ASSOCIATION OF BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS

Representing City and County Governments of the San Francisco Bay Area

ABAG

Revised AGENDA

ABAG EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING NO. 406

Thursday, May 21, 2015, 7:00 PM

Location:
Joseph P. Bort MetroCenter
Lawrence D. Dahms Auditorium
101 8th Street
Oakland, California

The ABAG Executive Board may act on any item on this agenda.

Agenda and attachments available at http://www.abag.ca.gov/

For information, contact Fred Castro, Clerk of the Board, at (510) 464 7913.

1. CALL TO ORDER AND PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

2. PUBLIC COMMENT

Information

3. ANNOUNCEMENTS

Information

4. PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Information

5. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Information

6. CONSENT CALENDAR

ACTION. Unless there is a request by an Executive Board member to take up an item on the consent calendar separately, the calendar will be acted upon in one motion.

A. Approval of Executive Board Summary Minutes of Meeting No. 405 held on March 19, 2015

Attachment: Summary Minutes of March 19, 2015

B. Ratification of Committee Appointments

The Executive Board is requested to ratify the following committee appointments.

Regional Planning Committee

Carmen Montano, Vice Mayor, City of Milpitas (replaces Ronit Bryant, Councilmember, City of Mountain View

Katie Rice, Supervisor, County of Marin (fills vacant position for County of Marin)
Diane Burgis, Board Member, East Bay Regional Park District (replaces Carol Severin)
Monica Wilson, Councilmember, City of Antioch (representing Cities/Towns in Contra Costa County)

Bay Area Council Economic Institute

Tom Butt, Mayor, City of Richmond

C. Adoption of Resolution No. 04-15 and Authorization to Submit Grant Application and Enter into Contract with the Metropolitan Transportation Commission for Bridge Toll Funds to Support the San Francisco Bay Trail Project

Attachments: Bridge Toll Funds Grant Application; Resolution No. 04-15

D. Ratification of Application for U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Wetland Program Development Grant Funds for the Project, *Ensuring that the San Francisco Bay Water Board's Wetland Protection Policies are Climate Change Ready*

Attachment: Climate Change Ready Wetland Protection Policies

E. Approval of Application to US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for Fiscal Year 2015-2016 National Estuary Program Funding

The Executive Board is requested to approve the annual ABAG/SFEP application for funds under the National Estuary Program and authorize the Executive Director or designee to enter into a new cooperative agreement or amendment with EPA on behalf of the San Francisco Estuary Partnership to provide technical, public involvement and administrative support in implementing the Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP). The agreement term will be through September 30, 2016.

Attachment: National Estuary Program Funding

F. Report on ABAG Contracts between $20,000 and $50,000

The Executive Board will receive a report on contracts for contract amounts between $20,000 and $50,000.

Attachment: Contracts between $20,000 and $50,000

G. Authorization to Approve Award from the City of Oakland in an Amount Not to Exceed $80,000 to Develop an Oakland Recovery Framework Resources and Guidance Toolkit

The Executive Board is requested to authorize the Executive Director or his designee to sign the agreement on the award for $80,000 from the City of Oakland.

Attachment: Oakland Recovery Framework

H. Approval of Transmission of Federal Grant Applications to State Clearinghouse

With Executive Board consent, ABAG will transmit the attached list of federal grant applications to the State Clearinghouse. These applications were circulated in ABAG's Intergovernmental Review Newsletter since the last Executive Board meeting.

Attachment: Grant Applications

7. PRESENTATION ON CALIFORNIA'S CURRENT DROUGHT AND THE ACTIONS LOCAL WATER AGENCIES ARE TAKING TO MEET THE STATE'S NEW CONSERVATION GOALS

Information. Ezra Rapport, Executive Director, will introduce two speakers Beau Goldie, Santa Clara Valley Water District, and Alex Coate, General Manager, East Bay Municipal Utility District.

Attachment: California Drought; PPIC California's Water

8. PRESENTATION ON ONGOING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN BAY AREA'S PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/COMMUNITY OUTREACH PLAN INCLUDING SUMMARY OF THE RECENT OPEN HOUSES IN EACH COUNTY

Information. Presentation by Brad Paul, Deputy Executive Director.

Attachments: Update PBA Open Houses; Questions Answers; Board Displays

9. LEGISLATION AND GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE REPORT

Information/ACTION. Committee Chair Scott Haggerty, Supervisor, County of Alameda, will report on Committee activities and request Executive Board approval of Committee recommendations.

Attachment: LGO Committee Agenda

10. FINANCE AND PERSONNEL COMMITTEE REPORT

Information/ACTION. Committee Chair Bill Harrison, Mayor, City of Fremont, will report on Committee activities and request Executive Board approval of Committee recommendations.

Attachment: FP Committee Agenda

11. CLOSED SESSION

The following item will be discussed in closed session pursuant to the requirements of the Ralph M. Brown Act:

CONFERENCE WITH LABOR NEGOTIATORS

Agency designated representatives: Brian Kirking, Director, Information Services and Human Resources, and Brad Paul, Deputy Executive Director

Employee organization: SEIU Local 1021

12. REPORT OUT OF CLOSED SESSION

13. ADJOURNMENT

The next meeting of the Executive Board will be on July 16, 2015.

Submitted:

/s/ Ezra Rapport, Secretary-Treasurer

Date Submitted: May 19, 2015

Date Posted: May 19, 2015

SUMMARY MINUTES (DRAFT)

ABAG Executive Board Meeting No. 405
Thursday, March 19, 2015
Joseph P. Bort MetroCenter
101 8th Street, Oakland, California

1. CALL TO ORDER AND PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

President Julie Pierce, Councilmember, City of Clayton, called the meeting of the Executive Board of the Association of Bay Area Governments to order at about 7:15 p.m.

President Pierce led the Board and the public in the Pledge of Allegiance.

A quorum of the Board was not present.

Representatives and Alternates Present	Jurisdiction
Supervisor Candace Andersen	County of Contra Costa
Mayor Jack Batchelor	City of Dixon
Councilmember Desley Brooks	City of Oakland
Supervisor David Cortese	County of Santa Clara
Councilmember Jim Davis	City of Sunnyvale
Mayor Pro Tem Pat Eklund	City of Novato
Mayor Leon Garcia	City of American Canyon
Councilmember Pradeep Gupta	City of South San Francisco
Supervisor Scott Haggerty	County of Alameda
Mayor Bill Harrison	City of Fremont
Councilmember Charles "Chappie" Jones	City of San Jose
Supervisor Mark Luce	County of Napa
Supervisor Eric Mar	County of San Francisco
Supervisor Karen Mitchoff	Count of Contra Costa
Councilmember Julie Pierce	City of Clayton
Supervisor Dave Pine	County of San Mateo
Supervisor David Rabbitt	County of Sonoma
Supervisor Linda Seifert	County of Solano

Representatives Absent	Jurisdiction
Councilmember Magdalena Carrasco	City of San Jose
Supervisor Cindy Chavez	County of Santa Clara
Supervisor Damon Connolly	County of Marin
Vice Mayor Dave Hudson	City of San Ramon
Councilmember Dan Kalb	City of Oakland
Supervisor Jane Kim	County of San Francisco
Director William Kissinger	RWQCB
Mayor Edwin Lee	City of San Francisco
Councilmember Jake Mackenzie	City of Rohnert Park
Councilmember Mary Ann Nihart	City of Pacifica
Councilmember Raul Peralez	City of San Jose
Mayor Greg Scharff	City of Palo Alto
Supervisor Warren Slocum	County of San Mateo

Mayor Jerry Thorne	City of Pleasanton
Supervisor Richard Valle	County of Alameda
Dir Nicole Wheaton, Appointments	City of San Francisco

2. PUBLIC COMMENT

Ken Bukowski, Emeryville, announced the availability of video recordings of public meetings. He noted upcoming joint meetings the ABAG Administrative Committee and the MTC Planning Committee and suggested joint meetings of the ABAG Administrative Committee with the MTC Administrative Committee to avoid confusion regarding committee roles.

There was no other public comment.

3. ANNOUNCEMENTS

There were no member announcements.

4. PRESIDENT'S REPORT

President Pierce reported on the following:

Announced the ABAG General Assembly and Business Meeting is on Thursday, April 23, 2015, 2:30 PM to 7:30 PM, at the Oakland Asian Cultural Center, 388 Ninth Street, Suite 290, Oakland. The Business Meeting is from 6:30 PM to 7:00 PM.

Announced the deadline for filing FPPC Statement of Economic Interests (Form 700) is April 1, 2015.

Announced the ratification of the appointment of Pradeep Gupta, Councilmember, City of South San Francisco, to the Administrative Committee, which is on the Consent Calendar.

Reported on the Administrative Committee retreat held on Sunday, March 1 to Monday, March 2, 2015, at the Lafayette Park Hotel and Spa, Lafayette, including the move to the new building, communications planning, Plan Bay Area implementation, document release, role of place-making, HUD Prosperity report, State of the Region report, economic development framework, housing production and affordability, housing element reform, open space and Priority Conservation Areas, PBA outreach and communications, BayREN update, and ABAG PLAN update.

5. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

There was no Executive Director's report.

The Board next took up Items 7 and 8.

6. CONSENT CALENDAR

President Pierce recognized a motion by Jack Batchelor, Mayor, City of Dixon, which was seconded by Desley Brooks, Councilmember, City of Oakland, to approve the Consent Calendar, including ratification of committee appointment and correction to the Summary Minutes of January 15, 2015, i.e., the ratification of the appointment of Pradeep Gupta, Councilmember, City of South San Francisco, to the Joint Policy Committee.

There was no other discussion.

The aye votes were: Andersen, Batchelor, Brooks, Cortese, Davis, Eklund, Garcia, Gupta, Haggerty, Harrison, Jones, Luce, Mar, Mitchoff, Pierce, Pine, Rabbitt, Seifert

The nay votes were: None.

Abstentions were: None.

Absent were: Carrasco, Chavez, Connolly, Hudson, Kalb, Kim, Kissinger, Lee, Mackenzie, Nihart, Peralez, Scharff, Slocum

The motion passed unanimously.

A. Approval of Executive Board Summary Minutes of Meeting No. 404 held on January 15, 2015

B. Ratification of Committee Appointments

The Executive Board ratified the following committee appointments.

Administrative Committee

Pradeep Gupta, Councilmember, City of South San Francisco

C. Authorization to Enter into a Contract with 2M Associates in an Amount Not to Exceed $113,000 to Develop Bay Trail Design Guidelines and Toolkit

The Executive Board authorized entering into a contract with 2M Associates in an amount not to exceed $113,000 to develop Bay Trail Design Guidelines and Toolkit.

D. Authorization to Approve Resolution of Grant Award from the State Coastal Conservancy for the State of the Estuary Conference 2015

The Executive Board adopted Resolution No. 02-15.

E. Adoption of Resolution No. 03-15 to Authorize the Execution of a Memorandum of Understanding Regarding the East Bay Corridors Initiative

The Executive Board adopted Resolution No. 03-15.

F. Approval of Transmission of Federal Grant Applications to State Clearinghouse

With Executive Board consent, ABAG will transmit the attached list of federal grant applications to the State Clearinghouse. These applications were circulated in ABAG's Intergovernmental Review Newsletter since the last Executive Board meeting.

7. REPORT ON PRIORITY DEVELOPMENT AREA IMPLEMENTATION—DOWNTOWN CONCORD

Duane Bay, Assistant Planning Director, introduced the presentation on the Priority Development Area implementation for Concord.

Joan Ryan, Senior Planner, City of Concord, gave a presentation on the Downtown Concord Specific Plan, including plan goals, community outreach, site plan, circulation, development summary, traffic circulation, benefits, technical assistance panel, environmental document, and implementation.

Members discussed Todos Santos Plaza and Ellis Park housing.

8. REPORT ON KEY REPORTS INFORMING ABAG'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Miriam Chion, Planning and Research Director, reported on key reports informing ABAG's Economic Development Program and introduced presentations by Micah Weinberg, President, Bay Area Council Economic Institute, and Stephen Levy, Director, Center for Continuing Study of the California Economy.

Weinberg gave a presentation on *Preparing the Bay Area for the Future: A Regional Economic Strategy,* including process for strategy formation, national best practices research, local economic development, stakeholder engagement meetings, Economic Institute research reports, and timeline for deliverables.

Levy gave a presentation on *Perspectives form the Economic Prosperity Strategy Project on Regional Economic Challenges and Opportunities*, including project goals, pathways to the middle and business participation, economic growth in the Economic Prosperity Strategy Project, and economic growth strategies.

Members discussed the presentations' findings applicability to the Plan Bay Area update, the speed of change in the economy, opportunities and issues related to economic development; housing and rental prices, and commute times; commercial property in San Mateo; jobs-housing balance; the different areas within the region; increasing low wage earners and types of low wage jobs.

[Davis joined the meeting.]

A quorum of the Board was present.

The Board next took up Item 6 and 10.

9. REPORT ON PLAN BAY AREA PUBLIC OUTREACH

Brad Paul, Deputy Executive Director, reported on work ABAG and MTC are doing to improve public outreach and provide an overview regarding our proposed approach to the first round of Plan Bay Area public workshops in May. He gave a presentation on May 2015 Plan Bay Area Open Houses—Proposed Approach, including goals of open houses, format and logistics, proposed open house display stations, role of Board members, complementary public outreach strategies, and Barbary Coast Consulting.

Members discussed the schedule of May meetings and customizing county presentations to show how regional goals will help meet local needs.

The Board next took up Items 13, 14 and 15.

10. REVIEW OF PRIORITY DEVELOPMENT AREA CRITERIA UPDATE

Miriam Chion, Planning and Research Director, provided an update of the region's Priority Development Area criteria and guidelines.

Members discussed alternatives to and criteria flexibility regarding the 20 minute transit headway in suburban counties.

President Pierce recognized a motion by Batchelor, which was seconded by Dave Cortese, Supervisor, County of Santa Clara, to retain the current Priority Development Area criteria without modification.

There was no other discussion.

The aye votes were: Andersen, Batchelor, Brooks, Cortese, Davis, Eklund, Garcia, Gupta, Haggerty, Harrison, Jones, Luce, Mar, Mitchoff, Pierce, Pine, Rabbitt, Seifert

The nay votes were: None.

Abstentions were: None.

Absent were: Carrasco, Chavez, Connolly, Hudson, Kalb, Kim, Kissinger, Lee, Mackenzie, Nihart, Peralez, Scharff, Slocum

The motion passed unanimously.

11. LEGISLATION AND GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE REPORT

Committee Chair Scott Haggerty, Supervisor, County of Alameda, reported on committee activities and requested Executive Board approval of committee recommendations, including the following: approval of minutes from January 15, 2015; briefing by Michael Arnold, Legislative Advocate, on the state budget, the 2015 Legislative Session, and the Governor's May Revision; review of legislative summary, including support for AB 35 (Chiu), Increasing low income housing tax credit from $70 million to $370 million; AB 90 (Atkins), Distribution of national housing trust fund monies in California; AB 1335 (Atkins), Creation of a dedicated affordable housing fund by placing a $75 fee on recording of real estate documents—excluding sales to owner occupied residential; AB 1368 (Baker), Authorizes person discharged from the military to file with the county recorder (DD214) and credits the city or county with the production of a new housing unit for the regional housing needs assessment process; SB 602 (Monning), Includes the California Earthquake Authority within the definition of "public agency" for purpose of financing the installation of seismic strengthening improvements; report on existing law to add COGs and MPOs to the list of agencies permitted to access state produced data bases; review and affirmation of legislative priorities; review of Legislative Workshop and Reception; and briefing on unaccompanied children and/or refugee children.

President Pierce recognized a motion by Batchelor, which was seconded by Linda Seifert, Supervisor, County of Solano, to accept the committee report.

There was no other discussion.

The aye votes were: Andersen, Batchelor, Brooks, Cortese, Davis, Eklund, Garcia, Gupta, Haggerty, Harrison, Jones, Luce, Mar, Mitchoff, Pierce, Pine, Rabbitt, Seifert

The nay votes were: None.

Abstentions were: None.

Absent were: Carrasco, Chavez, Connolly, Hudson, Kalb, Kim, Kissinger, Lee, Mackenzie, Nihart, Peralez, Scharff, Slocum

The motion passed.

12. FINANCE AND PERSONNEL COMMITTEE REPORT

Committee Chair Bill Harrison, Mayor, City of Fremont, reported on committee activities and requested Executive Board approval of committee recommendations,

including the following: approval of minutes of January 15, 2015; presentation and review of Financial Reports for January 2015; a report was tabled on San Francisco Bay Restoration Authority for assistance in raising funds needed to place a regional revenue measure on the ballot in 2016; report on State Controller Office and MTC Audit requests; Closed Session on Conference with Legal Counsel—Anticipated Litigation; and Closed Session on Public Employee Performance Evaluation—Title: Executive Director.

President Pierce recognized a motion by Cortese, which was seconded by Leon Garcia, Mayor, City of American Canyon, to accept the committee report.

There was no other discussion.

The aye votes were: Andersen, Batchelor, Brooks, Cortese, Davis, Eklund, Garcia, Gupta, Haggerty, Harrison, Jones, Luce, Mar, Mitchoff, Pierce, Pine, Rabbitt, Seifert

The nay votes were: None.

Abstentions were: None.

Absent were: Carrasco, Chavez, Connolly, Hudson, Kalb, Kim, Kissinger, Lee, Mackenzie, Nihart, Peralez, Scharff, Slocum

The motion passed.

13. PROPOSED MEETING TIME CHANGE FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD, LEGISLATION AND GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE, AND FINANCE AND PERSONNEL COMMITTEE

Members discussed past decisions to change the Executive Board meeting start times; concerns about meetings going past 9:00 p.m. or 10:00 p.m.; public access to meetings; the best use of Board members' time.

Brad Paul, Deputy Executive Director, reported on the results of a survey on proposed meeting time change.

President Pierce recognized a motion by Haggerty, which was seconded by Pat Eklund, Mayor Pro Tem, City of Novato, to keep the current meeting start times for the Executive Board, Legislation and Governmental Organization Committee, and Finance and Personnel Committee.

There was no other discussion.

The aye votes were: Andersen, Batchelor, Brooks, Cortese, Davis, Eklund, Garcia, Gupta, Haggerty, Harrison, Jones, Luce, Mar, Mitchoff, Pierce, Pine, Rabbitt, Seifert

The nay votes were: None.

Abstentions were: None.

Absent were: Carrasco, Chavez, Connolly, Hudson, Kalb, Kim, Kissinger, Lee, Mackenzie, Nihart, Peralez, Scharff, Slocum

The motion passed.

The Board entered Closed Session at about 9:05 p.m.

14. CLOSED SESSION

The following item will be discussed in closed session pursuant to the requirements of the Ralph M. Brown Act:

CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL—ANTICIPATED LITIGATION

The City and County of San Francisco demand letter for return of proceeds of a bond issued in connection with Rincon Hill CFD.

The Board exited Closed Session at about 9:10 p.m.

The Board next took up Items 11 and 12.

15. REPORT OUT OF CLOSED SESSION

President Pierce reported that a report from the Executive Director was heard and that there was no reportable action out of Closed Session.

16. ADJOURNMENT

President Pierce adjourned the meeting of the Executive Board at about 9:15 p.m.

The next meeting of the Executive Board will be on May 21, 2015.

Submitted:

Ezra Rapport, Secretary-Treasurer

Date Submitted: March 25, 2015

Approved: TBD

For information or to review audio recordings of ABAG Executive Board meetings, contact Fred Castro, Clerk of the Board, at (510) 464 7913 or FredC@abag.ca.gov.

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ASSOCIATION OF BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS

Representing City and County Governments of the San Francisco Bay Area

ABAG

Date: May 6, 2015

To: ABAG Executive Board

From: Laura Thompson
Manager, San Francisco Bay Trail Project

Subject: **Adoption of Resolution No. 04-15 and Authorization to Submit Grant Application and Enter into Contract with the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC) for Bridge Toll Funds to Support the San Francisco Bay Trail Project**

Executive Summary

On June 22, 2011, the Metropolitan Transportation Commission adopted revised programming and allocation policies for the Two Percent Bridge Toll Reserve Funds and Five Percent Unrestricted Sate Funds. These funds are allocated to projects which are designed to reduce vehicular traffic congestion – such as the San Francisco Bay Trail, a visionary plan for a shared-use bicycle and pedestrian path that will one day allow 500 miles of continuous travel around San Francisco Bay. Resolution No. 4015 establishes annual program management and capital support for ABAG's Bay Trail Project by identifying Bridge Toll funds for this purpose. Bridge Toll Funds provide a stable annual funding source for program management and capital support to complete the remaining 159 miles of planned Bay Trail.

A grant application to the Metropolitan Transportation Commission will be submitted with the attached resolution requesting $715,380 in Bridge Toll Funds.

Recommended Action

Bay Trail staff respectfully requests that the Executive Board adopt the Resolution No. 04-15 authorizing ABAG to submit a grant application for Two Percent Bridge Toll Reserve Funds and Five Percent Unrestricted State Funds, and enter into an agreement with the Metropolitan Transportation Commission.

Attachment

Resolution No. 04-15

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ASSOCIATION OF BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS
EXECUTIVE BOARD

RESOLUTION NO. 04-15

AUTHORIZING THE ASSOCIATION OF BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS TO SUBMIT A GRANT APPLICATION TO THE METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015/2016 TWO PERCENT BRIDGE TOLL RESERVE FUNDS AND FIVE PERCENT UNRESTRICTED STATE FUNDS AND TO ENTER INTO CONTRACT FOR PROGRAM AND CAPITAL SUPPORT OF THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY TRAIL

WHEREAS, THE San Francisco Bay Trail, administered by ABAG, is a visionary plan for a shared-use bicycle and pedestrian path that will one day allow continuous travel around San Francisco Bay extending over 500 miles to link the shoreline of nine counties, passing through 47 cities and crossing seven toll bridges as a transportation alternative to motor vehicles; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Streets and Highways Code Section 30913(b), MTC has allocated two-thirds of the Two Percent Bridge Toll Reserve Funds of the Regional Measure 1 (RM1) toll increase to projects which are designed to reduce vehicular traffic congestion and improve bridge operations on any bridge, including, but not limited to, bicycle facilities; and

WHEREAS, the Five Percent Unrestricted State Funds are to be programmed and allocated for ferry transit and bicycle-related planning and ABAG's Bay Trail Project is identified as the sole priority for the Five Percent Unrestricted State Funds for bicycle planning; and

WHEREAS, ABAG's Bay Trail Project has received annual allocations from the Five Percent Unrestricted State Funds since the early 1990s and is an eligible recipient of the Two Percent Bridge Toll Reserve Funds; and

WHEREAS, MTC sets forth in adopted Resolution No. 4015 annual funding allocations for ABAG's Bay Trail Project from the Two Percent Bridge Toll Reserve Funds ($450,000) and the Five Percent Unrestricted State Funds ($265,380); and

WHEREAS, staff has identified a need for program and capital support for projects necessary to complete the remaining 159 miles of Bay Trail.

ASSOCIATION OF BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS
RESOLUTION NO. 04-15

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Executive Board of the Association of Bay Area Governments hereby approves the application for funding assistance and authorizes its Executive Director, or his designee, to execute and submit allocation requests to the Metropolitan Transportation Commission for Fiscal Year 2015/2016 Two Percent Bridge Toll Reserves Funds and Five Percent Unrestricted State Funds and to enter into all agreements necessary to secure these funds.

The foregoing was adopted by the Executive Board this 21st day of May, 2015.

Julie Pierce
President

Certification of Executive Board Approval

I, the undersigned, the appointed and qualified Secretary-Treasurer of the Association of Bay Area Governments (Association), do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was adopted by the Administrative Committee of the Association at a duly called meeting held on the 21st day of May, 2015.

Ezra Rapport
Secretary-Treasurer

Approved as To Legal Form

Kenneth K. Moy
Legal Counsel

Date: May 6, 2015

To: ABAG Executive Board

From: Judy Kelly
Director, San Francisco Estuary Partnership

Subject: **Ratification of Application for US Environmental Protection Agency Wetland Program Development Grant Funds for the Project, *Ensuring that the San Francisco Bay Water Board's Wetland Protection Policies are Climate Change Ready***

Executive Summary

Ratification is requested for the ABAG/SFEP proposal submitted in May to U.S. EPA for $ 90,699.95 dollars Wetland Program Development funds to implement the project: Ensuring that the San Francisco Bay Water Board's Wetland Protection Policies are Climate Change Ready. The San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board will be a partner and provide grant matching funds/services of $40,590.48 for a total project cost of $131,290.43. The duration of the project is 18 months.

This project will support the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board's evaluation of regulatory options associated with permitting multi-benefit projects designed to address sea level rise. A final report will be produced that includes policy recommendations and alternatives on how to more effectively evaluate and permit projects designed to provide water quality benefits, enhance wetland areas, and mitigate for sea level rise in Bayland environments.

Recommended Action

Staff respectfully requests that the Executive Board ratify the application for U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Wetland Program Development Grant Funds.

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ASSOCIATION OF BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS

Representing City and County Governments of the San Francisco Bay Area

ABAG

Date: May 11, 2015

To: ABAG Executive Board

From: Judy Kelly
Director, San Francisco Estuary Partnership

Subject: **Approval of Application to US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for Fiscal Year 2015-2016 National Estuary Program Funding**

Executive Summary

The San Francisco Estuary Partnership (SFEP) is one of 28 programs mandated under Section 320: National Estuary Program (NEP) of the Clean Water Act. The US Congress appropriates funds each year for the NEP to be distributed through EPA. Each program is required to apply annually for the NEP funds. The funds are allocated equally to the 28 programs, for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 2015 each program will receive an estimated $ 600,000.

ABAG/SFEP must provide a 50% project match. ABAG will provide $20,000 in-kind services and local water agencies and flood control districts will provide $580,000 in cash match to support ABAG permit writing staff for the next federal fiscal year.

Recommended Action

The Executive Board is requested to approve the annual ABAG/SFEP application for funds under the National Estuary Program and authorize the Executive Director or designee to enter into a new cooperative agreement or amendment with EPA on behalf of the San Francisco Estuary Partnership to provide technical, public involvement and administrative support in implementing the Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP). The agreement term will be through September 30, 2016.

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ASSOCIATION OF BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS

Representing City and County Governments of the San Francisco Bay Area

ABAG

Date: May 12, 2015

To: ABAG Executive Board

From: Charles Adams
Interim Finance Director

Subject: **Report on ABAG Contracts between $20,000 and $50,000**

Background

ABAG has entered into contracts with the following consultants/contractors for contract amounts between $20,000 and $50,000. This is for information only.

- ABAG entered into a contract with SeaReach, Ltd. in the amount of $49,175 for fabrication of Bay Trail way-finding signs. Contract negotiated by Laura Thompson, Bay Trail Program Manager.

- ABAG entered into a contract with Blue Point Planning, Inc. in the amount of $24,370 for consulting services pertaining to communication strategy for the BayREN. Contract negotiated by Jennifer Berg and Jerry Lahr, BayREN Program Managers.

Recommended Action

Information

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ASSOCIATION OF BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS
Representing City and County Governments of the San Francisco Bay Area

ABAG

Date: May 14, 2015

To: ABAG Executive Board

From: Danielle Hutchings Mieler
Resilience Program Coordinator

Subject: **Authorization to Approve Award from the City of Oakland in an Amount Not to Exceed $80,000 to Develop an Oakland Recovery Framework Resources and Guidance Toolkit**

Executive Summary

The City of Oakland has awarded ABAG $80,000 to support development of an Oakland Recovery Framework Resources and Guidance. The project will result in a locally specific Disaster Recovery Framework (DRF) which describes how the City will recover from disasters that result in large-scale or catastrophic impacts requiring the need for complex and extended recovery operations and identify departments and staff responsible for Recovery Support Functions. The DRF is intended primarily for those who will be directly involved in implementing disaster recovery in the City of Oakland; or after an incident. The DRF will be implemented by a Recovery Management Organization comprised of eight Recovery Support Functions (RSF). The RSF are managed by key city department leads. The RSFs identified for the City of Oakland are consistent with and inspired by those identified in the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF).

The project will also result in development of a Recovery Ordinance, adapted from the model developed by the American Planning Association. Activation of the Ordinance following a disaster will ensure more effective management and implementation of recovery after a disaster. The Recovery Ordinance will act as official City documentation that institutionalizes the decisions make through the creation of the Framework and RSFs, including activation, organizational structure, and functions of Oakland's overall structure and approach to recovery management and the RSFs.

The products that result from this project will be of use and interest to other Bay Area cities planning for their long-term recovery from natural disasters.

Recommended Action

The Executive Board is requested to authorize the Executive Director or his designee to sign the agreement on the award for $80,000 from the City of Oakland.

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Association of Bay Area Governments
Executive Board
Friday, May 15, 2015

Project Review

3.1 Federal Grant Applications Being Transmitted to the State Clearinghouse

The following federal grant applications which have been transmitted to the state clearinghouse by the applicants, have been entered into the regional clearinghouse by ABAG staff. These applications were circulated in ABAG's Intergovernmental Review Newsletter since the last Executive Board meeting. No comments were received on these projects. If the Executive Board wishes to take a position on any of these projects, it should so instruct the staff.

Impact Area	**MULTI-COUNTY**				
Applicant:	Port of Oakland				
Program:					
Project:	Runway 12/30 Overlay Planning, Design Costs, Construction Phase I (South Field), Oakland				
Descriptiom					
Cost:	Total	$9,417,130.00	Federal	$7,589,265.00	State:
			Applicant	$1,827,865.00	Local
					Other
Contact:	Angelica Avalos				
	ABAG Clearinghouse Numbe	16295			

Impact Area	**MULTI-COUNTY**				
Applicant:	Port of Oakland				
Program:					
Project:	Runway 12/30 Overlay Planning and Design Costs, (South Field), Oakland				
Descriptiom					
Cost:	Total	$2,500,000.00	Federal	$2,014,750.00	State:
			Applicant	$485,250.00	Local
					Other
Contact:	Angelica Avalos (510) 627-1292				
	ABAG Clearinghouse Numbe	16296			

Impact Area	**MULTI-COUNTY**				
Applicant:	Port of Oakland				
Program:					
Project:	Runway Safety Area-Runway 10R/28L and 10L/28R Construction Management and Construction Costs (North Field), Phase II, Oakland				
Descriptiom					
Cost:	Total	$11,695,601.00	Federal	$9,425,485.00	State:
			Applicant	$2,270,116.00	Local
					Other
Contact:	Angelica Avalos (510) 627-1292				
	ABAG Clearinghouse Numbe	16297			

ASSOCIATION OF BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS

Representing City and County Governments of the San Francisco Bay Area

ABAG

Date: May 12, 2015

To: ABAG Executive Board

From: Judy Kelly
Director, San Francisco Estuary Partnership

Subject: **Presentation on California's Current Drought and the Actions Local Water Agencies are Taking to Meet the State's New Conservation Goals**

Executive Summary

California's water supply agencies are facing unprecedented water shortages and the public has been asked to take extraordinary actions to help alleviate the impacts of a fourth year of drought. State water experts tell us that based on the analysis of thousands of years of precipitation evidence--and with the expectation of a changing climate-- water agencies, cities, counties and our government institutions must plan for much longer term and serious water shortages in the future. The current drought may be a harbinger of what is ahead for the state's water situation in the coming years and decades.

As the lead agency for regional planning in the Bay Area, ABAG is deeply interested in how our local water purveyors are working to reach the current reduced demand levels recently set by Governor Brown; the planning underway by the water districts for a possible continuation of this drought for several more years; and what planning may be underway or contemplated for a major drought disaster like the 10-year event that has just recently ended in Australia.

Our two speakers will address the issues raised above by providing an overview of their district's specific supply situation and the emergency actions and long-term planning underway at their agencies to address this critical challenge. Mr. Alex Coate is the General Manger of the East Bay Municipal Utilities District. Its water service area spans 332 square miles of Alameda and Contra Costa counties, north to Crockett and south to San Leandro, serving 1.3 million customers with drinking water. Its wastewater service area covers 88 square miles along the Bay's eastern shore from Richmond to San Leandro with 650,000 wastewater customers. Mr. Beau Goldie is the General Manger of the Santa Clara Valley Water District. The Santa Clara Valley Water District supplies water to approximately 2 million people in 15 south bay cities and incorporated areas in the 1,300 square-mile county.

Recommended Action

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Item 7, PPIC Report

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Climate Change and Water

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APRIL 2015

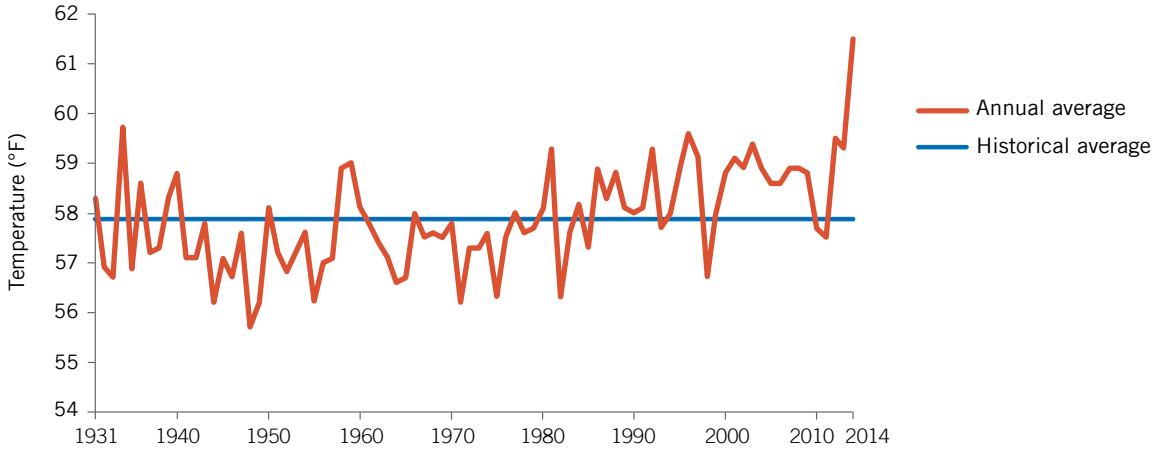
CLIMATE CHANGE WILL AFFECT CALIFORNIA WATER MANAGEMENT IN MANY WAYS

California's climate is highly variable, with frequent droughts and floods. Climate models predict significant changes: warmer temperatures and more variable precipitation, with short, concentrated wet periods and more frequent and intense droughts. Some models also predict average precipitation will decline.

Warming is already a reality for California. Since the early 1980s, average temperatures have been significantly higher than they were during the previous 50 years. The year 2014 was the warmest on record. Warming has complex and interrelated effects: it reduces the share of precipitation that falls as snow, causes earlier snowpack melting with higher winter runoff and winter floods, raises water temperatures, and amplifies the severity of droughts. Meanwhile, the sea level has been rising, which increases pressure on coastal flood defenses. Sea level rise and larger freshwater floods threaten fragile levees in the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta, an important hub of the state's water supply.

California has been a national leader in addressing greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate change. However, the state is only in the early stages of developing water policies that help adapt to a changing climate in areas such as supply, flooding, and ecosystem management. California's water management systems were designed for the conditions of the past century. Reconfiguring them to respond to climate change—against a background of a growing population and rising demand for healthy ecosystems—is a grand challenge. Meeting this challenge will require a concerted public- and private-sector effort that involves all levels of government.

CALIFORNIA IS GETTING WARMER



SOURCE: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

NOTE: The figure reports average annual statewide temperatures starting in 1931; the number of measuring stations prior to this date makes long-term comparisons more difficult.

WATER SUPPLY MANAGEMENT MUST ADAPT TO A WARMER, MORE VARIABLE CLIMATE

California's mountain snowpack has historically provided "free" seasonal storage for meeting summer irrigation needs. A smaller spring snowpack, along with possible increases in California's already high climate variability, will stress supply. Meanwhile, rising temperatures are likely to raise demand for agricultural and urban irrigation water and to increase the volume of water used by natural landscapes.

- **There are no easy substitutes for lost snowpack.**
  New surface storage can increase flexibility, but it is costly and unlikely to provide abundant new supplies. Seawater desalinization is also unlikely to yield large new supplies, given its high costs, though it could be a useful part of an urban water portfolio.

- **Adaptation will require changes in storage management.**
  To deal with snowpack loss and high climate variability, managers will need to improve coordination of water storage in surface reservoirs and groundwater basins. "Conjunctive use"—the movement of water from reservoirs into groundwater basins during wet years for use during droughts—will be especially valuable. Making conveyance of water across the Delta more reliable will allow more drought storage in the southern half of the state.

- **Urban water managers can adapt in many ways.**
  Options include expanding connections between urban systems with different supply sources, trading water with other cities and farmers, and using more treated wastewater and captured stormwater. Urban areas can also reduce water demand through pricing and other incentives, such as rebates for adopting water-saving technology or replacing lawns with less-thirsty plants.

- **California's agricultural sector can also adapt.**
  Farmers will continue shifting to higher revenue crops and will rely increasingly on water markets to irrigate these crops. They will also need to manage groundwater so it is available during dry periods. Some land will probably have to come out of production—particularly if average precipitation falls. Even with these changes, farm revenues can continue to rise.

MANAGING WATER TO PRESERVE ECOSYSTEMS WILL BECOME MORE DIFFICULT

Rising temperatures and changing runoff patterns are likely to stress many native riverine and wetland species whose populations are already depleted by habitat loss, water operations, and other factors.

- **Approaches based on entire ecosystems will be needed.**
  Historical approaches to managing environmental water have focused on improving habitats for one species at a time, typically once a species gets listed under state and federal endangered species acts. These efforts will need to give way to more flexible approaches that focus on the health of broader ecosystems.

- **Competition for water will probably increase.**
  Difficult trade-offs are likely; for instance, when keeping cold water in reservoirs to protect downstream salmon habitat means less water for farms and cities. Improved local water use efficiency—for example, by capturing stormwater and reusing wastewater—can also have the unintended consequence of reducing water available to the environment. Water prices will rise.

- **State and federal policies will need to address trade-offs.**
  State policy—along with federal and state environmental laws—may need to be modified to manage difficult trade-offs both *between* human and environmental water uses and *among* environmental uses. For example, in warm, dry years there are trade-offs between maintaining cold water in reservoirs late in summer for salmon versus increasing outflows earlier in the year for native fish in the Delta.

FLOOD PLANNING MUST ANTICIPATE CHANGING HYDROLOGY AND POPULATION GROWTH

Rising sea level, bigger and more frequent floods, growing population, and more building in vulnerable areas will increase the economic and social risks of flooding.

- **Major new investments will be needed.**
  To manage future urban and coastal flooding, state and local flood agencies will need to invest a minimum of $34 billion to improve dams, levees, coastal defenses, and urban stormwater systems. These infrastructure investments should be part of an integrated approach that also improves water supply and ecosystem health.

SEA LEVEL RISE THREATENS BAY AREA COMMUNITIES

SOURCES: Map from San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission; inundation data from N. Knowles, "Potential Inundation Due to Rising Sea Levels in the San Francisco Bay Region" (California Climate Change Center, 2009).

NOTE: The map illustrates potential inundation with 16 inches and 55 inches of sea level rise, toward the upper end of the range expected by 2050 and 2100, respectively.

- **Regional flood management tools must be updated.** Regional flood management will require coordinated, forecast-based reservoir operations. These can be carried out as part of conjunctive use strategies to improve water supply. Modest investments to improve forecasting—and better use of existing forecasting tools—will significantly cut the costs of managing supply and responding to floods.

- **Nonstructural approaches will become more valuable.** California must do more than improve its flood protection infrastructure. To reduce risk, managers should also emphasize land-use planning, flood insurance, flood-proofing of buildings, and emergency preparation. The state should require local hazard mitigation plans to include these non-structural approaches.

CLIMATE CHANGE WILL AFFECT THE WATER-ENERGY RELATIONSHIP

In-state hydropower is a clean energy source that provides 10 to 15 percent of California's electricity. Snowpack changes will reduce the output of some hydropower reservoirs. Warming will also boost energy demand, requiring alternative sources.

- **Warming's effects on energy production will vary.** The state's large, multipurpose reservoirs have enough storage in most years to adapt to changes in the timing of snowmelt runoff. The outlook is different for California's high-altitude hydropower reservoirs, which are among the most important sources of peaking power during hot summers. As temperatures rise, power availability from these reservoirs will shift to late winter and spring. If the climate becomes drier, total hydropower production will fall. In 2014—a critically dry year—production fell by half.

- **Some water management changes could increase energy demand.** Climate change is likely to make surface water scarcer, particularly in agricultural areas. Farmers may respond by using more groundwater and switching to more efficient, pressurized irrigation systems. Both of these responses will increase farm energy use. Meanwhile, in urban areas, increasing temperatures will likely boost demand for cooling. However, increased urban water use efficiency and development of local sources can potentially offset these trends, reducing overall energy demand while helping communities adapt to climate change.

