

CALED Bills as of May 12, 2021 – Member Copy

Measure	Author	Topic	Brief Summary	CALED Position	CALED Notes
AB 71	Rivas, Luz D	Homelessness funding: Bring California Home Act.	Proposes a major comprehensive and ongoing plan involving the state, county agencies, large cities (over 300k) to expand housing options and coordinate services aimed at reducing and eliminating homelessness. Would be funded by \$2.4 billion in annual revenue, derived from conforming state and federal tax codes.	Monitor	<p>This bill represents a major and sustained effort to address homelessness via an ongoing coordinated effort between state and local agencies. The tax increase to fund this effort requires a 2/3rds vote.</p> <p>Comment: The proliferation of homeless individuals, camps, tents, etc. is a major social challenge, and has negative impacts on economic development efforts, local quality of life and the ability of many businesses to function.</p> <p>The proposed tax increase will be controversial, and the policy question remains whether any such a program would make a real difference in reducing the amount of individuals on the streets. That said, a real and sustainable solution to the homeless problem would be of a tangible benefit to the local business climate, quality of life, and economic development efforts. Set 5/12 As. APPS</p>
AB 106	Salas D	Regions Rise Grant Program.	Would establish the Regions Rise Grant Program within GO-Biz for the purpose of supporting inclusive, cross-jurisdictional, and innovative engagement processes that lead to inclusive strategies to address barriers and challenges confronting communities in creating economic prosperity for all. The bill would define "region" as a geographic area composed of one or more counties and cities that form a functional economy. This bill would require GO-Biz to develop and implement a process for the awarding of competitive grants to eligible applicants within the program. The bill would define an eligible applicant as a regional collective composed of a diverse set of public and private stakeholders who organize themselves around one or more community	Monitor Providing Amendments	<p>Comment: This bill is a Cal Forward bill that is somewhat similar to AB 3205 (Salas) of 2020, which CALED had significant concerns with the initial version, then went neutral after the bill was substantially revised by the JEDE committee.</p> <p>Earlier versions of this bill continues to raise issues over inclusiveness of affected local government entities, pre-ordained outcomes, and steering the</p>

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			challenges or priorities impacting a region and meet certain requirements.		<p>funding in ways the favor the sponsor.</p> <p>CALED had meetings with the sponsor and JEDE committee staff, which resulted in amendments that addressed some of these concerns and narrowed its scope.</p> <p>Set 5/12 As. APPS</p>
AB 115	Bloom D	Planning and zoning: commercial zoning: housing development.	Would, notwithstanding any inconsistent provision of a city's or county's general plan, specific plan, zoning ordinance, or regulation, would require that a housing development be an authorized use on a site designated in any local agency's zoning code or maps for commercial uses if certain conditions apply. Among these conditions, the bill would require that the housing development be subject to a recorded deed restriction requiring that at least 20% of the units have an affordable housing cost or affordable rent for lower income households, as those terms are defined, and located on a site that satisfies specified criteria.		<p>One of many housing/land use bills that intrude on local zoning.</p> <p>One positive feature of this bill is that it does not apply for local jurisdictions which have completed zoning for their housing elements in 6th RHNA cycle.</p> <p>Recent amends state Legislative intent to develop and implement high-road labor policies to use a skilled construction workforce for projects utilizing the provisions of this act. Two-Year Bill</p>
AB 264	Voepel R	California Competes tax credit: pharmaceutical companies.	The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow a credit (CalCompetes tax credit) against the taxes imposed under those laws, for each taxable year beginning on and after January 1, 2014, and before January 1, 2030, in an amount as provided in a written agreement between the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development and the taxpayer, approved by the California Competes Tax Credit Committee, and based on specified factors, including the number of jobs the taxpayer will create or retain in the state and the amount of investment in the state by the taxpayer. Current law requires any bill authorizing a new tax credit to contain, among other things, specific goals, purposes, and objectives that the tax credit will achieve, detailed performance indicators, and data collection requirements. This bill, for the 2021-22 and 2022-23 fiscal years, would increase the total amount of credits that may be allocated by	Monitor	<p>Called office to determine status.</p> <p>Two-Year Bill</p>

