties, cities and counties, or joint powers authorities receive state franchise fees in exchange for the use of public rights-of-way for the delivery of cable and video services provided within their jurisdictions, based on gross revenues,</p>

Bill Author	Subject	Status	Staff Recommendation	L&GO Position	Legislation Summary <span style="float: right;">Page 20</span>
					<i>pursuant to a specified formula, from state franchise holders that provide public, educational, and governmental access (PEG) channels.</i>
AB 188 Ammiano	Property Taxation: Change in Ownership	ASM Revenue and Taxation Com set second hearing: Held under submission  Last action 5/13	Support	Support	<p><b>Revises the circumstances under which a "change in ownership" of real property owned by a legal entity is deemed to have occurred.</b> Specifically, this bill:</p> <p>1) Provides that, when 100% of ownership interests in a legal entity are sold or transferred in a single transaction, the purchase or transfer of those interests is considered to be a "change of ownership" of the real property owned by the entity, thus, triggering a reassessment of the property for tax purposes.</p> <p>2) Specifies that a "purchase or transfer" of ownership interests in a legal entity means a merger, acquisition, private equity buyout, transfer of partnership shares, or any other means by which a legal entity acquires the ownership interest of another legal entity, including the subsidiaries or affiliates of the legal entity and the property owned by those subsidiaries and affiliates.</p> <p>3) States that a purchase or transfer of 100% of ownership interests in a legal entity is considered to be a "change of ownership" of the real property owned by that entity, whether or not any one legal entity that is a party to the transaction acquires more than 50% of the ownership interests.</p> <p>4) Requires the State Board of Equalization (BOE) to notify assessors when such a change in ownership has occurred.</p>
AB 210 Wieckowski	Transactions and Use Taxes: County of Alameda and County of Contra Costa	SEN Chaptered: Statutes of 2013  Chapter 194	Support MTC Support	Support	<p><b>Extends the current authorization for Alameda County to adopt an ordinance imposing a transactions and use tax (TUT) for transportation programs and allows Contra Costa County to adopt a similar ordinance. Specifically:</b></p> <p>1) <b>Extends the sunset date from January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2020, allowing the County of Alameda to adopt an ordinance, conditioned upon voter approval, to propose the imposition of a TUT for the support of countywide transaction programs.</b></p> <p>2) <b>Allows the County of Contra Costa to adopt an ordinance proposing the imposition of a TUT for the support of countywide transportation programs at a rate of no more than 0.5% that, in combination with other</b></p>

					<b>specified taxes, exceeds the 2% statutory limitation.</b>
<b>AB 416 Gordon</b>	<b>California Air Resources Board: Local Emission Reduction Program</b>	<b>ASM</b>  <b>Appropriations</b>  <b>Set Second Hearing; held under submission</b>  <b>Last action 5/24</b>	Support	<b>Support</b>	Amended 4/4: <u>The bill would require the implementation of the program to be contingent on the appropriation of moneys by the Legislature</u> This bill would create the Local Emission Reduction Program and would require money to be available from the general fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for purposes of providing grants to develop and implement greenhouse gas emission reduction projects in the state. The bill would require the state board to award moneys under the program to eligible recipients, as specified, and would permit the state board to give consideration to the ability of a project to, among other things, create local job training and job creation benefits and provide opportunities to achieve greenhouse gas emission reduction in ways that increase localized energy resources. This would include projects/ opportunities that decrease air or water pollution; reduce the consumption of natural resources or energy; provide opportunities to achieve greenhouse gas emission reductions in ways that increase localized energy resources; increase the reliability of local water supplies; increase solid waste diversion from landfills; achieve greenhouse gas emission reductions in ways that reduce vehicle miles traveled; prevent conservation of agricultural, forest, and open space lands to uses that result in higher greenhouse gas emissions.
<b>AB 431 Mullins</b>	<b>Regional Transportation Plan: Sustainable Communities Strategy: Funding</b>	<b>ASM</b> <b>Transportation Com</b>  <b>In Com; set first hearing; hearing cancelled at request of author</b>  <u><b>(now a two year bill)</b></u>	Watch	<b>Watch</b>	This bill authorizes a transportation planning agency that is designed as a metropolitan planning organization to impose a transactions and use tax of no more than 0.5% within all or a portion of its jurisdiction, in order to fund transportation, and affordable housing, as well as parks and open space in conformity with the region's sustainable communities strategy. The bill allows the proposed transactions and use tax to exceed the 2% combined county cap that is contained in existing law. In order to impose the tax, the transportation planning agency must first develop an expenditure plan for the revenues and then the governing board of the transportation planning agency must then adopt an ordinance proposing the tax by a 2/3 vote of that governing board. Provisions in the bill allow the transportation planning agency that includes territory of more than one count, to elect