LOOKING AHEAD

California needs to adopt water supply, flood control, and ecosystem management strategies that will prepare the state for a changing climate and rising sea level.

Integrate climate change into water supply management. Strategies should increase flexibility by promoting conjunctive use, more flexible reservoir operations, water trading, and improved conveyance. Conveyance investments are most critical to maintain water supplies now drawn through the Delta, which could be disrupted by sea level rise, seasonal flooding, and earthquakes. Conservation strategies will continue to be important, especially in urban areas.

Upgrade information systems. Federal, state, and local agencies should upgrade information technology for water and ecosystem management. One priority is enhancing decisionmakers' ability to use existing information, such as weather forecasts. In addition, strategic investments are needed in modeling of weather and water supply and demand.

Incorporate climate projections in flood planning. To reduce flooding's economic and social risks, state and local agencies need to incorporate climate change projections into land-use planning decisions, flood insurance programs, and the design and construction of new flood infrastructure. Legislation may be required to encourage adoption of important risk-reduction strategies such as insurance.

Adopt a riverine and wetland biodiversity strategy. Such a strategy is needed to manage aquatic and wetland biodiversity changes as the climate warms and becomes more variable. This strategy should inform water supply and flood management decisions.

Consider energy implications. Given the links between water and energy use, it is important to consider how California's water strategies affect energy demand and costs. The state should start with a comprehensive assessment of the water system's current energy use.

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This series is funded by the S. D. Bechtel, Jr. Foundation.

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Managing Droughts

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APRIL 2015

CALIFORNIA MUST KEEP IMPROVING ITS ABILITY TO WEATHER DROUGHTS

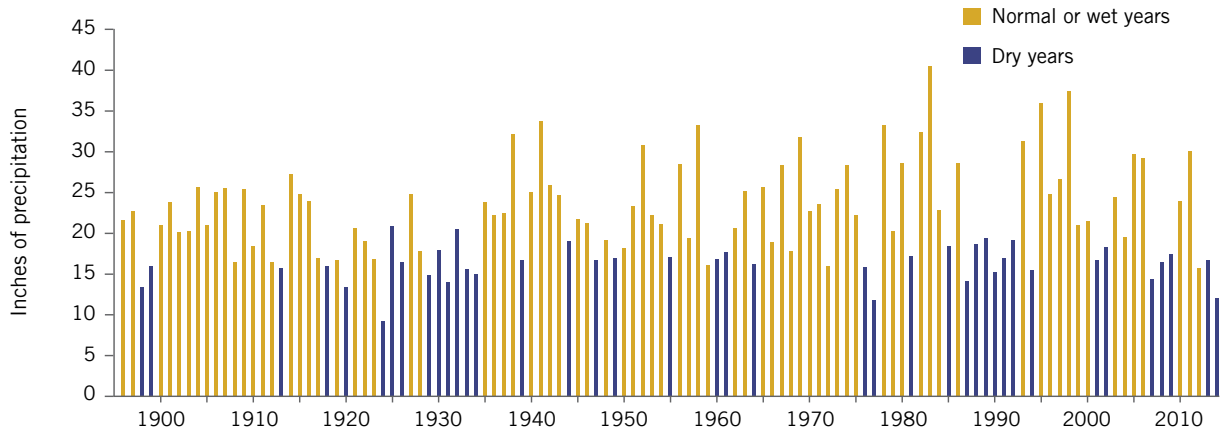
Droughts are a regular feature of California's variable, semiarid climate. The laws that govern the allocation and use of water—as well as the operation of reservoirs, groundwater basins, canals, and aqueducts—were created in part to manage water scarcity during dry periods.

California has weathered many droughts, including four in the past four decades. These ranged from a short, severe drought from 1976–77 to a prolonged six-year drought in 1987–92. The latest drought began in 2012, and it includes the driest three-year stretch in 120 years of recordkeeping. This drought has been more widespread than most, covering the entire state. The year 2014 was also the hottest on record, which made conditions even drier.

It is difficult to specifically link the latest dry period—or any individual weather event—to climate change caused by human activity. Nonetheless, climate change models project increases in the intensity and frequency of droughts. This poses major challenges in how to manage water to support a growing population and economy, while promoting a healthy environment.

Droughts test California's water management systems and expose their weaknesses. They also provide opportunities to improve the state's ability to weather future droughts. California needs to learn from the latest drought and begin preparing for the next one.

DROUGHTS ARE A RECURRING FEATURE OF CALIFORNIA'S CLIMATE



SOURCE: Western Regional Climate Center.

NOTE: Bars show California statewide average precipitation based on water year (October–September) since 1896. Dry years are those classified as critical or dry in the Sacramento Valley based on the California Cooperative Snow Survey, which takes into account the previous year's precipitation. For 1896–1905, dry years were estimated by comparing precipitation to the rest of the record. The three-year period between October 2011 and September 2014 was the driest on record.

URBAN AND RURAL AREAS HAVE FARED DIFFERENTLY IN THE LATEST DROUGHT

California's diverse sectors and regions have responded very differently to the latest drought.

- **Large urban areas have fared reasonably well.**
  Most large metropolitan utilities were better prepared to handle this drought than past ones, despite population increases. Those that have performed well—mainly in Southern California and the San Francisco Bay Area—invested extensively to diversify their water supply portfolios following the 1987–92 drought. Utilities carried out a variety of measures: they built interconnections

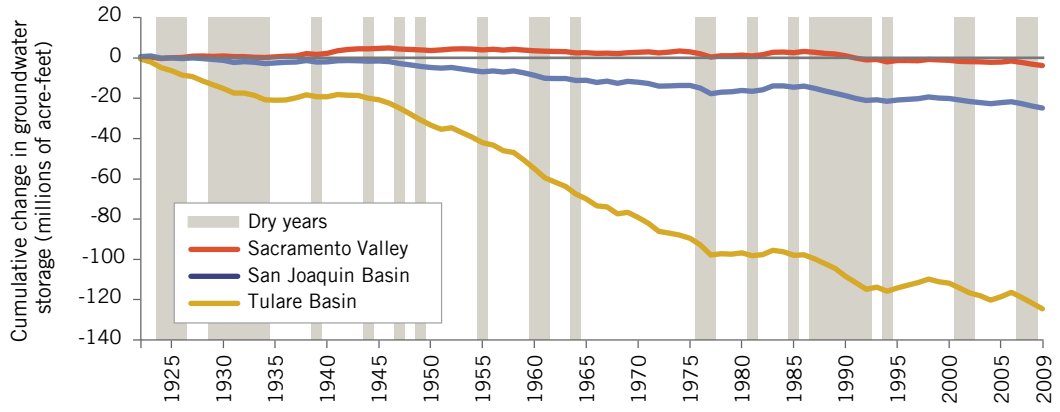
with neighboring systems that drew on different supply sources, reduced per capita water use, stored conserved water in new reservoirs and groundwater storage facilities, and arranged water purchases from farmers.

- **Some communities were vulnerable.**
  Several medium-size cities—including Folsom and Santa Cruz—faced extreme shortages in 2014, reflecting their high dependence on a single source and lack of connections with other water utilities. Wells went dry in some small rural communities, particularly in the Central Valley and Sierra foothills. The state provided emergency aid for replacement water.

- **Agriculture faced major problems.**
  In 2014, deliveries of surface water to Central Valley farms declined by about a third from normal years. Farmers with the oldest and highest-priority water rights got adequate supplies. But many served by the California State Water Project and the federal Central Valley Project—two of California's largest water delivery systems—received little or nothing. Farmers offset most of the missing surface water by pumping additional groundwater. Some purchased water from other farmers to keep tree crops alive. Nevertheless, they still had to fallow about 500,000 acres, or 5 percent of irrigated acreage, triggering losses of more than $2 billion and 17,000 full- and part-time jobs. Strong commodity prices partially offset production losses; for instance, almonds and tomatoes brought in record revenue. The state provided financial and food assistance to hard-hit farmworker communities.

- **The drought exposed weaknesses in groundwater management.**
  Although farmers in most areas were able to pump more groundwater, decades of unsustainable pumping have made this resource more costly and less reliable. High pumping volumes—both before and during the drought—have lowered groundwater tables. This has boosted pumping costs and caused land to sink, damaging aqueducts and other infrastructure. New legislation enacted in 2014 requires local agencies with the most stressed basins to adopt sustainable groundwater management plans by 2020. These plans can improve drought resilience over the long term, but their implementation will stress some farm water supplies in the near term.

UNSUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER PUMPING IS DEPLETING RESERVES IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY



SOURCE: The Nature Conservancy, using California Department of Water Resources data and models.
NOTES: Dry years are those classified as critical or dry in the Sacramento Valley based on the California Cooperative Snow Survey.

THE LATEST DROUGHT HAS HIT ECOSYSTEMS HARD

Water and habitat management during droughts can have lasting impacts on migratory birds, fish, and other species.

- **Wetland and river ecosystems have suffered.**
  Rivers throughout California have experienced record-low flows and poor water quality. Many coastal and mountain streams have dried up, harming salmon, steelhead, and other native fishes. Conditions have been poor for fish in rivers below many

Central Valley dams, and hatcheries have lacked adequate cold water. Water supplies in 2014 fell dramatically in wildlife refuges in the Central Valley and Klamath Basin—key habitats for migratory birds and other species. This forced birds to gather in smaller areas, increasing their vulnerability to disease outbreaks and predation.

- **Regulators have been forced to make trade-offs on the fly.**
  With little advance planning for managing fish and wildlife during severe droughts, regulators had to make difficult decisions in 2014 based on limited knowledge and almost no scientific or public review. Environmental flow protections within the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta were reduced to send water to cities and farms. Fish and wildlife agencies carried out many fish rescue efforts. In some cases, they had to make difficult choices between competing environmental needs, such as water for salmon versus smelt, or for fish versus wildlife refuges. It is too soon to know the long-term effects of these decisions, but history suggests they may be significant.

- **Species declines usually increase future costs.**
  The failure to manage native biodiversity well during drought can have long-term consequences. These can include increased regulatory costs and water supply reductions for cities and farms in subsequent years, particularly if actions taken during a drought cause some species to move into threatened or endangered status.

THE DROUGHT HAS TESTED STATE WATER ALLOCATION POLICIES

Water is a scarce resource in California even in normal years. The state government oversees water rights and must be prepared to manage cutbacks during droughts to balance competing needs fairly. In 2014, California's interagency drought task force managed many aspects of the emergency in an effective and coordinated manner. But the drought also exposed weaknesses in the current water allocation system.

- **The state lacks a comprehensive policy on water allocation priorities.**
  In addition to overseeing the water rights of urban and agricultural users, the state must consider the water needed to protect public health and aquatic ecosystems. During the latest drought, the state did not have clear priorities in these two areas and has been forced to make decisions in haste and without clear policy guidance.

- **Drought water allocations have not fully considered two important legal doctrines.**
  The state constitutional "reasonable use" requirement mandates that all water uses must be reasonable under current hydrologic conditions. The "public trust" doctrine requires the state to consider the effects of its water allocation decisions on aquatic ecosystems and water quality and fisheries, and to protect such public uses to the extent feasible under the circumstances. The state has not followed these doctrines sufficiently when allocating water, instead relying principally on the priority of water rights.

- **The state's information systems are inadequate.**
  Water use reporting has advanced in recent years. Still, state agencies lack sufficient information on flows and water use to effectively manage droughts. As a result, recent cutback decisions have been based on rough estimates and may unfairly harm some water users and the environment.

LOOKING AHEAD

Now is the time to plan for the next drought, while experience gained in this latest drought is still fresh. Better preparation will also help California get ready for an increasingly variable climate.

Continue progress in urban drought management. Some cities still need to diversify water supply sources and reach sharing agreements with neighboring communities. Many utilities must improve their drought pricing policies to give customers incentives to conserve, while generating adequate revenue to remain financially healthy when water sales decline.

Build resilience for small, rural communities. Proposition 1—a bond approved by voters in November 2014—provides funds to improve drinking water systems in communities now at risk. Where feasible, these communities should be connected to larger systems.

Implement sustainable groundwater management. The new groundwater legislation should be implemented rapidly to improve agriculture's drought resilience. Proposition 1 provides $100 million to support local planning efforts in this area.

Modernize management of cutbacks. The sources and uses of water should be tracked better, the reasonable use and public trust doctrines should be applied in allocation decisions, and priorities for protecting environmental flows and public health should be set explicitly.

Develop an environmental stewardship strategy. State leaders should commission an aquatic biodiversity task force to develop recommendations for action—and related funding—for management of riverine and wetland areas during droughts. Legislation may be needed to implement task force recommendations. Some ecosystem-oriented funds from Proposition 1 could be directed toward protecting aquatic habitats from drought.

Conduct periodic "dry runs" for drought emergencies. California regularly assesses preparedness for floods, wildfires, earthquakes, and other emergencies. The state should also carry out simulations to test agency performance during drought emergencies.

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Paying for Water

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APRIL 2015

SUCCESSFUL WATER MANAGEMENT REQUIRES ADEQUATE, RELIABLE FUNDING

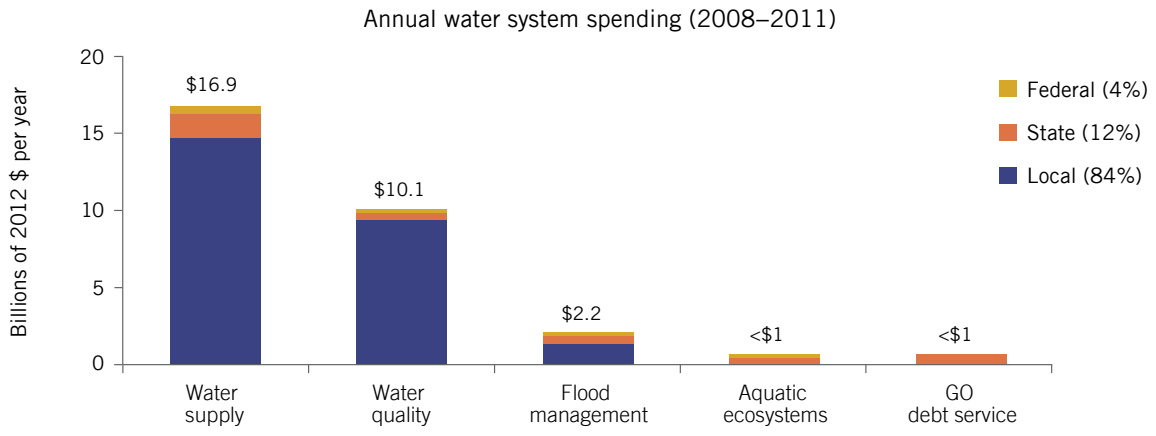
California's water system performs vital functions. It supplies water to cities and farms; prevents pollution of lakes, rivers, and coastlines; protects people and businesses from floods; and supports freshwater ecosystems. Numerous local, state, and federal agencies oversee this system and raise revenues from a variety of sources. Identifying funding gaps—and finding the best ways to fill them—are perennial concerns.

The funding source that has received the most public attention is state general obligation bonds—voter-approved debt reimbursed with General Fund taxes. Six such bonds were approved between 2000 and 2006, providing roughly $15 billion for water projects. In November 2014, voters approved Proposition 1, a $7.5 billion bond that extends this support.

State bonds are important, but they actually play a minor role in financing California water. Bonds provide at most $1 billion of the more than $30 billion in annual water-related spending. Local revenue, from water and sewer bills to taxes, provides the lion's share, 84 percent. The state contributes 12 percent and the federal government 4 percent.

California's urban water and sewer systems face challenges, but overall they are in reasonably good fiscal health. In contrast, other areas face critical gaps totaling $2–3 billion annually—a result of legal constraints on local funding, a shrinking federal contribution, and unreliable state support. In California's $2 trillion economy, this problem is manageable. But dealing with it requires a focused effort. Looking beyond bonds to fill current and potential funding gaps should be a top priority.

LOCAL UTILITIES RAISE MOST OF THE MONEY SPENT ON WATER IN CALIFORNIA



SOURCE: Ellen Hanak et al., *Paying for Water in California* (PPIC, 2014).

NOTES: The figure reports average spending for 2008–2011. State and local expenditures are net of grants from higher levels of government. The water quality category includes management of wastewater and approximately $500 million for polluted stormwater and other runoff.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES HAVE HARMED LOCAL WATER FINANCE

Local finance is the lifeblood of California's water system. But a series of constitutional amendments—Propositions 13 (1978), 218 (1996), and 26 (2010)—have made raising funds for local water services more difficult than ever.

- **The changes have increased accountability, but with unintended consequences.**
  Proposition 218's rate-setting reforms have improved transparency and public accountability. At the same time, voter-approved measures have imposed overly simplistic cost-recovery requirements. These inhibit local agencies from investing in new supply, such as recycled water and conservation, and pollution control, such as stormwater capture and treatment.

- **Stricter voter requirements impede delivery of some essential water services.**
  For flood and stormwater management, a majority of landowners or a two-thirds majority of all local voters must now approve new fees and assessments—previously, these were approved by elected governing boards. In addition, new local taxes for water programs must now get two-thirds voter approval—a much higher hurdle than the simple majority required for local general taxes or state ballot measures. The new state water bond—widely considered to have passed by a landslide with a 67.1 percent approval vote—would barely have squeaked by under the rules governing local tax measures.

URBAN WATER AND SEWER SYSTEMS ARE PERFORMING REASONABLY WELL

Unlike flood and stormwater agencies, California's water supply and sewer utilities are exempt from Proposition 218's voting requirement. They have generally been able to get the funds needed to replace aging infrastructure and comply with new treatment requirements. Investments since the 1990s in conservation, water reuse, and local conveyance and storage were invaluable in preparing cities for the latest drought.

- **Utilities face looming legal uncertainties.**
  Proposition 218's cost-recovery requirement specifies that rates cannot exceed the cost of providing a service. Some courts have interpreted this requirement very narrowly, jeopardizing the implementation of important programs, such as conservation-oriented water rates and the development of recycled wastewater and other nontraditional sources of water.

- **Keeping water affordable for low-income households will be a challenge.**
  Water and sewer bills have been rising to keep pace with investment needs. For most Californians, these charges are a small share of income. For low-income households, however, affordability is a growing concern. Proposition 218 restricts the ability of water utilities to provide "lifeline" discounts to low-income households. Such discounts have helped make energy and telephone billing systems more equitable.

CALIFORNIA'S WATER SYSTEM HAS MULTIPLE FISCAL ORPHANS

California is failing to adequately fund five services that protect public health and safety and the environment: safe drinking water in small, disadvantaged communities; flood protection; control of stormwater and other polluted runoff; management of aquatic ecosystems; and integrated water management.

- **Safe water is unaffordable in some rural communities.**
  Providing safe drinking water is a special challenge in small, disadvantaged rural communities, where costs per household are high and local funding resources are scant.

- **Federal funding for flood projects has been inadequate.**
  Federal policy authorizes matching grants of up to 65 percent of project costs for flood protection. But this authorization is largely unfunded, leading to a large investment backlog. And federal contributions are shrinking because of budgetary restrictions. Voters in some communities have approved modest local cost shares, but it will be much harder to pass the larger charges needed to fill the gap.

- **Stormwater agencies have been hit hardest by constitutional changes.**
  Stormwater management once focused solely on draining streets after storms. Over the past two decades, mandates have expanded to prevent pollution of rivers, lakes, and beaches by limiting discharges and cleaning runoff before it enters waterways. It is especially hard to persuade local voters to approve funds for cleanup that mainly benefits downstream communities.

- **Most ecosystem management programs lack a reliable funding base.**
  Funding is usually straightforward for ecosystem investments that are a mandatory part of new projects. But most environmental problems result from past water- and land-use practices, and financial responsibility for fixing them is frequently disputed. Some communities have approved taxes to support their watersheds. However, this approach is limited by the requirement to have special taxes approved by two-thirds of the voters.

- **Integrated water management is hard to fund locally, despite its benefits.**
  Integrated water management involves collaboration among agencies with different responsibilities to improve overall system performance. Proposition 218's cost-recovery requirements make it hard for water and wastewater agencies to share the costs of activities that extend beyond their mandates, and financially weaker partners overseeing flood, stormwater, and ecosystem programs have trouble coming up with their share.

- **State bonds have helped fill gaps, but they also have drawbacks.**
  Since 2000, state bonds have helped fund all five gap areas, and Proposition 1 extends some of that support. But bonds are not a reliable long-term funding source, and they generally don't cover operating costs. In addition, bonds are repaid from the state General Fund. During economic downturns, bond repayment can take funds from other important budget areas such as higher education and health and human services.

- **Other funding sources are needed to pay for fiscal orphans.**
  To close funding gaps, California needs a broader, more reliable mix of state and local funding sources, including new fees and taxes. Examples include parcel taxes, small surcharges on water and chemical use, and small increments to the sales tax. Such measures are already used in some California communities and in other states.

CALIFORNIA NEEDS TO GO BEYOND BONDS TO CLOSE FUNDING GAPS

Gap area	Annual gap ($ millions)	Onetime infusion from Prop 1 ($ millions)	Other long-term funding options
Safe drinking water in small rural systems	$30–$160	$260*	▪ Statewide surcharges on water, chemical use
Flood protection	$800–$1,000	$395	▪ Developer fees ▪ Property assessments ▪ Special state, local taxes
Stormwater management	$500–$800	$200	▪ Developer fees ▪ Property assessments ▪ Special state, local taxes ▪ Surcharges on water, chemical, or road use
Aquatic ecosystem management	$400–$700	$2,845**	▪ Special state, local taxes ▪ Surcharges on water use, hydro-power production
Integrated management	$200–$300	$510	▪ Special state, local taxes ▪ Surcharges on water use

SOURCES: Ellen Hanak et al., *Paying for Water in California* (PPIC, 2014) and bill text for AB 1471, the Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014.

* These funds are available for communities of all sizes. Another $260 million is available for small community wastewater systems.

** This includes the $1.495 billion earmarked for ecosystem investments and $1.35 billion from water storage project matching funds set aside for ecosystem benefits.

LOOKING AHEAD

California must fill a critical $2–3 billion annual funding gap across a number of essential functions: ensuring clean drinking water for all residents; protecting residents from flooding; keeping beaches, rivers, and lakes safe for recreation; safeguarding threatened aquatic ecosystems; and fostering integrated water management. Action is also needed to avoid funding problems for urban water and wastewater systems, given the uncertain legal status of financing these services.

Use new bond funds to fill real gaps. Proposition 1 will inject $7.5 billion into the water system. The legislature and state agencies should make sure these state funds are not simply substituting for local funds.

Look beyond bonds. One legislative priority should be to help local agencies raise needed funds. For example, the legislature could expand local funding authority and provide guidance to the courts on how their interpretations of Proposition 218 may affect water program financing. Another priority is to enact new state fees and taxes to boost funding for fiscal orphans.

Reduce water management costs. State and federal agencies need to coordinate their activities better to reduce regulatory inefficiency. Obtaining permits represents a major time and cost drain for environmental programs that are already strapped for funding. The legislature could ease the burden by authorizing regional permits in places where significant investments are needed.

Communicate water rate decisions more effectively. Utilities have been most successful when the public understands the reasons for rate increases. This is a special challenge during droughts, when customers are often unprepared for the rate increases needed to offset revenue losses from water shortages and water use restrictions. Utilities also must build strong administrative records of rate decisions to meet potential Proposition 218 court challenges.

Consider constitutional reforms. To solidify local funding bases for water services, voters may need to approve several constitutional changes that address the unintended consequences of previous amendments—while retaining transparency and accountability requirements. These might include revising Proposition 218's cost-recovery requirements, stipulating that flood and stormwater programs should be treated like water and wastewater programs, and lowering vote thresholds for special taxes to a simple majority, the same as general taxes.

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PPIC

Preparing for Floods

PPIC WATER POLICY CENTER

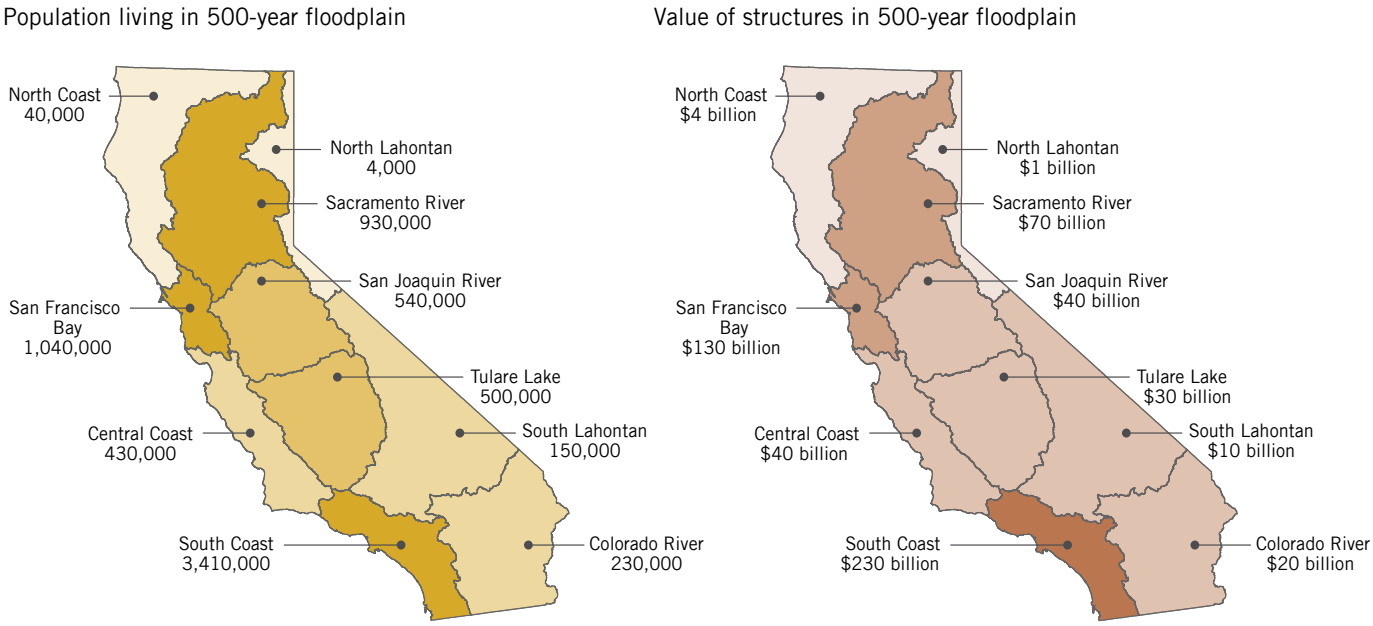
APRIL 2015

CALIFORNIA IS FLOOD PRONE

Damaging floods are common throughout California. Over the past 60 years, every county has been declared a state or federal flood disaster area multiple times. And since the early 1980s, Central Valley levees have failed on more than 70 occasions, including more than 40 times in the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta. More than seven million residents and hundreds of billions of dollars in assets are vulnerable.

California flood management faces significant challenges. There is a large and growing gap between flood infrastructure needs and rates of investment. Population growth and new development are increasing the threats to public safety and the economic risk from flooding. The *Paterno* court decision in 2003 held the state liable for damages caused by failure of a locally maintained levee, exposing taxpayers to billions of dollars in potential costs. The changing climate is likely to bring larger and more frequent floods, increasing pressure on flood management systems that were designed for conditions in the early 20th century. Finally, a rising sea level and extreme high tides are increasing flood risk in communities bordering the ocean, the San Francisco Bay, and the Delta.

MILLIONS OF RESIDENTS AND MANY BILLIONS OF DOLLARS OF PROPERTY ARE VULNERABLE TO FLOODS



SOURCE: California Department of Water Resources and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, *California's Flood Future: Recommendations for Managing the State's Flood Risk* (2013).

NOTES: The figure shows population and structures in the 500-year floodplain—the area susceptible to floods so large that they have just a 0.2 percent chance of occurring in a given year. Levees protect much of this area from a "100-year flood," which has a 1 percent chance of occurring in a given year. Population is adjusted to 2010 levels. Value of structures is based on the depreciated replacement value of structures and their contents in 2010 dollars.

VULNERABILITY TO FLOODS IS HIGH AND RISING

Most of California's annual precipitation occurs during a few intense storms. One type of storm, called an atmospheric river, is California's version of a hurricane, with extreme rainfall, high winds, and coastal storm surges. When these storms occur, runoff flows rapidly into valleys and coastal areas, potentially creating widespread, damaging floods. Exposure to both large and smaller floods is already high and on the rise.

- **One in five residents lives in a flood-prone area.**
  Four percent of all Californians live in areas that flood frequently. Another 17 percent are protected by levees and other infrastructure against a "100-year" flood—a flood with a 1 percent chance of occurring in any year. But these people remain vulnerable to larger, less frequent floods. The 100-year federal standard is generally considered insufficient for urban areas, where damages from larger floods would be quite high. The replacement value of buildings vulnerable to floods exceeds $575 billion. Roads, airports, and other public infrastructure are also exposed.

- **Floodplains, coastal areas, and urban drainage are of special concern.**
  Cities and farms on floodplains, such as those in the Central Valley, rely on levees, and failure of these levees can cause extensive damage. In the San Francisco Bay Area and South Coast, extreme tides and storm surges threaten coastal communities with floods. Inadequate drainage systems also make many cities vulnerable to localized flooding from storm runoff.

- **Major losses would occur from a disaster like the Great Flood of 1862.**
  The U.S. Geological Survey recently assessed the probable effects of a series of intense atmospheric river storms—similar to those in late 1861 and early 1862. One in five California homes would be damaged or destroyed, and loss of life would be extensive. More than 1.5 million people would require evacuation, and economic losses would approach $725 billion. Such losses far exceed those from large earthquakes, which occur with similar frequency—on average, once every few centuries. It is not economically feasible to protect California against all losses. Still, it is essential that the state prepare for these rare events, developing evacuation and recovery plans and reducing impacts where possible.

- **The likelihood of large and small floods is growing.**
  Recent climate change simulations for California suggest that conditions that cause flooding, including atmospheric rivers and a rising sea level, may increase in intensity and frequency. This would mean more large, dangerous floods and more "nuisance" floods—which are smaller but more frequent and cause significant property damage. These changes, coupled with a growing population, will require significant investments in flood protection infrastructure and innovative approaches to reducing risk.

EFFECTIVE RISK MANAGEMENT REQUIRES A COMPREHENSIVE TOOLKIT

Reducing flood risk—the frequency and consequences of flooding—will require a combination of approaches. In particular, California needs to make infrastructure investments to strengthen flood protection and to take nonstructural measures, such as better land-use planning to keep people and buildings out of harm's way. Of course, it is not possible to prevent all flooding. People living in flood-prone areas—particularly those behind levees—will always face some residual risk. This calls for additional tools, such as insurance.

- **California's flood infrastructure is underfunded.**
  A recent state study put the cost of upgrading levees and other defenses at more than $34 billion. PPIC found an annual funding gap of $800 million to $1 billion for making these investments within a 25-year time frame. Because federal and state funds are limited, the funding burden will increasingly fall on localities. Local taxes and fees currently fund most maintenance but pay for less than half of infrastructure investments. On average, filling the gap would require roughly doubling local spending. In the flood-prone Sacramento and San Joaquin River regions, the increases would need to be much larger.

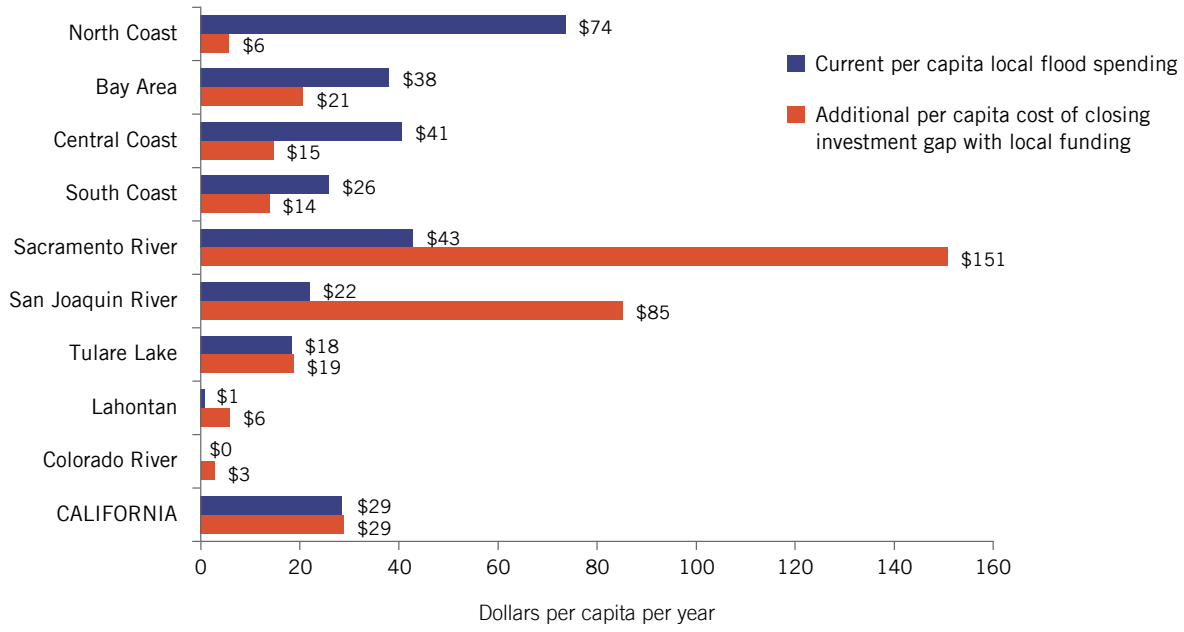
- **Better land-use planning can reduce risk …**
  Land-use planning is widely seen as the most cost-effective and sustainable way to reduce economic and social risks from floods. This approach keeps new high-value development away from vulnerable areas. Relocating vulnerable buildings and roads may be desirable in some low-density areas—and may even be necessary as the climate changes—though it is often politically unpopular and can be costly.

- **… but federal policies do not adequately prevent floodplain development.**
  To participate in the National Flood Insurance Program and to be eligible for federal disaster relief, communities must require special, costly protections for new buildings that would be inundated by a 100-year flood. Many California communities have constructed levees and other flood infrastructure that protects entire neighborhoods to the 100-year flood standard. This allows

them to develop these areas without special protections for individual buildings, thereby increasing the economic risk from inevitable flooding. The state recently doubled the protection standard for urban areas in the Central Valley. The cost of meeting this standard will probably discourage some development.

- **Federal flood insurance is undersubscribed in California.**
  Federal flood insurance reduces flooding's economic costs by helping homeowners, businesses, and communities recover more quickly. In 2005, only 30 percent of California households at highest risk of flooding carried insurance. Just 7 percent of those with moderate risk carried insurance.

FILLING THE FLOOD FUNDING GAP LOCALLY WOULD COST CENTRAL VALLEY RESIDENTS MOST



SOURCE: Ellen Hanak et al., *Paying for Water in California* (PPIC, 2014)

NOTES: Per capita costs based on 2010 population data; current spending is for 2011. Counties are assigned to hydrologic regions where most of their population lives. Colorado River region estimates are for Imperial County only. Lahontan includes the North and South Lahontan hydrologic regions.

- **Flood infrastructure can provide environmental and water supply benefits.**
  Flood protection can be improved by setting levees back from rivers and allowing waters to spread out on undeveloped floodplains. Such an approach also boosts habitat, as the Yolo Bypass near Sacramento shows. Better fire management in upstream forests can diminish peak flood flows and mudslides. Retaining more urban stormwater—by using rain gardens, for example—can reduce nuisance flooding, improve surface water quality, and recharge groundwater basins.

- **Adapting to a rising sea level will require balancing goals.**
  Traditional infrastructure for protecting coastal communities, such as seawalls and levees, is costly, restricts public coastal access, and harms the environment. To balance coastal management goals, California should consider where to protect existing development by building new infrastructure and where to retain or restore more natural coastline features such as beaches and marshes.

- **Protecting farming in floodplains may require special policies.**
  Viable farms on floodplains reduce pressure to develop these lands. That helps to avoid the high economic, social, and environmental costs of a large flood protection infrastructure. But federal rules on new construction can make it very expensive to maintain farms in the Central Valley's deep floodplains.

LOOKING AHEAD

It is hard to draw attention to flood management during a drought. Nevertheless, this is precisely the time to act to reduce future flood risk.

Expand local funding tools. Local flood management agencies need more ways to raise funds. Since 1996, constitutional restrictions have required voter or property owner approval for any increases in flood- or stormwater-related charges, a hurdle that makes it very difficult to fund needed investments. The funding gap could be reduced by treating flood agencies like water and sewer utilities—that is, by requiring transparent accounting but allowing elected governing boards to raise fees.

Increase incentives to carry flood insurance. To help manage risk, California should expand flood insurance use. One novel approach would give local or regional flood management agencies authority to buy insurance for the community. Pooling resources this way would increase coverage and cut costs. The legislature could encourage this by creating mechanisms to recover costs through assessments or fees.

Build on Central Valley reforms. In 2007, California enacted a package of flood management reforms for the Central Valley, including higher protection standards, greater risk-reduction responsibility for communities, new planning tools, and incorporation of ecosystem objectives and climate change. Many of these reforms should be adopted in other flood-prone regions of the state.

Prioritize state funding. Since 2006, the state has used bonds to finance flood projects. Proposition 1, approved in November 2014, earmarks an additional $595 million for flood and stormwater management. It is critical that the state set investment priorities with its limited resources. State funding is especially useful to support projects that take integrated approaches to water management, benefiting water supply, water quality, ecosystems, and open space—in addition to flood protection.

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PPIC

The Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta

PPIC WATER POLICY CENTER

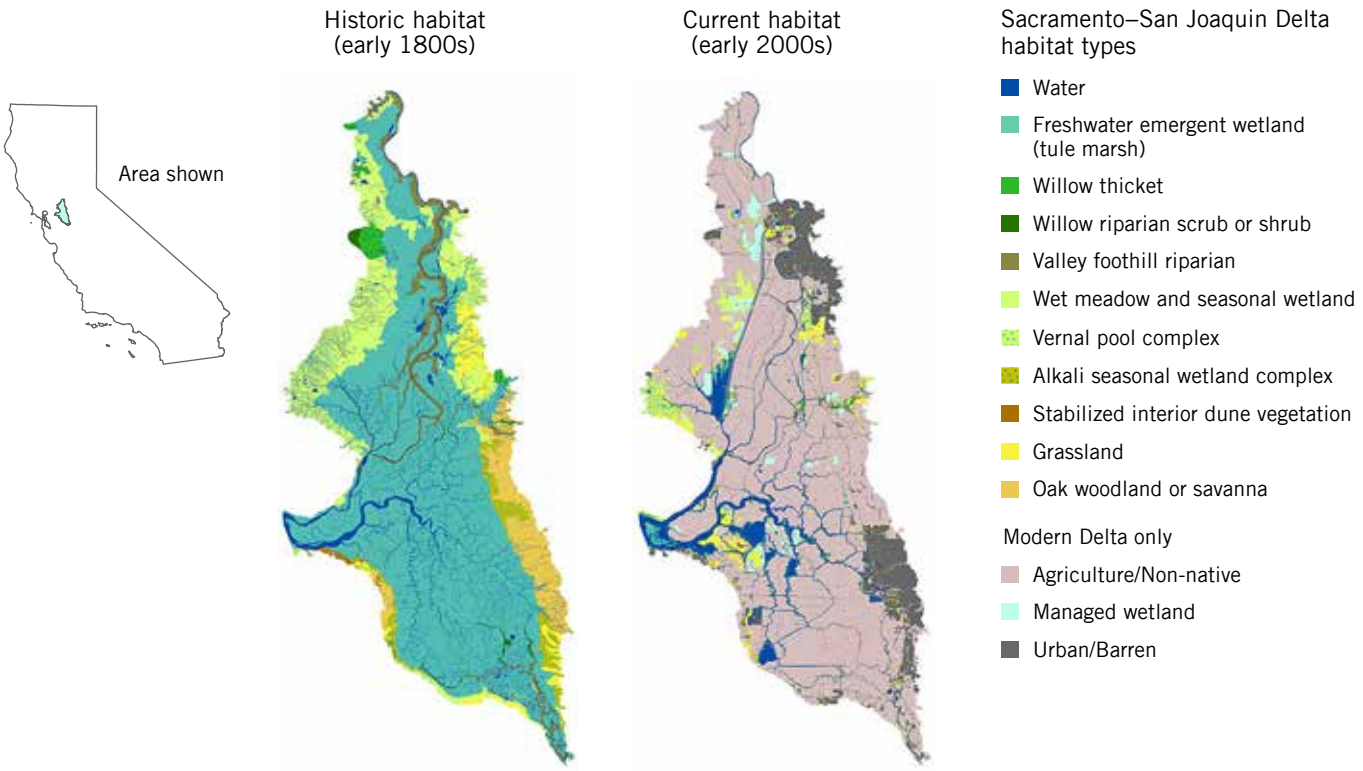
APRIL 2015

THE DELTA IS CALIFORNIA'S GREATEST WATER MANAGEMENT CHALLENGE

The Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta is a network of engineered channels and agricultural lowlands at the confluence of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers. Together with the San Francisco Bay, the Delta forms the largest estuary on the U.S. Pacific Coast. It is the terminus of California's largest watershed and a major hub for the state's water supply. The California State Water Project and the federal Central Valley Project export water from the southern Delta to more than 25 million people and 3 million acres of irrigated farmland in the Bay Area, the San Joaquin Valley, and Southern California. The reliability of this supply is declining. Levees needed to protect Delta farmland and keep salt water at bay are at risk from a rising sea level, winter floods, sinking farmland, and earthquakes. Changes in the ecosystem are harming native species, including salmon and smelt, which are now threatened with extinction. Efforts to protect these species are putting pressure on water supplies. The local Delta economy is also vulnerable to levee failure and declining water quality.