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			\$10,000,000 and would require that those credits be reserved for pharmaceutical companies, as defined. The bill also would include additional information required for any bill authorizing a new income tax credit.		
AB 310	Lee D	Wealth tax.	Would, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2022, impose an annual tax at a rate of 1% of a resident of this state's worldwide net worth in excess of \$50,000,000, or in excess of \$25,000,000 in the case of a married taxpayer filing separately. The bill would also impose an additional tax at a rate of 0.5% of a resident's worldwide net worth in excess of \$1,000,000,000, or in excess of \$500,000,000 in the case of a married taxpayer filing separately. The bill would describe worldwide net worth with reference to specific federal provisions and would provide that worldwide net worth does not include specific assets, including personal property situated out of state, directly held real property, or liabilities related to directly held real property. The bill would also authorize the Franchise Tax Board to adopt regulations to carry out these provisions, including regulations regarding the valuation of certain assets that are not publicly traded.	Monitor	<p>Wealth tax, on high wealth individuals with global assets. Revenue would go to state General Fund.</p> <p>Comment: taxing the wealthy is a popular concept at the federal level as well. Given the state's budget surplus, the Governor's past statements opposing a wealth tax, a two-thirds vote, and a looming recall, unlikely to have much momentum in 2021. However, with state budget deficits projected in the out years, expect this concept to be revisited. Two-Year Bill</p>
AB 336	Villapudua D	Enhanced infrastructure financing districts: public financing authority: members: joint powers authorities.	The Joint Exercise of Powers Act generally authorizes 2 or more public agencies, by agreement, to jointly exercise any power common to the contracting parties, as specified. Current law authorizes the agreement to set forth the manner by which the joint powers authority will be governed. This bill would specify that any member of the legislative body of a participating affected taxing entity who serves as a member of the public financing authority of an enhanced infrastructure financing district, as described above, may also serve as a member of the governing body of an agency or entity formed pursuant to an agreement for the joint exercise of power that the participating affected taxing entity has entered into in accordance with the Joint Exercise of Powers Act.	Monitor/Sup	<p>This bill clarifies that local officials may sit on both an EIFD and a JPA, without potentially running afoul of Gov't Code 1099's prohibition against holding incompatible offices.</p> <p>Comment: Bill seems consistent with CALED efforts to expand flexibility for EIFDs.</p> <p>Bill is moving quickly on consent.</p> <p>Amends same section as in SB 780, but not incompatible. Need chaptering amendments at end of session.</p> <p>Passed on Consent to Senate. Not Yet Set.</p>
AB 464	Mullin D	Enhanced Infrastructure Financing Districts:	Current law authorizes the legislative body of a city or a county to establish an enhanced infrastructure financing district to finance public capital facilities or other specified projects of communitywide significance that provide	Neutral	<p>CALED members had some concerns with initial version of the bill. CALED raised these issues with author's staff and helped</p>

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		allowable facilities and projects.	significant benefits to the district or the surrounding community, including, but not limited to, the acquisition, construction, or repair of industrial structures for private use. This bill would include, in the list of facilities and projects the district may fund, the acquisition, construction, or repair of commercial structures by the small business, as defined, occupant of such structures, if certain conditions are met, and facilities in which nonprofit community organizations provide health, youth, homeless, and social services.		<p>draft amendments that addressed the issue.</p> <p>Bill in current form, merely adds two additional possible activities that could be financed by an EIFD:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Acquisition, construction or repair of a commercial structure by a small business (less than 100 employees and \$15m gross income) for COVID pandemic recover and economic sustainability of the business. Districts can lower the above thresholds for small business. 2) Facilities in which non-profits provide health, youth, homeless and social services. <p>Passed 76-2 to Senate. Not Yet Set</p>
AB 475	Muratsuchi D	GO-BIZ: trade and investment office: Japan.	The Economic Revitalization Act establishes the Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development, also known as “GO-Biz,” to, among other duties, serve the Governor as the lead entity for economic strategy and the marketing of California on issues relating to business development, private sector investment, and economic growth. Current law requires the director of GO-Biz to develop an International Trade and Investment Program for the state and authorizes the director to establish and terminate international trade and investment offices outside of the United States as the director determines is appropriate, if specific requirements are met. This bill, no later than January 1, 2024, upon appropriation of sufficient funds for this purpose, would require GO-Biz to establish under its jurisdiction an international trade and investment office in Tokyo, Japan, and makes related findings and declarations.	Monitor	<p>Redo of a bill from last year. CALED seems to have past policy support for overseas trade offices, but they have fallen out of style in recent years.</p> <p>Carson Richards, staff.</p> <p>Set 5/12 As. APPS</p>
AB 630	Arambula D	Online Jobs and Economic Support Resource Grant Program.	Would establish the Online Jobs and Economic Support Resource Grant Program within GO-Biz for the purpose of supporting inclusive, cross-jurisdictional, and innovative processes that lead to online tools and resources to support job and earnings opportunities, and economic recovery	Monitor	<p>Comment: There are clearly economic challenges faced by California’s underserved communities.</p>