Bill Author	Subject	Status	Staff Recommendation	L&GO Position	Legislation Summary <span style="float: right;">Page 22</span>
					to exclude one or more counties from the transactions and use tax ordinance. <i>Co-sponsored by the Center for Sustainable Neighborhoods and the Non-Profit Housing Association of Northern California.</i>
AB 523 Ammiano	Department of Housing and Community Development: loans	SEN  Appropriations Com  Suspense File	Support	Watch	<p><b>This bill allows the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) to reduce the interest rate to as low as 0% on loans for affordable rental housing developments, if specified conditions are met. <u>Amended 6/24/13 to also include:</u></b></p> <p><b>The bill would also authorize the department to change the current interest rate for any loan it <u>originates for which it receives a loan extension request associated with an award of federal or state low-income housing tax credits made on or after January 1, 2014</u>, to the most recently published applicable federal rate, as specified, and to forgive an amount of accrued interest if the total amount of debt and accrued interest at the end of the loan term would be greater after making this change than it would have been under the original interest rate. <i>Sponsored by Non Profit Housing Association of Northern California</i></b></p>
AB 453 Mullin	Sustainable Communities	SEN  Appropriations Com  Held under submission	Support	Support	<p><i>Existing law establishes the Strategic Growth Council and appropriated \$500,000 from the funding provided by the initiative to the Natural Resources Agency to support the council and its activities. The council is required to manage and award grants and loans to a council of governments, metropolitan planning organization, regional transportation planning agency, city, county, or joint powers authority for the purpose of developing, adopting, and implementing a regional plan or other planning instrument to support the planning and development of sustainable communities.</i></p> <p><b>This bill would make a local agency formation commission eligible for the award of financial assistance for those planning purposes.</b></p> <p><b><u>Amended 7/3/13 to add the following:</u></b></p> <p><b><i>Existing law, the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Act, specifies the factors that a local agency formation commission is required to consider in the review of a proposal for a change of organization or reorganization, including a regional transportation plan, as specified, and its consistency with city or county general and specific plans.</i></b></p>

Bill Author	Subject	Status	Staff Recommendation	L&GO Position	Legislation Summary <span style="float: right;">Page 23</span>
					<p><b>This bill would additionally require the regional transportation plan factor to include the effect development in the area is likely to have on meeting the region’s greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets established by the State Air Resources Board in adopted and future plans.</b></p>
<p><b>AB 662</b>  <b>Atkins,</b>  <b>Dickinson,</b>  <b>Mitchell,</b>  <b>Perea,</b>  <b>Ting, and</b>  <b>Torres</b></p>	<p><b>Local government: Redevelopment—Successor Agencies to Redevelopment Agencies</b></p> <p>(was Local Government: Infrastructure Financing Districts)</p>	<p><b>SEN Appropriations Com:</b></p> <p><b>Pass as amended to Second Reading</b></p>	<p>Support</p>	<p><b>Support</b></p>	<p><i>Existing law authorizes the creation of infrastructure financing districts, as defined, for the sole purpose of financing public facilities, subject to adoption of a resolution by the legislative body and affected taxing entities proposed to be subject to the division of taxes and voter approval requirements. Existing law prohibits on infrastructure financing district from including any portion of a redevelopment project area.</i></p> <p><b>This bill would delete the prohibition on infrastructure financing district including any portion of a redevelopment project area: Allows infrastructure financing districts to include portions of former redevelopment project areas and modifies the statutes governing redevelopment agencies' dissolution.</b></p> <p><b><u>Amended 9/3:</u> This bill would require that, on January 2, 2014, and twice yearly thereafter until June 1, 2018, funds be allocated to cover the housing entity administrative cost allowance of <del>city, county, or city and county</del><u>end local housing authority</u> that has assumed the housing duties of the former redevelopment agency, as specified, before remaining moneys are distributed to local agencies and school entities.</b></p> <p><b><u>Amended 6/11 to add the following:</u></b></p> <p>The bill would also provide that an agreement entered into between the redevelopment agency and the city, county, or city and county that created the redevelopment agency prior to October 1, 2011, is an enforceable obligation if the agreement relates to state highway infrastructure improvements to which the redevelopment agency committed funds pursuant to a specified code section.</p>
<p><b>AB 738</b>  <b>Harkey</b></p>	<p><b>Public Entity Liability: Bicycles</b></p>	<p><b>ASM Judiciary Com hearing cancelled at request of</b></p>	<p>Support</p>	<p><b>Support</b></p>	<p><b>The bill states: “This bill would provide that a public entity or an employee of a public entity acting within his or her official capacity would not be liable for an injury caused to a person riding a bicycle while traveling on a roadway, if the public entity has provided a bike lane on</b></p>