The 2009 Delta Reform Act requires the state to manage the Delta for the "co-equal goals" of providing a more reliable water supply for California and improving the health of the Delta ecosystem, while also protecting the Delta as a unique and evolving cultural, recreational, natural, and agricultural place. Implementing this law is difficult and controversial, but the economic, social, and environmental costs of failure would be high.

FARMING HAS RADICALLY CHANGED DELTA HABITAT



SOURCE: A. Whipple et al., *Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta Historical Ecology Investigation: Exploring Pattern and Process* (San Francisco Estuary Institute–Aquatic Science Center, 2012).

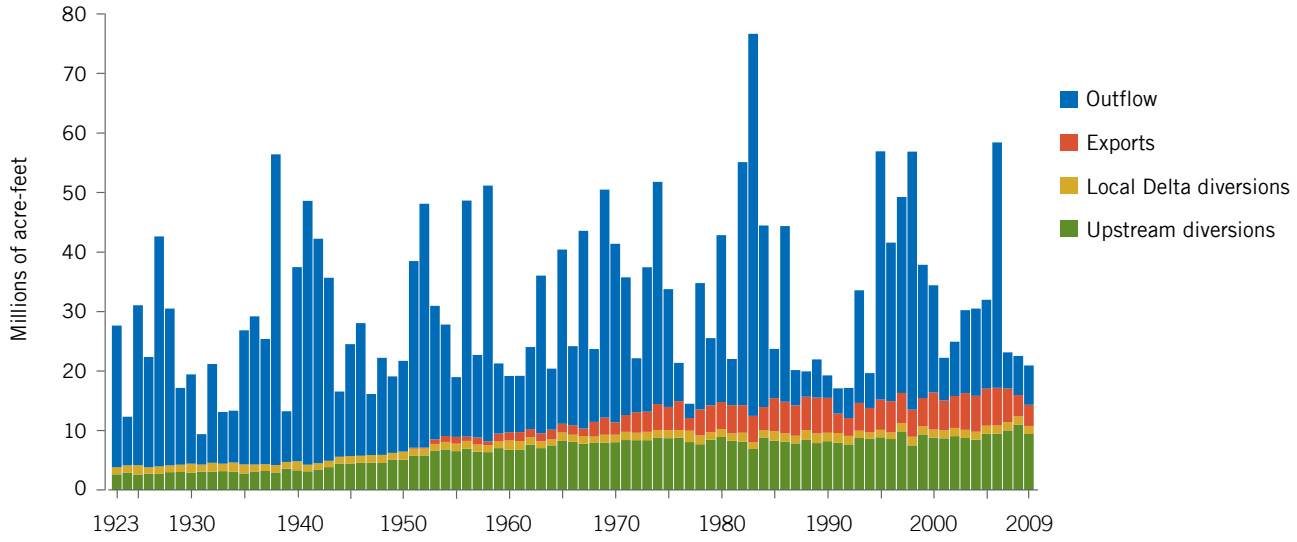
THE DELTA IS CHANGING

Today's Delta is dramatically different from the Delta that existed before its lands, waterways, and upstream watersheds were developed. This distinctive landscape and ecosystem are still changing in ways that make achieving the Delta Reform Act's goals difficult.

- **Land reclamation for farming transformed the Delta landscape.**
  In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, some 1,100 miles of levees were built to convert 700,000 acres of tidal marsh into farmland. "Islands" of farmland were created by surrounding levees. Farming caused peat-rich soils to oxidize and land to sink. Today, some islands are more than 15 feet below sea level. Sinking land causes drainage problems and increases pressure on levees—making flooding more likely.

- **Water supply for farms and cities has reduced Delta outflows.**
  The Sacramento–San Joaquin River watershed is California's largest source of water for farms and urban areas. Roughly a third of the water that would flow into the Delta in an average year is consumed upstream, and approximately one-fifth is exported. Water flowing out of the Delta into San Francisco Bay supports aquatic species and repels seawater so that water in the Delta remains fresh enough for farming and urban uses. This outflow averaged just two-fifths of total Delta flows in the 2000s. Water management has also sharply altered seasonal flow patterns.

DELTA OUTFLOWS HAVE DECLINED AS FARMS AND CITIES HAVE INCREASED THEIR WATER USE



SOURCE: Updated from Delta Blue Ribbon Task Force, *Our Vision for the California Delta*, Figure 7b (2007).

- **Ecosystem changes have harmed native species.**
  More than 35 native plants and animals that live in or pass through the Delta are now listed under state and federal endangered species acts. The declines of native fishes, such as delta smelt, longfin smelt, Chinook salmon, and green sturgeon, are due to many factors: loss of habitat, changes in the volume and timing of flows, changes in water quality, and unfavorable hatchery and fishing practices. In addition, many alien species have invaded the estuary, often altering the environment and competing with or preying on native species.

- **Water exports and the Delta economy are also threatened.**
  The reliability of water exports is falling as the risk of levee failures increases and conflicts intensify over flows required to protect endangered species. Levee instability also threatens Delta farming and infrastructure. Invasive aquatic plants such as water hyacinth interfere with boating, a key part of the Delta's recreation economy.

- **The changing climate will make it harder to achieve all management goals.**
  Competition between human and environmental uses of water is likely to intensify. Higher temperatures and increasing climate variability will change the timing and magnitude of flows into the Delta, raising levee failure risks and reducing the reliability of water exports. A rising sea level will put more pressure on levees and require larger outflows to keep Delta waters fresh. Warming, increasing salinity, continued invasions of alien species, and flow changes will compound the threats to native fishes. Meanwhile, population growth will raise the demand for reliable water supplies.

BALANCING WATER SUPPLY AND ECOSYSTEM GOALS IS A MAJOR CHALLENGE

California has struggled for decades to find a balance between diverting Delta water for economic purposes and allowing it to flow through the Delta to support the ecosystem. Federal, state, and local agencies that use Delta exports are seeking a 50-year permit from fish and wildlife regulators to construct facilities that improve water supply reliability while reducing stress on the ecosystem. Major decisions in this effort—called the Bay Delta Conservation Plan (BDCP)—are expected in 2015.

- **The Bay Delta Conservation Plan is ambitious …**
  Most Delta exports are now drawn through the Delta's channels from the Sacramento River to large pumps in the southern Delta. The BDCP would build two tunnels to transport some of that water to these pumps. The plan also foresees extensive restoration of tidal marsh and floodplain habitat as well as new water operations to help endangered species.

- **… and it has many uncertainties.**
  The BDCP is likely to improve water supply reliability. But it is uncertain how future climatic, ecosystem, and regulatory conditions will affect this and other goals. For example, it is unknown whether the proposed ecosystem improvements will substantially benefit native fish populations. To succeed, the BDCP will require ongoing flexibility, experimentation, and refinement.

- **Costs are high, with no clear funding for the ecosystem.**
  Tunnel construction costs of approximately $17 billion are to be paid by urban and farm customers who use Delta exports rather than by taxpayers. However, there is no clear mechanism for funding most ecosystem improvements and related science and monitoring, which are expected to cost roughly $8 billion. Proposition 1—the state bond approved by voters in November 2014—provides less than $140 million for the Delta ecosystem.

IMPROVING DELTA LEVEES IS ANOTHER BIG CHALLENGE

The Delta's 1,100 miles of levees support the local economy and the current system of water exports. High costs to upgrade levees as well as low land values and limited state and federal funding create tough choices on how to invest.

- **Economic justification—and funds—to improve all Delta levees are insufficient.**
  According to recent state estimates, more than $12 billion in flood investments are needed in the five Delta counties. This includes levees in the inner Delta, where few people live, and urban areas such as West Sacramento and Stockton, where large populations are vulnerable. The entire region faces a large funding gap. Furthermore, costs of upgrading many of the Delta's agricultural levees exceed the economic value of the land they protect, and only some Delta levees are needed to keep Delta waters fresh.

- **Limited state funds need to be prioritized.**
  State bonds approved in 2006 dedicated nearly $600 million to Delta levees. Proposition 1 earmarks another $295 million. The Delta Stewardship Council is now setting priorities for using these funds.

LOOKING AHEAD

If Californians put off difficult decisions about the Delta, then the Delta's growing population, changing climate, and deteriorating ecosystem will make it even harder to find solutions. Five areas need immediate attention.

Make a strategic decision on water supply. In taking action to ensure future water supplies, the state must decide whether to move forward with the BDCP, modify the plan to reduce its costs and impacts, or prepare for large permanent reductions in Delta water exports. The last alternative would reduce farming in the southern Central Valley and force cities in the Bay Area and Southern California to turn to more expensive sources of water.

Ensure robust scientific support. Scientific and technical support for managing the Delta has been underfunded and poorly organized. To improve decisionmaking and reduce controversy and litigation, the state and federal governments should make substantial, sustained investments in more integrated scientific work, as outlined in the new Delta Science Plan.

Reverse the decline of native fishes. California has compelling social and economic reasons to reverse the decline of Delta fish populations, including avoiding regulatory costs. Because the science is uncertain, bold experiments are needed in habitat restoration, flow changes, and management of fisheries and invasive species. Agencies will need to adjust flow management and take other actions as scientific understanding improves. This work requires reliable funding.

Set priorities for state levee funding. California needs a transparent and effective plan for investing limited state funds in Delta levees. Priority should go to investments that provide broad social, economic, and environmental benefits for the Delta region. Some funds should be set aside to support economic transitions in places where levees cannot be sustained.

Incorporate long-term change into all aspects of planning. The state should consistently take into account the significant effects on the Delta of climate change, rising sea level, shrinking sediment supply, introductions of new species, and other long-term changes. Adaptation strategies are needed for improving water supply, managing ecosystems and species, and prioritizing levee maintenance.

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Storing Water

PPIC WATER POLICY CENTER

APRIL 2015

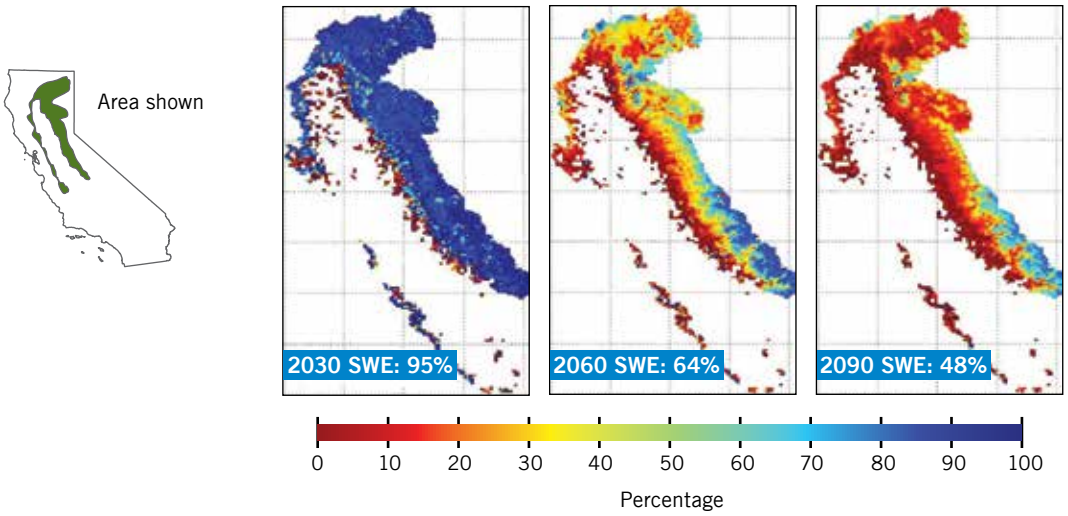
STORAGE IS ESSENTIAL FOR MANAGING CALIFORNIA'S WATER

Water stored during the wet winter and spring months provides supplies for California's dry summers and frequent droughts. Stored water is also used for recreation, hydropower, and to mitigate harmful effects of dams on river and wetland ecosystems. During large storms, storage reduces peak flood flows and downstream damage.

Water storage in California takes many forms. Some 1,400 surface reservoirs can store up to 42 million acre-feet—equivalent to a year's supply for the state's farms and cities. The state's 515 groundwater basins hold at least three times as much usable water as the surface reservoirs. The mountain snowpack is another source, releasing water gradually during the spring when irrigation demands increase. Finally, water is stored in soils, which supports plant growth and helps regulate storm runoff.

California faces numerous challenges in managing water storage: balancing competing goals, such as flood protection versus water supply; reducing environmental harm caused by dams; addressing the long-term deterioration of groundwater resources from excess pumping and pollution; and adapting to a smaller snowpack as the climate warms. Important advances were made in 2014. The legislature passed the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, which will strengthen local groundwater management. Voters approved Proposition 1, which allocates $2.7 billion in bond funds to support the public benefits of new storage projects—including environmental restoration, flood protection, and recreation—and additional funds for groundwater management and cleanup.

RISING TEMPERATURES WILL SHRINK THE SIERRA NEVADA SNOWPACK



SOURCE: N. Knowles and D. R. Cayan, "Potential Effects of Global Warming on the Sacramento/San Joaquin Watershed and the San Francisco Estuary," *Geophysical Research Letters* 29, no. 18 (2002).

NOTES: SWE is snow water equivalent. These scenarios are based on projected temperature increases: 0.6˚C (2020–2039), 1.6˚C (2050–2069), and 2.1˚C (2080–2099), expressed as a percentage of estimated present conditions (1995–2005). These are modest increases relative to some model projections. With higher temperature increases, the snowpack would be commensurately smaller.

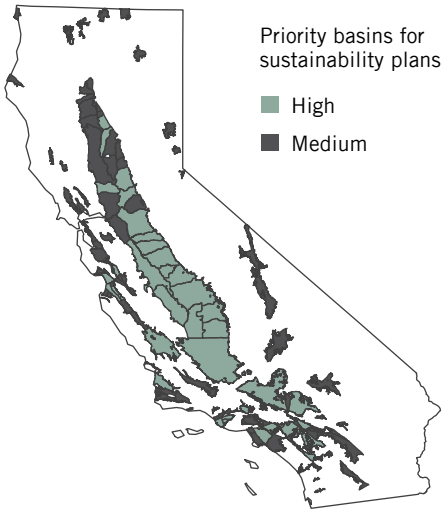
GROUNDWATER IS CALIFORNIA'S MOST IMPORTANT DROUGHT RESERVE

Groundwater is California's largest source of storage. On average, groundwater supplies about a third of the water used annually by cities and farms, and more in some regions. During droughts groundwater can supply half of statewide water use.

- **Unregulated pumping causes multiple problems.**
  Until recently, the state has only loosely regulated groundwater use. Many basins have experienced overdraft—excess pumping that causes long-term water table declines. Lower water tables increase energy costs of pumping, reduce groundwater quality, cause land to sink, damage roads and other infrastructure, and drain water from river and wetland ecosystems. In addition, less water is available during droughts when groundwater is most needed.

- **Many urban areas now have well-developed groundwater programs.**
  In the early-to-mid 20th century, many Southern California cities and the San Jose area faced problems from unregulated pumping. They now have tightly managed basins—operating under special legislative or court authority—that regulate and charge for pumping. Local management agencies replenish basins from local rainfall, distant rivers, and, increasingly, recycled wastewater and stormwater. Recharge methods include permeable ponds and water injection into wells. To capture and store stormwater runoff, cities are installing permeable pavement and rain gardens.

THE SUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT ACT APPLIES TO BASINS ACROSS CALIFORNIA



SOURCE: Department of Water Resources, California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring Program.

NOTE: Under the act, groundwater users in high- and medium-priority basins must adopt sustainability plans (by 2020 for basins in critical overdraft, and by 2022 for other basins) and attain sustainable management within 20 years. Priority reflects reliance on groundwater; current and projected population and irrigated acreage in the basin; and documented impacts, including overdraft, subsidence, and water quality degradation. In all, 127 basins were categorized as high and medium priority, accounting for 96 percent of annual groundwater pumping.

- **Groundwater oversight in agricultural areas is still limited.**
  Groundwater overdraft in agricultural regions—mostly in the southern Central Valley and Central Coast—averages about two million acre-feet annually, 10 percent of net farm water use statewide. Many farms are shifting to permanent crops such as orchards and vineyards, which cannot be fallowed and often rely on groundwater to survive droughts. Meanwhile, irrigation drainage—the primary recharge resource in many farming areas—is declining as farmers adopt more efficient irrigation technology.

- **Poor groundwater quality is also a problem.**
  In Southern California and the Sacramento area, industrial pollutants limit groundwater use for drinking and prevent some basins from being replenished. In many farming regions, groundwater contains high nitrate concentrations from chemical fertilizers and manure. This contaminates drinking water for many rural households. On the coast, many aquifers are becoming salty where overdrafting draws in seawater. Treatment is an option for large urban systems, but it is usually too costly for small communities and farms. Recharging basins with clean water can often improve quality.

- **The new groundwater law holds promise.**
  The act requires water users in the most stressed basins to develop sustainable groundwater management plans by 2020 and reach sustainability by 2040. The law gives local agencies authority to implement these plans, including the ability to measure use and charge fees for pumping. The State Water Resources Control Board can intervene if it deems local efforts inadequate.

SURFACE RESERVOIRS PROVIDE CALIFORNIA'S MOST FLEXIBLE STORAGE

The state's surface reservoirs, mostly constructed between the 1930s and 1970s, serve many purposes. They are a flexible form of storage that can be filled and emptied quickly.

- **Surface storage has limited value during long droughts.**
  Reservoirs store water for seasonal uses and reserve some water for dry years. During extended droughts, these reserves are depleted. In 2014, many reservoirs were at or near record lows.

- **Flood storage competes with water supply storage.**
  Many large, multipurpose reservoirs release water in the fall and winter to free up space for winter flood flows. Under U.S. Army Corps of Engineers rules, this flood reserve cannot be refilled until late winter and spring, when the flood season has passed. If the winter is dry, reservoirs won't fill up. So early releases can reduce water supply for the year ahead.

- **Dams disrupt river ecosystems.**
  Most California reservoirs lie behind dams that block rivers. Dams limit access to fish spawning habitat and alter downstream flows in ways that harm native fish, plants, and animals. Reservoir releases can sometimes mitigate these impacts—for example, by storing and releasing cold water for salmon or maintaining water quality for delta smelt. Some small and midsize dams are being removed to improve ecosystems, especially when silt buildup or other factors have made the reservoirs less valuable.

- **Climate change will complicate reservoir operations.**
  Most climate models predict rising temperatures, increasing climate variability, and more precipitation falling as rain than snow. A shrinking snowpack and smaller spring runoff will increase the tension of managing reservoirs for flood control, water supply, and summer hydropower. Rising temperatures will also make it harder to manage cold water for fish.

- **New surface storage may be costly relative to its water supply benefits.**
  New storage could improve water system flexibility. But the average volume of *new* water from these facilities is small, and costs are high. Five proposed projects—costing roughly $9 billion—would expand statewide reservoir capacity by about four million acre-feet. However, these projects would raise annual average supplies by 410,000 acre-feet, or just 1 percent of annual farm and city use.

MANAGING CALIFORNIA'S STORAGE RESOURCES AS A SYSTEM CAN BOOST BENEFITS

California has a vast interconnected surface and groundwater storage network, linked to water demand centers by rivers, canals, and aqueducts. Operating this network as a unitary system can boost usable supplies, improve quality, and help mitigate the impacts of climate change.

- **Groundwater and surface storage work better together.**
  During wet periods, water can be moved from storm runoff and surface reservoirs to groundwater basins where it can be saved for dry periods. This practice—known as conjunctive use—captures additional water and frees up surface reservoir space for more runoff. Sometimes this can also improve groundwater quality. Conjunctive use is practiced in some places, but great untapped potential exists.

- **Conveyance is often a bigger bottleneck than storage capacity.**
  Significantly expanding groundwater storage in the southern half of California—where basins are most depleted—will be hard without investments to improve the reliability of water conveyance across the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta. Some conjunctive use projects also need local conveyance investments.

- **Institutional bottlenecks are also an issue.**
  More flexibility in reservoir operations would increase benefits from conjunctive use, but this requires federal and state agency approvals. Better local aquifer management is also needed. And state law regulating groundwater recharge may be too restrictive.

- **Better flood management can help …**
  Making more room on floodplains by setting back levees can improve flood protection and create temporary storage of floodwaters. This practice can also recharge local aquifers, improve habitat, and preserve open space for farming and recreation.

- **… and so can better watershed management.**
  Forest management in upper watersheds can increase available streamflow by as much as 10 percent by reducing losses from plant growth and augmenting water retained in snowpack and soils. However, implementing these changes on millions of mountain acres is a challenge.

LOOKING AHEAD

In 2014, Californians took important steps to address water storage. But much important work lies ahead.

Develop groundwater sustainability plans. Delay will encourage more overdrafting and make future choices harder. Proposition 1 provides $100 million for local planning efforts. Additional legislation may be needed to help agencies allocate pumping rights more quickly and clarify groundwater storage rights.

Protect and restore groundwater quality. Controlling new sources of pollution and cleaning up contaminated basins can improve groundwater storage. Meanwhile, safe drinking water in rural, groundwater-dependent communities is urgently needed. New bond funds are available for both purposes.

Promote flexibility and integrate operations. The state and its federal partners should establish more flexibility in reservoir operation rules to allow more efficient use of storage. Modern forecasting technology and better system coordination can help improve the timing and uses of reservoir releases.

Prioritize bond investments in storage. The state should carefully evaluate the environmental and other public benefits of new storage projects, seeking maximum flexibility and the highest return on public dollars. This may make new surface reservoirs a lower priority, instead favoring improvements in groundwater storage and conveyance facilities that connect surface and groundwater.

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Water for Cities

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APRIL 2015

DESPITE PROGRESS, CALIFORNIA'S CITIES FACE WATER MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES

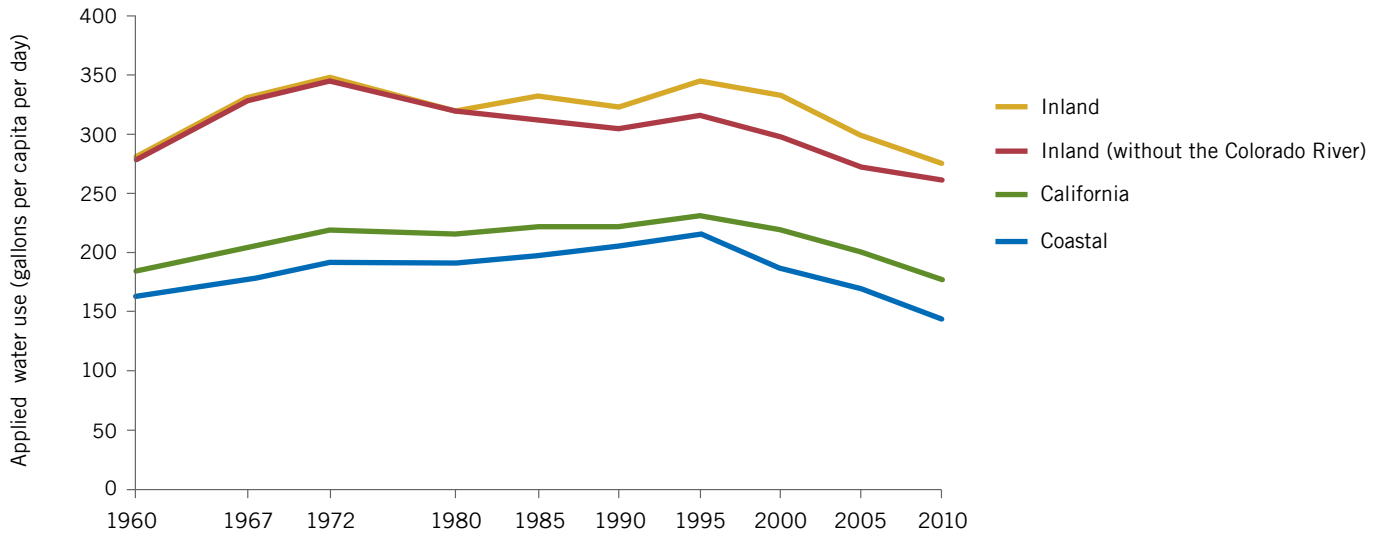
The water system that supplies California's households, businesses, and industries is vast and complex. Nearly 400 large utilities—each serving more than 10,000 people—supply more than 90 percent of the state. Thousands of smaller utilities provide water to rural communities. Most utilities are public agencies with locally elected governing boards. Privately owned utilities serve about 16 percent of Californians.

Large utilities enjoy many advantages. They can spread fixed infrastructure costs over a wide customer base. They often have several water sources and extensive technical expertise. In recent decades, they have expanded connections with neighboring utilities, which allows water sharing during shortages. By contrast, smaller utilities are often geographically isolated and face high costs per customer for new investments. They usually rely on local groundwater and have limited in-house resources.

Despite the addition of more than eight million new residents, the state's large urban systems were better prepared for the latest severe drought than for the last one (1987–92). This improvement reflects significant investments in conservation, storage, new supplies, and interconnections. Some small systems have not fared as well.

Both large and small utilities face water supply and quality challenges. Many large utilities import water from the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta from other distant locations. Infrastructure weaknesses and claims on water for the environment are making these sources increasingly vulnerable. Many utilities that rely on groundwater must contend with contamination. Utilities also need to prepare for a growing population and the likelihood that climate change will bring more frequent and sustained droughts.

PER CAPITA URBAN WATER USE HAS BEEN FALLING SINCE THE MID-1990s



SOURCE: Author calculations using data from *California Water Plan Update* (California Department of Water Resources, various years).

NOTES: The figure shows applied water use—the amount delivered to homes and businesses—and excludes energy use, conveyance losses, and active groundwater recharge. Outdoor water use is much higher in inland areas because of hotter temperatures and larger lot sizes. The low-desert Colorado River region, including areas such as Palm Springs, has especially high per capita use, in part because of golf-based tourism.

WATER USE IN CITIES IS CHANGING

Following decades of increases, total urban water use began to flatten in the mid-1990s, reflecting declines in per-capita use. Cities now consume about 10 percent of California's available water compared with 40 percent for farms. The remaining half is categorized as environmental, such as flows on wild and scenic rivers in the North Coast.

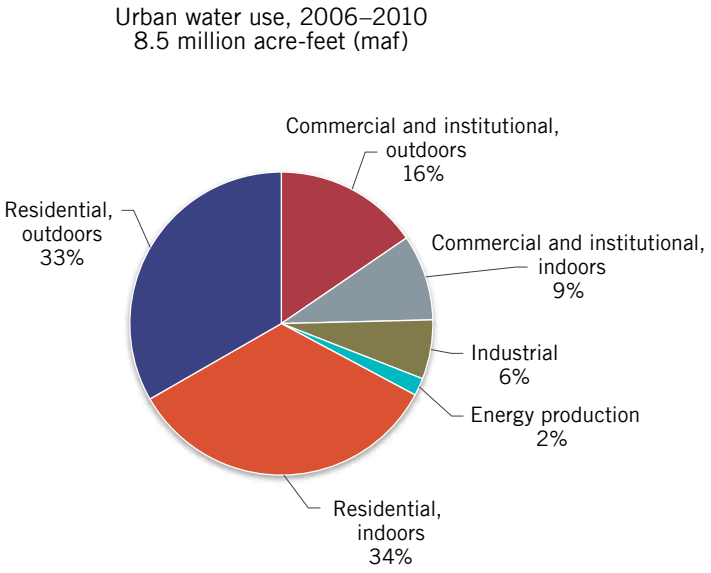
- **Per capita water use is falling …**
  In 2010, average urban daily water use was 178 gallons per capita, down from 232 in 1995. More recent estimates suggest continued declines. The adoption of low-flow plumbing fixtures and appliances has been a major factor. Low-flow toilets and showerheads have been required in new construction since the early 1990s and encouraged in older buildings by rebate programs.

- **… while the value of water in the urban economy is rising.**
  California's urban economy depends less and less on water-intensive activities, such as computer chip manufacturing. Industry now uses only 6 percent of urban water, down from 8 percent in 1990. Businesses in other sectors have been reducing water use while continuing to grow. In 2010, water used by cities generated roughly 2.4 times more economic value per gallon than it did in 1967, measured by output of goods and services in inflation-adjusted dollars.

- **Landscape irrigation is the largest urban water use.**
  Outdoor watering accounts for roughly half of statewide urban use and more in inland areas, where summers are hotter and lots tend to be larger. Despite recent progress, outdoor use remains an important frontier for conservation. Savings can come from installing more efficient irrigation systems and replacing thirsty lawns with more drought-tolerant plants.

- **Demand is more responsive to local conditions than to statewide mandates.**
  In January 2014, Governor Jerry Brown called on Californians to reduce water use by 20 percent. In July, the State Water Resources Control Board issued restrictions on outdoor water use. Communities that faced near-term shortages—including Santa Cruz and the Folsom area—achieved large reductions. In many areas, though, the cuts were smaller—often reflecting less urgent local conditions. Some utilities prefer not to carry out major short-term conservation efforts unless conditions are dire, in part because large drops in water sales can slash revenue.

LANDSCAPING ACCOUNTS FOR ROUGHLY HALF OF TOTAL URBAN WATER USE



SOURCE: California Department of Water Resources.

NOTES: The figure shows the average applied urban water use, excluding water used to recharge groundwater basins (5%) and conveyance losses (2%). Net water use—i.e., the volume consumed by people or plants, embodied in manufactured goods, evaporated, or discharged to saline waters—is lower (5.9 maf). Commercial and institutional outdoor use includes official estimates for "large landscapes" (parks, golf courses, cemeteries, etc.) and one-third of the total estimate for commercial and institutional demand, which includes other outdoor water use.

CITIES NEED TO MANAGE FOR RELIABILITY, COST, AND FINANCIAL STABILITY

Utilities are pursuing a range of strategies to manage demand and diversify water sources. These investments are mainly funded by revenues from local water sales.

- **Pricing is important for managing demand and revenue.**
  Many utilities use regulations and rebates to encourage conservation. But water prices provide fundamental incentives. Many agencies now use tiered rates, with higher prices per gallon for higher levels of water use. Such rate structures—especially those that give customers a baseline water budget reflecting household and lot size—can be very effective. To avoid financial problems, rate structures need to be designed to recover costs when water sales fall or when supply costs increase.

- **To increase resilience, many utilities are developing local supplies.**
  Investments in local supply include a range of actions. Some are relatively low-cost, such as recharging local groundwater basins with recycled wastewater and stormwater. Others are more costly, such as building new surface storage facilities or seawater desalination plants. Some local sources require agencies to work together in new ways. For instance, several water utilities may share the cost of new interconnections or a desalination plant. Expanding recycled water use or stormwater capture usually requires water utilities to work with other agencies that have traditionally operated separately.

- **Imported supplies remain critical for many cities.**
  Bay Area and Southern California cities get more than half their water supplies from other regions. Some of this water—notably imports from the Delta—will require major new investments to remain reliable. In developing their water portfolios, cities must weigh the relative cost and reliability of imported versus local supplies, while keeping in mind the value of diversifying water sources.

- **Water trading is a growing supply source.**
  In several regions, cities are reaching long-term agreements to lease water from farmers and store water in rural groundwater basins. Leases and exchanges with neighboring cities are also taking place—and have proven very valuable during the latest drought.

- **Proposition 218 poses challenges for water management.**
  This constitutional change, adopted by voters in 1996, specifies that certain rates and fees cannot exceed the cost of providing a service. Narrow court interpretations of this strict cost-recovery requirement have put in question the legitimacy of tiered water rates and the use of water sales revenue to fund recycled water programs. Proposition 218 also restricts the use of water rates to fund lifeline programs, which energy utilities use to help low-income customers. In addition, the proposition limits the ability of larger communities to share the cost of annexing smaller systems—a promising solution for ensuring safe drinking water in some rural communities.

LOOKING AHEAD

Although local agencies bear most frontline responsibility for providing safe and reliable water supplies, state action is also important to shape the regulatory environment and provide financial incentives. The following areas warrant near-term state and local attention.

Guide the courts on water management priorities. Legislation can guide the courts in interpreting Proposition 218's cost-recovery requirements. The legislature should emphasize the importance of supply diversification and conservation as strategies for responding to growing water scarcity.

Use new bond funds for cutting-edge actions. Urban agencies are eligible for more than $2.3 billion in state bond funds for regional water supply and water quality projects under Proposition 1, approved by voters in November 2014. The state should ensure that these funds go primarily to innovative projects—especially those that require new types of investment and collaboration—rather than simply substituting for money that urban utilities can raise from water bills.

Consider local solutions within a regional context. As utilities develop local sources such as recycled water and stormwater capture, they should consider the regional impacts. By reducing discharges, these local projects can reduce streamflows that now provide important environmental benefits or supply water to communities downstream.

Develop flexible and resilient water pricing. Utilities need to hone their rate structures to provide incentives to conserve while maintaining financial stability. They must anticipate how to remain financially healthy during droughts while encouraging conservation; for instance, by charging higher prices per gallon during droughts.

Encourage more outdoor conservation. Although indoor water conservation efforts are still desirable, the low-hanging fruit in residential use has moved outdoors. The shift to low-water landscaping has great potential. Rebate programs—such as the turf-replacement program now common in Southern California—set important examples but cost too much for widespread use. A combination of price incentives and changes in attitude is needed to make significant progress.

Step up public education. Public concern about water has been very high during the latest drought, but it will probably wane once the drought abates. Wide-reaching education programs are needed to encourage Californians to use water more sustainably. Information on the safety of highly treated recycled water is critical, and campaigns to encourage households and businesses to use less water in landscapes and gardens can be useful.

Keep an eye on costs. Utilities must weigh the relative costs and reliability of different supply options. And, when setting prices, they need to consider water affordability for lower-income households.

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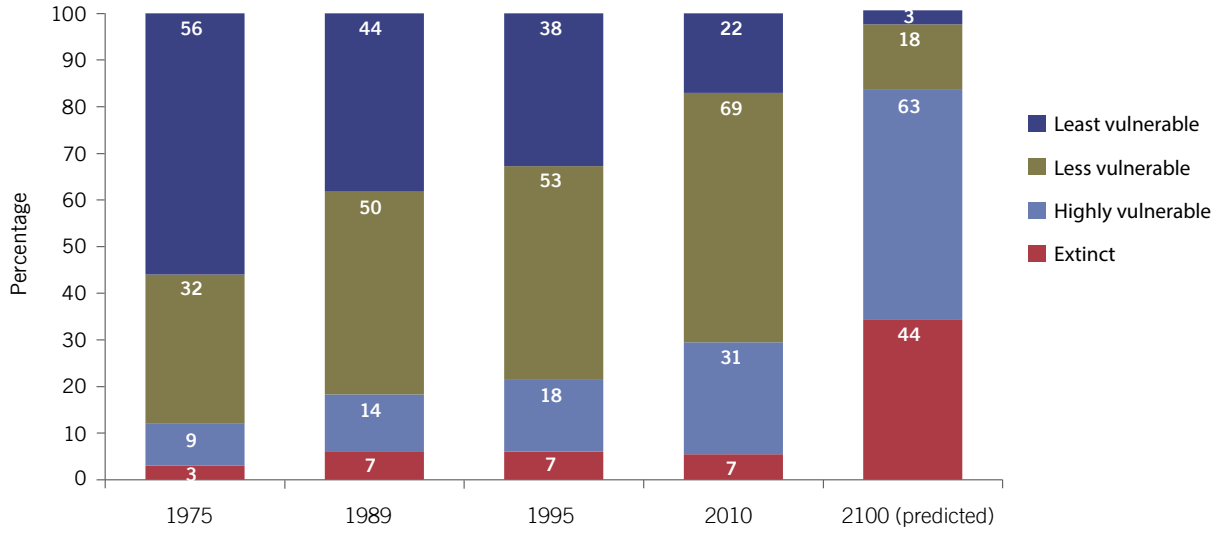
WATER IS VITAL FOR CALIFORNIA'S DIVERSE AND TROUBLED ECOSYSTEMS

With its diverse landscape and climate, California is a biodiversity hot spot—home to more endemic plants and animals than any other state. California is also an important stop on the Pacific Flyway, providing a winter home for more than four million migratory ducks and shorebirds. The state's rivers, lakes, wetlands, and estuaries support this biodiversity.

Dramatic changes in water and land use since statehood in 1850 have transformed California's freshwater landscape. Today, more than 1,400 dams block fish migration, cutting off most historical salmon and steelhead spawning habitat. Roughly 95 percent of the native vegetation along Central Valley rivers and creeks has been lost, including the extensive wetlands that once hosted migratory waterfowl. Farms and cities use about half of the state's available water, while discharging chemicals and other pollutants into waterways. Changes in the volume, timing, and quality of water flows often harm native species and favor invasive species.

Four decades after the enactment of major state and federal environmental laws, California's freshwater biodiversity is at risk. Native freshwater fishes—indicators of the health of aquatic ecosystems—have been hit hardest. A quarter of these species are listed as threatened or endangered under state and federal endangered species acts, and many more are headed toward listing. For both economic and social reasons, California must improve its stewardship of freshwater ecosystems. Striking a balance between improving ecosystem health while providing water supply, flood control, and hydropower—with a changing climate and a growing population—is one of California's great challenges.

CALIFORNIA'S NATIVE FRESHWATER FISHES ARE IN TROUBLE



SOURCES: R. M. Quiñones and P. B. Moyle, "California's Freshwater Fishes: Status and Management," *FiSHMED Fishes in Mediterranean Environments* (2015). P. B. Moyle, J. D. Kiernan, P. K. Crain, and R. M. Quiñones, "Climate Change Vulnerability of Native and Alien Freshwater Fishes of California: A Systematic Assessment Approach," *PLoS One* (May 22, 2013), doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0063883.

NOTES: The figure shows freshwater native fish status based on field surveys. Bars display the number of fish species for which adequate information for evaluation was available in the specified time period. Predicted status in 2100 assumes continuation of current trends, with added stress from climate change. Extinct means no longer found in California; highly vulnerable means highly vulnerable to extinction by 2100; less vulnerable means less vulnerable to extinction than the previous group; least vulnerable means very low vulnerability to extinction.

ENVIRONMENTAL WATER USE IS NOT WELL UNDERSTOOD

Water counted as "environmental" in state statistics serves a variety of purposes. Although much of this water is not in direct competition with other uses, a growing volume of water is being allocated to protect endangered species or water quality in some regions. Because these increases—typically associated with court or regulatory decisions—can reduce water available for other uses, they often create controversy. A better understanding of environmental water use can help inform future decisions about water management.

- **Water that stays in rivers, streams, and wetlands is assigned to the environment.**
  There are four broad types of environmental water: water that flows in rivers protected as "wild and scenic" under federal and state laws, water needed to maintain habitat within streams, water that supports wetlands for migratory birds, and water needed to maintain water quality. Water categorized as environmental accounts for half of state use, while farms (40%) and cities (10%) make up the other half.

- **Most environmental water use does not affect other uses.**
  More than half of environmental water is in the wild and scenic rivers of California's sparsely populated North Coast, where there are few alternative uses. In the rest of California, where water is shared by all three sectors, environmental use is not dominant, at 33 percent (versus 53% for farms and 14% for cities). In these regions, new allocations of water for the environment may reduce water available for other uses.

- **Environmental water often does double duty.**
  In the Central Valley, most flows in wild and scenic rivers are captured by reservoirs and reused downstream by farms and cities. In many systems, minimum flow standards that help fish and other species are set to maintain water quality for drinking water and irrigation. For instance, in the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta, freshwater outflows (viewed by some as water "wasted to the sea") also keep Delta water fresh enough for local farms and water exports to the Bay Area and the southern half of the state. In addition, environmental water that goes to wetlands and floodplains recharges groundwater basins.