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			support, with a strong focus on underserved and economically challenged communities.		<p>The question is, however, is this program duplicative to other state programs that are already aimed at assisting this population, and is GOBIZ the right place?</p> <p>Other entities that do this work, include:</p> <p>--Workforce development boards. ---EDD—but the author may have lost confidence in this agency. Set 5/12 As. APPS</p>
AB 650	Muratsuchi D	Employer-provided benefits: health care workers: COVID-19: hazard premium pay.	The Healthy Workplaces, Healthy Families Act of 2014 requires employers to provide an employee, who works in California for 30 or more days within a year from the commencement of employment, with paid sick days for prescribed purposes, to be accrued at a rate of no less than one hour for every 30 hours worked. Existing law authorizes an employer to limit an employee’s use of paid sick days to 24 hours or 3 days in each year of employment. Current law charges the Labor Commissioner, who is the Chief of the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, with enforcement of various labor laws. This bill, the Health Care Workers Recognition and Retention Act, would require a health care provider, as defined, to pay hazard premium pay in the amount of \$5 per hour to each of its health care workers for each hour of work performed.	Monitor	Set 5/12 As. APPS
AB 726	Garcia, Eduardo D	Capital investment incentive program: qualified manufacturing facility.	Would add a business engaged in manufacturing of fuels, electrical parts, or components used in the field of clean transportation or the production of alternative fuel vehicles or electric vehicles to the list of business that may operate a qualified manufacturing facility.	Discuss	<p>This program with its \$150 million investment threshold was flagged by CALED (Robert Burris) as something we should consider supporting at a lower threshold.</p> <p>GOBIZ is required to provide the Legislature a Bi-annual report on this program. It appears the program has been lightly used. https://static.business.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/Capital-Investment-Incentive-Program-2019-Report.pdf</p> <p>Author’s statement in bill analysis indicates that the bill is tailored to</p>

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					support possible lithium extraction in the Imperial Valley. Passed on Consent to Senate.
AB 753	Grayson D	Barry Keene Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Trust Fund Act of 1989: brownfields remediation and redevelopment.	The Barry Keene Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Trust Fund Act of 1989 establishes the Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund. The act authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board to expend the moneys in the fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for various purposes relating to underground storage tanks, as defined, containing petroleum. The act authorizes eligible owners and operators of underground storage tanks containing petroleum to file a claim with the board for reimbursement of corrective action costs, as provided, incurred to address releases of petroleum from those tanks. The act provides for the repeal of certain of its provisions on January 1, 2026, including those related to the fund. This bill would postpone the repeal of those provisions to January 1, 2031.	Recommended Amends	<p>This the bill CALED was briefed on. Bill proposes to extend the tax for 5 years, and have a stakeholder group produce a study to outline eligibility for future projects that favor urban areas and affordable housing.</p> <p>CALED’s Leg Committee Met on 4/28 to discuss this bill and recommended amendments which would:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Include representation for small/rural communities on stakeholder panel. 2) Require study to highlight economic development benefits associated with remediating contamination on parcels. 3) Propose a 20% small communities/rural setaside. 4) Continue to allow petroleum contamination clean up as a priority use. <p>Assembly Apps. Not Yet Set</p>
AB 832	Bloom D	City of Los Angeles: transfer of former redevelopment agency land use plans and functions.	Would transfer to the City of Los Angeles all land use related plans and functions of the former Community Redevelopment Agency of the City of Los Angeles, and would make the amendment or repeal of those land use related plans or functions exempt from specified provisions governing community redevelopment. The bill would deem any land use or development project permitted by specified laws of the City of Los Angeles for a property in a redevelopment project area to be an allowed land use or development project for purposes of the applicable redevelopment plan. The bill would deem certain land use related plans and functions of the former Community Redevelopment Agency of the City of Los Angeles to be of no further force and effect. The bill would make these provisions effective November 11, 2019.	Monitor	Special purpose bill for City of LA. Assembly Floor

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AB 844	Grayson D	<p>Green Empowerment Zone for the Northern Waterfront area of the Counties of Contra Costa and Solano.</p>	<p>Would establish the Green Empowerment Zone for the Northern Waterfront area of the Counties of Contra Costa and Solano composed of specified cities and governed by a board of directors. The bill would task the directors with various duties, including, among other things, identification of projects and programs that will best utilize public dollars and improve the economic vitality of the Northern Waterfront area of the Counties of Contra Costa and Solano in a coordinated effort to address the just transition to a clean energy economy.</p>		<p>Bill as originally drafted did not provide significant role for the affected cities. Cities couldn't even select their own elected representatives, had to submit three names each for one to be decided by the COG. CALED alerted affected members to this bill. Recent amendments changed this somewhat.</p> <p>The 12 affected cities and counties can now appoint their own representatives, but could still be out-voted given the composition of 29 other votes on the board:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5-Larger employers 4-State Agencies 5-Small bus/ED selected by ABAG 5-Univ/Lab/Foundation 5-Labor 5-Workforce Development and Private Educational entities nominated by ABAG. <p>All state and congressional reps ex-officio.</p> <p>In Senate. Not Yet Set</p>
AB 880	Aquiari-Curry D	<p>Affordable Disaster Housing Revolving Development and Acquisition Program.</p>	<p>Would, upon appropriation of the Legislature, establish the Affordable Disaster Housing Revolving Development and Acquisition Program to fund the predevelopment expenses, acquisition, construction, reconstruction, and rehabilitation of property to develop or preserve affordable housing in the state's declared disaster areas that have experienced damage and loss of homes occupied by or affecting lower income households. The bill would require the department to administer the program. The bill would require the department to establish an application process for community development financial institutions, as defined, to apply for emergency short-term or temporary loans under the program.</p>	<p>Monitor Discuss</p>	<p>\$200 million to be allocated through CDFI'. Bill analysis contemplates using CDBG-DR funds. The state would loan funds to CDFI's then be reimbursed via CDBG.</p> <p>CALED met with sponsors and author's staff and flagged the following concerns:</p> <p>1) Which disaster years and funds are affected for this backfill of \$200 million? 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020? Future disasters? All of them? Can a community "opt out" of</p>