		author: Last action 4/23			that roadway.”
AB 745 Levine	Land Use: Housing Element	ASM Housing and Community Development  Last action 4/16	Watch	Watch	<p><b>This bill would authorize a city or county to request the appropriate council of governments to adjust a density to be deemed appropriate if it is inconsistent with the city or county’s existing density.</b></p> <p><i><u>Currently:</u> The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan that includes various mandatory elements, including a housing element that, in turn, is required to contain, among other things, an inventory of resources and constraints relevant to meeting the city’s or county’s housing needs. That law also requires a city’s or county’s inventory of land suitable for residential development to be used to identify sites that can be developed for housing that are sufficient to provide for the city’s or county’s share of the regional housing need, and for that purpose, requires a city or county to determine (1) whether each site in the inventory can accommodate some portion of its share, as specified, and (2) the number of housing units that can be accommodated on each site, as specified. That law requires a city or county, for the number of units calculated to accommodate its share of the regional housing need for lower income households, to either provide a prescribed analysis demonstrating how the adopted densities accommodate this need, or deem certain densities appropriate to accommodate housing for lower income households, based on specified classifications.</i></p>
AB 1002 Bloom	Vehicles: Registration Fee— Sustainable Communities Strategy	ASM Local Government Com Last Action 4/30  <u>Has become a 2-year bill</u>	Support	Oppose unless amended	<p><b>Amended 4/23:</b></p> <p>Added to projects to be funded: <i>Safe Routes to School projects, and pedestrian safety projects if the road and highway maintenance and repair costs make up no more than 20 percent of the total pedestrian safety project cost. These funds may also be used for the construction and planning of, and as local matching funds for purposes of applying for federal or state transportation grants</i></p> <p>This bill would, in addition to any other fees specified in the Vehicle Code and the Revenue and Taxation Code, impose a fee of \$6 to be paid at the time of registration or renewal of registration of every vehicle subject to registration under the Vehicle Code, except as specified. This bill would require the Department of Motor Vehicles, after deducting all costs incurred pursuant to that provision, to remit all moneys realized pursuant</p>

					<p>to that provision for deposit in the Sustainable Communities Strategy Subaccount which is hereby established in the Motor Vehicle Account and made available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for implementation of sustainable communities strategies.</p> <p><i>Existing law imposes a registration fee to be paid to the Department of Motor Vehicles for the registration of every vehicle or trailer coach of a type subject to registration, except those vehicles that are expressly exempted from the payment of registration fees. Existing law, until January 1, 2016, imposes a \$3 increase on that fee, \$2 of which is to be deposited into the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Fund and \$1 of which is to be deposited into the Enhanced Fleet Modernization Subaccount.</i></p>
<p><b>AB 1080</b> <b>Alejo</b></p>	<p><b>Community Revitalization and Investment Authorities</b></p>	<p><b>SEN</b></p> <p><b>Appropriations Com</b></p> <p><b>Held under submission</b></p>	<p>Support</p>	<p><b>Support</b></p>	<p><b>Amended 8/12 and 8/20:</b></p> <p><b>Would authorize local entities, either individually or collaboratively and excluding schools and successor agencies, to form a Community Revitalization and Investment Authority (CRIA). Participating entities agree to direct property tax increment revenues to the CRIA to invest in improvements in specified project areas that are characterized by low household income, high unemployment and crime, and deteriorated public infrastructure and structures.</b></p> <p><i>Amended 4/24, 5/6, 5/20, 6/25, 7/2: to read</i></p> <p><i>This bill would authorize certain public entities of a community revitalization and investment area, as described, to form a community revitalization plan within a community revitalization and investment authority (authority) to carry out the Community Redevelopment Law in a specified manner. The bill would require the authority to adopt a community revitalization plan for a community Revitalization and investment area and authorize the authority to include in that plan a provision for the receipt of tax increment funds: authorizes local governments to create Community Investment and Revitalization Authorities to use tax increment revenue to improve the infrastructure, assist businesses, and support affordable housing in disadvantaged communities.</i></p> <p><i>(From the author, bill was introduced "to allow certain "disadvantaged" areas of California to create a new entity</i></p>