- **Droughts heighten conflicts over environmental water allocations.**
  Droughts put pressure on regulators to relax environmental standards in order to boost supplies to farms and cities. In 2014, the state approved requests to reduce environmental flows and relax salinity standards in the Delta so that water exports for farms and cities could be increased. During past droughts, low environmental flows caused long-term harm to native species populations, which ultimately led to higher regulatory costs. It is too soon to know whether recent drought management practices will have similar effects.

CALIFORNIA NEEDS TO MAKE ENVIRONMENTAL WATER USE MORE EFFECTIVE

Although more freshwater flows will likely be required to improve ecosystem conditions in some regions, new approaches to ecosystem management are also needed.

- **Reduced flows are not the only source of ecosystem stress.**
  Habitat loss, water pollution, invasive species, and fishery and wildlife management practices also need to be addressed. It is not possible to undo all the ecological changes that have occurred over decades of human water and land use. Environmental managers and regulators need to find strategies that are adapted to changed conditions and benefit California's ecosystems as well as its economy.

- **Environmental water can get more "pop per drop."**
  Often, flow volume is not the most important benchmark for achieving environmental benefits. Significant results can come from managing water in ways that mimic natural flow variability, even with smaller flow volumes. This often requires changing the timing of water diversions and releases from reservoirs.

- **Restoring habitat requires water *and* land.**
  Riparian zones, floodplains, and wetlands require periodic flooding to provide high-quality habitat. Such beneficial flooding can be accomplished by removing or setting back levees. Selective removal of dams can also restore fish access to high-quality

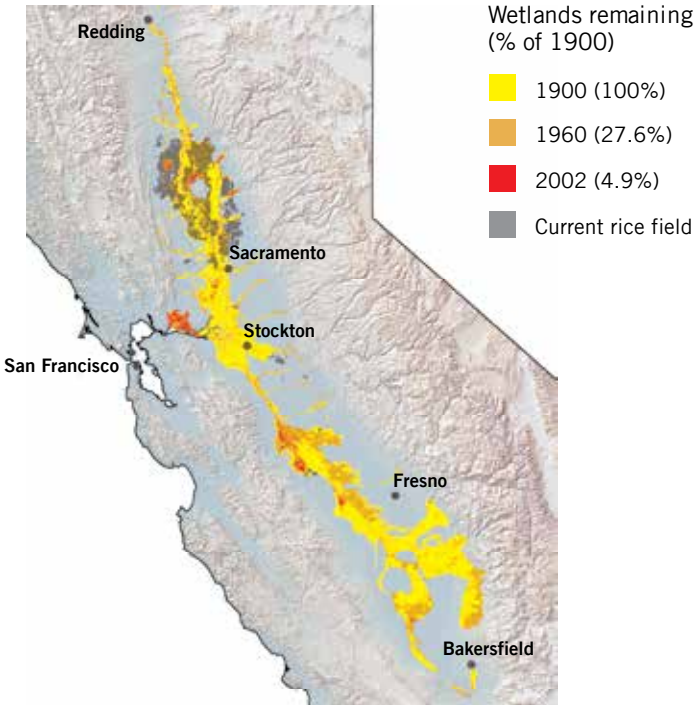
upstream habitat. Some dams are no longer useful for water supply, flood control, or hydropower purposes because of silt buildup or other factors.

- **Farming can be wildlife friendly.**
  Sacramento Valley rice farms now provide essential habitat for migratory waterfowl, as do corn and alfalfa fields in some places. The Yolo Bypass offers habitat to birds and juvenile salmon, while supporting rice farms and protecting Sacramento from flooding. Farmers face economic pressure to shift to crops that have low habitat value but earn higher revenues and profits, such as fruits, nuts, and vegetables. Farmers may require financial incentives to keep practicing wildlife-friendly agriculture.

- **Droughts and climate change pose major challenges.**
  California lacks a strategy to make species and ecosystems more resistant to drought and climate change. But some approaches are promising. These include identifying and prioritizing environmental strongholds that can support species during droughts and warm periods (such as state and federal wildlife refuges and appropriate agricultural lands), protecting streams that are resilient to climate change (such as cold-water, spring-fed streams), and developing mechanisms to purchase and transfer water for environmental uses.

- **Reliable funding for environmental management is a key hurdle.**
  Bond funds, while helpful, are short lived and project based. The state needs a new approach to funding public-trust resources (including fish and wildlife), such as a small surcharge on water use.

CENTRAL VALLEY RICE FIELDS NOW PROVIDE WILDLIFE HABITAT IN PLACE OF NATIVE WETLANDS



SOURCE: Ellen Hanak et al., *Managing California's Water: From Conflict to Reconciliation* (PPIC, 2011), Figure 1.2.

NOTES: Wetlands in 1900 include yellow, orange, and red areas; the 1960 wetlands include orange and red areas. Sacramento Valley rice fields perform some seasonal wetlands functions for migrating birds and terrestrial and riparian species such as the giant garter snake.

LOOKING AHEAD

California has a long-term economic and social interest in supporting native biodiversity in freshwater ecosystems. But new approaches are needed to make environmental water allocations more effective.

Prepare for droughts. Drawing on recent experience, California should update its strategy for managing native biodiversity during droughts. The state should improve water trading to support environmental flows, define public trust and other priorities, restore habitats that build drought resilience, and put in place measures to conserve fish and wildlife during emergencies.

Acquire environmental water rights. Today, government regulations determine most environmental flows, rather than water rights specially created for the environment. To provide greater management flexibility, the state should purchase water rights or provide other incentives to acquire them for the environment from other water users. Proposition 1, the water bond approved in November 2014, makes available up to $200 million for this purpose, a helpful start. The legislature should also authorize environmental water managers to sell or lease water to raise funds for other restoration projects. Such practices are working well in Australia, which faces water management challenges similar to those of California.

Reform environmental permitting. Environmental water is most effective when paired with habitat restoration. However, obtaining permits for restoration is unnecessarily difficult because of multiple, often conflicting, agency reviews. The 2014 Habitat Restoration and Enhancement Act, which reduces permitting hurdles for private land owners seeking to improve habitat, is a model worth expanding. Regional, streamlined permitting for state and federal restoration projects can stretch environmental dollars and accelerate benefits.

Develop new partnerships with agriculture. Wildlife-friendly farming can support ecosystems while maintaining the economic viability of farms. Habitat exchanges—which provide cash payments to farmers who make their land wildlife friendly—are promising. Proposition 1 authorizes the use of bond funds for this purpose.

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- WATER FOR CITIES
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Water for Farms

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APRIL 2015

CALIFORNIA'S FARMS FACE GROWING WATER MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES

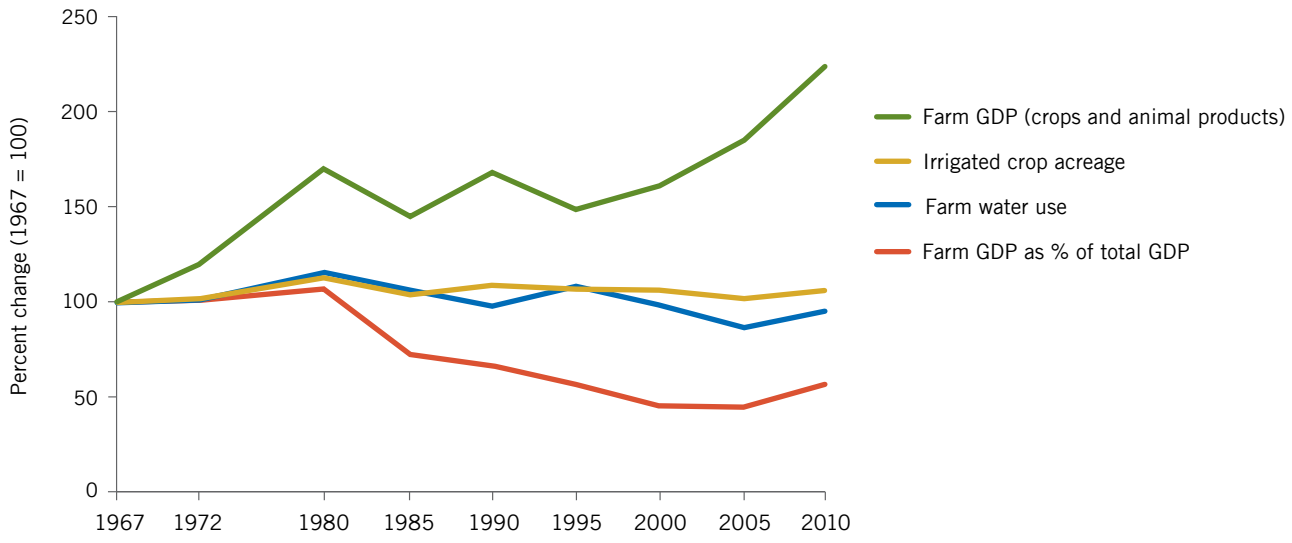
California is an agricultural powerhouse—the nation's largest farm state and a world market leader, with 2012 sales of $48 billion. California's dry summers make irrigation essential. To irrigate more than nine million acres of crops, farmers use about 40 percent of California's available water, compared with 10 percent used in cities. The remaining half is categorized as environmental water.

Farmers have steadily improved productivity and shifted to crops like fruits, nuts, and vegetables that generate more revenue and profit per unit of water. Adjusted for inflation, the value of farm output has more than doubled since the late 1960s despite little change in acreage or irrigation water used. But California's nonfarm sectors have grown faster, so agriculture is now less than 2 percent of the state economy. Because California dominates the national market for many fruits, nuts, and vegetables, prices of these crops can rise as irrigation water becomes scarcer.

Water is a perennial concern. Many farmers get surface water from federal, state, and local projects. Many also pump groundwater. In some regions, overused groundwater reserves have been shrinking for decades. Since the 1980s, environmental regulations have limited—and sometimes cut—the surface water supply, thereby encouraging more groundwater pumping.

The latest drought has exposed farming's growing vulnerability to water shortages, particularly where groundwater reserves are inadequate. Climate change is expected to make severe droughts more likely. New groundwater legislation, local initiatives, and Proposition 1—the state water bond approved in November 2014—provide opportunities to strengthen water management.

THE VALUE OF FARM WATER IS RISING, BUT FARMING IS DECLINING AS A SHARE OF THE ECONOMY



SOURCE: Author calculations using data from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (GDP) and the California Department of Water Resources (water and land use).

NOTES: GDP is California's gross domestic product, adjusted for inflation. Irrigated crop acreage includes land used for multiple crops within a year. Farm water use is the amount applied to fields. Net water use—the volume consumed by plants, evaporated, or discharged to saline waters—is lower, but reliable long-term estimates are unavailable. Pre-2000 water use estimates are adjusted to levels that would have been used in a year of normal rainfall. Estimates from 2000 onward are for actual use in years with near-normal precipitation. Estimates omit conveyance losses and active groundwater recharge.

FARM WATER USE IS CHANGING

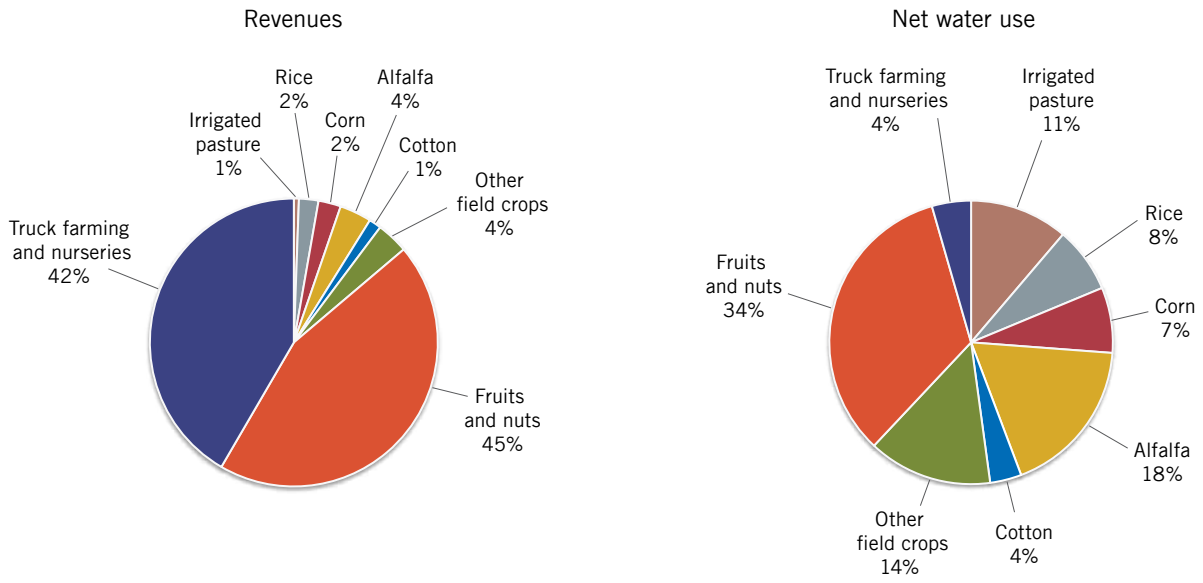
California farmers respond continually to changing market and technological opportunities. These adaptations have boosted earnings and raised the value of scarce farm water supplies. But they have also brought new challenges.

- **Acreage is shifting toward higher-revenue—but less flexible—crops.**
  California farmers have shifted markedly to fruits, nuts, vegetables, and nursery crops, which made up roughly 47 percent of irrigated crop acreage, 38 percent of farm water use, and 86 percent of crop revenue in 2012. By comparison, forage crops, such as alfalfa and corn silage—inputs for the important dairy and cattle industries—generate less revenue per unit of water. In the water-limited San Joaquin Valley, orchards grew from 34 percent to 40 percent of irrigated cropland between 2000 and 2010. The rise in fruit and especially nut orchards—which must be watered every year—has reduced farmers' ability to withstand intermittent water shortages.

- **Water delivery and field irrigation efficiencies are rising.**
  Many irrigation districts have been upgrading delivery systems to provide more flexible service and minimize canal spills and seepage. Farmers have been switching from flood irrigation to drip and sprinkler systems, which improve crop yields and quality and reduce the application of harmful chemicals. However, in some regions—especially the San Joaquin Valley—these water management upgrades, including canal lining, have the unintended consequence of lowering groundwater levels. That is because irrigation water not consumed by crops is a major source of groundwater recharge.

- **Groundwater is becoming more important . . . and more threatened.**
  San Joaquin Valley farmers have been pumping more groundwater to replace surface water previously shipped through the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta or diverted from the San Joaquin River, as both sources have decreased to support endangered fish habitats. Groundwater is also being used to establish new orchards in previously unirrigated areas that lack surface water. High returns on orchard crops have made it profitable for farmers to invest in deeper wells, aggravating groundwater depletion. Groundwater quality is also falling in many areas, threatening crop yields and drinking water.

CALIFORNIA HAS A DIVERSE CROP MIX, WITH WIDE VARIATIONS IN REVENUE AND WATER USE



SOURCE: Author calculations using data from the California Department of Water Resources (2010 water use) and the National Agricultural Statistics Service (2012 crop prices). Revenues are estimated using the Statewide Agricultural Production (SWAP) model.

NOTES: Total 2010 net water use for crops was 20.2 million acre-feet (maf), versus 29 maf applied to fields. Total 2012 crop revenues were $36.4 billion; dairy cattle and milk brought in $6.9 billion and other animal production brought in $2 billion.

CALIFORNIA NEEDS TO MANAGE FARM WATER FOR THE LONG TERM

California will continue to be an agricultural leader, but it must continue to adapt and focus on sustainably managing both water quantity and quality.

- **The latest drought has exposed strengths and vulnerabilities.**
  During the critically dry year of 2014, surface water deliveries to Central Valley farmers fell by a third, with reductions varying hugely depending on location. The drought caused hardship in some farm communities. About half a million acres were fallowed, some $2 billion was lost, and 17,000 full- and part-time jobs disappeared. But the economic losses would have been far greater if farmers had been unable to pump much more groundwater than usual or buy water from other farmers. (Groundwater pumping replaced roughly 75% of the lost surface water.)

- **Better groundwater management is a top priority.**
  Groundwater is California agriculture's largest dry-year water reserve. But long-term declines in groundwater levels will limit its availability in many farming areas. The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014 authorizes local water users to create basin-level management agencies with the ability to monitor, manage, and charge for groundwater pumping and recharge. The legislation authorizes the state to step in if local water users fail to put in place sustainable management plans. Implementation—which can include increasing recharge and/or reducing pumping—will likely require the measurement of pumping and the allocation of pumping rights to groundwater users. In contrast, today's rules generally allow landowners to pump without quantity restrictions.

- **Better integration of surface water and groundwater management is key.**
  Many irrigation districts already manage surface and groundwater resources jointly to encourage groundwater basin replenishment in wet years. These local efforts need to increase. For instance, basins can be recharged with recycled wastewater from neighboring urban areas or by allowing floodwaters to spread on fields normally watered by drip irrigation. State actions also matter, given the importance of imported surface water in many regions. By shifting the timing of reservoir releases, agencies can increase the availability of surface water for underground storage. Investments in new storage and conveyance can increase system flexibility and boost water supplies.

- **Water markets provide essential flexibility.**
  California farmers have been active participants in the state's water market for more than two decades. This market has supported productive farming areas that lack reliable supplies of their own, and it has helped to keep orchards alive during the latest drought. Markets also make water available for the environment and growing urban areas, while providing revenue to farmers who sell water. Localized trading of groundwater pumping rights can help basins implement the new groundwater law by allowing farmers who need more water for their orchards to compensate other farmers for reducing use.

- **Agricultural stewardship can do more to support the environment.**
  Further improvements in the management of agricultural chemicals and drainage will reduce harmful discharges. Beneficial on-farm practices that provide habitat for California's fish and wildlife—already common in some areas—also merit expansion. Programs may be warranted to compensate farmers for providing habitat services on these lands.

LOOKING AHEAD

Farmers and irrigation districts are the frontline stewards of agriculture's future, but the state and federal governments can provide technical, regulatory, and financial support to help California agriculture adapt to changing conditions.

Support local groundwater management efforts. Proposition 1 provides $100 million to help implement the new groundwater law. Additional legislation may be needed to support allocation of pumping rights. These rights should be tied to recharge sources. All landowners should share the recharge from natural precipitation, while irrigation districts should retain rights to water they bring into the basin. Local plans will also need to reduce pumping rights when farmers make efficiency upgrades to keep these investments from reducing long-term supplies.

Improve information flows. Data on groundwater use and other key information about agricultural water management are still fragmented—and in some areas rudimentary. California also lags behind some other western states in using advanced technology, such as remote sensing, that can support or replace sometimes-costly on-the-ground data collection.

Strengthen and streamline water markets. State and federal agencies have expedited water transfers during the latest drought. However, California would benefit greatly from clarifying the conditions under which water transfers can be carried out without causing harm to the environment or other water users, and from simplifying the approval process.

Develop funding sources to improve water reliability. Proposition 1 will provide up to $2.7 billion to fund the public benefits of new surface and groundwater storage, including ecosystem, recreation, and flood protection improvements. Water tunnels beneath the Delta are another key infrastructure project under consideration. Tunnels would be expensive, but for some farmers and urban residents, the greater reliability and quality improvement of water supplies this project would bring may make it worth their money.

Support transitions for farmworker communities. Proposition 1 and some federal programs can help fund safe drinking water for rural communities where groundwater is contaminated by nitrate from fertilizer and manure applied to fields. Many of these communities are also losing jobs as farm technology becomes more mechanized—for example, with nut and tomato crops. The state has provided emergency financial and food assistance to farmworker communities during the latest drought. Beyond that, the state should support workforce development to ease the long-term economic shift in farm communities.

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This publication is printed on post-consumer recycled paper.

Date: May 14, 2015

To: ABAG Executive Board

From: Brad Paul
Deputy Executive Director

Subject: **Update on May 2015 Plan Bay Area Open Houses**

Plan Bay Area 2013 forms the baseline for the Plan Bay Area 2040 update. Since its passage in 2013, staff has had time to reflect on what went well and what didn't work as well. The most frequently cited problems were the compressed schedule, use of technical jargon, a perceived loss of local control and the desire to engage in the kind of dialogue that is hard to achieve in a hearing format where speakers wait hours to get 1-2 minutes at a microphone.

Last May, staff presented you with a memo on what we felt worked and what didn't last time as well as some suggestions on how we might improve future communications and outreach. It reflected our experience with the first Plan as well as suggestions from a series of countywide ABAG delegate meetings that we conducted throughout the region.

At the same time, MTC sought input on public participation from its Policy Advisory Council, the Regional Advisory Working Group, Congestion Management Agencies and a public meeting held in October 2014. Based on this work, MTC released a draft "Public Participation Plan for the 2017 Update of Plan Bay Area" last November.

In December, ABAG staff presented another memo to the ABAG Executive Board with additional recommendations for creating a more inclusive community engagement process for the Plan Bay Area 2017 update. The memo's intent was to offer these strategies as a complement to MTC's draft Public Participation Plan. Unfortunately, that memo created the impression that ABAG and MTC were developing separate public participation plans.

Shortly after our December Board meeting, ABAG and MTC staff met to clarify that there was only one public participation plan, the abovementioned "Public Participation Plan for the 2017 Update of Plan Bay Area," and that we were jointly implementing it. That meeting led to ongoing meetings with staff from both agencies and our consultants to coordinate and further refine the public participation process for the Play Bay Area 2017 update.

Plan Bay Area 2017 Open Houses

With adoption of the final 2015 Public Participation Plan in February 2015, focus shifted to the official launch of the Plan Bay Area update through a series of Open Houses for the public to be

held in late April and May in all nine Bay Area counties. These meetings constituted the first of three rounds of public workshops related to the Plan, the other meetings to be held in 2016 (on the three proposed scenarios) and 2017 (on the preferred Plan and Draft EIR).

Goals of the Open Houses

- Build awareness for the pending focused update to Plan Bay Area.
- Introduce the public to the planning process, key milestones and issues under consideration.
- Review the linkages between the regional plan and local transportation and land use priorities.
- Review and seek comments on the goals and performance framework for the update, which will build off the 2013 Plan.

Format and Logistics

- Open Houses organized around a set of display stations (described below), each staffed with MTC/ABAG staff who could answer questions on the subject matter.
- Open Houses to be held evenings (Mondays through Thursdays) or Saturdays (10 a.m. to noon) at large, centrally located venues.
- Public participants would visit each station, ask questions and offer comments.

Open House Display Stations

1. **Welcome Table** – Staff offers an orientation to the meeting and facility.

2. **Plan Bay Area 101- Key Milestones** – Staff available to explain process and key tasks related to the next Plan update.

3. **Goals and Targets** – Display station lists proposed goals and targets; staff available to take comments and answer questions. Participants can select their own top three personal priorities from the menu of goals.

4. **Forecasting Future Growth** – Information available about the approach used to forecast population growth and housing needs. Staff available to answer questions.

5. **Transportation Projects** – MTC, CMA and transit agency staff this table, which features regional and county transportation projects in adopted Plan Bay Area for each county. Staff available to take suggestions for additional projects.

6. **Local Planning Priorities in Each County** – Displays customized for each county, with background on local PDAs and other city and county land use priorities, planning efforts and best practices. Staff available to answer questions.

7. **Live/Work/Play**. Participants place color coded push pins on a map that denote where they live, work and play and then connect these pins with pieces of yarn to allow participants to visualize how they live/work/play collectively in the region.

8. **Partner Agencies** – Caltrans, the Bay Area Air Quality Management District and other interested agencies were invited to participate to discuss the California Transportation Plan and inter-regional travel issues.

Open House Schedule

County	Date	Where	Attendance
Alameda	4/29	Fairgrounds, Pleasanton	90 people
Contra Costa	4/29	Marriott, Walnut Creek	80 people
San Mateo	5/6	Event Center, San Mateo	70 people
Santa Clara	5/6	Community Ctr., San Jose	65 people
Sonoma	5/7	Freidman Ctr., Santa Rosa	65 people
Napa	5/7	Elks Lodge, Napa	35 people
Solano	5/7	Hilton Inn, Fairfield	30 people
San Francisco	5/13	Hotel Whitcomb, SF	85 people
Marin[1]	5/28	Civic Center, San Rafael	TBD

The Open Houses were staffed by MTC and ABAG staff familiar with the subject matter at each display station. In addition, a number of MTC Commissioners and ABAG Executive Board members were present at each one to circulate throughout the room, talk to stakeholders and participants, and listen to the conversations at the various display stations.

Feedback on GOALS and TARGETS for Plan Bay Area 2040

MTC and ABAG are updating goals and targets for Plan Bay Area 2040. Open House participants selected their three top personal priorities. Results to date are shown below.

[1] ABAG's Marin delegates are hosting an additional workshop Sat., May 16th , 9 a.m. to noon, - Novato City Hall.

GOALS and TARGETS From 2013 Adopted Plan Bay Area	COUNTIES								
	Alameda	Contra Costa	Marin	Napa	San Francisco	San Mateo	Santa Clara	Solano	Sonoma
Climate Protection									1 (tie)
Adequate Housing	2 (tie)	2		2 (tie)	1	2	2		3
Healthy and Safe Communities	2 (tie)	3 (tie)		1 (tie)				2	
Open Space and Agricultural Preservation				2 (tie)				1	2
Equitable Access		3 (tie)			3	3	3		
Economic Vitality								3 (tie)	
Transportation System Effectiveness	1	1		1 (tie)	2	1	1	3 (tie)	1 (tie)

Preliminary Conclusions from the Open Houses

1. The Format Works. Last time around, the last sets of public workshops were set up as hearings, with people waiting hours to get a few minutes at the microphone, or we had a one hour open house followed by a much longer hearing where speakers were limited to 1-3 minutes each.

This time, the Open House format allowed for a real dialogue between staff and participants that was more useful and satisfying than the previous format. Participants were able to ask questions and, in most cases, get an immediate response. If we could not answer a question, it was written down and staff answered each question within five working days and posted the answer on the Plan Bay Area website.

At many of the display stations, there were questions on the Boards and participants were encouraged to write their comments and suggestions on yellow sticky notes and attach them to the board. By the end of the night, each board had many (often 30-50) thoughtful comments attached.

2. Greater MTC/ABAG Staff Coordination Paid Off in Several Ways. Months of joint meetings between MTC and ABAG staff, together with our consultants, allowed us to anticipate potential

problems, make adjustments as needed, refine the text and layout for each display station, tailor some boards for each county and thoroughly train staff before each meeting. In contrast to our workshops last time, this coordinated effort has prepared staff well to engage in thoughtful, informative and civil discussions at each of the venues so far.

These Open Houses also created new opportunities for staff from both agencies to work closely together on an important project, across program areas. As the move to our new headquarters approaches, this kind of interagency cooperation is helpful and instructive in preparing our respective staff to work more collaboratively, both physically and programmatically, at our new location.

3. Our Consultants Were a Welcome Addition to Our Team. Having these consultants sitting at the table with us as we designed, planned and executed this set of Open Houses brought a fresh set of experienced eyes to the process. We look forward to working with them again throughout the process.

4. Role of ABAG Executive Board Members and MTC Commissioners. Each of the first eight Open Houses had several ABAG Executive Board members and MTC Commissioners present circulating throughout the room talking to stakeholders, listening to their comments and joining in on conversations at the various display stations. Having elected officials from each county present helped reinforce the message that regional planning is not an attack on local control but a way of providing local jurisdictions with the valuable data, best practices, advocacy and resources they need to successfully address the issues they care most about.

How We Are Responding to Questions and Gathering Comments.

As we explained to participants at each of the Open Houses, staff will respond to questions within five working days. Comments (from comment forms as well as sticky notes from display boards) are being compiled and summarized, and will be posted on the PlanBayArea.org web site. We also told attendees that staff will present a summary of the comments and suggestions received from all of the Open Houses at the June joint meeting of the MTC Planning/ABAG Administrative Committee.

Questions for the Board

Many of you participated in one of the Open Houses. How did you feel they went? How did they compare to similar workshops last time around? What lessons should we take from this first round of public workshops? How can we encourage more productive participation from the community and elected officials in the future rounds of workshops?

Recommended Action

Information

Attachments

Set of follow-up Questions and Answers from Walnut Creek Open House
Samples of display station boards

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Questions from Walnut Creek Open House:

#	Question	Answer
1.	What is the effect of Plan Bay Area on average commute time?	Plan Bay Area as adopted in 2013 is projected to slightly reduce commute times compared to what conditions would be like without the projects and policies included in the Plan (this is referred to as the "No Project alternative" in the environmental impact report that was completed in conjunction with the current Plan). By the year 2040, the average commute time under the existing Plan is expected to be 20.4 minutes; in no-project conditions, the average commute time would be expected to be 21.1 minutes. However, both commute times are slightly higher than baseline conditions in 2010 (19.8 minutes). This reflects a growing population, greater demand for existing infrastructure, and increased preference for alternative travel modes in future years, and the effect of the recession on traffic volumes in 2010.
2.	Can you conduct an "Infrastructure Assessment" that incorporates impacts of new growth on water, sewers, electrical, police/fire in Plan Bay Area, and consider this as a performance metric?	These types of infrastructure impacts are included in the Environmental Impact Report required for all Regional Transportation Plans under the California Environmental Quality Act. Impacts to public services, utilities, and facilities are quantified as part of that report. Staff will include this suggestion on the list of suggested performance measures for the Plan.
3.	How can we deal with coordination between local jurisdictions on traffic issues caused in adjacent towns with BART? (For example, in Moraga – Lafayette – Orinda?)	Congestion Management Agencies (CMAs) are the designated county-wide body charged with helping to coordinate land use, air quality and transportation planning among local jurisdictions. Traditionally, CMAs prepare county-wide Congestion Management Programs (CMPs) and Countywide Transportation Plans (CTPs). CMPs play a role in the countywide and regional transportation planning processes by identifying near term projects to implement the longer-range vision established in a Countywide Transportation Plan (CTP). Through CMPs, the transportation investment priorities of the multiple jurisdictions in each county can be addressed in a countywide context. CMPs establish a link between local land use decision making and the transportation planning process. In addition to CMPs, many CMAs and other countywide planning agencies adopt Countywide Transportation Plans (CTPs) that are multi-modal long-range visions that have an inter-dependent relationship with the regional plan. State law requires that CTPs should be developed with participation from the cities and transit operators within the county.

4.	How is ABAG factoring drought into housing development planning?	Water for our population and businesses is managed by water agencies in the region. ABAG is engaging with these agencies to understand how they are responding to the California's current drought. We have been working on three tasks: (1) ABAG's most recent conference, Spring General Assembly 2015, examined *Green Streets and Infrastructure Strategies, Sharing Best Practices Around Creating Complete Communities, Drought Protection, and Water Management*. (2) The ABAG Executive Board meeting on May 21, 2015 will include a presentation by Santa Clara Valley Water District. (3) ABAG will organize a forum focused on strategies to address drought in Spring of 2016. ABAG is interested in how local water purveyors are working to reach the current reduced demand levels recently set by Governor Brown; the planning underway by the water districts for a possible continuation of this drought for several more years; and what planning may be underway or contemplated for a major drought disaster like the 10-year event that Australia is recovering from now. At this point, the drought is unlikely to reduce population or job growth, thus the need for housing remains. If the drought were to continue and intensify, we might see an impact in future decades. The Plan Bay Area forecast will be updated as economic, demographic and environmental conditions change. Plan Bay Area is structured to increase the range of housing choices in the region to address sustainability and the efficient use of water, energy and infrastructure.
5.	Contra Costa uses more pesticides than any other Bay Area county. Please address this as part of healthy and safe communities and open space preservation. How can we get them to stop?	Pesticide use, particularly use that requires a permit, is managed by the California Department of Pesticide Regulation and local County Agricultural Commissioners (CAC). Please see the document entitled "Pesticide Info: What You Should Know About Pesticides" available at http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/dept/factshts/cac.pdf. Contra Costa's CAC, Chad Godoy, is the appropriate entity to address the current use of pesticides in the county. For your information, Contra Costa has an Integrated Pesticide Use (IPMU) committee that meets every other month – it is a public forum to discuss pesticide use. Tonya Dirlk is the IPMU coordinator. Chad Godoy and Tonya Dirlk can be reached at 925-646-5250.

Questions from Pleasanton Open House:

#	Question	Answer
1.	On your display about public transit, what does "Daily Wheels boardings" mean?	*Wheels* is operated by the Livermore Amador Valley Transit Authority (LAVTA), and provides fixed-route bus and paratransit services in the cities of Dublin, Livermore, Pleasanton and in certain unincorporated portions of Alameda County.

		Boardings refer to the number of times passengers board public transportation vehicles - passengers are counted each time they board a vehicle.
2.	Where do you get your data for your display about Alameda County Demographics? Your information seems wrong.	Many of the demographic data come from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey.
3.	Where do you get your figures about monthly rent in Alameda County? Rents are higher than the $1,200 listed. Your data sources seem "out of reach."	These figures are based on 2013 data from the American Community Survey, the most recent data available from the Census Bureau. The amount might seem low because (1) it is from 2013, and (2) it reflects the median rent payments by all households who rent including long-time renters. Monthly rent payments are different than rapidly rising list rents for apartments on the market right now. Rent payments better reflect what the typical household pays their landlord each month.

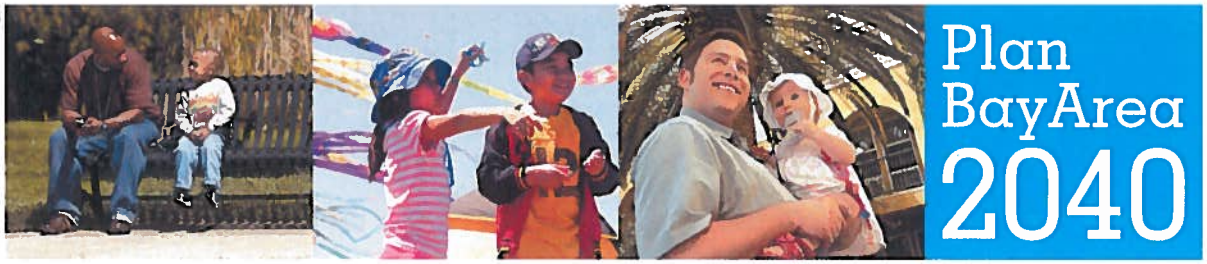
Questions from San Jose Open House:

#	Question	Answer
1.	The statistic that just five percent of county highway lanes are congested on the display board under "County Focus" is hard to grasp, given that our highways always seem congested. Can you explain how you get this statistic in a nontechnical way?	We understand how many might question this statistic if they travel certain routes at peak commute times. But it's important to know that for the most part, our highways are not congested. There are several things to keep in mind. First, realize that we define "congested" as speeds below 35 miles per hour — the speed that traffic engineers deem the efficiency "sweet spot" (faster meaning excess capacity, slower meaning extreme delays). It's worth noting that a larger share of daily vehicle miles traveled occurs at speeds below the speed limit but above 35 miles per hour. Second, the majority of trips are not for commute purposes – many take place at times of day when congestion is minimal or non-existent (midday, evening, etc.). Finally, the vast majority of vehicle delay is on only a handful of freeway corridors; the remaining segments of the system (the vast majority of the mileage) are operating efficiently.

Questions from San Mateo Open House:

#	Question	Answer
1.	Is it possible to convert a general purpose lane for carpools? For bus-only use? For a toll lane? In other words, is it ever possible to convert an existing lane or do you always have to add a new lane before you can restrict it to a specific use?	There is no prohibition in state or federal law on converting an existing general purpose lane to a carpool lane. However, state law does prohibit converting an existing general purpose lane to an express (or toll) lane.

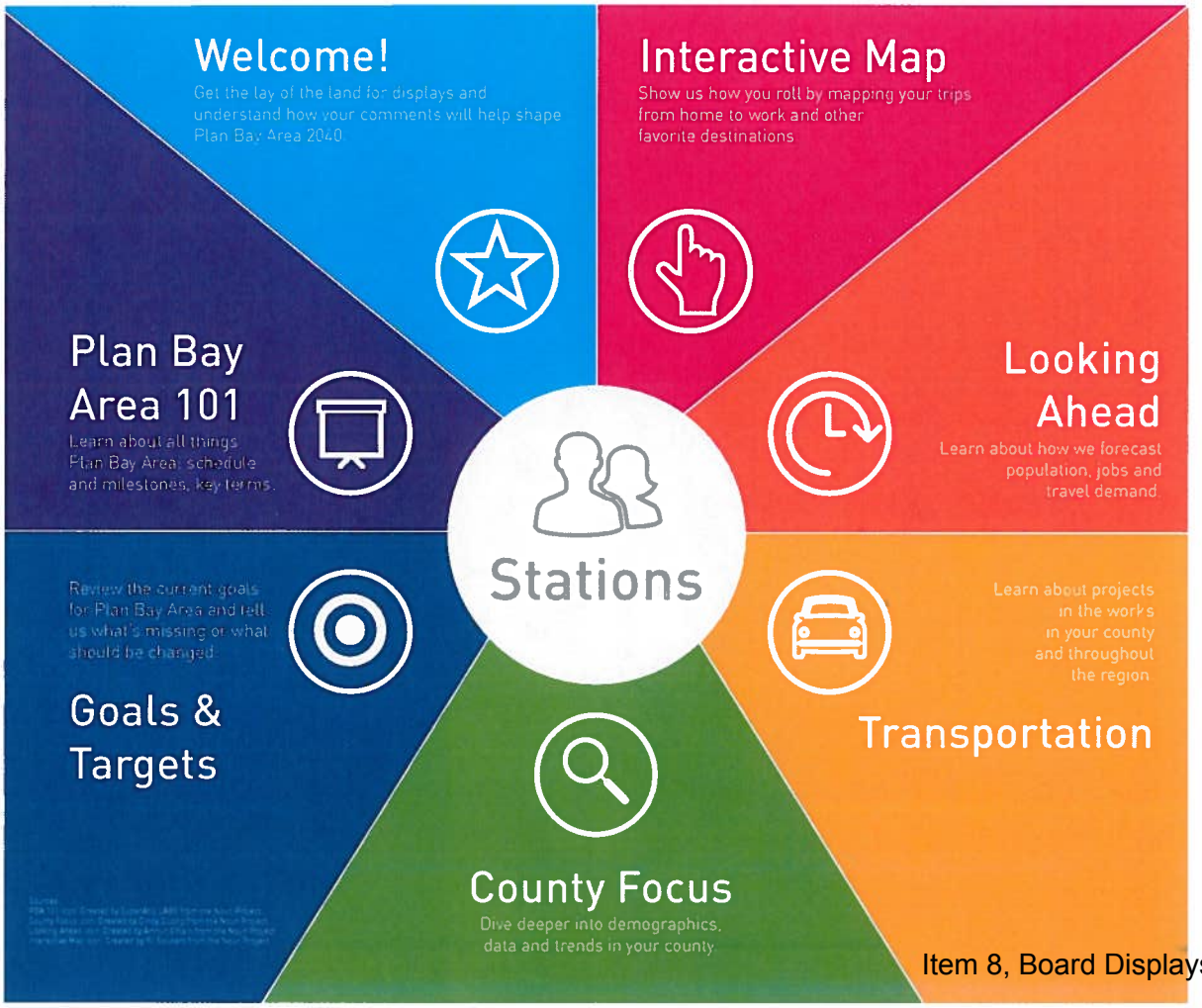
2.	When will there be a carpool lane north/southbound 101 from Redwood City to Daly City?	In June 2012, San Mateo City/County Association of Governments (or C/CAG) studied the feasibility of extending the HOV lane on US 101 from Whipple Avenue in Redwood City to I-380 in San Bruno, a distance of approximately 13 miles. With the recent completion of a more formal Caltrans Project Study Report, San Mateo C/CAG is ready to move this project into the environmental assessment phase. It is expected that the environmental process will take two years, followed by design phase and then construction. Under this current approach, a carpool lane on US 101 may be open to traffic within the next 8 years (2023). However, there is interest to consider alternative design and project delivery approaches to provide a carpool and express lane to relieve congestion in the next five years. For more information, you may wish to contact San Mateo C/CAG at (650)508-6200.



Welcome!

Thank you for attending this **Plan Bay Area 2040** Open House. The Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) and the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC), along with local agencies and your local elected officials, value your ideas and encourage questions.

Your Guide to This Open House



Plan BayArea 2040

What If I Have Questions?

Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC) and Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) staff are stationed around the room to answer questions you may have during the open house. Any question that we cannot answer in person will be logged and posted with a response on the **PlanBayArea.org** website within five working days of this open house.

What happens with my comments?

Public comments like those collected during this open house will help inform staff recommendations and, ultimately, the final decisions about Plan Bay Area 2040 made by members of MTC and ABAG. At key milestones in the development of Plan Bay Area 2040, MTC and ABAG staff will summarize the input heard at open houses like this one, as well as our online forum and any emailed or mailed comments, for members of ABAG and MTC to consider.