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					<p>both participation and having their funds affected by the backfill?</p> <p>2) Can a grant recipients for a previous disaster apply? In other words, if a community has already received CDBG-DR funding, can they also apply under this program and get more resources allocated to their community than they were otherwise entitled? That should not be permitted.</p> <p>3) Does the backfill affect CDBG-DR housing funds only, and not infrastructure and other designated pots? If so, that should also be clarified.</p> <p>4) How will CDFI's ensure that the program is offered and administered proportional to the disaster impact as calculated by HUD and HCD? See page 5 of the attached HCD report which specifies dollar amounts to communities.</p> <p>https://www.hcd.ca.gov/community-development/disaster-recovery-programs/cdbg-dr/docs/march-2019-hcd-cdbg-dr-actionplan-approved.pdf</p> <p>4) Do recipients cities and counties of CDBG-DR grants in the above document know of and support this backfill plan?</p> <p>5) Can low income ownership households qualify for assistance under this program? If so, at what affordability level. 80%? The bill currently appears to be limited to rental housing, and mobilehome parks, at rental levels of less than 50% AMI.</p> <p>As. Apps. Suspense File.</p>
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<p>AB 904</p>	<p>Grayson D</p>	<p>Income taxes: credits: manufacturers' machinery and equipment.</p>	<p>The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. Current law provides that, except as specified, the total credits allowable under those laws may not reduce the taxes imposed by those laws by more than \$5,000,000, as provided, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2023. Current law requires any bill authorizing a new tax expenditure to contain, among other things, specific goals, purposes, and objectives the tax expenditure will achieve, detailed performance indicators, and data collection requirements. This bill would establish credits against the taxes imposed by those laws for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2021, and before January 1, 2032, in an amount equal to a specified percentage of the amount paid or incurred during the taxable year by a qualified taxpayer, as defined, for qualified personal tangible property, defined, in part, to include machinery and equipment, up to \$1,000,000.</p>	<p>Mon/Sup</p>	<p>Bill is sponsored by the CA Manufacturing and Technology Association.</p> <p>Background: In the 2020 State Budget, adopted during the COVID pandemic, the Legislature capped the use of tax credits by businesses and manufacturers (between January 1, 2020 to January 1, 2023, at \$5 million annually. These businesses and manufacturers, however, could carry any unused tax credits forward and use them to offset taxes owed in future years.</p> <p>This bill proposes a new tax credit to benefit manufacturers for purchases of equipment and other qualified personal property, as defined (between January 1, 2021 and January 1, 2032) as follows: --A 6% credit, against qualified expenditures, for those with fewer than 100 employees. --A 5% credit, against qualified expenditures, for employers with more than 100 employees.</p> <p>Any unused credits can be used against taxes owed until, January 1, 2034, (for employers with more than 100) and January 1, 2035 (for employers with less than 100).</p> <p>This program will be <u>in addition to</u> any other tax credits a manufacturer is eligible for— including those subject to the temporary \$5 million cap imposed by the 2020 budget.</p> <p>Comment: Given CALED's support for manufacturing,</p>
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					appears to be a logical support bill. Two Year Bill
AB 922	Garcia, Eduardo D	Redevelopment: housing successor: Low and Moderate Income Housing Asset Fund.	If a housing successor has an excess surplus, the housing successor is required to encumber those funds, within 3 fiscal years, for the development of affordable housing, or to enter into an agreement to transfer the funds for transit priority projects, as specified. Current law defines the term "excess surplus" for these purposes to mean an unencumbered amount in the housing successor's Low and Moderate Income Housing Asset Fund that exceeds the greater of \$1,000,000 or the aggregate amount deposited into the fund during the housing successor's preceding 4 fiscal years, whichever is greater. This bill would expand the definition of "excess surplus" to also include, for an entity operating as a housing successor that owns and operates affordable housing that was transferred to the housing successor as a housing asset of the former redevelopment agency, an unencumbered amount in the housing successor's Low and Moderate Income Housing Asset Fund that exceeds the greater of \$1,000,000 or the aggregate amount deposited into the account during the housing successor's preceding 8 fiscal years, whichever is greater.	Monitor	Appears to provide a bit more flexibility under excess surplus fund definitions) for local successor agencies who are operating affordable housing that were transferred to it from former redevelopment agencies. Two Year Bill.
AB 949	Mullin D	Community colleges: biological sciences incubators.	Would require the Chancellor's Office of the California Community Colleges to establish a grant program to provide funding to interested community colleges that, through a public-private partnership, establish a biological sciences incubator, as defined, on their campuses for the participation and benefit of their students. The bill would require the chancellor's office to establish specific requirements for community colleges to be eligible for the grant moneys, and to work collaboratively with the community colleges that are interested in the program. The bill would also require the chancellor's office to convene a group of stakeholders to obtain and provide the information that will be necessary to enable interested community colleges to implement the program. The bill would appropriate, without regard to fiscal year, \$5,000,000 from the General Fund to the Chancellor's Office of the California Community Colleges for allocation to community college districts for purposes of the bill.	Monitor	Appropriates \$5 million to Community Colleges to establish a grant program to fund the establishment of biological science incubators at interested community colleges, with the objective of providing students with practical experience and academic knowledge that will lead to employment opportunities in that growing field. Comment: Minor bill in the big picture but would support job training in growing field. Two Year Bill.
AB 1031	Villapudua D	State agencies: interns and student assistants: hiring preference.	Would require state agencies, when hiring for internships and student assistant positions, to give preference, as defined, to qualified applicants who have been a victim of human trafficking.	Monitor	Comment: The right internship opportunity can turn around a person's future. In Senate. Not Yet Set