					<p><i>called a Community Revitalization Investment Authority through which the local community would invest the property tax increments of consenting local agencies, except schools, and other available funding, to improve conditions leading to increased employment opportunities, to reduce high crime rates, to repair deteriorating and inadequate infrastructure, to clean up brownfields, and to promote affordable housing.” He notes “that redevelopment focused over \$6 billion per year toward repairing and redeveloping urban cores and building affordable housing, especially those areas most economically and physically disadvantaged.”</i></p>
<b>AB 1051 Bocanegra</b>	<b>Housing (Sustainable Communities for All)</b>	<b>ASM Appropriations Com</b>  <b>Held under Submission</b>  <b>Last Action 5/24</b>	Support	<b>Watch</b>	<p>Creates the Sustainable Communities for All Program to fund, via cap-and-trade auction revenues, the equitable implementation of SB 375 (Steinberg), Chapter 728, Statutes of 2008.</p> <p><b>Specifically, this bill:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1) Requires the Program to provide competitive grants and loans to achieve the goals of the bill by investing in specified transportation, conservation and housing projects.</b></li> <li><b>2) Provides the implementation of the Program is contingent upon an appropriation by the Legislature.</b></li> <li><b>3) States legislative intent to fund the Program in the 2013-14 budget year.</b></li> <li><b>4) Appropriates unspecified amounts from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction fund for numerous eligibility categories and existing state programs.</b></li> </ol>
<b>AB 1179 Bocanegra</b>	<b>Regional Transportation Plan: Sustainable Communities Strategy: Schoolsites</b>	<b>ASM Local Government Committee</b>  <b>Hearing Postponed by Com.</b>  <b>Last action 5/24</b>	Oppose  MTC Oppose	<b>Oppose</b>	<p>Requires metropolitan planning organizations to identify, in consultation with local educational agencies, how the sustainable communities strategy may impact school enrollments and school capacities in the areas targeted for infill. Specifically, this bill requires the sustainable communities strategy (SCS) to identify, in consultation with each local educational agency (LEA) in the region, how the SCS may impact school enrollments and capacities and the need for new school sites or expansion or modernization of existing school sites.</p>

Bill Author	Subject	Status	Staff Recommendation	L&GO Position	Legislation Summary <span style="float: right;">Page 27</span>
AB 1229 Atkins	Land use: Zoning Regulations	SEN Third Reading	Support  CSAC Support	Watch	Expressly authorizes the legislative body of a city or county to establish inclusionary housing requirements as a condition of development. Specifically, this bill: Authorizes the legislative body of a city or county to establish, as a condition of development, inclusionary housing requirements, which may require the provision of residential units affordable to and occupied by lower-income, very low-income, or extremely low-income owners or tenants: <b>in other words, this bill overturns the Palmer decision and expressly authorizes a county or city to establish inclusionary housing requirements as a condition of development.</b>
ACA 8 Blumenfield	Local Government Financing: Voter Approval	SEN Government and Finance Com  Hearing postponed: last action 7/10	Support	Watch	<b>This measure would amend the California Constitutions to similarly lower to 55% the voter-approval threshold for a city, county, or city and county to incur bonded indebtedness, exceeding in any year the income and revenue provided in that year, that is in the form of general obligation bonds to fund specified public improvements and facilities, or buildings used primarily to provide sheriff, police, or fire protection services.</b>