What to Expect in 2015

Spring 2015

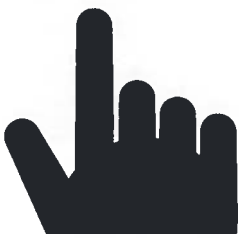
Today

MTC and ABAG conduct open houses to solicit public input, and request public comments from our online forum and via email and mail.

Spring/Summer 2015

MTC issues call for transportation projects to county Congestion Management Agencies (CMAs), Caltrans and transit operators.

We Are Here



June/July 2015

June 12, 2015

Joint Meeting of MTC's Planning and ABAG's Administrative Committees. MTC and ABAG staff will provide a summary of comments heard at the spring public open houses.

July 10, 2015

Joint Meeting of MTC's Planning and ABAG's Administrative Committees. MTC and ABAG staff will offer recommendations for goals and related targets to measure performance of goals, and gather additional comments and direction from policymakers.

September 2015

September 11, 2015

MTC and ABAG staff will seek approval from MTC's Planning and ABAG's Administrative Committees of any additional revisions to goals and performance targets.

September 17, 2015

ABAG's Executive Board will consider proposed Plan Bay Area 2040 Goals.

September 23, 2015

MTC Commission will consider proposed Plan Bay Area 2040 Goals and Targets.

September 30, 2015

Call for projects closes.

PLAN BAY AREA 101
The Facts

Plan BayArea 2040

Plan Bay Area is a roadmap to help Bay Area cities and counties preserve the character of our diverse communities while adapting to the challenges of future population growth.

Promotes a strong regional **economy** by helping communities to plan for future job growth, as well as related housing and transportation needs.

Empowers local cities and counties in their decision-making around new **housing** by providing housing demand forecasts.

Supports strategic **transportation** investments to decrease traffic congestion, improve transit options and reduce pollution both locally and regionally.

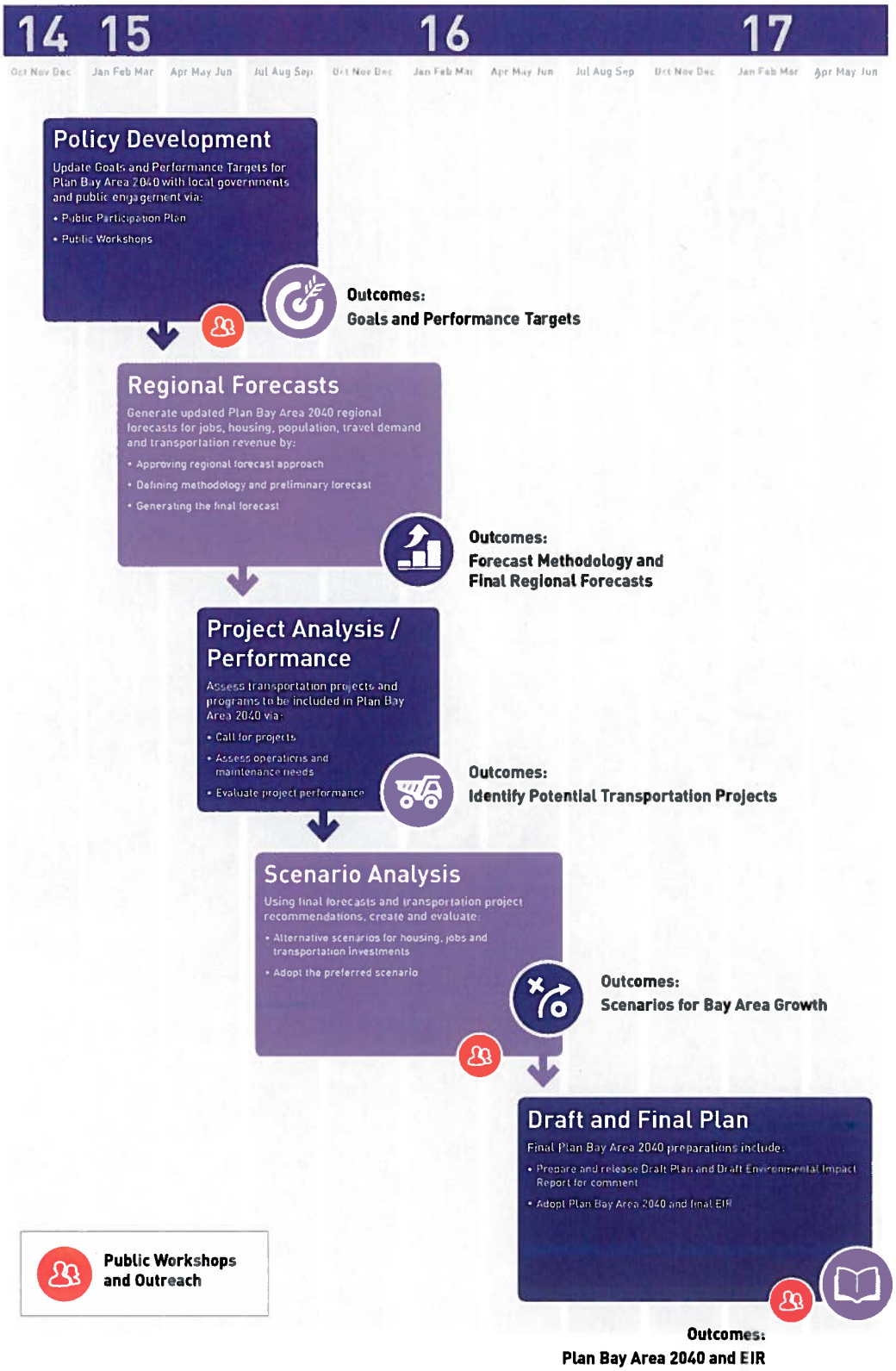
Did You Know? Plan Bay Area...

1. Is a roadmap for transportation and land-use planning in the nine Bay Area counties.
2. Is a long-range plan that looks out over 20-plus years but is updated every four years.
3. Is based on local planning efforts that have taken place in communities around the Bay Area.
4. Is a transportation investment plan with a requirement to consider population and housing needs when prioritizing funding or developing transportation policies.
5. Sets goals that include reducing greenhouse gas emissions, providing adequate housing for all of the region's projected population, preserving open space and improving public health and safety.
6. Does not replace local general plans or community-specific plans.
7. Does not interfere with local land-use authority.
8. Prioritizes making our transportation network operate more efficiently by funding aging railcar and bus replacement, road rehabilitation, express lane implementation and the like.
9. Includes projected population and housing levels for the Bay Area's 101 cities and unincorporated areas.
10. Provides a strategy for meeting the region's future housing needs in Priority Development Areas (PDAs), which are locally designated areas within existing communities that have been identified and approved by local cities or counties for future growth.

PLAN BAY AREA 101
Key Milestones

Plan BayArea 2040

Key Milestones 2014-2017



GOALS & TARGETS for Plan Bay Area

Plan BayArea 2040

Our Goals and Targets

Beginning in 2010, the **Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC)** and the **Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG)** engaged a broad spectrum of participants in order to make Plan Bay Area's goals and targets as meaningful as possible in measuring the Plan's performance. After months of discussion and debate reflecting input from local jurisdictions, equity, environment and business advocates, and members of the community, together MTC and ABAG assembled a list of preferred goals and targets.

Plan Bay Area charts a course that accommodates future growth while fostering an innovative, prosperous and competitive economy; preserves a healthy and safe environment; and allows all Bay Area residents to share the benefits of our vibrant communities and well-maintained transportation network.

Check out the current goals and targets of Plan Bay Area below. Use three dots to indicate your top three personal priorities for these goals. List your other ideas on the accompanying board.

Climate Protection

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from cars and light-duty trucks by 15% per capita by 2035

Adequate Housing

- Plan for housing sufficient to house 100% of the Bay Area's future workers and residents from all income levels, without displacing current low-income residents

Healthy and Safe Communities

- Improve air quality and reduce exposure to fine and coarse particulates across the Bay Area
- Reduce injuries and fatalities from all collisions (including bike and pedestrian) by 50%
- Increase the average time Bay Area residents spend walking or biking for transportation each day to 15 minutes per person per day

Open Space and Agricultural Preservation

- Direct the region's growth to occur inside the established urban growth boundaries, protecting open space and agricultural land

Equitable Access

- Promote affordability of housing, jobs and transportation for all Bay Area residents, particularly low-income and lower-middle-income Bay Area residents

Economic Vitality

- Grow economic productivity in the Bay Area by 2% annually

Transportation System Effectiveness

- Maintain the Bay Area's transportation system in good repair
- Boost the share of trips taken without a car across the Bay Area by 10%
- Reduce vehicles miles traveled (VMT) per capita by 10%

GOALS & TARGETS
Community Input

Plan BayArea 2040

Your Voice Matters

Thanks to public comments from across the Bay Area, the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC) and the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) modified Plan Bay Area's goals and targets to reflect what we heard. Because of public input, Plan Bay Area currently:

Includes the **strength of our economy** as a measure of success.

Contains the goal that we're working to **preserve open space and agricultural land**.

Promotes the health and safety of communities by **encouraging biking and walking**.

Tell Us What You Think

During the current strategic update of Plan Bay Area 2040, we're looking to you to help chart the path for your community in this vital planning process. Over the next six months, we're updating the goals and targets of Plan Bay Area 2040. Here are upcoming opportunities for you to weigh in specifically on the update of the goals and targets for Plan Bay Area 2040.

Spring 2015

Today's Open House

Submit your comments or questions about Plan Bay Area's goals and targets as MTC and ABAG conduct open houses and request public comments from our online forum and via email and mail.

We Are Here

June/July 2015

June 12, 2015

Attend the Joint Meeting of MTC's Planning and ABAG's Administrative Committees to weigh in as MTC and ABAG staff provide a summary of comments heard at spring public open houses.

July 10, 2015

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September 17, 2015

Attend a meeting of ABAG's Executive Board as they consider proposed Plan Bay Area 2040 Goals.

September 23, 2015

Attend a meeting of the MTC Commission as they consider proposed Plan Bay Area 2040 Goals and Targets.

Want to mark these meetings in your calendar? You can find these meetings and more online at PlanBayArea.org.

GOALS & TARGETS
Feedback

Plan BayArea 2040

Is there anything missing from these goals?

What are the biggest challenges facing your community? The Bay Area?

What are your ideas for solving these challenges?

COUNTY FOCUS
PDAs Across the Region

Plan BayArea 2040

Development That Fits Your Community

Priority Development Areas (PDAs) are locally designated areas within existing communities that provide infill development opportunities, and are easily accessible to transit, jobs, shopping and services. Cities and towns across the Bay Area all have unique characteristics we love and want to preserve. That's why no two PDAs are the same, and all reflect the specific goals, values and character of the communities that created them. PDAs help preserve the character of our diverse Bay Area communities while adapting to the challenges of future population growth.

ALAMEDA COUNTY

Downtown Livermore PDA: Plans for this PDA envision a mixed-use district that includes affordable infill housing, streetscape and pathway enhancements and improved connections to transit. This PDA was locally nominated on July 23, 2007.

ALAMEDA COUNTY

Downtown Oakland PDA: The Downtown & Jack London Square PDA will be the center of culture, night life, business, innovation, shopping and civic life in Oakland. This PDA was locally nominated on February 16, 2010.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

Central Richmond & 23rd Street Corridor PDA: The goals for this PDA include economic development and neighborhood revitalization that will make this district a significant commercial and business hub for the East Bay. This PDA was locally nominated on July 31, 2007.

MARIN COUNTY

Downtown San Rafael PDA: This PDA is the heart of downtown San Rafael and provides a healthy economic center and a wonderful place to live. This PDA was locally nominated on October 20, 2008.

NAPA COUNTY

Downtown Napa and Soscol Gateway Corridor PDA: The downtown Napa corridor is a thriving retail service and residential hub for the community. This PDA was locally nominated on January 17, 2012.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY

San Francisco Market-Octavia/Upper Market PDA: When complete, this area will add attractive high-density housing opportunities in transit-oriented neighborhoods and a new residential center in the SOMA West/South Van Ness area.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Downtown Mountain View PDA: This PDA has already undergone significant change, with high-quality development and a new mix of uses including a multi-family development next to the light rail station. This PDA was locally nominated on December 13, 2011.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Greater Downtown San Jose PDA: This PDA has recently undergone significant improvements, but the ultimate vision is to transform downtown San Jose into an even more vibrant area. This PDA was locally nominated on January 24, 2012.

SAN MATEO COUNTY

Downtown San Mateo PDA: New development in downtown San Mateo will focus on high-intensity commercial projects and transit-oriented development near the renovated train station. This PDA was locally nominated on August 29, 2007.

SOLANO COUNTY

Downtown Fairfield PDA: This PDA features a new multimodal train station that will serve residents of eastern Fairfield as well as Vacaville. This PDA was locally nominated on June 19, 2007.

SONOMA COUNTY

Petaluma Central, Turning Basin/Lower Reach PDA: Development in this PDA seeks to reinvigorate Petaluma's historic downtown core on underutilized land and redirects development away from the city's fringes to the central core. This PDA was locally nominated on July 6, 2009.

LOOKING AHEAD

Understanding the Future

Plan BayArea 2040

To plan for how best to invest in transportation and housing in the future, local agencies, regional agencies, private businesses and community organizations need information on what to expect—

Who will live in the Bay Area and where?

Where will they work?

What kinds of jobs and incomes will be available?

How Does ABAG Develop Forecasts and Estimates?

The regional forecast is a cooperative effort between the research team at the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG), the modeling team at the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC), and local jurisdictions. The chart below details the key stages of the forecast process.

Regional Totals

ABAG forecasts:

1. **Population** by age group
2. **Economic Activity** by
   - Employment
   - Output
   - Income
3. **Households** by income category

Geographic Analysis

ABAG and MTC model where growth goes within the region.

Cities and counties participate by providing baseline data on existing development and information on expected future projects, local policies and targets.

Local jurisdictions will have the opportunity to review preliminary forecasts.

Travel Demand

Regional and geographic analyses are the basis for MTC's travel demand projections and greenhouse gas assessments.

Plan Bay Area 2040 Key Milestones

- The forecast methodology will be developed by **Summer 2015.**
- The preliminary regional forecast will be released by **Fall 2015.**
- The final regional forecast will be adopted in **Winter 2015.**

Alternative Scenarios Developed

Working with local cities and counties and other interested stakeholders, ABAG and MTC will develop three alternative scenarios that examine the benefits and impacts of different policies, land use distributions, and transportation investments.

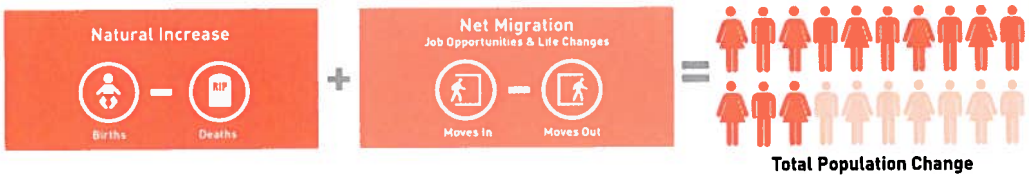
- Scenarios will be released in **Fall 2015**.
- The preferred scenario will be adopted by **Spring 2016**.

LOOKING AHEAD
How We Forecast

Plan BayArea 2040

Population Forecasts

How Does Our Population Change?



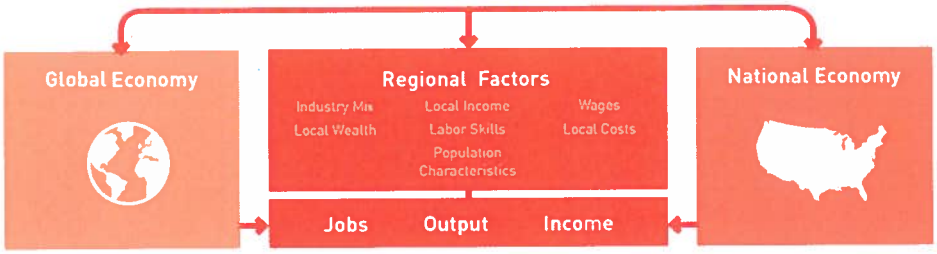
Bay Area Components of Population Change

Many factors determine how much and how quickly our population grows:

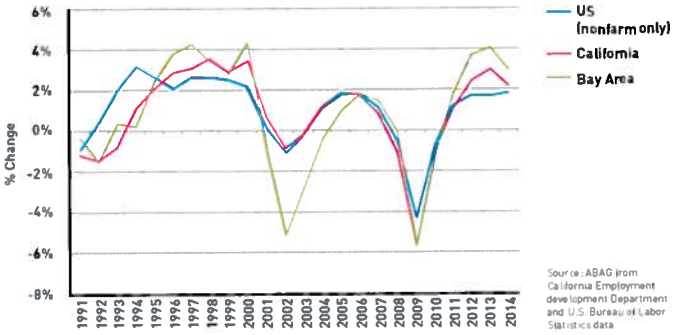
- **Who is here today contributes to who is here tomorrow.** Children born in the Bay Area are tomorrow's future parents and household heads.
- **Employment, business and education opportunities** now and in the future may encourage some people to move here.
- Less expensive housing, job opportunities, or family connections somewhere else may encourage people to leave.

Economy Forecasts

Why Does the Local Economy Change?



Rate of Employment Change in the U.S., California, and the Bay Area



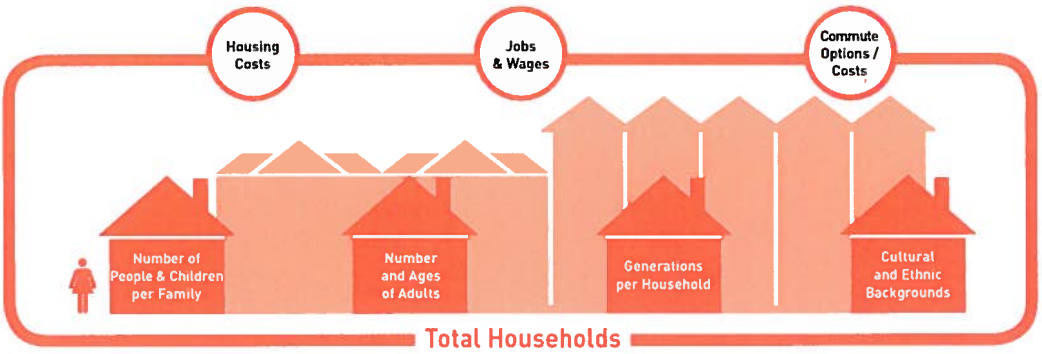
Bay Area jobs have often outpaced the nation — both in job gains and in job losses. A broad range of factors, from global economic and political conditions and the price of oil to speculative bubbles or the boom or bust of a single sector, can influence both long-term trends and short-term sudden changes in direction of employment, unemployment, and who is in the labor force.

LOOKING AHEAD
How We Forecast

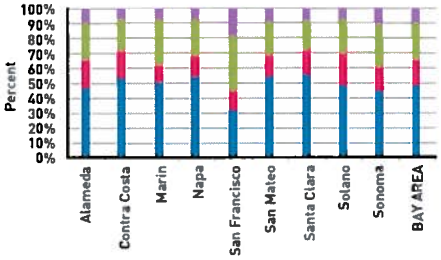
Plan BayArea 2040

Household Estimates

What Factors Influence How Households Form?



Types of Households in the Bay Area



- Nonfamily households - Householder not living alone
- Nonfamily households - Householder living alone
- Family households - Other family
- Family households - Married-couple family

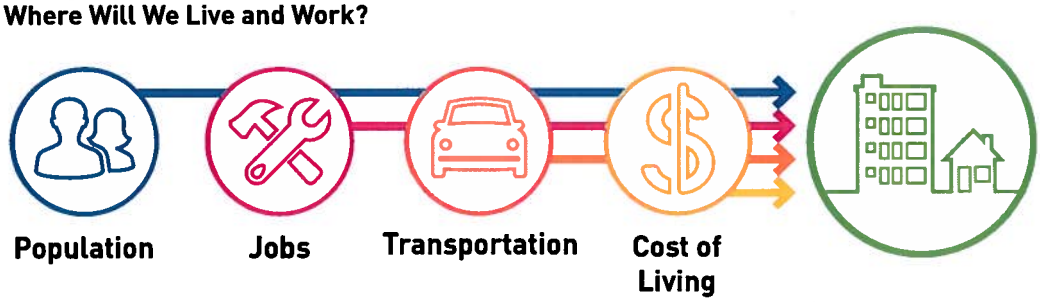
Source: ABAG from US Census American Community Survey Table B11001, 2013 1 year sample

Households may form more slowly or more quickly than population and jobs change, and may vary in size depending on:

- The age mix of the population
- Employment status
- Cultural factors
- Housing costs relative to income
- Commute costs and travel times

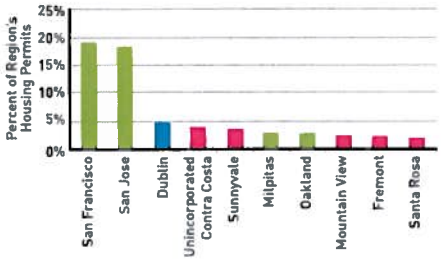
Geographic Distribution

Where Will We Live and Work?



Bay Area Places with Large Shares of Residential Permits, 2010 to 2013

Colors Show the Ratio of Multifamily to Single-Family Units



- Ratio of Multifamily to Single-Family Units < 1
- Ratio of Multifamily to Single-Family Units between 1 and 4
- Ratio of Multifamily to Single-Family Units > 4

Source: ABAG from California Homebuilding Foundation/Construction Industry Research Board data

- Residential growth is shifting to the largest cities and to new job centers.
- Multifamily development has dominated much of the planned new growth in the Bay Area.

Neighborhood icon source: Created by Juan Pablo Bravo from the Noun Project

LOOKING AHEAD
Projections Over Time

Plan BayArea 2040

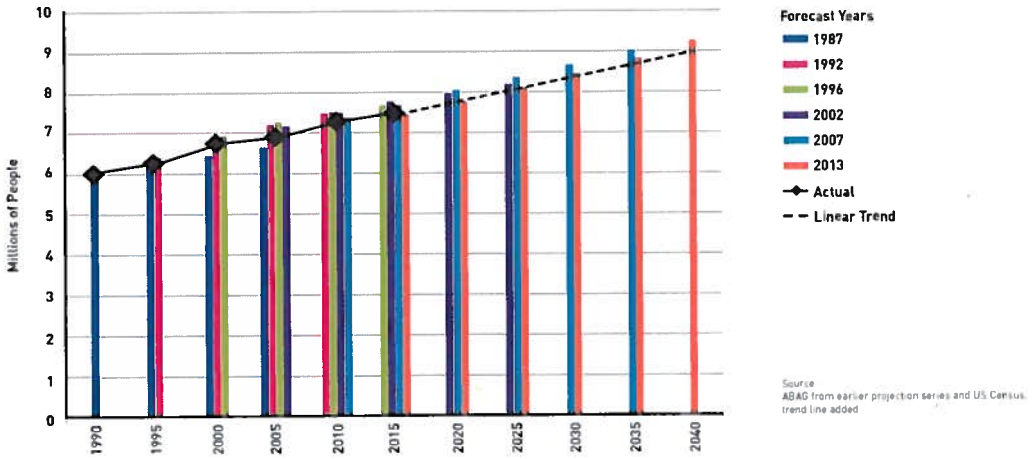
How Well Can We Forecast the Future?

The Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) has been conducting forecasts of the region's population and employment for decades.

The graphs below show past projections compared to actual trends for population and employment in the Bay Area. As you can see, our forecasts for future population were closer to the mark than were the employment forecasts.

Past Population Projections Compared to Actual Trends

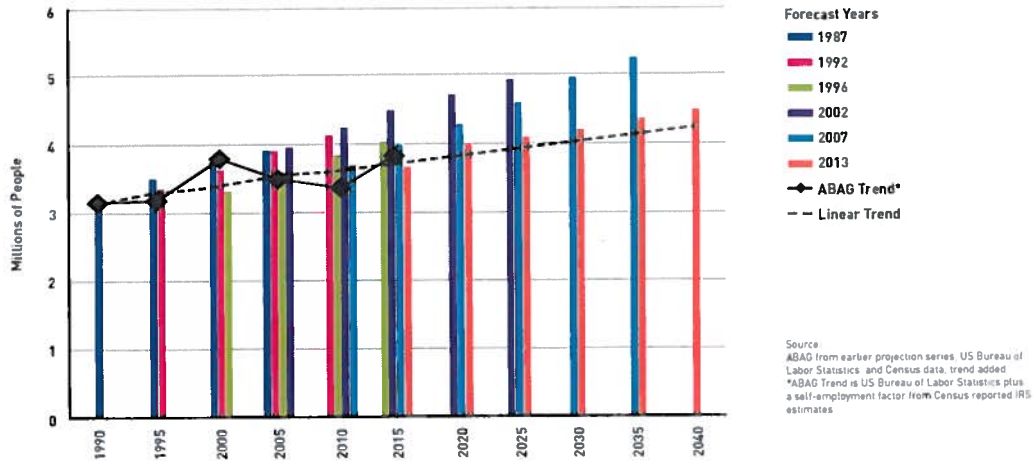
This graph shows ABAG's past population projections came close to the region's actual population numbers.



Source
ABAG from earlier projection series and US Census, trend line added

Past Employment Projections Compared to Actual Trends

Because employment is more sensitive to economic cycles, it is much harder to predict a long-term trend. ABAG's predictions have tended to be optimistic.



Source
ABAG from earlier projection series, US Bureau of Labor Statistics and Census data, trend added
*ABAG Trend is US Bureau of Labor Statistics plus a self-employment factor from Census reported IRS estimates

Cyclical and structural changes can shift a long-term trajectory.
A forecast is a planning tool that is recalibrated often.

LOOKING AHEAD
Feedback

Plan BayArea 2040

What concerns you about the future of your community?

What possibilities most excite you?

TRANSPORTATION
The Bay Area

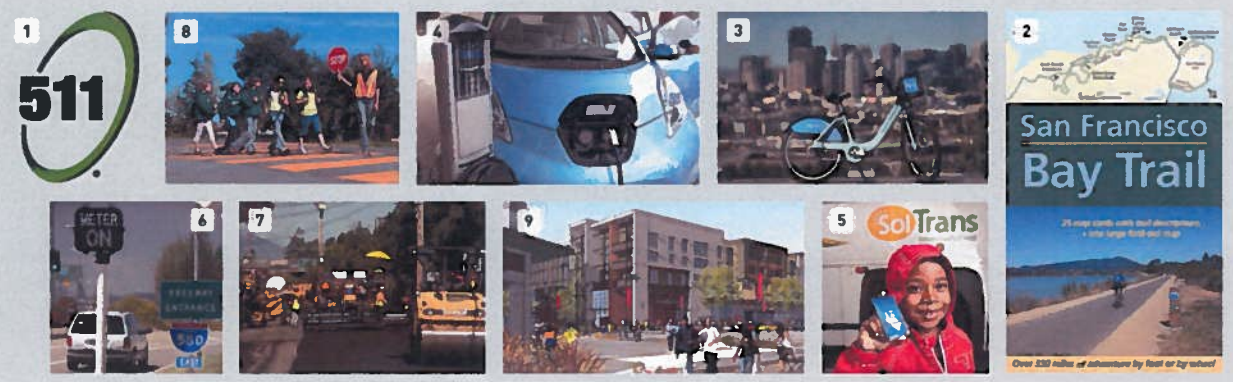
Plan Bay Area 2040

Planning Delivers Big Returns: **Public Transit Projects**

1 AC Transit Bus Rapid Transit
2 Altamont Corridor Express (ACE) Positive Train Control
3 BART-OAK Connector
4 BART Railcar Procurement Program BART Train Control Renovation
5 BART Warm Springs Extension, the first part of the extension to San Jose
6 East Contra Costa BART Extension (eBART)
7 Caltrain Modernization/Positive Train Control
8 Fairfield/Vacaville Train Station
9 San Francisco Bay Ferry: SF Ferry Terminal/ Berthing Facilities
10 San Francisco Central Subway
11 San Francisco Transbay Transit Center
12 Sonoma-Marin Area Rail Transit (SMART)

Other Programs

1 511 Traveler Information
2 Bay Trail
3 Bikeshare – Regional Bicycle Sharing Program
4 Climate Initiatives Program
5 Clipper
6 Freeway Performance Initiative
7 Regional Streets & Roads Program
8 Safe Routes to School
9 Transit-Oriented Affordable Housing Program (TOAH)



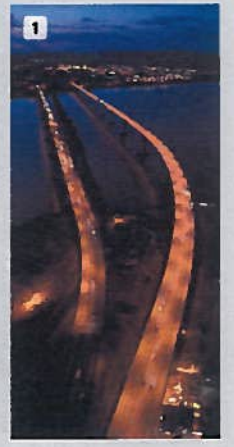
Item 8, Board Displays

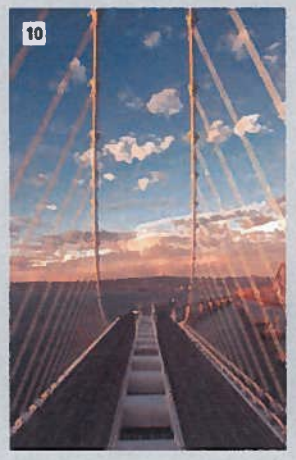
TRANSPORTATION
The Bay Area

Plan Bay Area 2040

Planning Delivers Big Returns: **Bridges and Highways**

1 Benicia-Martinez Bridge: New Northbound Span
2 Caldecott Tunnel Fourth Bore
3 Carquinez Bridge: New Westbound Span
4 Cordelia Truck Scales Replacement on I-80
5 Devil's Slide Tunnels on Highway 1
6 Doyle Drive Replacement
7 Golden Gate Bridge Movable Median Barrier
8 I-580 Truck Climbing Lane, Eastbound
9 I-680 Carpool/Express Lanes
10 San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge East Span
11 SR-12 Jameson Canyon Widening
12 SR-4 Widening (Contra Costa County)
13 SR-237 Express Lanes
14 US-101 HOV Lanes (Sonoma County)





Item 8, Board Displays

COUNTY FOCUS

Alameda County Today

Plan BayArea 2040

POPULATION

1.6M
Residents

73% Increase since 1960

EMPLOYMENT

$72,399
Median family income

7.4%
Unemployment rate

TRANSPORTATION

65%
Drive alone

10% carpool
12% take transit
4% walk
2% bike
6% telecommute

COMMUTE TIMES

29
Minute commute to work

(Compared to an average of **28** minutes for the entire Bay Area)

COMMUTE FROM?

68%
Of residents live AND work in Alameda County

Alameda County exports the most workers to San Francisco and imports the most workers from Contra Costa County

TRAFFIC

7%
Of miles traveled on Alameda County highways are affected by congestion

Southbound I-880 from San Lorenzo to Milpitas during morning commute is the most congested segment in Alameda County

PUBLIC TRANSIT

325,000
Daily BART system boardings (+52% since 1991)

149,000
Daily AC Transit system boardings (-17% since 1991)

5,000
Daily Wheels boardings (+127% since 1991)

HOUSING

$1,200
Median monthly rent

$570,000
Median home price

60%
Multi-family permits in 2013

PAVEMENT CONDITION

67
Overall score for all jurisdictions

Best: Dublin at **86**

Worst: San Leandro at **56**

Index on a scale of 0 - 100

Data Sources: Population-California Department of Finance, 2014; Employment-U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2013; California Employment Development Department, 2013; Transportation-U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2013; Commute Times-U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2013; Traffic-Caltrans Performance Monitoring System, 2013; Metropolitan Transportation Commission, 2013; Public Transit-Federal Transit Administration National Transit Database, 2012; Housing- U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2013; Multiple Listing Service Homes Sales Records, 2014; California Housing Foundation/Construction Industry Research Board, 2013; Metropolitan Transportation Commission, 2013 Regional Pavement Condition Report.

What are the current trends in Alameda County?

Alameda | Albany | Berkeley | Dublin | Emeryville | Fremont | Hayward | Livermore | Newark | Oakland | Piedmont | Pleasanton | San Leandro | Union City

Understanding what's happening in Alameda County now helps us recognize what issues may become most important as we plan for the future. Here's a brief snapshot of Alameda County and some key issues to consider for these communities as we update Plan Bay Area.

DISPARITY: Like many areas throughout the Bay Area, socioeconomic disparities are growing in Alameda County. The region lost mostly middle- and low-wage jobs during the Great Recession, yet many new jobs over the next 25 years have been projected to be in low-wage, local-serving occupations.

DIVERSITY: 12.4% of Alameda County residents are African-American, 22.7% are Latino, 28.2% are Asian, and 52% are White.

COUNTY FOCUS
PDAs in Alameda

Plan BayArea 2040

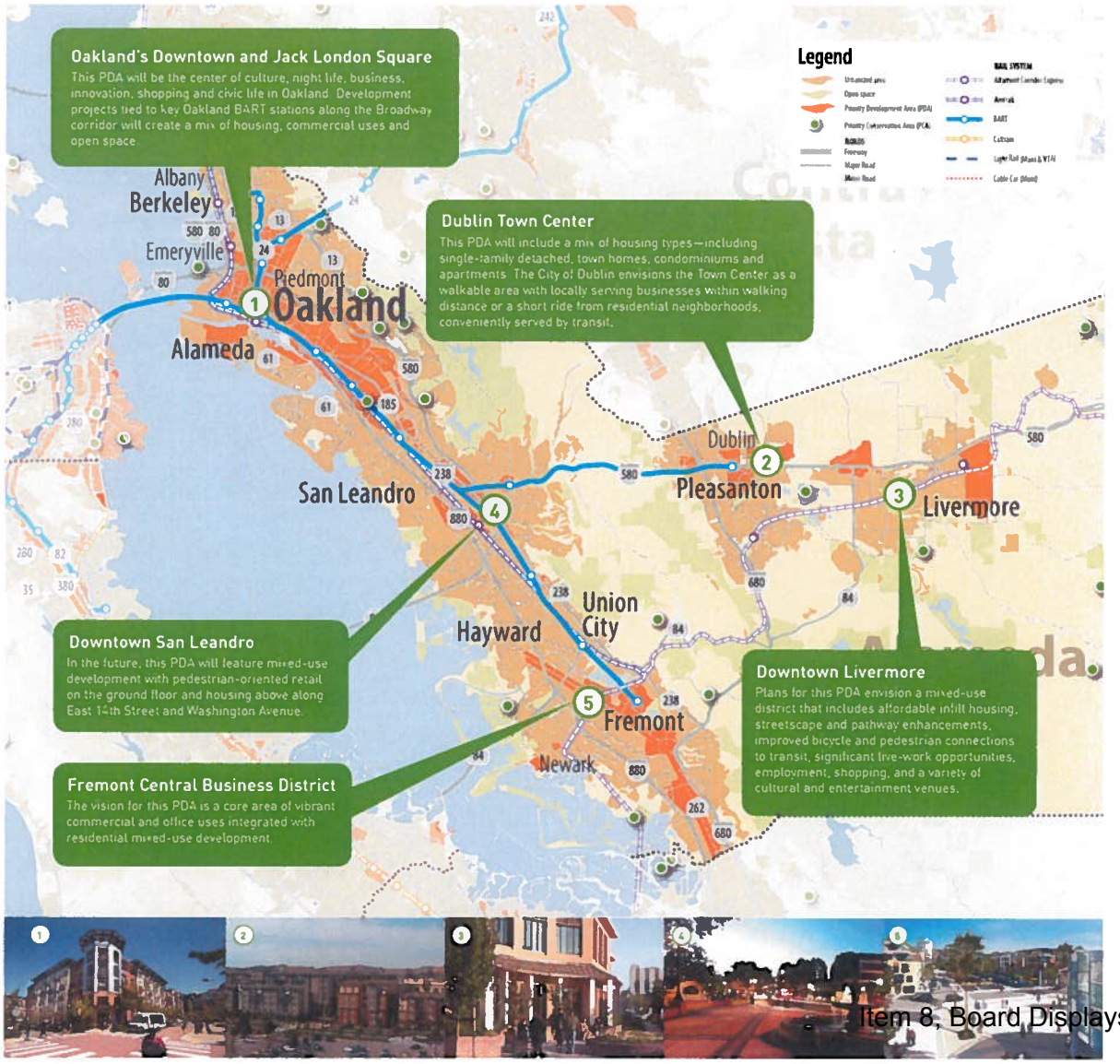
Locally Nominated Priority Development Areas and Priority Conservation Areas

Alameda County is home to the city of Oakland, one of the largest cities in the region; the Port of Oakland, one of the country's busiest container ports; nineteen BART stations; historic downtowns and main streets; and an enviable park system. Alameda County has long been a major hub of economic activity in the Bay Area. Alameda County is home to 43 locally nominated PDAs and 16 PCAs.

Priority Development Areas (PDAs)
Priority Development Areas (PDAs) are locally designated areas within existing communities that provide infill development opportunities, and are easily accessible to transit, jobs, shopping and services.

Priority Conservation Areas (PCAs)
Priority Conservation Areas (PCAs) are regionally significant open spaces for which there exists a broad consensus for long-term protection and for which public and private funds may be invested to promote their protection. The purpose for identifying Priority Conservation Areas is to highlight near-term opportunities for land conservation in the San Francisco Bay Area that are supported by local consensus.

A Map of Alameda County PDAs

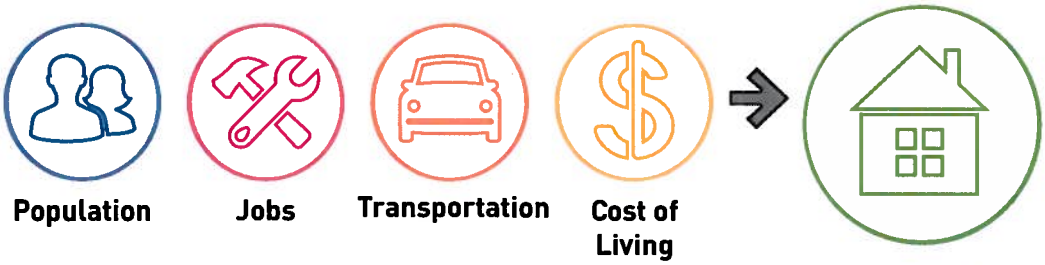


COUNTY FOCUS
Alameda Housing

Plan BayArea 2040

What Housing is Being Built?

In Alameda County—and across the Bay Area—the type of housing being permitted and constructed is changing. Factors that influence these shifts include population growth, household size, job availability, access to transportation and the cost of living.



Growth of Multifamily Homes in Alameda County and Across the Bay Area

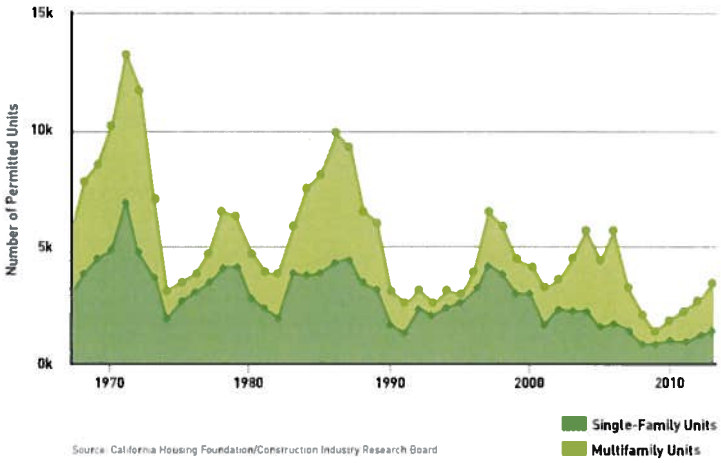
During the period of expansive growth across the Bay Area over the last half-century, most of the new units were single-family homes. As growth returns to cities, counties like Alameda have seen development shift toward a prevalence of multifamily homes, which range from duplexes to apartment buildings. Most new multifamily housing is in Priority Development Areas (PDAs), and most of the units permitted today will be constructed in the next few years.

3,362
housing units permitted in Alameda County in 2013. Of these...