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AB 1036	Garcia, Eduardo D	California Manufacturing Emergency Preparedness Act of 2021.	Would enact the California Manufacturing Emergency Preparedness Act of 2021, which would authorize I-Bank to establish the California Manufacturing Disaster Loan Program (disaster program) for the purpose of attracting, retaining, retooling, establishing, and expanding manufacturing and logistics capacity in the state, and would require I-Bank to establish guidelines for the implementation and oversight of the program. the bill would prohibit I-Bank from commencing the disaster program until it adopts a resolution finding that there is sufficient funding in the California Manufacturing Disaster Loan Program Subaccount to cover the costs of implementing the program and that the I-Bank has sufficient direction from the Director of the Office of Emergency Services, as provided.	Monitor/Sup	<p>Sets up two manufacturing related programs to be administered by the IBank:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Creates the Manufacturing Disaster Loan Program within the IBank (contingent on funding being made available by the Director of Finance and the Governor in an emergency) to issue forgivable loans to CA manufacturers respond to manufacturing needs to respond to disasters. 2) Creates the California Manufacturing Competitiveness Loan Program (contingent on funding being made available) for the purpose of attracting, retaining and expanding manufacturing facilities and other companies in the state. <p>Similar to AB 3307 (Garcia) of 2020, held in Sen. Apps. But that bill did not have the “competitiveness program”</p> <p>Supporters of last year’s bill were:</p> <p>California Chamber of Commerce California Manufacturing and Technology Association</p> <p>Comment: Don’t see a real downside for CALED supporting.</p>
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					<p>COVID made it clear how underprepared our manufacturing capacity was to respond to disasters.</p> <p>Expanding manufacturing is a CALED priority.</p> <p>Set 5/12 As. APPS</p>
AB 1199	Gipson D	Homes for Families and Corporate Monopoly Transparency Excise Tax: qualified property: reporting requirements.	Establishes a 25% tax on gross receipts on owners of rental properties, who own more than 10 single-family units, or a combination of 25 single-family and multi-family dwellings, as specified. Prohibits the tax from being passed to tenants as higher rents. Proposes to allocate funds for a variety of tenant and affordable housing programs.	Monitor	<p>Comment: this is an example of state policies working at cross purposes. State policy makers are frustrated about the level of housing production and clamoring for increased supply, but a bill like this would have the effect of limiting investor interest in building and owning rental product.</p> <p>Two Year Bill</p>
AB 1209	McCarty D	Transportation planning: Sacramento Area Council of Governments: Green Means Go Grant and Loan Program.	Would require the Sacramento Area Council of Governments, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to develop and administer the Green Means Go Grant and Loan Program to award competitive grants and revolving loans to cities, counties, and special districts within the Sacramento region for qualifying projects within and benefitting green zones, as defined. The bill would require SACOG, on or before November 1, 2023, and annually thereafter, to submit a report to the Legislature describing the development and administration of that program, amount of moneys awarded pursuant to that program, and status of projects for which that program's moneys were awarded.	Monitor	<p>Local bill</p> <p>Two Year Bill</p>
AB 1297	Holden D	California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank: public and economic development facilities: housing.	The Bergeson-Peace Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Act defines "public development facilities" for these purposes to mean real and personal property, structures, conveyances, equipment, thoroughfares, buildings, and supporting components thereof, excluding any housing, that are directly related to providing, among other things, housing-related infrastructure, as specified. The act defines "economic development facilities" for these purposes to mean real and personal property, structures, buildings, equipment, and supporting components thereof that are used to provide industrial, recreational, research, commercial, utility, goods movement, or service enterprise facilities,	<p>Monitor</p> <p>Discuss</p>	<p>Adds housing as eligible use but the housing has to be "required for the operation of facilities" that are otherwise financed by the bank.</p> <p>Provides a bit more flexibility for IBank financing, when a project may have a small housing component.</p> <p>Two examples given were:</p>