2,023
(60%) were multifamily

Source: California Housing Foundation/Construction Industry Research Board

Historical Trends for Housing Growth in Alameda County



Source: California Housing Foundation/Construction Industry Research Board

70%
of permits are now for multifamily homes across the Bay Area, compared to

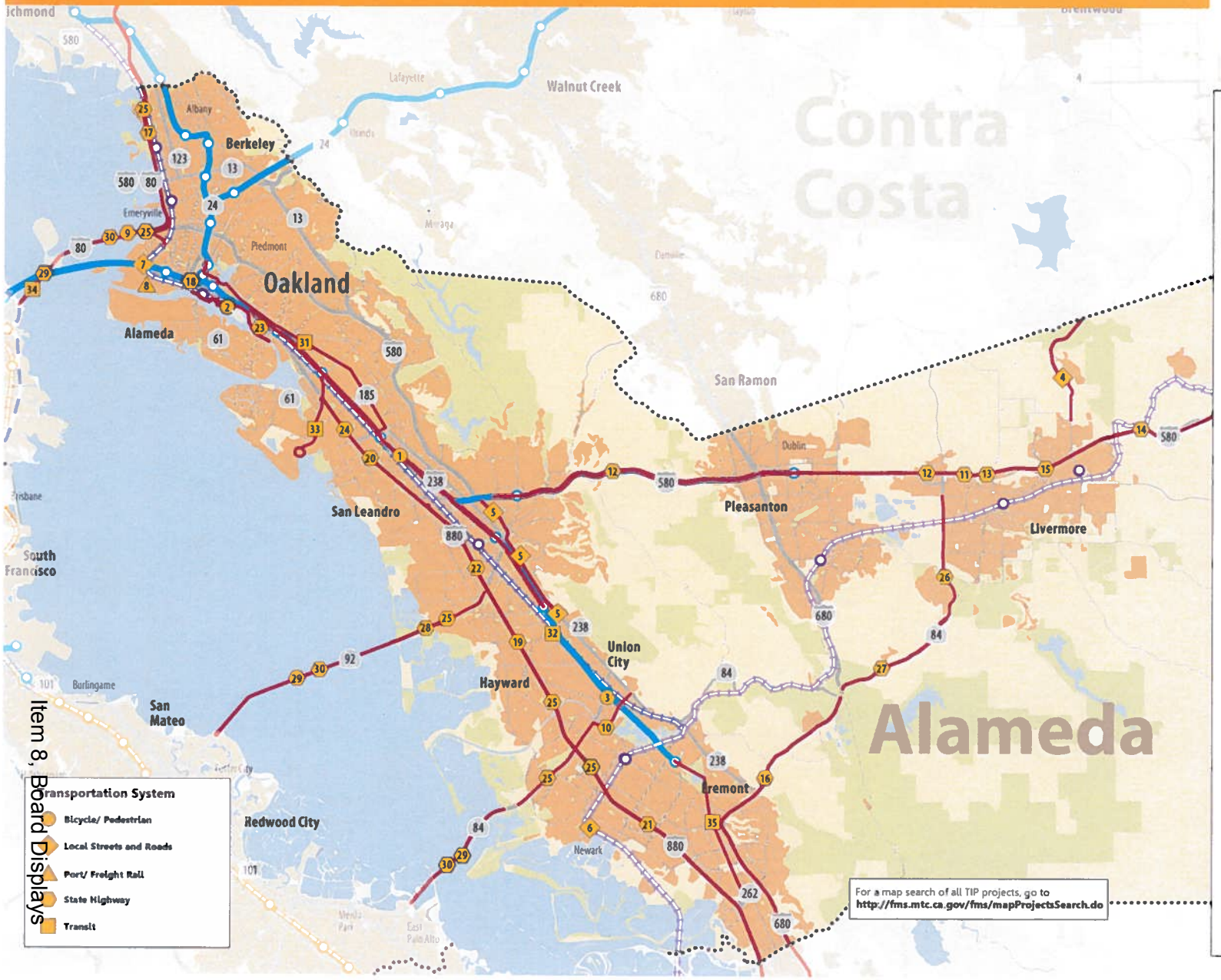
40%
25 years ago

Source: California Housing Foundation/Construction Industry Research Board

Alameda County: Transportation Improvement Program

Plan Bay Area 2040

METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION



For a map search of all TIP projects, go to **http://fms.mtc.ca.gov/fms/mapProjectsSearch.do**

Top 50 Projects by Cost

Bicycle/Pedestrian
1 ACTC: East Bay Greenway
2 Oakland: Waterfront Bay Trail
3 Union City: Intermodal Station Infrastructure

Local Streets & Roads
4 Alameda County: Vasco Road Safety Improvements
5 Hayward: Route 238 Corridor Improvement
6 Newark: Central Avenue Railroad Overpass at UPRR
7 Port of Oakland: 7th St Grade Separation and Roadway Imps.

Port/Freight Rail
8 Port of Oakland: Outer Harbor Intermodal Terminals (OHIT)

State Highway
9 Caltrans: SFOBB Maintenance Complex Ph 3 Training Facility
10 East-West Connector in Fremont & Union City
11 I-580 (TriValley) Corridor - EB HOV Lanes
12 I-580 (TriValley) Corridor - WB HOV & Connectors
13 I-580 Eastbound Express/HOT Lanes
14 I-580 N. Flynn-Greenville EB Truck Climbing Lane
15 I-580 WB HOT Corridor Project
16 I-680 NB HOV/HOT Lane
17 I-80 Integrated Corridor Mobility Project
18 I-880/Broadway-Jackson Interchange
19 I-880/Industrial Parkway West Interchange
20 I-880/Marina Blvd Interchange and Overcrossing Rep
21 I-880/SR 262 I/C and HOV lanes
22 I-880 NB and SB Auxiliary lanes
23 I-880 North Safety Improvements
24 I-880 SB HOV Lanes - Marina Blvd to Hegenberger
25 Regional Express Lane Network
26 SR 84 Expressway Widening
27 Route 84 widening, Pigeon Pass to I-680
28 Rt 92/Clawiter/Whitesell Interchange Improvements
29 Toll Bridge Maintenance
30 Toll Bridge Rehabilitation Program

Transit
31 AC Transit: East Bay Bus Rapid Transit
32 BART: Hayward Shop and Yard Expansion
33 BART: Oakland Airport Connector
34 BART: Transbay Tube Seismic Retrofit
35 BART: Warm Springs Extension

Not Mappable
AC Transit: ADA Paratransit Assistance
AC Transit: Facilities Upgrade
AC Transit: Preventive Maintenance Program
AC Transit: Procure (23) 60' Articulated Buses
AC Transit: Procure (27) 60' Artic Hybrid Buses
AC Transit: Procure (65) 40' Urban Buses
AC Transit: Replace 38 40' Suburban Buses
AC Transit: Transit Security Projects
AC Transit: Zero Emission Bus Advanced Demo
BART: Fare Collection Equipment
WETA: Central Bay Operations and Maintenance Facility
WETA: Ferry Service
ACTC: Corridor Mobility Program & Adaptive Ramp Metering
Caltrans: Improved Bike/Ped Access to East Span of SFOBB
Oakland: Oakland Army Base Infrastructure Improvements

COUNTY FOCUS

Contra Costa County Today

Plan BayArea 2040

POPULATION

1.1M
Residents
166% Increase since 1960

EMPLOYMENT

$79,100
Median family income

7.4%
Unemployment rate

TRANSPORTATION

70%
Drive alone
12% carpool
9% take transit
2% walk
1% bike
6% telecommute

COMMUTE TIMES

33
Minute commute to work
(Compared to an average of **28** minutes for the entire Bay Area)

COMMUTE FROM?

61%
Of residents live AND work in Contra Costa County
Contra Costa County exports and imports the most workers to and from Alameda County

TRAFFIC

5%
Of miles traveled on Contra Costa County highways are affected by congestion
Westbound I-80 from Richmond to Emeryville during the evening commute is the most congested segment in Contra Costa County

PUBLIC TRANSIT

325,000
Daily BART system boardings (+52% since 1991)

9,000
Daily County Connection boardings (-24% since 1991)

7,000
Daily Tri Delta boardings

4,000
Daily WestCAT boardings

149,000
Daily AC Transit system boardings (-17% since 1991)

HOUSING

$1,280
Median monthly rent

$435,000
Median home price

19%
Multi-family permits in 2013

PAVEMENT CONDITION

68
Overall score for all jurisdictions
Best: Brentwood at **86**
Worst: Orinda at **48**
Index on a scale of 0 - 100

Data Sources: Population–California Department of Finance, 2014; Employment–U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013; California Employment Development Department, 2013; Transportation–U.S. Census Bureau; American Community Survey, 2013; Commute Times–U.S. Census Bureau; American Community Survey, 2013; Traffic–Caltrans Performance Monitoring System, 2013; Metropolitan Transportation Commission, 2013; Public Transit–Federal Transit Administration; National Transit Database, 2012; Housing– U.S. Census Bureau; American Community Survey, 2013; Multiple Listing Service Homes Sales Records, 2014; California Housing Foundation/Construction Industry Research Board, 2013; Metropolitan Transportation Commission, 2013 Regional Pavement Condition Report.

What are the current trends in Contra Costa County?

Antioch | Brentwood | Clayton | Concord | Danville | El Cerrito | Hercules | Lafayette | Martinez | Moraga | Oakley | Orinda | Pinole | Pittsburg | Pleasant Hill | Richmond | San Pablo | San Ramon | Walnut Creek

Understanding what's happening in Contra Costa County now helps us recognize what issues may become most important as we plan for the future. Here's a brief snapshot of Contra Costa County and some key issues to consider for these communities as we update Plan Bay Area.

TRANSPORTATION: There are many transportation options in Contra Costa County, but last-mile alternatives remain a challenge in many areas.

DIVERSITY: 9.6% of Contra Costa County residents are African-American, 15.9% are Asian, 24.9% are Latino, and 67.9% are White.

COUNTY FOCUS

PDAs in Contra Costa

Plan BayArea 2040

Locally Nominated Priority Development Areas and Priority Conservation Areas

Located across from San Francisco and Marin County, Contra Costa County has grown to be the third most populous area in the Bay Area region; the county's natural beauty and its strategic location between the San Francisco Bay and California's Central Valley have long attracted residents and businesses. New jobs and housing are expected to cluster along the county's major transit thoroughfares, including San Pablo Avenue in the western part of the county, and around the ten BART stations in Contra Costa County. Contra Costa is home to 38 locally nominated PDAs and 14 PCAs.

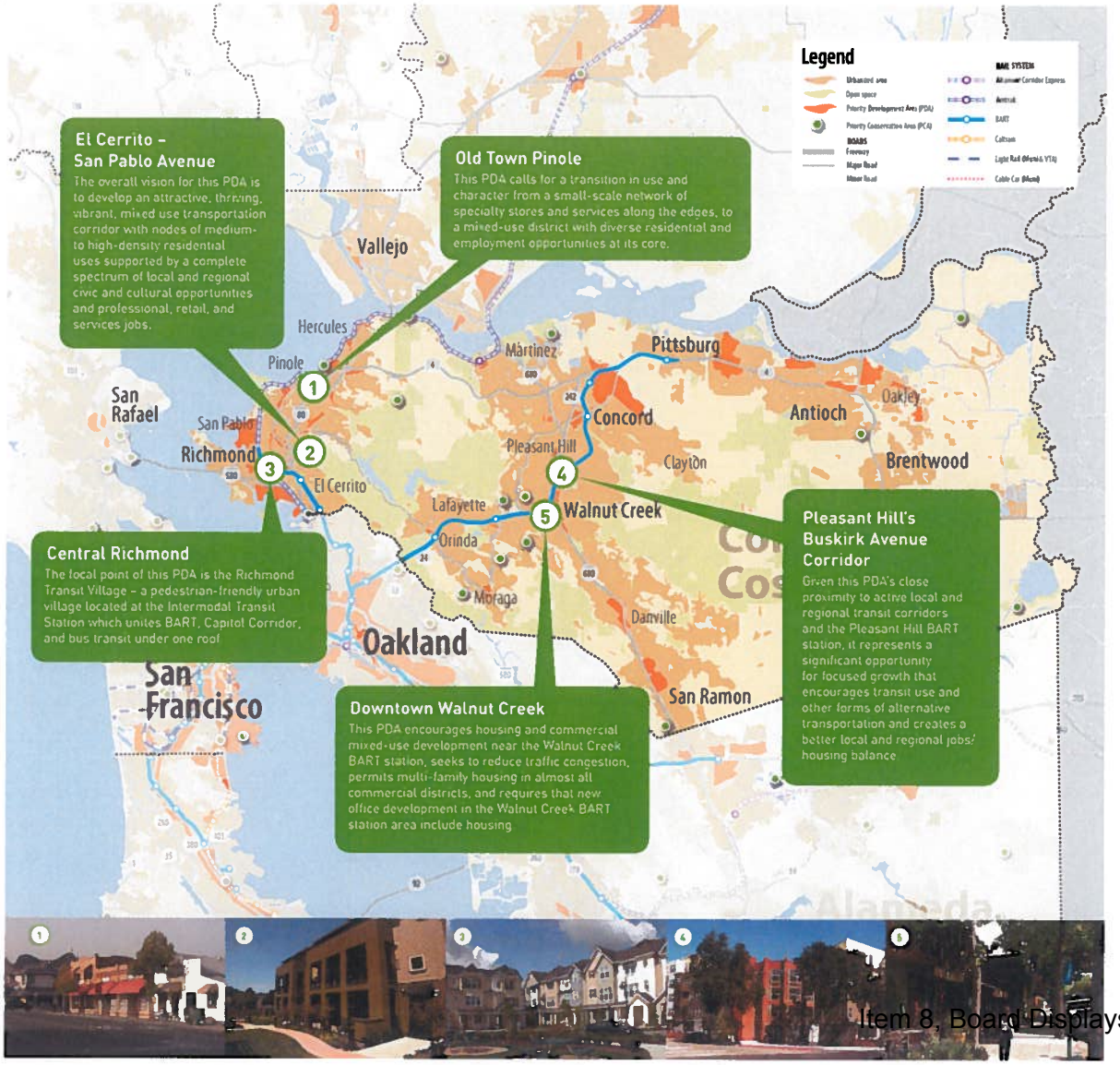
Priority Development Areas (PDAs)

Priority Development Areas (PDAs) are locally designated areas within existing communities that provide infill development opportunities, and are easily accessible to transit, jobs, shopping and services.

Priority Conservation Areas (PCAs)

Priority Conservation Areas (PCAs) are regionally significant open spaces for which there exists a broad consensus for long-term protection and for which public and private funds may be invested to promote their protection. The purpose for identifying Priority Conservation Areas is to highlight near-term opportunities for land conservation in the San Francisco Bay Area that are supported by local consensus.

A Map of Contra Costa County PDAs

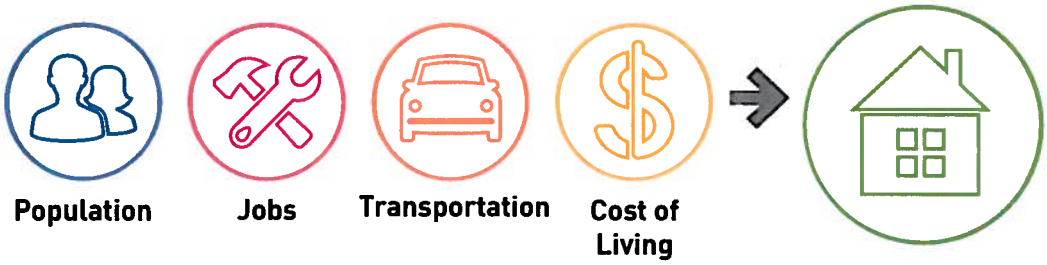


COUNTY FOCUS
Contra Costa Housing

Plan BayArea 2040

What Housing is Being Built?

Housing reflects the unique values and lifestyles of a community. Factors that influence types of housing include General Plans, zoning, population growth, household size, job availability, access to transportation, income and the cost of living.



1,955
housing units permitted in Contra Costa County in 2013. Of these...

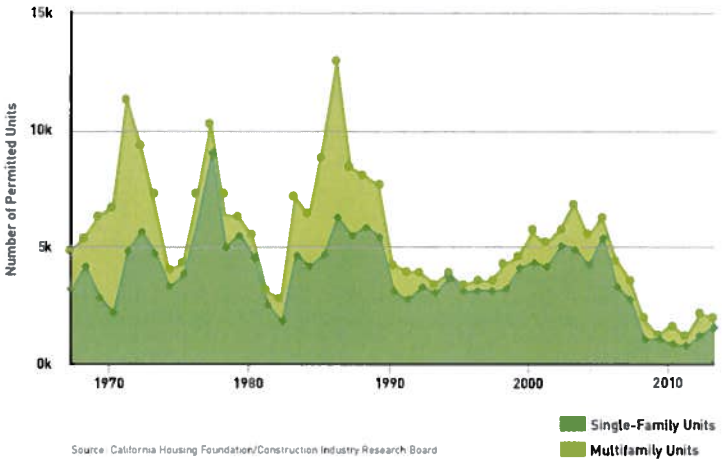
370
(20%) were multifamily

Source: California Housing Foundation/Construction Industry Research Board

Single-Family Homes Remain Primary Housing Choice in Contra Costa County

During the period of expansive growth across the Bay Area over the last half-century, most new units were single-family homes. This trend continues in Contra Costa County, with 80 percent of new housing permitted as detached single-family homes. Other parts of the region, by contrast, are shifting more toward multifamily homes, including apartments and duplexes in Priority Development Areas.

Historical Trends for Housing Growth in Contra Costa County



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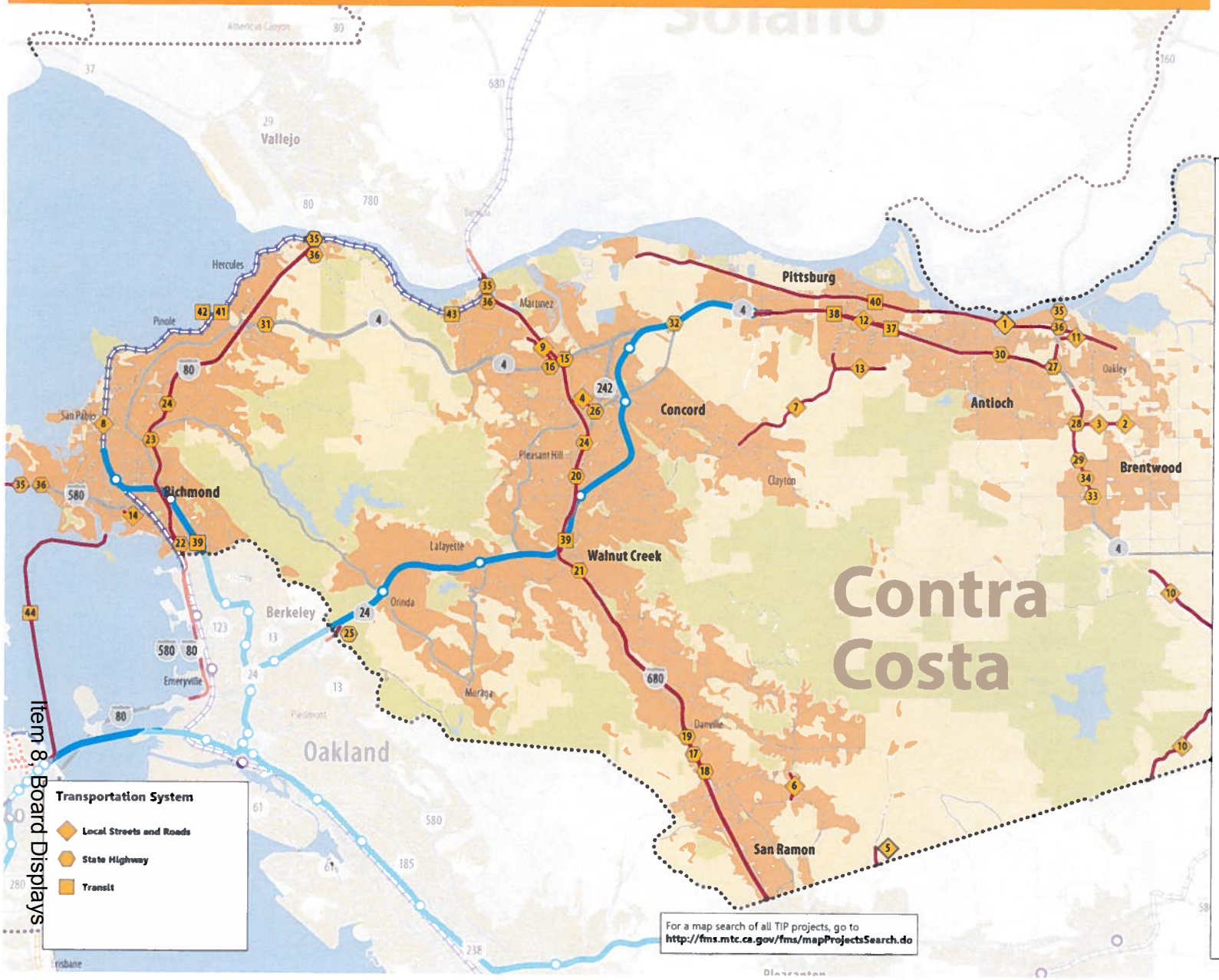
Contra Costa County: Transportation Improvement Program

Plan Bay Area 2040

METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION



Top 50 Projects by Cost

Local Streets & Roads

1 Antioch: Wilbur Ave Bridge Widening
2 Brentwood: Lone Tree Way Undercrossing
3 Brentwood: Lone Tree Way Widening
4 Concord: Waterworld Parkway Extension and New Bridge
5 Contra Costa County: Camino Tassajara Realignment
6 Contra Costa County: Dougherty Road widening
7 Contra Costa County: Kirker Pass Road NB Truck Climbing Lanes
8 Contra Costa County: North Richmond Truck Route Extension
9 Contra Costa County: Pacheco Blvd Widening and Realignment
10 Contra Costa County: Vasco Road Safety Improvements
11 Oakley: Main Street Widening
12 Pittsburg: California Avenue Widening
13 Pittsburg: James Donlon Extension (Buchanan Rd Bypass)
14 Richmond: Marina Bay Parkway Grade Separation

State Highway

15 I-680/SR4 Interchange Reconstruction - Phase 3
16 I-680/SR4 I/C Reconstruction – Phases 1, 2, 4 & 5
17 I-680 Auxiliary Lanes
18 I-680 Direct Access Ramps
19 I-680 Express Lane: Alcosta to Livorna/Rudgear
20 I-680 NB HOV Lane Extension
21 I-680 SB HOV Lane Completion
22 I-80/Central Avenue Interchange Modification
23 Reconstruct I-80/San Pablo Dam Rd Interchange
24 Regional Express Lane Network
25 SR 24 - Caldecott Tunnel 4th Bore
26 SR 242/Clayton Road Interchange Improvements
27 SR4/SR160 Interchange and Connectors
28 SR4 Bypass: Laurel Rd to Sand Creek
29 SR4 Bypass: Sand Creek Interchange
30 SR4 East Widening from Somersville to SR160
31 SR4 Willow Avenue Ramps
32 SR4 Willow Pass Interchange Improvements
33 SR 4 Balfour Road Interchange
34 SR 4 Bypass: Sand Creek to Balfour Rd
35 Toll Bridge Maintenance
36 Toll Bridge Rehabilitation Program

Transit

37 BART: E-BART - East Contra Costa Rail Extension
38 BART: E-BART Railroad Avenue Station
39 BART: Station Modernization Program
40 Caltrans: Double Rail Track Between Oakley & Port Chicago
41 Hercules: Construct Phase 2 of Hercules Intermodal Station
42 Hercules: Intercity Rail Station - Phase 1
43 Martinez: Intermodal Station Parking Expansion
44 WETA: Richmond Ferry Service

Not Mappable

Caltrans: Richmond Rail Connector
CCCTA: ADA Paratransit Assistance
CCCTA: Preventive Maintenance Program
CCTA: SR 239 - New State Highway Study
Contra Costa County: Bailey Rd. Bike & Pedestrian Improvements
ECCTA: Transit Bus Replacements

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ASSOCIATION OF BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS

Representing City and County Governments of the San Francisco Bay Area

ABAG

AGENDA

LEGISLATION AND GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

Thursday, May 21, 2015, 3:30 PM -5:00 PM

Location:
Association of Bay Area Governments
101 8th Street
Oakland, California

Committee Chair: Supervisor Scott Haggerty, Alameda County

Committee Vice Chair: Councilmember Desley Brooks, City of Oakland

Staff: Brad Paul, Deputy Executive Director, 510/464-7955, bradp@abag.ca.gov

Michael Arnold, ABAG Legislative Advocate, Sacramento

1. **CALL TO ORDER**
2. **OPEN AGENDA-PUBLIC COMMENT**
3. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES: FROM MARCH 19, 2015 MEETING**
4. **MICHAEL ARNOLD, ARNOLD AND ASSOCIATES, INC.**
   a. **State Budget Update – May Revision and Budget Outlook**
   b. **Overview of Bill Summary and key ABAG support bills**
      I. AB 1368 (Baker) RHNA credit for military personnel filing DD214
      II. SB 602 (Monning) Adding CA Earthquake Authority to definition of "public agency" for purposes of financing the installation of seismic strengthening improvements
      III. AB 18 (Dodd) Napa and Solano County disaster relief
   c. **Update on Affordable Housing Package**
      i. AB 35 (Chiu) Income tax: tax credit increase for low-income housing
      ii. AB 90 (Atkins) Distribution of national housing trust fund monies
      iii. AB 1335 (Atkins) Creation of a dedicated affordable housing fund by placing a $75 fee on recording of real estate documents – excluding documents related to sales of owner occupied homes.

5. **BRAD PAUL, ABAG DEPUTY DIRECTOR, AND MICHAEL ARNOLD**

   Possible legislation to add COGs and MPOs to the list of agencies allowed to access state-produced datasets

   Information/Action

6. **REQUEST FOR ABAG SUPPORT LETTER TO SENATOR FEINSTEIN RE SUPPORT FOR 2% INCREASE IN FUNDING FOR "OUTDOOR ECONOMY PROGRAMS."** **Action**

7. **L&GO LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES FOR 2015**
   Attachment: 2015 Legislative priorities **Information**

8. **LEGISLATIVE WORKSHOP AND RECEPTION –** Committee to discuss moving the Legislative Workshop to the Bay Area for 2016.

   Action

9. **ADJOURNMENT**

The next meeting of the L & GO Committee will be on July 16, 2015.

The ABAG Legislation and Governmental Organization Committee may act on any item on this agenda.

Attachments: Minutes for the March 19, 2015 Meeting

L&GO Legislative Priorities for 2015

Email and draft Feinstein letter re "Outdoor Economy Programs"

ABAG Legislative Status Report (LSR)

Association of Bay Area Governments
Legislation and Governmental Organization Committee

Thursday, March 19, 2015
Minutes

Committee Members Present:
Supervisor David Cortese, County of Santa Clara
Mayor Bill Harrison, City of Fremont
Supervisor Mark Luce, County of Napa, ABAG Immediate Past President
Councilmember Julie Pierce, City of Clayton, ABAG President
Mayor Harry Price, City of Fairfield
Supervisor David Rabbitt, County of Sonoma, ABAG Vice President

Other Elected Officials:
Councilmember Dave Hudson, City of San Ramon

Staff:
Ezra Rapport
Brad Paul

Public:
Ken Bukowski/Filming

ABAG Legislative Consultant:
Michael Arnold, Legislative Advocate, Arnold and Associates, Inc.

1. **Introductions:** Supervisor Mark Luce called the meeting to order at 3:35p.m.
2. **Minutes:** January 15, 2015 minutes were approved (6-0).
3. **Michael Arnold, ABAG Legislative Advocate in Sacramento – Briefing on legislation, state budget and politics.**
    a. Fewer bills introduced by the Senate, but still 2400 new bills. Many of these are "spot bills."
    b. Budget subcommittees are meeting.
    c. Governor issues the May revision of the budget in mid-May. Legislature must pass the budget by June 15, 2015.
    d. Special Election Results: SD 7, Runoff election May 19th Glazer v. Bonilla; SD 21, Shannon Runner (R) elected; SD 37 John Moorlach (R) elected.
4. **Legislation Summary reviewed.** Committee decided to watch most of the new bills that were presented. Committee voted to support the following bills:
    a. **AB 35 (Chiu)** Increasing low income housing tax credit from $70 million to $370 million.
    b. **AB 90 (Atkins)** Distribution of national housing trust fund monies in California.

c. **AB 1335 (Atkins)** Creation of a dedicated affordable housing fund by placing a $75 fee on recording of real estate documents- excluding sales to owner occupied residential.
d. **AB 1368 (Baker)** Authorizes person discharged from military to file with the country recorder (DD214) and credits the city or county with the production of a new housing unit for the Regional Housing Needs Assessment Process (RHNA).
e. **SB 602 (Monning**) Includes the California Earthquake Authority within the definition of "public agency" for purposes of financing the installation of seismic strengthening improvements.

5. **Access to State Data by COGs and MPOs**. Brad Paul presented an issue relating to the need to revise existing law to add COGs and MPOs to the list of agencies permitted to access state produced data bases. Michael Arnold will research this matter and report back at the next meeting.
6. **L&GO Legislative Priorities for 2015**
   a. 2015 Legislative Priorities were affirmed without change
7. **Review of Legislative Workshop and Reception in Sacramento**
   a. The 2015 Legislative Workshop featured briefings on bills and initiatives related to local government. The turnout at the workshop was very good in terms of speakers, but could have been better relative to ABAG elected officials. The evening reception went well, but was not as well attended this year by Legislators. Discussion was had relative to improving future workshops and perhaps moving the workshop to the Bay Area on a Friday. Staff will study this matter and come back with recommended possibilities.
8. **Services for Unaccompanied Children.** Ezra Rapport briefed the Committee on the matter of unaccompanied children (UAC) and/or refugee children. This subject was brought to ABAG by the Catholic Charities. The goal of this effort would be to survey ABAG counties relative to programs available to serve this population. ABAG received three great applications from potential interns, one of whom will be hired to carry out this project during July and August, 2015.

The next meeting of the L&GO Committee will be on May 21, 2015.

Michael J. Arnold & Associates
Legislative Advocates and Consultants

ABAG

Legislative Status Report 5/11/2015

AB 2 **Alejo D** **Community revitalization authority.**
Text Version: Amended: 3/26/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html
Status: 5/7/2015-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.
Calendar: 5/11/2015 #82 ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE

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 authorize certain local agencies to form a community revitalization authority (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. The bill would provide for the financing of these activities by, among other things, the issuance of bonds serviced by tax increment revenues, and would require the authority to adopt a community revitalization plan for the community revitalization and investment area that includes elements describing and governing revitalization activities. The bill would also provide for periodic audits by the Controller. The bill would also require the Department of Housing and Community Development, advised by an advisory committee appointed by the Director of Housing and Community Development, to periodically review the calculation of surplus housing under these provisions. The bill would require certain funds allocated to the authority to be deposited into a separate Low and Moderate Income Housing Fund and used by the authority for the purposes of increasing, improving, and preserving the community's supply, as specified. The bill would, if an authority failed to expend or encumber surplus in the Low and Moderate Income Housing Fund, require those funds to be disbursed towards housing needs. The bill would require an authority to make relocation provisions for persons displaced by a plan and replace certain dwelling units that are destroyed or removed as part of a plan. The bill would authorize an authority to acquire interests in real property and exercise the power of eminent domain, as specified.

An act to add Division 4 (commencing with Section 62000) to Title 6 of the Government Code, relating to economic development.

AB 18 **Dodd D** **Disaster relief: South Napa Earthquake.**
Text Version: Amended: 3/12/2015 Position: Support
pdf html
Status: 4/15/2015-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.

The California Disaster Assistance Act generally provides that the state share for disaster project allocations to local agencies is no more than 75% of total state eligible costs, except for specified events for which the state share is up to 100% of state eligible costs. This bill would add the August 24, 2014, South Napa Earthquake, to the list of events for which the state share of state eligible cost is up to 100% . This bill contains other related provisions.

An act to amend Section 8686 of the Government Code, relating to disaster relief, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

AB 21 **Perea D** **California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: scoping plan.**
Text Version: Amended: 5/5/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html
Status: 5/6/2015-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 5/13/2015 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, GOMEZ, Chair

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. This bill would require the state board in preparing its scoping plan to consult with specified state agencies regarding matters involving energy efficiency and the facilitation of the electrification of the transportation sector. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to amend Sections 38501 and 38561 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to greenhouse gases.

AB 23 **Patterson R** **California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: market-based compliance mechanisms: exemption.**
Text Version: Introduced: 12/1/2014 Position: Watch
pdf html
Status: 3/23/2015-In committee: Set, first hearing. Failed passage. Reconsideration granted.

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.

An act to add Section 38576 to the Health and Safety Code, relating to greenhouse gases, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

AB 35 **Chiu D** **Income taxes: credits: low-income housing: allocation increase.**
Text Version: Amended: 4/16/2015 Position: Support
pdf html
Status: 4/20/2015-Re-referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.
Calendar: 5/11/2015 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 126 ASSEMBLY REVENUE AND TAXATION, TING, Chair

Existing law establishes a low-income housing tax credit program pursuant to which the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee provides procedures and requirements for the allocation of state insurance, personal income, and corporation income tax credit amounts among low-income housing projects based on federal law. Existing law, in modified conformity to federal income tax law, allows the credit based upon the applicable percentage, as defined, of the qualified basis of each qualified low-income building. Existing law limits the total annual amount of the credit that the committee may allocate to $70 million per year, as specified. This bill, for calendar years beginning 2015, would increase the aggregate housing credit dollar amount that may be allocated among low-income housing projects by $300,000,000, as specified. The bill, under the insurance taxation law, the Personal Income Tax Law, and the Corporation Tax Law, would modify the definition of applicable percentage relating to qualified low-income buildings that meet specified criteria. This bill contains other related provisions.

An act to amend Sections 12206, 17058, and 23610.5 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, relating to taxation, to take effect immediately, tax levy.

AB 40 **Ting D** **Toll bridges: pedestrians and bicycles.**
Text Version: Amended: 4/15/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html
Status: 4/29/2015-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

Existing law provides for the construction and operation of various toll bridges by the state, the Golden Gate Bridge, Highway and Transportation District, and by private entities that have entered into a franchise agreement with the state. This bill would prohibit a toll from being imposed on the passage of a pedestrian or bicycle over these various toll bridges.

An act to add Sections 27567, 30114, and 30814 to the Streets and Highways Code, relating to transportation.

AB 45 **Mullin D** **Household hazardous waste.**
Text Version: Amended: 4/30/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html
Status: 5/4/2015-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires, among other things, each city and each county to prepare a household hazardous waste element containing specified components, and to submit that element to the department for approval. Existing law requires the department to approve the element if the local agency demonstrates that it will comply with specified requirements. A city or county is required to submit an annual report to the department summarizing its progress in reducing solid waste, including an update of the jurisdiction's household hazardous waste element. This bill would require each jurisdiction that provides for the

residential collection and disposal of solid waste to increase the collection and diversion of household hazardous waste in its service area, on or before July 1, 2020, by 15% over a baseline amount, to be determined in accordance with department regulations. The bill would authorize the department to adopt a model ordinance for a comprehensive program for the collection of household hazardous waste to facilitate compliance with those provisions, and would require each jurisdiction to annually report to the department on progress achieved in complying with those provisions. By imposing new duties on local agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to add Article 3.4 (commencing with Section 47120) to Chapter 1 of Part 7 of Division 30 of the Public Resources Code, relating to hazardous waste.

AB 57 **Quirk D** **Telecommunications: wireless telecommunication facilities.**

Text Version: Amended: 4/6/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html

Status: 4/13/2015-From committee: Be re-referred to Com. on L. GOV. Re-referred. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (April 13). Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Calendar: 5/13/2015 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY LOCAL GOVERNMENT, MAIENSCHEIN, Chair

Existing law requires a city, including a charter city, or county to administratively approve an application for a collocation facility on or immediately adjacent to a wireless telecommunications collocation facility, as defined, through the issuance of a building permit or a nondiscretionary permit, as specified. Existing law prohibits a city or county from taking certain actions as a condition of approval of an application for a permit for construction or reconstruction for a development project for a wireless telecommunications facility. This bill would provide that a colocation or siting application for a wireless telecommunications facility is deemed approved, if the city or county fails to approve or disapprove the application within the time periods established by the commission and all required public notices have been provided regarding the application. This bill contains other existing laws.

An act to add Section 65964.1 to the Government Code, relating to telecommunications.

AB 90 **Chau D** **Federal Housing Trust Fund.**

Text Version: Amended: 4/22/2015 Position: Support
pdf html

Status: 4/29/2015-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

Existing law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development in the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency. The department is responsible for administering various housing and home loan programs throughout the state. Existing law also establishes the California Housing Finance Agency within the department, and provides that the primary purpose of the agency is to meet the housing needs of persons and families of low to moderate income. This bill would designate the Department of Housing and Community Development as the state agency responsible for administering funds received by the state from the federal Housing Trust Fund. This bill would require the department to administer the funds through programs that produce, preserve, rehabilitate, or support the operation of rental housing for extremely low income and very low income households, except that up to 10% of funding may be used to support homeownership for extremely low income and very low income households. The bill would require any rental project funded from the federal Housing Trust Fund to restrict affordability for 55 years and require any homeownership program funded from the federal Housi ng Trust Fund to restrict affordability for 30 years . This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to amend Section 50408 of, and to add Chapter 6.8 (commencing with Section 50676) to Part 2 of Division 31 of, the Health and Safety Code, relating to housing.

AB 91 **Committee on Budget** **Budget Act of 2014.**

Text Version: Chaptered: 3/27/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html

Status: 3/27/2015-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter No. 1

The Budget Act of 2014 made appropriations for the support of state government for the 2014-15 fiscal year. This bill would amend the Budget Act of 2014 by amending, adding, and repealing items of appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions.

An act to amend the Budget Act of 2014 (Chapters 25 and 663 of the Statutes of 2014) by amending Items 0540-001-0140, 0540-001-6052, 0690-001-0001, 3540-001-0001, 3600-001-0001, 3600-001-0200, 3600-101-0001, 3640-493, 3790-001-0392, 3790-001-0516, 3790-001-6052, 3860-001-0001, 3860-101-6052, 5180-101-0001, 8570-001-0001, 8570-001-3228, and 9800-001-0001 of, adding Items 0540-492, 3640-494, 3760-311-6052, 3760-490, 3790-492, 3860-001-3228, 3860-101-0001, 3860-101-3228, 3860-301-3228, 3860-301-6052, 3860-490, 3940-001-6083, 3940-002-0001, 3940-002-0679, 3940-101-0679, 3940-101-6083, and 3940-102-0679 to, and repealing Item 3760-493 of, Section 2.00 of, and by amending Section 39.00 of, that act, relating to the State Budget, and making an appropriation therefor, to take effect immediately, budget bill.

AB 92 **Committee on Budget** **Water.**

Text Version: Chaptered: 3/27/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html

Status: 3/27/2015-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter No. 2

Existing law requires any new diversion of water from any stream having populations of salmon and steelhead that is determined by the Department of Fish and Wildlife to be deleterious to salmon and steelhead to be screened by the owner of the diversion. Existing law requires the department to submit to the owner its proposals as to measures necessary to protect the salmon and steelhead within 30 days of receipt of a notice of a diversion of water from a stream having populations of salmon and steelhead. This bill would instead require the department, within 30 days of providing written notice to the owner that the department has determined that the diversion is deleterious to salmon and steelhead, to submit to the owner its proposals as to measures necessary to protect the salmon and steelhead. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to amend Section 6100 of, and to add Sections 12025.1 and 12025.2 to, the Fish and Game Code, to add Section 8687.9 to the Government Code, to amend Section 4629.6 of the Public Resources Code, and to amend Section 81046 of, to amend, repeal, and add Section 13442 of, and to add Sections 189 and 81023 to, the Water Code, relating to water, and making an appropriation therefor, to take effect immediately, bill related to the budget.

AB 103 **Weber D** **Budget Act of 2015.**

Text Version: Introduced: 1/9/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html

Status: 1/26/2015-Referred to Com. on BUDGET.

This bill would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2015-16 fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions.

An act making appropriations for the support of the government of the State of California and for several public purposes in accordance with the provisions of Section 12 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of California, relating to the state budget, to take effect immediately, budget bill.

AB 157 **Levine D** **Richmond-San Rafael Bridge.**

Text Version: Introduced: 1/20/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html

Status: 5/7/2015-Referred to Coms. on T. & H. and E.Q.

Existing law specifies the powers and duties of the Department of Transportation, the Metropolitan Transportation Commission, and the Bay Area Toll Authority with respect to the collection and expenditure of toll revenue from the 7 state-owned toll bridges within the geographic jurisdiction of the commission, including the Richmond-San Rafael Bridge. This bill, if the commission and the department develop a project to open the third lane on the Richmond-San Rafael Bridge to automobile traffic on the eastbound level and to bicycle traffic on the westbound level, would require the lead agency to complete the design work for the project simultaneously with the environmental review conducted pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act. This bill contains other related provisions.