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			community, educational, cultural, or social welfare facilities and any parts or combinations thereof, and all necessary facilities or infrastructure, excluding any housing. This bill would authorize economic development facilities and public development facilities to include housing if the housing is required for the operation of the facilities and the housing is not financed by any tax-exempt bonds issued by the bank and subject to a state allocation of private activity bond volume.		<p>--a school remodel project where teacher housing was a component.</p> <p>--A park expansion project that involved the removal of several housing units.</p> <p>Comment: Bill does not get the IBank into the housing business, but provides a slight expansion of authority when housing related use of the project. Don't see a major downside to CALED support.</p> <p>Set 5/12 As. APPS</p>
AB 1323	Chiu D	Department of Technology: modernization: state information technology contracts.	Would require the Department of Technology to identify, assess, and prioritize legacy information technology system modernization efforts across state government. The bill would require state agencies and state entities, as defined, to submit their information technology service contracts to the Department of Technology before May 1, 2022. The bill would require the department to use this information for specified purposes, including analyzing state information technology investment in order to identify types of uses that are candidates for statewide contracts for commonly used or shared services. The bill would also require the Department of Technology and other state agencies and state entities to work with legislative staff and the Legislative Analyst's Office to evaluate potential options to modernize state government information technology project approval and oversight processes. In this regard, the bill would require the Department of Technology to submit various reports to the Legislature, as specified.	Drop.	DROP from Track. Now Deals with State Info Technology Issues
AB 1384	Gabriel D	Resiliency Through Adaptation, Economic Vitality, and Equity Act of 2022.	Would require the Strategic Growth Council to develop and coordinate a strategic resiliency framework that makes recommendations and identifies actions that are necessary to prepare the state for the most significant climate change impacts modeled for 2025, 2050, and beyond, among other goals. The bill would require state agencies identified in the strategic resiliency framework to collaboratively engage with regional entities to enhance policy and funding coordination and promote regional solutions and implementation and to proactively engage vulnerable communities whose planning and project development efforts have been disproportionately impacted by climate change, as provided. The bill would	Monitor	<p>This bill is a longer term effort, but is worth watching. Climate change and sea level rise will begin to have increasing impacts on various regions of the state, which will likely involve relocating building, people and infrastructure.</p> <p>Set 5/12 As. APPS</p>

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			authorize the Treasurer, and the financing authorities that the Treasurer chairs, to assist state agencies by leveraging public and private capital investment to help with loans and other incentives to attain the goals identified in the strategic resiliency framework.		
AB 1447	Cooley D	The Rural California Infrastructure Act.	Would establish the Rural California Infrastructure Act to award grants to specified local agencies to fund rural infrastructure projects, as defined. The bill would create the Rural California Infrastructure Committee, consisting of 7 appointed members, to establish, by July 1, 2022, an application process for the grants and to award the grants, beginning on January 1, 2023, and every 2 years thereafter, in accordance with specified priorities. The bill would require the Controller to transfer a sum of \$1,000,000,000 to the Rural California Infrastructure Fund in the State Treasury, which the bill would create and continuously appropriate for purposes of the act. By requiring the Controller to transfer moneys from the General Fund to the Rural California Infrastructure Fund for purposes of the program, the bill would make an appropriation.	Monitor	<p><u>Comment:</u> Recent amendments revised this bill to have it become a program administered by GO Biz. Bill is limited to special districts, fire districts and counties less than 300,000 population. 70 percent must of grants must be for rural infrastructure projects that address disaster preparedness, mitigation and recovery.</p> <p>Set 5/12 As. APPS</p>
AB 1547	Reyes D	Air pollution: warehouse facilities.	Current law regulates the emissions of air pollution. Current law designates air pollution control districts and air quality management districts as having the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from all sources other than vehicular sources, subject to the powers and duties of the State Air Resources Board. Existing law designates the state board as having the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from vehicular sources. This bill would authorize the State Air Resources Board to regulate indirect sources, as defined.	Oppose	<p>Requires a warehouse development project to provide a 3000-yard (1.7 mile) buffer zone between the warehouse and a “sensitive land use.” “Sensitive land use” is not defined, but intent language focuses on health impacts of associated truck traffic on adjacent residents.</p> <p><u>Comment:</u></p> <p>Warehouses and logistics facilities form a vital part of the goods movement network. They serve as the backbone of our economy and are critical to ensuring an adequate distribution of food, clothing, medicines and other vital goods to our state’s residents. Imposing a 1.7 mile buffer would effectively ban</p>