An act to add Section 30910.7 to the Streets and Highways Code, relating to the Richmond-San Rafael Bridge, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

AB 266 **Cooley D** **Medical marijuana.**

Text Version: Amended: 5/5/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html

Status: 5/6/2015-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Existing law, the Compassionate Use Act of 1996, an initiative measure enacted by the approval of Proposition 215 at the November 6, 1996, statewide general election, authorizes the use of marijuana for medical purposes. Existing law enacted by the Legislature requires the establishment of a program for the issuance of identification cards to qualified patients so that they may lawfully use marijuana for medical purposes, and requires the establishment of guidelines for the lawful cultivation of marijuana grown for medical use. Existing law provides for the licensure of various professions by the Department of Consumer Affairs. Existing law, the Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law, provides for the regulation of food, drugs, devices, and cosmetics, as specified. A violation of that law is a crime. This bill would establish within the Department of Consumer Affairs a Bureau of Medical Marijuana Regulation, under the supervision and control of the Chief of the Bureau of Medical Marijuana Regulation, and would require the bureau to license and regulate dispensing facilities, cultivation sites, transporters, and manufacturers of medical marijuana and medical marijuana products, subject to local ordinances. The bill would require a background check of applicants for licensure, as defined, to be administered by the Department of Justice, and submission of a statement signed by an applicant, under penalty of perjury, that the information on his or her application is true, thereby creating a crime and imposing a state-mandated local program. Violation of the provisions related to applying for a conditional license

would be punishable by a civil fine of up to $35,000 for each individual violation, or as otherwise specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to amend Section 2220.05 of, to add Article 25 (commencing with Section 2525) to Chapter 5 of Division 2 of, and to add Part 5 (commencing with Section 18100) to Division 7 of, the Business and Professions Code, to add Section 23028 to the Government Code, to amend Section 11362.775 of, and to add Article 8 (commencing with Section 111658) to Chapter 6 of Part 5 of Division 104 of, the Health and Safety Code, and to amend Section 1155.7 of, and to add Sections 147.5 and 3094 to, the Labor Code, relating to medical marijuana, and making an appropriation therefor.

AB 325 **Wood D** **Community Development Block Grant Program: funds.**

Text Version: Amended: 4/16/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html

Status: 4/29/2015-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (April 29). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Calendar: 5/13/2015 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, GOMEZ, Chair

Existing law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to allocate funds under the federal Community Development Block Grant Program to cities and counties. Existing law requires the department to determine, and announce in the applicable Notice of Funding Availability, the maximum amount of grant funds that may be used for economic development projects and programs, housing for persons and families of low or moderate income or for purposes directly related to the provision or improvement of housing opportunities for these persons and families, and for cities and counties that apply on behalf of certain Indian tribes. Existing law requires the department to develop and use certain eligibility criteria and requirements for certain economic development fund applications. This bill would require the department, no later than 60 days after the department notifies an applicant that the department has approved the applicant's application for those grant funds, to enter into a grant agreement with the applicant. The bill would require the department, when the department enters into a grant agreement with an applicant, to provide the applicant with a complete and final list of activities the applicant must complete in order to receive a disbursement of funds pursuant to the agreement. The bill would also require the department, no later than 30 days after receiving a grantee's request for disbursement of funds, to notify the grantee that the department has approved disbursement or to provide the grantee with a complete and final list of all of the remaining activities the grantee must complete, as specified.

An act to add Section 50832.2 to the Health and Safety Code, relating to economic development.

AB 368 **Steinorth R** **Community redevelopment.**

Text Version: Introduced: 2/17/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html

Status: 2/18/2015-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.

Existing law relating to redevelopment agencies provides for specified payments with respect to development project areas. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.

An act to amend Section 33607.5 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to redevelopment.

AB 369 **Steinorth R** **Local government.**

Text Version: Introduced: 2/17/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html

Status: 2/18/2015-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.

The Planning and Zoning Law establishes in each city and county a planning agency with the powers necessary to carry out the purposes of that law. Existing law sets forth the Legislature's findings and declarations regarding the availability of affordable housing throughout the state. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those findings and declarations.

An act to amend Section 65580 of the Government Code, relating to local government.

AB 388 **Chang R** **Housing: homeless veterans: reports.**

Text Version: Amended: 4/22/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html

Status: 4/29/2015-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (April 28). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Existing law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to submit an annual report to the Governor and both houses of the Legislature on the operations and accomplishments during the previous fiscal year of the housing programs administered by the department. Existing law requires the report to include, among other things, an evaluation, in collaboration with the Department of Veterans Affairs, of any program established by the department pursuant to the Veterans Housing and Homeless Prevention Act of 2014. This bill would additionally require the evaluation to include information relating to the effectiveness in helping homeless veterans of any organization that was issued funds pursuant to that act, as specified.

An act to amend Section 50408 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to housing.

AB 402 **Dodd D** **Local agency services: contracts.**
Text Version: Amended: 5/5/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html
Status: 5/6/2015-Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.
Calendar: 5/13/2015 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY LOCAL GOVERNMENT, MAIENSCHEIN, Chair

The Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 governs the procedures for the formation and change of organization of cities and special districts. Existing law permits a city or district to provide extended services, as defined, outside its jurisdictional boundaries only if it first requests and receives written approval from the local agency formation commission in the affected county. Under existing law, the commission may authorize a city or district to provide new or extended services outside both its jurisdictional boundaries and its sphere of influence under specified circumstances, including when responding to an impending threat to the public health or safety of the residents in the affected territory where specified requirements are met. This bill would additionally allow a commission to authorize a city or district to provide new or extended services outside its jurisdictional boundary to support existing or planned uses involving public or private properties, subject to approval at a publicly noticed hearing where the commission makes specified determinations. The bill would also make technical and conforming changes.

An act to amend Section 56133 of the Government Code, relating to local agency formation.

AB 464 **Mullin D** **Transactions and use taxes: maximum combined rate.**
Text Version: Amended: 4/6/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html
Status: 5/4/2015-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.
Calendar: 5/11/2015 #59 ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE

Existing law authorizes cities and counties, and, if specifically authorized, other local governmental entities, 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%.

An act to amend Section 7251.1 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, relating to taxation.

AB 495 **Gordon D** **Regional park and open-space districts: general manager: powers.**
Text Version: Introduced: 2/23/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html
Status: 5/7/2015-Referred to Com. on GOV. & F.

Existing law authorizes the general manager of any park or open-space district, with district board approval, to bind the district, in accordance with board policy, and without advertising, for the payment of amounts not exceeding $25,000 for supplies, materials, labor, or other valuable consideration for any purpose. This bill would authorize the general managers of the East Bay Regional Park District and the Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District to bind those districts, with district board approval and in accordance with board policy, for the payment of supplies, materials, labor, or other valuable consideration for any purpose, in amounts not exceeding $50,000. This bill contains other related provisions.

An act to amend Section 5549 of the Public Resources Code, relating to parks.

AB 501 **Levine D** **Resources: Delta research.**
Text Version: Amended: 4/22/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html
Status: 4/29/2015-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

Existing law, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009, requires the Delta Stewardship Council to develop, adopt, and commence implementation of a comprehensive management plan for the Delta, meeting specified requirements. The act requires the Delta Independent Science Board to develop a scientific program relating to the management of the Delta. This bill would require a person conducting Delta research, as defined, whose research is funded, in whole or in part, by the state, to take specified actions with regard to the sharing of the primary data, samples, physical collections, and other supporting materials created or gathered in the course of that research. The bill would make a researcher ineligible for state funding if the researcher does not substantially comply with these requirements within 6 months of completing the Delta research project, until the researcher complies with those requirements. The bill would authorize the Delta Independent Science Board to adopt guidelines to provide adjustments to, and, where essential, exceptions from, these requirements and would exempt the adoption of these guidelines from the procedural requirements for the adoption of regulations. The bill would require a state agency that funds or participates in Delta research to implement policies to disseminate and share Delta research results,

including, but not limited to, making it a condition of a grant that the grantee share research data, collections, and findings with other researchers.

An act to add Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 85285) to Part 3 of Division 35 of the Water Code, relating to resources.

AB 504 **Gonzalez D** **Local planning.**
Text Version: Amended: 3/26/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html
Status: 5/11/2015-Action From SECOND READING: Read second time.To THIRD READING.
Calendar: 5/11/2015 #7 ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE

The Planning and Zoning Law, among other things, establishes in each city or county a planning agency and requires each city or county to, by ordinance, assign the functions of the planning agency to a planning department, one or more planning commissions, administrative bodies or hearing officers, the legislative body itself, or any combination thereof, as it deems appropriate and necessary. The law requires, if a city or county does not make an assignment, as specified, the legislative body of the city or county to carry out all the functions of the planning agency. The law specifies the functions of a planning agency and the minimum membership of a planning commission to be at least 5 members who act in the public interest. This bill would, notwithstanding any other law, authorize a city to delegate to, or authorize pursuant to a contract with, a nonprofit public benefit corporation the performance of administrative or ministerial planning functions and powers and require that the city retain all nonadministrative or nonministerial planning functions. The bill would require a nonprofit public benefit corporation performing administrative or ministerial planning functions and powers to comply with city laws and plans and state laws, including, but not limited to, laws relating to the requirements for open meetings and the disclosure of public records, as specified. The bill would require any planning action taken by a nonprofit public benefit corporation to be able to be appealed to the legislative body of the city. The bill would require a nonprofit public benefit corporation, beginning on or before July 1, 2016, and annually thereafter, to report to the legislative body of the city on the planning functions it has undertaken in the previous calendar year, and require the legislative body of the city to review and approve each report at a noticed public hearing. The bill would also state that this is an issue of statewide concern.

An act to add Section 65108 to the Government Code, relating to land use.

AB 528 **Baker R** **San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District: strikes: prohibition.**
Text Version: Introduced: 2/23/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html
Status: 5/6/2015-In committee: Testimony taken. Hearing postponed by committee.

Existing law creates the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District and establishes provisions regulating the collective bargaining of the employees and the board of directors of that district. Existing law prescribes procedures specifically relating to the collective bargaining of transit districts, and authorizes the Governor, when it appears a strike will significantly disrupt transportation services and endanger public health, safety, and welfare, to appoint a board to investigate issues in connection with these labor negotiations and make a report. Existing law prohibits a strike during the period of investigation and permits the Governor, upon receiving a report from a board of investigation, to request the Attorney General to petition a court to enjoin the strike, as specified. This bill would prohibit employees of the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District from engaging in a strike or work stoppage if the transit district board maintains the compensation and benefit provisions of an expired contract and an employee or employee organization has agreed to a provision prohibiting strikes in the expired or previous written labor contract. The bill would provide that an employee whom the transit district employer finds willfully engaged in a strike or work stoppage in violation of these provisions is subject to dismissal if that finding is sustained upon conclusion of the appropriate proceedings necessary for the imposition of a disciplinary action.

An act to amend Section 3616 of, and to add Section 3616.1 to, the Government Code, relating to the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District.

AB 641 **Mayes R** **Environmental quality: housing developments.**
Text Version: Amended: 3/26/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html
Status: 5/1/2015-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 4/28/2015)

The California Environmental Quality Act 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. The act 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. The act establishes a procedure by which a person may seek judicial review of the decision of the lead agency made pursuant to the act. This bill would require the Judicial Council, on or before July 1, 2016, to adopt a rule of court to establish procedures applicable to actions or proceedings seeking judicial review of a public agency's action in certifying the environmental impact report and in granting approval for housing developments, as defined. The procedures would require the actions or proceedings, including any appeals therefrom, to be resolved, to the

extent feasible, within 270 days of the certification of the record of proceedings. The bill would prohibit a court from staying or enjoining those housing developments unless it makes specified findings.

An act to add Section 21172 to the Public Resources Code, relating to environmental quality.

AB 668 **Gomez D** **Property taxation: assessment: affordable housing.**
Text Version: Amended: 5/5/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html
Status: 5/6/2015-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Existing law requires the county assessor to consider, when valuing real property for property taxation purposes, the effect of any enforceable restrictions to which the use of the land may be subjected. Under existing law these restrictions include, but are not limited to, zoning, recorded contracts with governmental agencies, and various other restrictions imposed by governments. This bill would require the county assessor to consider, when valuing real property for property taxation purposes, a recorded contract with a nonprofit corporation that meets prescribed requirements, including requirements that the nonprofit corporation has received a welfare exemption for properties intended to be sold to low-income families who participate in a special no-interest loan program, and that the contract includes a restriction on the use of the land for at least 30 years to owner-occupied housing available at affordable hous ing cost. By changing the manner in which county assessors assess property for property taxation purposes, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to amend Section 402.1 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, relating to taxation.

AB 738 **Gaines, Beth R** **Sacramento Regional Transit District.**
Text Version: Amended: 4/6/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html
Status: 5/11/2015-Action From SECOND READING: Read second time and amended.To SECOND READING.
Calendar: 5/11/2015 #15 ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE

Existing law provides for the creation of the Sacramento Regional Transit District, with specified powers and duties relative to the provision of public transit services. Existing law describes the authorized boundaries of the district, as specified, and provides that the boundaries of the district, at any point in time, shall consist of the area of any city or county within the authorized boundaries where the governing board of the city or county has declared a need for the district to operate. Existing law authorizes the district to operate in any city or county where the need for the district to operate has been declared, except that the district has no power to levy an ad valorem property tax unless a city or county adopts a specified resolution. Existing law provides for a city or county to annex to the district through a written request to the district and approval by the Sacramento Area Council of Governments. This bill would revise and recast these provisions. The bill would provide that the boundaries of the district, at any point in time, shall consist of specified areas, including a city or county that has acted to annex to the district, and a city incorporated on or after January 1, 2016, if the newly incorporated city consists of territory that was included in the district prior to incorporation. The bill would require an annexation to be subject to an agreement between the annexing city or county and the district board specifying the terms and conditions of annexation, and would delete the requirement for approval of annexation by the Sacramento Area Council of Governments. The bill would provide procedures for detachment of territory within the district by a specified supermajority vote of the district board.

An act to amend Sections 102025, 102053, and 102054 of, to add Section 102056 to, and to repeal and add Sections 102052.5 and 102055 of, the Public Utilities Code, relating to public transit.

AB 744 **Chau D** **Planning and zoning: density bonuses.**
Text Version: Amended: 3/26/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html
Status: 4/30/2015-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 2.) (April 29). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 5/13/2015 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, GOMEZ, Chair

The Planning and Zoning Law requires, when a developer of housing proposes a housing development within the jurisdiction of the local government, that the city, county, or city and county provide the developer with a density bonus and other incentives or concessions for the production of lower income housing units or the donation of land within the development if the developer, among other things, agrees to construct a specified percentage of units for very low, low-, or moderate-income households or qualifying residents. Existing law requires continued affordability for 55 years or longer, as specified, of all very low and low-income units that qualified an applicant for a density bonus. Existing law prohibits a city, county, or city and county from requiring a vehicular parking ratio for a housing development that meets these criteria in excess of specified ratios. This prohibition applies only at the request of the developer and specifies that the developer may request additional parking incentives or concessions. This bill would additionally prohibit, at the request of the developer, a city, county, or city and county from imposing a minimum onsite parking requirement on a development that is located within one-half mile of a major transit stop, is a senior housing development, or is a special needs housing development, as those terms are defined. The bill would specify that a city, county, or city and county may impose a maximum onsite parking requirement for a development. This bill contains other related

provisions and other existing laws.

An act to amend Section 65915 of the Government Code, relating to housing.

AB 746 **Ting D** **San Francisco Bay Restoration Authority.**
Text Version: Amended: 4/14/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html
Status: 5/7/2015-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.
Calendar: 5/11/2015 #98 ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE

Existing law, the San Francisco Bay Restoration Authority Act, until January 1, 2029, establishes the San Francisco Bay Restoration Authority to raise and allocate resources for the restoration, enhancement, protection, and enjoyment of wetlands and wildlife habitat in the San Francisco Bay and along its shoreline. The act establishes a governing board of the authority composed of specified members, including a member who is a resident of the San Francisco Bay area who serves as the chair. The act grants to the board all powers that are necessary to carry out the act, including, among other things, the power to levy specified benefit assessments, special taxes, and property-related fees, and to issue revenue bonds. However, the act limits the total amount of indebtedness incurred pursuant to those provisions authorizing the issuance of revenue bonds from exceeding 10% of the authority's total revenues in the preceding fiscal year. Existing law generally requires a district to reimburse the county elections official for the actual costs incurred in conducting an election for the district. However, the act authorizes, until January 1, 2017, the authority to reimburse only the incremental costs, as defined, that are incurred by the county elections official related to submitting a special tax measure to the voters. This bill would delete the requirement that one member of the board, who serves as the chair, be a resident of the San Francisco Bay area and would instead require that member to be an elected official of a bayside city or county. The bill would also delete the limit on the authority's total amount of bonded indebtedness based on prior fiscal year revenues. The bill would extend to January 1, 2019, the operation of the provision authorizing the authority to reimburse county elections officials for only the incremental costs of submitting a special tax measure to the voters, expanded to apply to other specified measures that would generate revenues for the authority. The bill would postpone to January 1, 2049, the repeal date for the act, and would make related conforming changes. By imposing additional duties on local government officials with regard to implementation of the act, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to amend Sections 66703, 66704, 66704.05, and 66706 of the Government Code, relating to the San Francisco Bay Restoration Authority.

AB 952 **Garcia, Cristina D** **Local government: vacancies.**
Text Version: Amended: 4/20/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html
Status: 4/21/2015-Re-referred to Com. on E. & R.
Calendar: 5/13/2015 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS AND REDISTRICTING, RIDLEY-THOMAS, Chair

Existing law requires a city council, within 60 days of a vacancy in an elective office, to fill that vacancy by appointment or call a special election to fill the vacancy, and provides that a person elected or appointed to fill a vacancy holds office for the unexpired term of the former incumbent. This bill would instead provide that if the council fills a vacancy in an elective office by appointment, and that vacancy occurred in the first half of the term of office and at least 130 days prior to the next general municipal election, the person appointed to fill the vacancy holds office until the next general municipal election at which a person is elected to fill that vacancy, and thereafter, until the person elected is qualified. The bill would additionally provide that if the vacancy occurs in the first half of a term of office, but less than 130 days prior to the next general municipal election, or if the vacancy occurs in the second half of the term of office, the person appointed to fill the vacancy holds office for the unexpired term of the former incumbent.

An act to amend Section 36512 of the Government Code, relating to local government.

AB 956 **Mathis R** **California Environmental Quality Act: exemption.**
Text Version: Amended: 4/13/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html
Status: 5/1/2015-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 4/28/2015)

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. The act also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. This bill would exempt from the requirements of CEQA activities undertaken by a local agency in response to a drought that are necessary for water recycling projects that provide water for drinking and sanitation to specific individuals and communities.

An act to add Section 21080.41 to the Public Resources Code, relating to environmental quality.

AB 1056 **Atkins D** **Second Chance Program.**
Text Version: Amended: 4/30/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html
Status: 5/4/2015-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Existing law establishes the Board of State and Community Corrections as an entity independent of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, and authorizes the board to carry out various powers and duties relating to providing advice and leadership on criminal justice issues. This bill would require the board to administer a competitive grant program that focuses on community-based solutions for reducing recidivism. The bill would establish minimum criteria for the grant program and would require the board to establish an Executive Steering Committee, composed of 13 members, as specified, to adopt guidelines for the submission of proposals for the grant program, including threshold or scoring crite ria, or both. Among other things, the bill would require those guidelines to prioritize proposals that advance principles of restorative justice while demonstrating a capacity to reduce recidivism, and that leverage certain other federal, state, and local funds or social investments. The bill would define recidivism, for the purposes of these provisions, as a conviction of a new felony or misdemeanor committed within 3 years of release from custody or committed within 3 years of placement on supervision for a previous criminal conviction. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to add Article 5 (commencing with Section 6046) to Chapter 5 of Title 7 of Part 3 of the Penal Code, relating to recidivism reduction, and making an appropriation therefor.

AB 1201 **Salas D** **Fish and wildlife: Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta: predation by nonnative species.**
Text Version: Amended: 4/22/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html
Status: 5/6/2015-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

The California Endangered Species Act prohibits the taking of an endangered, threatened, or candidate species, except as specified. Under the act, the Department of Fish and Wildlife may authorize the take of listed species if the take is incidental to an otherwise lawful activity and the impacts are minimized and fully mitigated. This bill would require the department, by June 30, 2016, to develop and initiate a science-based approach that addresses predation by nonnative species upon species of fish listed pursuant to the act that reside all or a portion of their lives in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

An act to add Chapter 8.5 (commencing with Section 6940) to Part 1 of Division 6 of the Fish and Game Code, relating to fish and wildlife.

AB 1205 **Gomez D** **The California River Revitalization and Greenway Development Act of 2015.**
Text Version: Amended: 5/5/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html
Status: 5/6/2015-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Existing law establishes various plans and programs to preserve, protect, and rehabilitate lands adjacent to rivers in the state. This bill would require the Natural Resources Agency to establish a grant program for eligible applicants to develop projects on or adjacent to riparian corridors that assist the state in implementing the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 and to prioritize funding for projects that provide the greatest level of specified cobenefits. The bill would create the CalRIVER Fund in the State Treasury, with moneys in the fund to be available upon appropriation to implement the grant program. This bill contains other existing laws.

An act to add Chapter 10.5 (commencing with Section 5845) to Division 5 of the Public Resources Code, relating to rivers.

AB 1268 **Steinorth R** **California Environmental Quality Act: exemption for a housing project.**
Text Version: Amended: 5/5/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html
Status: 5/6/2015-Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.
Calendar: 5/11/2015 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, WILLIAMS, Chair

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) generally requires all state and local governmental lead agencies to prepare, or cause to be prepared by contract, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on any discretionary project that they propose to carry out or approve that may result in a significant effect on the environment, that is, a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in the physical conditions that exist within the area that will be affected by the project. Under existing law, a housing project qualifies for an exemption from CEQA if certain requirements are met, including the requirement that the site is not located within the boundaries of a state conservancy. This bill would eliminate the requirement that the site not be located within the boundaries of a state conservancy.

An act to amend Section 21159.21 of the Public Resources Code, relating to the California Environmental Quality Act.

AB 1284 **Baker R** **Bay Area state-owned toll bridges: Toll Bridge Program Oversight Committee.**

Text Version: Amended: 4/8/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html

Status: 4/30/2015-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (April 29). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Calendar: 5/13/2015 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, GOMEZ, Chair

Existing law specifies the powers and duties of the Department of Transportation, the Metropolitan Transportation Commission, and the Bay Area Toll Authority with respect to the collection and expenditure of toll revenue from the 7 state-owned toll bridges within the geographic jurisdiction of the commission. Existing law requires the department and the authority to form the Toll Bridge Program Oversight Committee, consisting of the Director of Transportation, the Executive Director of the authority, and the Executive Director of the California Transportation Commission to review and provide program direction for seismic retrofit and replacement projects on those toll bridges. Existing law provides that the committee is not a state body or a local agency for the purposes of the open meeting laws applicable to either state bodies or local agencies known as the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act and the Ralph M. Brown Act, respectively. This bill would delete that provision and would provide that the Toll Bridge Program Oversight Committee is subject to the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act.

An act to amend Section 30952.1 of the Streets and Highways Code, relating to toll bridges.

AB 1316 **Lopez D** **Housing elements.**

Text Version: Amended: 3/26/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html

Status: 5/1/2015-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was H. & C.D. on 4/6/2015)

The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the city or county and of any land outside its boundaries that bears relation to its planning. That law also requires the general plan to contain specified mandatory elements, including a housing element for the preservation, improvement, and development of housing. Existing law prescribes requirements for the preparation of the housing element, including a requirement that a planning agency submit a draft of the element or draft amendment to the element to the Department of Housing and Community Development prior to the adoption of the element or amendment to the element. This bill would require the planning agency to make the draft element or draft amendment to the element available to the public at least 30 days prior to the submission to the department. By increasing the duties of local officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to amend Section 65585 of the Government Code, relating to housing.

AB 1335 **Atkins D** **Building Homes and Jobs Act.**

Text Version: Amended: 4/30/2015 Position: Support
pdf html

Status: 5/4/2015-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Under existing law, there are programs providing assistance for, among other things, emergency housing, multifamily housing, farmworker housing, home ownership for very low and low-income households, and downpayment assistance for first-time homebuyers. Existing law also authorizes the issuance of bonds in specified amounts pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law. Existing law requires that proceeds from the sale of these bonds be used to finance various existing housing programs, capital outlay related to infill development, brownfield cleanup that promotes infill development, and housing-related parks. This bill would enact the Building Homes and Jobs Act. The bill would make legislative findings and declarations relating to the need for establishing permanent, ongoing sources of funding dedicated to affordable housing development. The bill would impose a fee, except as provided, of $75 to be paid at the time of the recording of every real estate instrument, paper, or notice required or permitted by law to be recorded, per each single transaction per single parcel of real property, not to exceed $225. By imposing new duties on counties with respect to the imposition of the recording fee, the bill would create a state-mandated local program. The bill would require that revenues from this fee, after deduction of any actual and necessary administrative costs incurred by the county recorder, be sent quarterly to the Department of Housing and Community Development for deposit in the Building Homes and Jobs Fund, which the bill would create within the State Treasury. The bill would, upon appropriation by the Legislature, require that 20% of the moneys in the fund be expended for affordable owner-occupied workforce housing and authorize the remainder of the moneys in the fund to be expended to support affordable housing, home ownership opportunities, and other housing-related programs, and administrative costs, as specified. The bill would impose certain auditing and reporting requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to add Section 27388.1 to the Government Code, and to add Chapter 2.5 (commencing with Section 50470) to Part 2 of Division 31 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to housing, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

AB 1336 **Salas D** **California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: disadvantaged communities.**

Text Version: Amended: 3/26/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html

Status: 5/1/2015-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 4/6/2015)

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 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. Existing law requires a minimum of 25% of the available moneys in the fund to be allocated to projects that provide benefits to disadvantaged communities. This bill instead would require a minimum of 40% of the available moneys in the fund to be allocated to projects that provide benefits to disadvantaged communities.

An act to amend Section 39713 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to greenhouse gases.

AB 1368 **Baker R** **Housing element: discharged military personnel.**
Text Version: Introduced: 2/27/2015 Position: Support
pdf html
Status: 5/1/2015-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was L. GOV. on 3/23/2015)

Existing law, the Planning and Zoning Law, requires every city, county, and city and county to revise the housing element of its general plan as frequently as is appropriate, but not less than every 5 years, to reflect the results of the periodic review of the housing element. Existing law requires the department, based upon data provided by the Department of Finance and in consultation with each council of government (COG), to determine the regional share of the statewide housing need for the subsequent revisions to the housing element. This bill would authorize a person discharged from service in the United States military to file his or her Department of Defense Certificate of Release or Discharge From Active Duty (DD 214) with the county recorder of his or her place of residence, and would require that the city or county in which the person resides be credited with the production of a new housing unit for the 2014-22 regional housing needs assessment cycle. By imposing additional duties upon local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to add Section 65583.4 to the Government Code, relating to local planning.

AB 1384 **Baker R** **Toll facilities: Metropolitan Transportation Commission**
Text Version: Introduced: 2/27/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html
Status: 3/2/2015-Read first time.

Existing law designates the Metropolitan Transportation Commission as the regional transportation planning agency for the San Francisco Bay Area. Existing law creates the Bay Area Toll Authority, governed by the same board as the commission, with specified powers and duties relative to the administration of toll revenues from state-owned toll bridges within the geographic jurisdiction of the commission. Existing law authorizes the authority to make direct contributions to the commission in furtherance of the exercise of the authority's powers, including contributions in the form of personnel services, office space, overhead, and other funding necessary to carry out the function of the authority, with those contributions not to exceed 1% of the gross annual bridge revenues. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to this limitation on contributions.

An act to amend Section 30959 of the Streets and Highway Code, relating to toll facilities.

AB 1429 **Chiu D** **Earthquake loss mitigation: grant programs.**
Text Version: Amended: 4/20/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html
Status: 4/29/2015-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

Existing law, the California Earthquake Authority Act, establishes the California Earthquake Authority, administered by the Insurance Commissioner, and authorizes the authority to transact insurance in this state as necessary to, among other things, create and maintain, in collaboration or jointly with subdivisions and programs of local, state, and federal governments and with other national programs, programs and activities that mitigate seismic risks, for the benefit of homeowners and other property owners. Existing law establishes the Earthquake Loss Mitigation Fund, a subaccount of the California Earthquake Authority Fund, a continuously appropriated fund. Existing law authorizes the authority to apply money in the Earthquake Loss Mitigation Fund to supply grants and loans or loan guarantees to dwelling owners who wish to retrofit their homes to protect against earthquake damage, as specified. This bill would recognize the existence of the California Residential Mitigation Program (CRMP), a joint powers authority created in 2012 by agreement between the California Earthquake Authority and the Office of Emergency Services. The bill would require the CRMP to implement a grant program and, on or after July 1, 2017, authorize it to give a grant to a qualifying owner of a residential structure that contains between 5 and 10 dwelling units to defray the owner's cost of seismic retrofit work to the structure, as specified, if the Legislature appropriates funds for that purpose. This bill would require the governing board of the CRMP, after providing notice and opportunity for public review and comment, to adopt policies and procedures necessary to implement the grant program, to establish eligibility criteria for participation in the grant program,

and to establish criteria for determining the amount of a grant awarded under the grant program. This bill would make related findings and declarations.

An act to add Section 10089.397 to the Insurance Code, relating to earthquake loss mitigation.

AB 1440 **Nazarian D** **Earthquake loss mitigation: grant programs.**
Text Version: Amended: 4/20/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html
Status: 4/29/2015-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

Existing law, the California Earthquake Authority Act, establishes the California Earthquake Authority (the authority), administered by the Insurance Commissioner, and authorizes the authority to transact insurance in this state as necessary to, among other things, create and maintain, in collaboration or jointly with subdivisions and programs of local, state, and federal governments and with other national programs, programs and activities that mitigate seismic risks, for the benefit of homeowners and other property owners. Existing law establishes the Earthquake Loss Mitigation Fund, a subaccount of the California Earthquake Authority Fund, a continuously appropriated fund. Existing law authorizes the authority to apply money in the Earthquake Loss Mitigation Fund to supply grants and loans or loan guarantees to dwelling owners who wish to retrofit their homes to protect against earthquake damage, as specified. This bill would recognize the existence of the California Residential Mitigation Program (CRMP), a joint powers authority created in 2012 by agreement between the authority and the Office of Emergency Services. The bill would require the CRMP to implement a grant program and give a grant to a qualifying owner of a single-family residential structure to defray the owner's cost of seismic retrofit work to the structure, as specified, if the Legislature appropriates funds for that purpose. This bill would require the governing board of the CRMP, after providing notice and opportunity for review and public comment, to adopt policies and procedures necessary to implement the grant program and to establish eligibility criteria for participation in the grant program. This bill would establish the maximum amount of a grant to an applicant.

An act to add Section 10089.395 to the Insurance Code, relating to earthquake loss mitigation.

AB 1482 **Gordon D** **Climate adaptation.**
Text Version: Amended: 5/5/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html
Status: 5/6/2015-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Existing law establishes the Natural Resources Agency, comprised of departments, boards, conservancies, and commissions responsible for the restoration, protection, and management of the state's natural and cultural resources. This bill would require the agency, in coordination with the council, to address the impacts of climate change and climate adaptation by reviewing and coordinating existing grants and programs to maximize specified objectives, including, among others, establishing policy, guidelines, and guidance at the state level to inform planning decisions and ensuring that state investments consider climate change impacts, as well as promote the use of natural systems, whenever feasible, when developing physical infrastructure to address adaptation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to amend Section 75125 of, and to add Part 3.7 (commencing with Section 71150) to Division 34 of, the Public Resources Code, relating to climate change.

AB 1500 **Maienschein R** **California Environmental Quality Act: priority housing projects: exemption.**
Text Version: Amended: 4/16/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html
Status: 4/28/2015-In committee: Set, first hearing. Further hearing to be set.

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. CEQA exempts specified projects from its requirements. This bill would exempt from the requirements of CEQA priority housing projects, as defined, if specified conditions are met. Because a lead agency would be required to determine the applicability of this exemption, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to add Section 21080.40 to the Public Resources Code, relating to environmental quality.

ACA 4 **Frazier D** **Local government transportation projects: special taxes: voter approval.**
Text Version: Introduced: 2/27/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html
Status: 4/28/2015-From committee: Be adopted, and re-refer to Com. on REV. & TAX. Re-referred. (Ayes 10. Noes 5.) (April 27). Re-referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.

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.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by amending Section 4 of Article XIII A thereof, and by amending Section 2 of Article XIII C thereof, relating to taxation.

SB 1 **Gaines R** **California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: market-based compliance mechanisms: exemption.**

Text Version: Introduced: 12/1/2014 Position: Watch
pdf html

Status: 4/7/2015-April 15 set for second hearing canceled at the request of author.

The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. 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.

An act to add Section 38576 to the Health and Safety Code, relating to greenhouse gases, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

SB 3 **Leno D** **Minimum wage: adjustment.**

Text Version: Amended: 3/11/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html

Status: 4/20/2015-April 20 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Existing law provides that it is the continuing duty of the Industrial Welfare Commission to ascertain the wages paid to all employees in this state, to ascertain the hours and conditions of labor and employment in the various occupations, trades, and industries in which employees are employed in this state, and to investigate the health, safety, and welfare of those employees. Existing law establishes the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement in the Department of Industrial Relations for the enforcement of labor laws, including minimum wage fixed by statute and the wage orders of the Industrial Welfare Commission. Existing law requires that, on and after July 1, 2014, the minimum wage for all industries be not less than $9 per hour. Existing law further increases the minimum wage, on and after January 1, 2016, to not less than $10 per hour. This bill would increase the minimum wage, on and after January 1, 2016, to not less than $11 per hour, and on and after July 1, 2017, to not less than $13 per hour. The bill wouldrequire, commencing January 1, 2019, the annual automatic adjustment of the minimum wage to maintain employee purchasing power diminished by the rate of inflation during the previous year. The adjustment would be calculated using the California Consumer Price Index, as specified. The bill would prohibit the commission from reducing the minimum wage and from adjusting the minimum wage if the average percentage of inflation for the previous year was negative. The bill would require the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement to publicize the automatically adjusted minimum wage. This bill contains other related provisions.

An act to amend Section 1182.12 of the Labor Code, relating to wages.

SB 5 **Vidak R** **California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: market-based compliance mechanisms: exemption.**

Text Version: Introduced: 12/1/2014 Position: Watch
pdf html

Status: 4/16/2015-April 15 set for second hearing. Failed passage in committee. (Ayes 2. Noes 5. Page 648.) Reconsideration granted.

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 through December 31, 2020. This bill contains other related provisions.

An act to add Section 38576 to the Health and Safety Code, relating to greenhouse gases, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

SB 7 **Wolk D** **Housing: water meters: multiunit structures.**
Text Version: Introduced: 12/1/2014 Position: Watch
pdf html
Status: 5/5/2015-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

(1) Existing law generally regulates the hiring of dwelling units and, among other things, imposes certain requirements on landlords and tenants. Among these requirements, existing law requires landlords to provide tenants with certain notices or disclosures pertaining to, among other things, pest control and gas meters. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to encourage the conservation of water in multifamily residential rental buildings through means either within the landlord's or the tenant's control, and to ensure that the practices involving the submetering of dwelling units for water service are just and reasonable, and include appropriate safeguards for both tenants and landlords. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to add Chapter 2.5 (commencing with Section 1954.201) to Title 5 of Part 4 of Division 3 of the Civil Code, to add Section 17922.14 to the Health and Safety Code, and to add Section 517 to the Water Code, relating to housing.

SB 9 **Beall D** **Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: Transit and Intercity Rail Capital Program.**
Text Version: Amended: 5/5/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html
Status: 5/5/2015-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 5/18/2015 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, LARA, Chair

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 that will modernize California's intercity, commuter, and urban rail systems and bus and ferry transit systems to achieve certain policy objectives, including reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, the expansion of transit services to increase ridership, and to improve transit safety. By expanding the purposes for which continuously appropriated funds may be used, the bill would make an appropriation. The bill would require the Transportation Agency to adopt a multiyear program of projects for funding, and require the California Transportation Commission to allocate funding to applicants pursuant to the program of projects. The bill would require that 90% of available funds be programmed and allocated to projects with a total cost of $100,000,000 or more, and 10% to projects with a total cost of less than $100,000,000. The bill would require the Transportation Agency, in selecting projects for funding, to consider the extent to which a project reduces greenhouse gas emissions, would add additional factors to be considered in evaluating applications for funding, and would expand certain factors considered to include bus and ferry transit service. The bill would require the Transportation Agency to develop, by July 1, 2016, a 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 authorize the Transportation Agency, in cooperation with the California Transportation Commission, 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 would 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.

An act to amend Sections 75220, 75221, and 75222 of, and to add Sections 75223, 75224, and 75225 to, the Public Resources Code, relating to transportation, and making an appropriation therefor.

SB 16 **Beall D** **Transportation funding.**
Text Version: Amended: 4/15/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html
Status: 5/6/2015-Do pass as amended, and re-refer to the Committee on Appropriations.

Existing law provides various of sources of funding for transportation purposes, including funding for the state highway system and the local street and road system. These funding sources include, among others, fuel excise taxes, commercial vehicle weight fees, local transactions and use taxes, and federal funds. Existing law imposes certain registration fees on vehicles, with revenues from these fees deposited in the Motor Vehicle Account and used to fund the Department of Motor Vehicles and the Department of the California Highway Patrol. Existing law provides for the monthly transfer of excess balances in the Motor

Vehicle Account to the State Highway Account. This bill would create the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Program to address deferred maintenance on the state highway system and the local street and road system. The bill would provide for the program to be authorized every 5 years by the Legislature, and would provide that authorization for the 2015-16 through 2019-20 fiscal years. The bill would require the California Transportation Commission to identify the estimated funds to be available for the program and adopt performance criteria to ensure efficient use of the funds. The bill would provide for the deposit of various funds for the program in the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account, which the bill would create in the State Transportation Fund, including revenues from a $0.10 per gallon increase in the motor vehicle fuel (gasoline) tax imposed by the bill and $0.10 of the $0.12 per gallon increase in the diesel fuel excise tax imposed by the bill, an increase of $35 in the annual vehicle registration fee, a new $100 annual vehicle registration fee applicable to zero-emission motor vehicles, as defined, commercial vehicle weight fees redirected over a 5-year period from debt service on general obligation transportation bonds, and repayment, over a 3-year period, of outstanding loans made in previous years from certain transportation funds to the General Fund. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to add Sections 14526.7, 14526.8, and 16321 to the Government Code, to amend Sections 7360, 10752, and 60050 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, to add Section 2103.1 to, and to add Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 2030) to Division 3 of, the Streets and Highways Code, and to add Sections 9250.3, 9250.6, and 9400.5 to the Vehicle Code, relating to transportation, making an appropriation therefor, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

SB 35 **Wolk D** **Income and corporation taxes: deductions: disaster relief.**

Text Version: Amended: 3/4/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html

Status: 4/27/2015-Referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.

The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law provide for a deduction of specified losses sustained as a result of disasters occurring in California in an area determined by the President of the United States to warrant specified federal assistance or , for other disasters for which a specific law has been enacted, proclaimed by the Governor to be in a state of emergency. Those laws allow a taxpayer to elect to deduct those disaster losses on the return for the taxable year preceding the taxable year in which the disaster occurred , filed by a specified date. Existing law also allows individual and corporate taxpayers to utilize net operating losses and carryovers and carrybacks of those losses for purposes of offsetting their individual and corporate tax liabilities. Existing law, for net operating losses incurred in taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, allows net operating losses to be carrybacks to each of the preceding 2 taxable years, as provided, but varies the amount of carryback allowed for net operating losses attributed to specified taxable years . This bill would , for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, extend the provisions relating to disaster losses to losses in any city, county, or city and county that is proclaimed by the Governor to be in a state of emergency and would extend the time during which a taxpayer may claim the deduction. This bill would additionally provide that any law that suspends, defers, reduces, or otherwise diminishes the deduction of a net operating loss, other than those variations already imposed in existing law, shall not apply to a net operating loss attributable to these specified disaster losses . This bill contains other related provisions.

An act to add Sections 17207.14 and 24347.14 to the Revenue and Taxation Code, relating to taxation, to take effect immediately, tax levy.

SB 45 **Mendoza D** **Workforce development: federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act.**

Text Version: Amended: 3/9/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html

Status: 4/16/2015-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

The federal Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (WIA) authorizes workforce investment activities, including activities in which states may participate. The federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), beginning July 1, 2015, repeals and supersedes the WIA and, among other things, requires a state, in order to receive specified allotments of federal funds and before the second full program year after July 22, 2014, to identify planning regions and require local boards and chief elected officials to prepare regional plans for those planning regions, as specified. This bill would require the state, in conformity with WIOA and after consultation with local boards and chief elected officials, to identify planning regions. The bill would require local boards and chief elected officials to prepare regional plans for those planning regions, as specified. By imposing this requirement on local government, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would also require the board to aid the Governor in facilitating system alignment across the core programs of WIOA, as defined, and make related and conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to amend Sections 14000, 14005, and 14010 of, and to add Article 4 (commencing with Section 14240) to Chapter 4 of Division 7 of, the Unemployment Insurance Code, relating to workforce development.