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					<p>these facilities from some communities, accelerate sprawl and increase vehicle miles traveled by pushing them into rural areas.</p> <p>Environmental impacts of these and other land uses are appropriately addressed under the existing California Environmental Quality Act and air quality laws. Furthermore, efficiency standards for new trucks and vehicles continue to be improved as the state continues on an accelerated policy path toward more electric (zero emission) vehicles.</p> <p>CALED recently approved opposition to this measure and sent letter. Recent hearing canceled.</p> <p>Two Year Bill</p>
AB 1573	Committee on Jobs, Economic Development, and the Economy	California Business Retention Program.	Would create the California Business Retention Program, within the office, to support the retention of small businesses by leveraging the state’s economic development and small business technical assistance providers.	Monitor/Sup?	<p>Comment: having a state program focus on business retention could be helpful.</p> <p>Revisions to the bill on 4/20 provide for establishment of this program subject to Legislative Appropriation. Author’s office is seeking an appropriation.</p> <p>Set 5/12 As. APPS</p>
ACA 1	Aquiari-Curry D	Local government financing: affordable housing and public infrastructure: voter approval.	The California Constitution prohibits the ad valorem tax rate on real property from exceeding 1% of the full cash value of the property, subject to certain exceptions. This measure would create an additional exception to the 1% limit that would authorize a city, county, city and county, or special district to levy an ad valorem tax to service bonded indebtedness incurred to fund the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of public infrastructure, affordable housing, or permanent supportive	Support	<p>CALED was on record supporting this bill in 2020 and should do so again. It is unlikely that this bill will move until early in 2022 when decisions are made in the Legislature about which measures to attempt to place on the ballot.</p> <p>Not Set. Deadlines do Not Apply.</p>

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			housing, or the acquisition or lease of real property for those purposes, if the proposition proposing that tax is approved by 55% of the voters of the city, county, or city and county, as applicable, and the proposition includes specified accountability requirements.		
ACA 7	Muratsuchi D	Local government: police power: municipal affairs: land use and zoning.	Would provide that a county or city ordinance or regulation enacted under the police power that regulates the zoning or use of land within the boundaries of the county or city would prevail over conflicting general laws, with specified exceptions. The measure, in the event of the conflict with a state statute, would also specify that a city charter provision, or an ordinance or regulation adopted pursuant to a city charter, that regulates the zoning or use of land within the boundaries of the city is deemed to address a municipal affair and prevails over a conflicting state statute, except that the measure would provide that a court may determine that a city charter provision, ordinance, or regulation addresses either a matter of statewide concern or a municipal affair if it conflicts with specified state statutes. The measure would make findings in this regard and provide that its provisions are severable.	Monitor	Comment: This bill appears to be more of a political statement that a proposal with a chance to move. Legislators do not like limiting their own authority. Any proposal of this nature would have to come via initiative.
SB 6	Caballero D	Local planning: housing: commercial zones.	The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for its physical development, and the development of certain lands outside its boundaries, that includes, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. This bill, the Neighborhood Homes Act, would deem a housing development project, as defined, an allowable use on a neighborhood lot, which is defined as a parcel within an office or retail commercial zone that is not adjacent to an industrial use. The bill would require the density for a housing development under these provisions to meet or exceed the density deemed appropriate to accommodate housing for lower income households according to the type of local jurisdiction, including a density of at least 20 units per acre for a suburban jurisdiction.	Monitor	Summary: SB 6 (Caballero) is a reintroduction of SB 1235 (Caballero) from the 2020 Legislative Session. This bill is intended to help facilitate the conversion of underutilized commercial properties into higher density and mixed-use housing. Unlike other recent housing bills, this measure is drafted in a manner that retains a level of local control and input. A major change from the 2020' version, is the inclusion in SB 6 of labor/prevaling wage requirements. In brief, the bill deems as an "allowable use" a housing development, which may include mixed use, (at densities ranging from 10 to 30 units per acre, depending on census designation of the city/county) constructed on a "neighborhood lot,"