SB 69 **Leno D** **Budget Act of 2015.**

Text Version: Introduced: 1/9/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html

Status: 1/12/2015-Read first time.

This bill would make appropriations for the support of state government for the 2015-16 fiscal year. This bill contains other

related provisions.

An act making appropriations for the support of the government of the State of California and for several public purposes in accordance with the provisions of Section 12 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of California, relating to the state budget, to take effect immediately, budget bill.

SB 75 **Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review** **Budget Act of 2015.**

Text Version: Amended: 3/24/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html

Status: 3/24/2015-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on BUDGET.

The Budget Act of 2014 made appropriations for the support of state government for the 2014-15 fiscal year. This bill would amend the Budget Act of 2014 by amending, adding, and repealing items of appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions.

An act to amend the Budget Act of 2014 (Chapters 25 and 663 of the Statutes of 2014) by amending Items 0540-001-0140, 0540-001-6052, 0690-001-0001, 3540-001-0001, 3600-001-0001, 3600-001-0200, 3600-101-0001, 3640-493, 3790-001-0392, 3790-001-0516, 3790-001-6052, 3860-001-0001, 3860-101-6052, 5180-101-0001, 8570-001-0001, 8570-001-3228, and 9800-001-0001 of, adding Items 0540-492, 3640-494, 3760-311-6052, 3760-490, 3790-492, 3860-001-3228, 3860-101-0001, 3860-101-3228, 3860-301-3228, 3860-301-6052, 3860-490, 3940-001-6083, 3940-002-0001, 3940-002-0679, 3940-101-0679, 3940-101-6083, and 3940-102-0679 to, and repealing Item 3760-493 of, Section 2.00 of, and by amending Section 39.00 of, that act, relating to the state budget, and making an appropriation therefor, to take effect immediately, budget bill.

SB 113 **Galgiani D** **Disaster Preparedness and Flood Prevention Bond Act of 2006.**

Text Version: Introduced: 1/13/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html

Status: 5/1/2015-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was N.R. & W. on 2/5/2015)

The Disaster Preparedness and Flood Prevention Bond Act of 2006 authorizes bonds in the amount of $4,090,000,000 for the purposes of financing disaster preparedness and flood prevention projects. Funds provided by the act are only available for appropriation until July 1, 2016, and at that time the amount of indebtedness authorized by the act is reduced by the amount of funds that have not been appropriated. This bill would remove the restriction that the funds are available for appropriation only until July 1, 2016.

An act to repeal Section 5096.828 of the Public Resources Code, relating to disaster preparedness and flood prevention.

SB 127 **Vidak R** **Environmental quality: Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014.**

Text Version: Introduced: 1/20/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html

Status: 5/1/2015-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.Q. on 2/5/2015)

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. CEQA establishes a procedure by which a person may seek judicial review of the decision of the lead agency made pursuant to CEQA and 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 public agency, in certifying the environmental impact report and in granting approvals for projects funded, in whole or in part, by Proposition 1, including the concurrent preparation of the record of proceedings and the certification of the record of proceeding within 5 days of the filing of a specified notice, to comply with specified procedures. Because a public agency would be required to comply with those new procedures, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the Judicial Council, on or before July 1, 2016, to adopt a rule of court to establish procedures applicable to actions or proceedings seeking judicial review of a public agency's action in certifying the environmental impact report and in granting project approval for those projects that require the actions or proceedings, including any appeals therefrom, be resolved, to the extent feasible, within 270 days of the certification of the record of proceedings. The bill would prohibit a court from staying or enjoining those projects unless it makes specified findings. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to add Section 21168.6.7 to the Public Resources Code, relating to environmental quality.

SB 144 **Pan D** **Water development projects: Sacramento-San Joaquin watersheds.**

Text Version: Amended: 4/6/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html

Status: 4/13/2015-April 13 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

Existing law provides for state cooperation with the federal government in the construction of specified flood control projects. Existing law adopts and authorizes federally adopted and approved projects, including a 200-year level of flood protection in the Natomas Basin, in areas within the City of Sacramento and the Counties of Sacramento and Sutter. The projects are authorized at an estimated cost to the state of the sum that may be appropriated by the Legislature for state participation upon the recommendation and advice of the Department of Water Resources or the Central Valley Flood Protection Board, formerly known as the Reclamation Board. This bill would describe the Natomas Basin flood protection project as further modified by a specified report adopted by Congress. The bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes.

An act to amend Section 12670.14 of the Water Code, relating to water resources.

SB 192 **Liu D** **Bicycles: helmets.**
Text Version: Amended: 4/30/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html

Status: 4/30/2015-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 5/18/2015 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, LARA, Chair

Existing law prohibits a person under 18 years of age from operating a bicycle, riding on a bicycle as a passenger, or riding in a trailer towed by a bicycle unless the person is wearing a bicycle helmet meeting specified standards. A violation of those provisions is an infraction punishable by a fine of not more than $25. This bill would require the Office of Traffic Safety, in coordination with the Department of the California Highway Patrol, to conduct a comprehensive study of bicycle helmet use, including specified information, and to report the study's findings by January 1, 2017, as specified.

An act to add and repeal Section 21212.5 of the Vehicle Code, relating to bicycles.

SB 231 **Gaines R** **Transportation programs.**
Text Version: Amended: 4/20/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html

Status: 4/29/2015-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 11. Noes 0. Page 825.) (April 28). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 5/18/2015 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, LARA, Chair

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 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.

An act to amend Sections 75212 and 75230 of the Public Resources Code, and to amend Section 99313 of the Public Utilities Code, relating to transportation, and making an appropriation therefor.

SB 258 **Bates R** **Local government.**
Text Version: Introduced: 2/18/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html

Status: 2/26/2015-Referred to Com. on RLS.

The Ralph M. Brown Act enables the legislative body of a local agency to call both regular and special meetings. The act requires the legislative body of a local agency to post, at least 72 hours before the meeting, an agenda containing a brief general description of each item of business to be transacted or discussed at a regular meeting, in a location that is freely accessible to members of the public, and to provide a notice containing similar information with respect to a special meeting at least 24 hours prior to the special meeting. The act requires that the agenda or notice be freely accessible to members of the public, and be posted on the local agency's Internet Web site, if the local agency has one. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would protect the right of the public to participate in open deliberations of the legislative bodies of local agencies by clarifying the appropriate use of special meetings.

An act to relating to local government.

SB 334 **Leyva D** **Pupil health: drinking water.**
Text Version: Amended: 4/20/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html

Status: 4/30/2015-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (April 29). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Calendar: 5/18/2015 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, LARA, Chair

Existing law requires a school district to provide access to free, fresh drinking water during meal times in school food service areas, unless the governing board of a school district adopts a resolution stating that it is unable to comply with this requirement and demonstrating the reasons why it is unable to comply due to fiscal constraints or health and safety concerns. Existing law requires the resolution to be publicly noticed on at least 2 consecutive meeting agendas and approved by at least a majority of the governing board of the school district. This bill would delete the provision authorizing a school district to adopt a resolution stating that it is unable to provide access to free, fresh drinking water during meal times. The bill would instead specify that a school district shall provide access to free, fresh, and clean drinking water during meal times through the use of drinking water access points, as defined. The bill also would require a school district to provide access to free, fresh, and clean drinking water throughout the schoolday, including, but not limited to, during recreation times, as specified. By imposing additional duties on school districts, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to amend Section 38086 of, to add Sections 32241.5, 32246, 32247, 32248, and 32249 to, and to add Article 13 (commencing with Section 49580) to Chapter 9 of Part 27 of Division 4 of Title 2 of, the Education Code, relating to pupil health.

SB 341 **Nguyen R** **Housing: Department of Housing and Community Development: local fees.**
Text Version: Amended: 3/26/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html
Status: 5/11/2015-Action From APPR.: To APPR. SUSPENSE FILE.
Calendar: 5/11/2015 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, LARA, Chair

Existing law authorizes the Department of Housing and Community Development to take specified actions related to housing that include, among other things, investigations of housing and community development in the state. This bill would require the department to take these actions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to amend Section 50464 of, and to add Section 50464.5 to, the Health and Safety Code, relating to land use.

SB 371 **Hancock D** **School districts: special taxes.**
Text Version: Amended: 4/6/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html
Status: 5/7/2015-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.
Calendar: 5/11/2015 #41 SENATE SENATE BILLS-THIRD READING FILE

Existing law authorizes school districts to impose qualified special taxes, subject to specified constitutional and statutory provisions. Existing law defines "qualified special taxes" as taxes that apply uniformly to all taxpayers or all real property within a school district and may include taxes that provide for an exemption from those taxes for persons who are 65 years of age or older, for persons receiving Supplemental Security Income for a disability, or for persons receiving Social Security Disability Insurance benefits, as specified. This bill would clarify that the authorization for an exemption from the qualified special taxes applies to any or all of the categories of persons described above. This bill would provide that this change is declaratory of existing law.

An act to amend Section 50079 of the Government Code, relating to local government.

SB 377 **Beall D** **Income taxes: insurance taxes: credits: low-income housing: sale of credit.**
Text Version: Amended: 4/29/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html
Status: 5/5/2015-May 11 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.
Calendar: 5/18/2015 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, LARA, Chair

Existing law establishes a low-income housing tax credit program pursuant to which the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee provides procedures and requirements for the allocation of state insurance, income, and corporation tax credit amounts among low-income housing projects based on federal law. This bill would, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2016 , and before January 1, 2026 , allow a taxpayer that is allowed a low-income housing tax credit to elect to sell all or a portion of that credit to one or more unrelated parties for each taxable year in which the credit is allowed for not less than 80% of the amount the credit to be sold, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to amend Sections 12206, 17058, and 23610.5 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, relating to taxation, to take effect immediately, tax levy.

SB 379 **Jackson D** **Land use: general plan: safety element.**
Text Version: Amended: 5/5/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html
Status: 5/5/2015-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Calendar: 5/18/2015 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, LARA, Chair

The Planning and Zoning Law requires the legislative body of a city or county to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan that includes various elements, including, among others, a safety element for the protection of the community from unreasonable risks associated with the effects of various geologic hazards, flooding, and wildland and urban fires. This bill would, upon the next revision of the housing element on or after January 1, 2017, require the safety element to be reviewed and updated as necessary to address climate adaptation and resiliency strategies applicable to that city or county. The bill would require the update to include a set of goals, policies, and objectives based on a vulnerability assessment, identifying the risks that climate change poses to the local jurisdiction and the geographic areas at risk from climate change impacts, and specified information from federal, state, regional, and local agencies. By imposing new duties on cities and counties, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to amend Section 65302 of the Government Code, relating to land use.

SB 422 **Monning D** **Santa Clara Valley Open-Space Authority.**

Text Version: Amended: 4/14/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html

Status: 4/30/2015-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Existing law creates the Santa Clara County Open-Space Authority, and prescribes the jurisdiction and functions and duties of the authority. Existing law authorizes the authority, among other things, to acquire, hold, and dispose of real and personal property, within the authority's jurisdiction, necessary to the full exercise of its powers. Existing law further authorizes the authority to take by eminent domain any property necessary or convenient to accomplish the purposes of the authority, with the exception of lands in active ranching, lands in agricultural production, and lands in timberland production zones that are not threatened by imminent conversion to developed uses. This bill would, in addition, authorize the authority to acquire, but not to take by eminent domain interests in real property that are without the authority's jurisdiction, necessary to the full exercise of its powers. The bill would change the name of the authority to the Santa Clara Valley Open-Space Authority and make conforming changes.

An act to amend Sections 35100, 35101, 35103, 35120, 35152, and 35153 of, and to amend the heading of Division 26 (commencing with Section 35100) of, the Public Resources Code, relating to the Santa Clara Valley Open-Space Authority.

SB 441 **Leno D** **San Francisco redevelopment: housing.**

Text Version: Amended: 4/6/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html

Status: 4/29/2015-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 0. Page 815.) (April 29). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Calendar: 5/18/2015 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, LARA, Chair

The Community Redevelopment Law authorizes the establishment of redevelopment agencies in communities to address the effects of blight, as defined. Existing law dissolved redevelopment agencies as of February 1, 2012, and provides for the designation of successor agencies that are required to wind down the affairs of the dissolved redevelopment agencies and to, among other things, make payments due for enforceable obligations. Existing law prohibits dissolved redevelopment agencies from issuing bonds or incurring other indebtedness on or after June 29, 2011. Existing law authorizes successor agencies to, among other things, issue bonds or incur indebtedness after that date to refund the bonds or indebtedness of a former redevelopment agency or to finance debt service spikes, as specified. The issuance of bonds or incurrence of other indebtedness by a successor agency is subject to the approval of the oversight board of the successor agency. This bill would authorize the successor agency to the Redevelopment Agency of the City and County of San Francisco to issue bonds or incur other indebtedness to finance the construction of affordable housing and infrastructure required by specified enforceable obligations, subject to the approval of the oversight board. The bill would provide that bonds or other indebtedness authorized by its provisions would be considered indebtedness incurred by the dissolved redevelopment agency, would be listed on the Recognized Obligation Payment Schedule, and would be secured by a pledge of moneys deposited into the Redevelopment Property Tax Trust Fund. The bill would authorize the successor agency to require affected taxing entities to make certain determinations as to the related subordination of revenues, and would thereby impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would also require the successor agency to make diligent efforts to obtain the lowest long-term cost financing and to make use of an independent financial advisor in developing financing proposals. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to add Section 34177.7 to the Health and Safety Code, relating to redevelopment.

SB 471 **Pavley D** **Water, energy, and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions: planning.**

Text Version: Amended: 5/5/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html

Status: 5/5/2015-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Calendar: 5/18/2015 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, LARA, Chair

Existing law designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of

emissions of greenhouse gases. 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, commonly known as cap and trade revenues, to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, and to be used, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for specified purposes, including the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions associated with water use and supply. This bill would require the state board, in cooperation with various other agencies, to develop an emissions inventory of greenhouse gas emissions from the water system in the state, using best available data. The bill would include reduction of greenhouse gas emissions associated with water treatment among the investments that are eligible for funding from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. The bill would also make legislative findings and declarations, and a statement of legislative intent, with regard to the nexus between water and energy and water and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

An act to amend Section 39712 of, and to add Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 39950) to Part 2 of Division 26 of, the Health and Safety Code, relating to water.

SB 491 **Committee on Transportation and Housing** **Transportation: omnibus bill.**

Text Version: Amended: 4/22/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html

Status: 5/6/2015-Set for hearing May 11.

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, at least once a year, to hold one or more public meetings for the purpose of adopting criteria for expenditure of the funds and to review those expenditures. This bill would instead, at least once a year, require one or more public meetings to adopt criteria for expenditure of funds, if the criteria have been modified from the previous year, and one or more public meetings to review those expenditures. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to amend Sections 14526.5 and 65074 of the Government Code, to amend Section 44241 of the Health and Safety Code, to amend Sections 143, 182.6, 182.7, 253.7, 470, and 890.4 of the Streets and Highways Code, and to amend Sections 1808, 1808.1, 13558, 16020.1, 16020.2, 24002, 24017, 24604, 25104, 25305, 25803, 26311, 27400, 29007, 34500.3, 34500.5, and 34520 of, and to add Section 27154.1 to, the Vehicle Code, relating to transportation.

SB 502 **Leno D** **San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District: purchase and delivery of electricity.**

Text Version: Amended: 4/8/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html

Status: 4/30/2015-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law authorizes the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District's (BART) system to elect to obtain electricity from multiple sources, including (1) preference power purchased from a federal power marketing agency or its successor, (2) electricity supplied by one or more direct transactions, and (3) electricity supplied by any electric utility regulated by the commission that owns and operates transmission and distribution facilities that deliver electricity at one or more locations to the BART District's system. Existing law requires any electrical corporation that owns and operates transmission and distribution facilities that deliver electricity to BART, upon request by BART, to deliver preference power purchased from a federal power marketing agency, or its successor, or deliver electricity purchased from a local publicly owned electric utility without discrimination or delay. This bill would additionally require any electrical corporation that owns and operates transmission and distribution facilities that deliver electricity to BART, upon request by BART, to deliver electricity generated by an eligible renewable energy resource without discrimination or delay. For these purposes, an "eligible renewable energy resource" would have the same meaning as defined in a specified provision of the California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program.

An act to amend Section 701.8 of the Public Utilities Code, relating to electricity.

SB 602 **Monning D** **Seismic safety: California Earthquake Authority.**

Text Version: Introduced: 2/27/2015 Position: Support
pdf html

Status: 4/29/2015-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 6. Noes 0. Page 816.) (April 29). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Calendar: 5/18/2015 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, LARA, Chair

Existing law establishes the California Earthquake Authority, which is authorized to transact insurance in the state as necessary to sell policies of basic residential earthquake insurance, as provided. Existing law provides that a public purpose will be served by a voluntary contractual assessment program that provides the legislative body of a public agency with the authority to finance the installation of seismic strengthening improvements that are permanently fixed to residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, or other real property. For purposes of financing the installation of seismic strengthening improvements, "public

agency" means a city, county, or city and county. This bill would include the California Earthquake Authority as part of the definition of "public agency" for this purpose. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to amend Section 10089.38 of the Insurance Code, and to amend Sections 5899, 8503, 10003, 10100.2, and 10104 of the Streets and Highways Code, relating to seismic safety, and making an appropriation therefor.

SB 626 **McGuire D** **Sonoma-Marin Area Rail Transit District: police force.**
Text Version: Amended: 4/16/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html
Status: 4/24/2015-Set for hearing May 12.
Calendar: 5/12/2015 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE PUBLIC SAFETY, HANCOCK, Chair

Existing law creates the Sonoma-Marin Area Rail Transit District, within the Counties of Sonoma and Marin, governed by a 12-member board of directors. Existing law requires the district to work with specified authorities to achieve a safe, efficient, and compatible system of passenger and freight rail service and authorizes the district to own, operate, manage, and maintain a passenger rail system within the territory of the district. Existing law requires the board to appoint a general manager for the district and authorizes the general manager to, among other things, appoint, supervise, suspend, or remove district officers, other than members of the board and officers appointed by the board. This bill would authorize the board to establish the position of chief of police, subject to specified requirements. If the board determines that more than one officer is needed, the bill would authorize the board to contract for any additional law enforcement services from law enforcement agencies located within the County of Marin or the County of Sonoma.

An act to add Section 105033 to the Public Utilities Code, relating to transit districts.

SB 757 **Wieckowski D** **Transportation.**
Text Version: Introduced: 2/27/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html
Status: 3/19/2015-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Existing law provides various funding sources for transportation services and capital improvement projects by local entities. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to require the Alameda County Transportation Commission to explore the feasibility of a multimodal station in Fremont at a location that can be served both by trains of the Bay Area Rapid Transit system and the Altamont Commuter Express, and to require the Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority to explore expansion of light rail service to Levi's Stadium in Santa Clara.

An act relating to transportation.

SB 764 **Morrell R** **Land use: housing.**
Text Version: Introduced: 2/27/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html
Status: 3/19/2015-Referred to Com. on RLS.

The Planning and Zoning Law requires each city, county, and city and county to prepare and adopt a general plan that contains certain mandatory elements, including, but not limited to, a housing element that analyzes existing and projected housing needs. Existing law includes various legislative findings and declarations related to the statewide importance of housing availability and the responsibility of local government to address regional housing needs. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that provision.

An act to amend Section 65580 of the Government Code, relating to land use.

SB 772 **Stone R** **Bay Delta Conservation Plan: judicial review.**
Text Version: Introduced: 2/27/2015 Position: Watch
pdf html
Status: 3/19/2015-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Existing law imposes requirements on the Department of Water Resources in connection with the preparation of a Bay Delta Conservation Plan. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation establishing judicial review procedures for the Bay Delta Conservation Plan.

An act relating to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

Total Measures: 77
Total Tracking Forms: 77

E-mail Requesting ABAG Letter to Feinstein re **Interior and Environment Appropriations Bill**

Hello Fred,

Thank you so much for talking with me this afternoon. It would be great to work with you and Ezra on this project and I appreciate the consideration. I've included background information below and if it would be possible to make a phone call and/or send a letter to the Congressman, we would be very grateful.

My name is Mick Harris and I am working with industry leaders in California to encourage Senator Feinstein to work with her congressional colleagues to provide the necessary support for programs that will ensure a successful future for the outdoor recreation industry and a sustainable future for the beaches, rivers, forests, and parks upon which this industry relies.

Economic Impact

The outdoor recreation and tourism industry is an economic driver for our country and for California. These are well-paying jobs in cities, towns and rural counties across the state that can't be exported or outsourced.

- America's outdoor economy:
  - Supports approximately 6 million jobs
  - Generates nearly $80 billion in federal, state and local tax revenue annually

- California's outdoor economy is responsible for:
  - $85.4 billion in consumer spending
  - 732,100 direct California jobs
  - $27 billion in salaries and wages
  - $6.7 billion in state and local tax revenue

Issue Background

Without the preservation and maintenance of our outdoor recreational attractions, the future of this economic sector is dark.

Southern California's natural beauty is a huge tourist draw so this issue hits close to home. Shrinking funding for conservation, recreation and historic preservation the parks, waterways, public lands and forests are putting the future of this industry at risk.
Since the late 1970s, federal funding in conservation, outdoors and historic preservation has fallen from roughly 2 percent of the federal budget to 1 percent.

In budgets being considered for FY 2016, natural resource conservation, outdoor recreation and historic preservation programs could be subject to disproportionate cuts and program eliminations. As you will see in this article (also attached), the House Appropriations Committee last Wednesday already announced a $246 million cut.
Congress must secure funding for a successful economy and healthy, sustainable outdoor areas. The best people to deliver that message are leaders such as yourself.

Take Action

Please join us in asking Senator Feinstein to support a modest 2% increase to outdoor economy programs in the Interior and Environment Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 2016.

Senator Feinstein sits on Senate Appropriations; Congressman Calvert sits on the House Committee on Appropriations and is Chairman of Subcommittee on Interior, Environment and Related Agencies. She is a powerful voice on this issue, particularly given the importance of the outdoor economy to California.
We hope you will consider calling or meeting in person with Senator Feinstein and/or her senior staff to encourage her to fight for critical funding for our outdoor economy. While a phone call or a

meeting would really be ideal, another option is sending a letter to the Senator and I have attached a sample for your consideration.

If you wish to send a letter we suggest that you email the letter to the Chief of Staff and copy her Legislative Director.
I have included the contact information for those staff members below.

Ms. Jennifer Duck, Chief of Staff - j_duck@feinstein.senate.gov, (202) 224-3841
Mr. John Watts, Legislative Director - john_watts@feinstein.senate.gov

We would also greatly appreciate copies of your final letters. Copies can be sent to MHarris@HilltopPublicSolutions.com or faxed to 503-972-1625.

We are attempting to work quickly so please do be in touch and let us know if there is any further information and/or assistance I can provide.
Thank you again for your support!
Sincerely,

Mick Harris
(503) 889-6636

Legislative Priorities for 2015 Legislative Session
Legislative Outcome

Legislation Priorities	
Subject	**Specific Objectives**

Focus on SB 375 Implementation	This focus would include pursuing such legislative objectives as:
	• Continuing work on seeking permanent funding and/or receiving sufficient funds for COGs, MPO, and local governments to fulfill SB 375 obligations
	• Seek housing funding:
	  ○ Pursue Housing Element Reform, e.g. housing credits for assisted living, acquisition/rehabilitation, and workforce housing investment/housing trust funds
	  ○ Support housing infrastructure
	  ○ Pursue the reauthorization of Proposition 30 with a request that a percentage of future revenue be set aside for funding senior affordable housing. Currently, Proposition 30 is set to expire in 2018. Actively work toward getting Proposition 30 in the reauthorization legislation.
	• Legislation providing resources and incentives for planning, infrastructure and services to assist local governments, as well State and federal legislation establishing innovative financing and project delivery mechanisms
	• CEQA/Entitlement Efficiency

Seeking voter threshold reduction for infrastructure taxes and bonds statewide and locally	**Continue legislative partnerships** with CalCOG, MTC, Air District, BCDC, League of California Cities, and CSAC
Other ongoing priority issues	**Focused tracking on issues related to:** **Local Government** **Energy** **Environment** **Hazardous waste** **Gun violence prevention**

ASSOCIATION OF BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS

Representing City and County Governments of the San Francisco Bay Area

ABAG

AGENDA

FINANCE AND PERSONNEL COMMITTEE

Thursday, May 21, 2015, 5:00 PM

Location:
Joseph P. Bort MetroCenter
Association of Bay Area Governments
101 8th Street, Conference Room B
Oakland, California

The ABAG Finance and Personnel Committee may take action on any item on this agenda.

Agenda and attachments available at abag.ca.gov

For information, contact Charles Adams, Interim Finance Director, at (510) 464-7906.

1. CALL TO ORDER

2. PUBLIC COMMENT

Information.

3. APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF MARCH 19, 2015

ACTION.

Minutes of March 19, 2015 meeting attached.

4. INTRODUCTION OF INTERIM FINANCE DIRECTOR CHARLES ADAMS

Information.

Staff report regarding Mr. Adams' qualifications is attached.

5. PRESENTATION AND REVIEW OF FINANCIAL REPORT FOR MARCH 2015

Information/ACTION.

Financial Report for March 2015 is attached.

6. REPORT ON PAYMENT OF MEMBERSHIP DUES FY 14-15

Information.

Staff report is attached.

7. BARC BUDGET REQUEST FY 15-16

Information/ACTION.

Budget worksheet is attached.

8. RENEWAL OF LINE OF CREDIT WITH BANK OF THE WEST

ACTION.

Staff report is attached.

9. FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO THE BAY AREA COUNCIL ECONOMIC INSTITUTE FOR FY 15-16

ACTION.

Staff report is attached.

10. ORAL REPORT ON SCO AUDIT AND MTC AUDIT

Information.

11. ORAL REPORT ON INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT WITH MTC

Information.

12. CLOSED SESSION

A. Conference With Labor Negotiators
Agency designated representatives: Brian Kirking and Brad Paul
Employee organization: SEIU Local 1021

B. Public Employee Performance Evaluation

Title: Executive Director

13. ADJOURNMENT

The next meeting of the Finance and Personnel Committee will be on Thursday, July 16, 2015.

Submitted:

Charles Adams, Interim Finance Director Date: May 5, 2015

ABAG FINANCE AND PERSONNEL COMMITTEE

Summary Minutes

March 19, 2015

Members Present	**Jurisdiction**
Mayor Bill Harrison	City of Fremont
Supervisor Karen Mitchoff	County of Contra Costa
Supervisor David Cortese	County of Santa Clara
Supervisor Scott Haggerty	County of Alameda
Supervisor Mark Luce	County of Napa
Councilmember Julie Pierce	City of Clayton
Supervisor David Rabbitt	County of Sonoma

Members Absent	
Councilmember Desley Brooks	City of Oakland
Supervisor John Gioia	County of Contra Costa
Supervisor Dave Pine	County of San Mateo

Officers and Staff Present

Ezra Rapport, Executive Director
Bradford Paul, Asst. Exec. Director
Kenneth Moy, Legal Counsel
Susan Hsieh, Asst. Finance Director

Guests	
Mayor Pro Tem Pat Eklund	City of Novato
Ken Bukowski, Videographer	

1. The meeting was called to order by Mayor Harrison, Committee Chair, at 5:00 pm.

2. There was no public comment.

3. Summary Minutes of the January 15, 2015 meeting were approved. /M/Pierce /S/ Luce /C/approved unanimously.

4. Mr. Rapport presented the financial reports for January 2015. The Committee discussed outstanding membership dues for FY 14-15 and advised staff to check on unpaid dues. The Committee recommended reporting out members with unpaid dues at the Executive Board meeting. /M/Haggerty/S/Luce/C/acceptance of the report unanimously.

5. The Committee discussed the request from San Francisco Bay Restoration Authority regarding ABAG's assistance in raising funds needed to place a regional revenue measure on the ballot in 2016. The Committee decided to table the item. M/Haggerty/S/Luce/C/tabled the item.

6. Mr. Rapport reported on the status of the SCO audit and the MTC audit request. The SCO auditors will stay until the end of March 2015. The MTC audit will begin on April 23, 2015. The audit will take about three weeks.

7. There was no reportable action from Closed Session.

8. Meeting was adjourned at 6:37 pm.

Submitted: Susan Hsieh, Assistant Finance Director

DATE: **April 16, 2015**

TO: **Finance & Personnel Committee**

FROM: **Ezra Rapport, Executive Director**

SUBJECT: **Appointment of Interim Finance Director Charles Adams**

I am pleased to announce the appointment of Charles Adams as ABAG's Interim Finance Director. Mr. Adams will be acting in this role while Herbert Pike, ABAG's Finance Director, is on medical leave. Mr. Pike has made himself available to assist Mr. Adams with his duties.

Mr. Adams brings a wealth of experience and knowledge to ABAG. Mr. Adams holds a BS Degree in Accounting from the University of Utah and an MBA Degree from Washington University, St. Louis. He is a Certified Public Accountant (CPA) and a Certified Management Accountant (CMA). His professional career has included two year service as a US Army Officer, auditor with PriceWaterhouse, CPAs, Managing Partner of Adams, Grant, White & Co. CPAs, Chief Financial Officer of the Oakland – Alameda County Coliseum and Director of Finance and Administrative Services of the City of Albany.

Mr. Adams has been serving public and nonprofit organizations for over 45 years. During his CPA career, Mr. Adams served as an audit partner on numerous governmental and nonprofit agencies, including the City of Berkeley, Alameda County Transportation Authority, MTC, BART, Peralta Community College District, Oakland Unified School District, Oakland-Alameda County Coliseum, AC Transit, and the Regional Center of the East Bay. As the Chief Financial Officer of the Oakland-Alameda County Coliseum and the City of Albany, Mr. Adams coordinated the issuance of numerous bonds totaling over $400 million. He is experienced in bond issuance and debt management.

Mr. Adams has extensive experience in financial reporting, operating and capital budget preparation and financial forecasts, cash and treasury management, debt management, grants management, contract management, and risk management. He oversaw critical accounting and administrative functions including accounts receivable, accounts payable, payroll, treasury, grant reporting, fixed assets, human resources, and information technology. He has great expertise in evaluating internal controls and developing comprehensive policies and procedures.

Throughout his career, Mr. Adams has held leadership positions in many professional and civic organizations, including Board of Directors of the East Bay Chapter of the California CPA

Society, President of the San Francisco Bay Area National Association of Black Accountants (NABA), National Treasurer of NABA, and President of the Oakland Rotary Club.

Mr. Adams will oversee the Finance Department's day-to-day operations and the MTC audit and forensic audit. He will coordinate preparation of ABAG's budget for FY 15-16. He will work with staff to evaluate current policies and procedures and implement additional best practices to enhance internal controls.

We are very fortunate to have Mr. Adams to assist us at this time. His extensive experience and background are great assets to ABAG. His strong knowledge in the audit, financial reporting, grants management, debt administration, and risk management areas will be beneficial to our grant funded programs and service programs. Please join us in welcoming Mr. Adams to ABAG.

DATE: **May 11, 2015**

TO: **Finance & Personnel Committee**

FROM: **Ezra Rapport, Executive Director**

SUBJECT: **Payment of Membership Dues FY 14-15**

Summary

The membership dues invoices for fiscal year 2014-15 were mailed to members in April 2014 after approval at the General Assembly on April, 17, 2014. Payments were due on July 1, 2014. The $1.8 million budgeted membership dues were all collected by mid-February 2015. Below are breakdowns of payments received during the fiscal year.

Period	Percentage of Budget	
April 25 to July 1, 2014	31%	
July 2 to September 30, 2014	49%	*
October 1 to December 31, 2014	15%	
January 1 to February 13, 2015	5%	
Total	**100%**	

* Two thirds of the second quarter payments were received in July 2014.

In the March 2015 meeting, the Committee directed staff to implement an efficient and speedy collection process in which past due notices should be sent to members earlier than previously done. Staff recognizes that friendly reminders will encourage members to pay in a timely manner and enhance ABAG's cash flow position. Staff will send out past due notices in early August for fiscal year 2015-16 membership dues. In the next meeting, staff will report to the Committee on the payment status of fiscal year 2015-16 membership dues. Staff appreciates the Committee's guidance and welcomes suggestions.

Recommendation

For information only.

Item 6

Association of Bay Area Governments

Cash and In-kind Contributions to BARC

FY 15-16

The budget table presents ABAG's estimated cash and in-kind contributions to BARC for FY 15-16. ABAG's support represents 15% of BARC's annual budget.

Expenses	Cash Contribution	In-kind Contribution	Total
BARC Personnel Costs	$ 23,710		**$ 23,710**
Funds to Support BARC Activities	$ 5,160		**$ 5,160**
Travel Expenses	$ 447		**$ 447**
Equipment	$ 1,200		**$ 1,200**
Website	$ 344		**$ 344**
Website Support		$ 17,500	**$ 17,500**
Admin Support		$ 2,800	**$ 2,800**
Office Space		$ 24,000	**$ 24,000**
Total	**$ 30,861**	**$ 44,300**	**$ 75,161**

DATE: **May 11, 2015**

TO: **Finance & Personnel Committee**

FROM: **Charles Adams, Interim Finance Director**

SUBJECT: **Renewal of Line of Credit with Bank of the West**

Summary

ABAG has an existing line of credit with Bank of the West for two million dollars ($2,000,000), which expires February 28, 2016. The line of credit was set up to ensure adequate cash balances for timely payment of obligations, in the event cash payments due to ABAG are delayed. ABAG has not drawn on the line of credit in the past, and current budget and cash flow projections do not forecast a need to draw on the line of credit.

The fee for the one year renewal is $500 and will be paid to the bank upon execution of the renewal documents. The interest rate to be charged on any drawdowns remains at Prime + 0%. The current Prime rate is 3.25%. The line of credit will continue to be secured by a Second Deed of Trust on the ABAG Condominium Unit located at 101 8th Street, Oakland, California. The collateral will be changed to the new building in San Francisco after the move in late 2015 or early 2016.

Any draws downs on the line of credit will be reported to the Finance and Personnel Committee.

Recommendation

Staff recommends that the Committee approve the renewal of line of credit with Bank of the West to February 28, 2017 for $2,000,000.

Item 8

Executive Board

PRESIDENT	Councilmember Julie Pierce, City of Clayton
VICE PRESIDENT	Supervisor David Rabbitt, County of Sonoma
IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT	Supervisor Mark Luce, County of Napa
SECRETARY-TREASURER	Ezra Rapport
LEGAL COUNSEL	Kenneth K. Moy

County of		Representative	Alternate
ALAMEDA	**	Supervisor Richard Valle	Supervisor Keith Carson
ALAMEDA	**	Supervisor Scott Haggerty	Supervisor Nathan Miley
CONTRA COSTA	*	Supervisor Karen Mitchoff	Supervisor John Gioia
CONTRA COSTA	*	Supervisor Candace Andersen	Supervisor Mary Piepho
MARIN	**	Supervisor Damon Connolly	Supervisor Katie Rice
NAPA	**	Supervisor Mark Luce	Supervisor Diane Dillon
SAN FRANCISCO	**	Supervisor Eric Mar	To Be Appointed
SAN FRANCISCO	**	Supervisor Jane Kim	To Be Appointed
SAN FRANCISCO	**	To Be Appointed	To Be Appointed
SAN MATEO	*	Supervisor Warren Slocum	To Be Appointed
SAN MATEO	*	Supervisor Dave Pine	To Be Appointed
SANTA CLARA	**	Supervisor Cindy Chavez	Supervisor Mike Wasserman
SANTA CLARA	**	Supervisor David Cortese	Supervisor Joe Simitian
SOLANO	*	Supervisor Linda Seifert	Supervisor Erin Hannigan
SONOMA	*	Supervisor David Rabbitt	Supervisor Susan Gorin

Cities in the County of		Representative	Alternate
ALAMEDA	*	Mayor Bill Harrison (Fremont)	Mayor Barbara Halliday (Hayward)
ALAMEDA	*	Mayor Jerry Thorne (Pleasanton)	To Be Appointed
CONTRA COSTA	**	Councilmember Julie Pierce (Clayton)	Councilmember Brandt Andersson (Lafayette)
CONTRA COSTA	**	Vice Mayor Dave Hudson (San Ramon)	Mayor Greg Lyman (El Cerrito)
MARIN	*	Mayor Pro Tem Pat Eklund (Novato)	Councilmember Jessica Jackson (Mill Valley)
NAPA	*	Mayor Leon Garcia (American Canyon)	To Be Appointed
CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO	*	Mayor Edwin Lee	Jeff Buckley, Senior Advisor
CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO	*	Nicole Wheaton, Director of Appointments	Andrew Dayton, Director
SAN MATEO	**	Councilmember Pradeep Gupta (S San Francisco)	Mayor Wayne Lee (Millbrae)
SAN MATEO	**	Councilmember Mary Ann Nihart (Pacifica)	Vice Mayor David Canepa (Daly City)
SANTA CLARA	*	Mayor Greg Scharff (Palo Alto)	Councilmember Chris Clark (Mountain View)
SANTA CLARA	*	Councilmember Jim Davis (Sunnyvale)	To Be Appointed
SOLANO	**	Mayor Jack Batchelor (Dixon)	Mayor Pete Sanchez (Suisun City)
SONOMA	**	Councilmember Jake Mackenzie (Rohnert Park)	To Be Appointed
CITY OF OAKLAND	*	To Be Appointed	Councilmember Lynnette Gibson McElhaney
CITY OF OAKLAND	*	Councilmember Dan Kalb	To Be Appointed
CITY OF OAKLAND	*	Councilmember Desley Brooks	To Be Appointed
CITY OF SAN JOSE	*	Councilmember Magdalena Carrasco	Vice Mayor Rose Herrera
CITY OF SAN JOSE	*	Councilmember Charles "Chappie" Jones	Councilmember Tam Nguyen
CITY OF SAN JOSE	*	Councilmember Raul Peralez	Councilmember Ash Kalra

Advisory Members	Representative	Alternate
RWQCB	William Kissinger	Terry Young

* Term of Appointment: July 1, 2014 - June 30, 2016

** Term of Appointment: July 1, 2013 - June 30, 2015

Revised March 17, 2015

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ASSOCIATION OF BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS

Representing City and County Governments of the San Francisco Bay Area

ABAG

MEETING SCHEDULE 2015

Approved by the Executive Board: December 4, 2014

Agenda and attachments available at http://www.abag.ca.gov/

General Assembly

Date: Thursday, April 23, 2015

Time: 2:30 PM to 7:30 PM

Location: Oakland Asian Cultural Center, 388 Ninth Street, Suite 290, Oakland

Contact: Brad Paul, Deputy Executive Director, (510) 464 7955, bradp@abag.ca.gov

Executive Board

Dates: Thursday, January 15, 2015
Thursday, March 19, 2015
Thursday, May 21, 2015
Thursday, July 16, 2015
Thursday, September 17, 2015
Thursday, November 19, 2015

Time: 7:00 PM to 10:00 PM

Location: Joseph P. Bort MetroCenter, 101 8th Street, Auditorium, Oakland
Across from the Lake Merritt BART Station

Contacts: Brad Paul, Deputy Executive Director, (510) 464 7955, bradp@abag.ca.gov
Fred Castro, Clerk of the Board, (510) 464 7913, fredc@abag.ca.gov

Meeting Schedule 2015

Administrative Committee

Dates: *Meetings Scheduled as Needed*

Contact: Brad Paul, Deputy Executive Director, (510) 464 7955, bradp@abag.ca.gov

Legislation and Governmental Organization Committee

Dates: *See Executive Board Schedule*

Time: 3:30 PM to 5:00 PM

Location: ABAG Conference Room B

Contact: Halimah Anderson, Communications Officer, (510) 464 7986, halimaha@abag.ca.gov

Finance and Personnel Committee

Dates: *See Executive Board Schedule*

Time: 5:00 PM to 6:00 PM

Location: ABAG Conference Room B

Contact: Herbert Pike, Finance Director, (510) 464 7902, herbertp@abag.ca.gov

Regional Planning Committee

Dates: Wednesday, February 4, 2015

Wednesday, April 1, 2015

Wednesday, June 3, 2015

Wednesday, August 5, 2015

Wednesday, October 7, 2015

Wednesday, December 2, 2015

Time: 12:00 PM to 3:00 PM

Location: Joseph P. Bort MetroCenter, 101 8th Street, Auditorium, Oakland
Across from the Lake Merritt BART Station

Contact: Miriam Chion, Planning and Research Director, (510) 464 7919, miriamc@abag.ca.gov

Wally Charles, Administrative Secretary, Planning, (510) 464 7993, wallyc@abag.ca.gov