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					<p>(defined as a parcel within a retail or commercial zone not adjacent to an industrial use), provided all of the following apply:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The project is subject to all local zoning, parking, design, code and other ordinances and procedures applicable to processing and permitting a housing development. <i>(Numerous additional provisions related to the local zoning and approval process also apply.)</i> 2. A <i>(to be negotiated in the Legislature)</i> percentage of the housing units must be affordable. 3. The developer must certify that the entire project is either a public work, or require that prevailing wages be paid for all construction work performed on the project by a skilled and trained workforce. <p>Sen. App Suspense File</p>
SB 7	Atkins D	Environmental quality: Jobs and Economic Improvement Through Environmental Leadership Act of 2021.	Would enact the Jobs and Economic Improvement Through Environmental Leadership Act of 2021, which would reenact the former leadership act, with certain changes, and would authorize the Governor, until January 1, 2024, to certify projects that meet specified requirements for streamlining benefits related to CEQA. The bill would additionally include housing development projects, as defined, meeting certain conditions as projects eligible for certification. The bill would, except for those housing development projects, require the quantification and mitigation of the impacts of a project from the emissions of greenhouse gases, as provided. The bill would revise and recast the labor-related requirements for projects undertaken by both public agencies and private entities. The bill would provide that the Governor is	Monitor/Sup	<p><u>Comment:</u> Continues and expands existing CEQA streamlining related to legal challenges for “Environmental Leadership Development Projects” over \$100 million certified as such by the Governor prior to January 1, 2024, and defined as either:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Residential, retail, commercial, sports, cultural, entertainment, or recreational use projects that meet LEED

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			<p>authorized to certify a project before the lead agency certifies the final EIR for the project.</p>		<p>Gold standards, transportation efficiency standards and built on infill sites.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2) Wind or solar projects. 3) Clean energy manufacturing that manufacturers products, equipment, or components used for renewable energy generation, energy efficiency, or the production of clean alternative fuel vehicles. <p>Authorizes other housing developments over \$15 million to receive this streamlining if they are built on infill sites with at least 15% of units reserved for lower income households (or more if required by local inclusionary ordinance), and does not result in net increases for greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>All affected projects must also meet specified labor criteria including the payment of prevailing wages.</p> <p>--While projects subject to this provision must meet many requirements, it could help in some areas.</p> <p>Passed Legislature. Bill Sent to Governor.</p>
<p>SB 37</p>	<p>Cortese D</p>	<p>Contaminated sites: the Hazardous Waste Site</p>	<p>Current law requires the State Department of Health Care Services to compile a list of all public drinking water wells that contain detectable levels of organic contaminants and that are subject to water analysis by local health officers. Current law also requires the State Water Resources Control</p>	<p>Monitor</p>	<p><u>Comment:</u> Reviewed changes. Tangled reading. Sen. Apps analysis states it would:</p>

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		Cleanup and Safety Act.	Board to compile a list of specified information, including, but not limited to, all cease and desist orders and cleanup and abatement orders issued under the Water Code that concern the discharge of wastes that are hazardous materials. Current law requires these agencies to update the information as appropriate, but at least annually, and to submit the information to the Secretary of Environmental Protection. Under current law, the Secretary for Environmental Protection is required to consolidate the information provided by these state agencies and distribute the information in a timely fashion to each city and county in which sites on the lists are located and to any other person upon request. This bill would enact the Hazardous Waste Site Cleanup and Safety Act and would recodify the above-described provisions with certain revisions.		<p>” ...prohibit a project from being exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) under the “common sense” exemption if the project site is included on a specific list of contaminated sites.”</p> <p>Senate Apps. Suspense File</p>
SB 49	Umberg D	Income taxes: credits: California Fair Fees Tax Credit.	The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. This bill would allow a credit against those taxes for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2022, and before January 1, 2027, in an unspecified amount to a taxpayer that meets certain criteria, including that the taxpayer temporarily ceased business operations for an unspecified minimum number of consecutive days during the taxable year in response to an emergency order, as defined. The bill would designate the credit allowed under its provisions as the California Fair Fees Tax Credit. The bill would require a taxpayer claiming this credit to declare, under penalty of perjury, that it has complied with all applicable emergency orders.	Monitor	<p>Comment: Updated version of the bill provides income tax relief to COVID-impacted businesses to offset costs for state and local fees they paid.</p> <p>One thing missing from the bill is a cap on the state’s general fund exposure. As drafted, it appears that businesses could get a state tax break for all state and local fees paid. I would expect more fiscal parameters to be placed on this bill. Senate Apps. Not Set. May Be Two Year Bill</p>
SB 66	Allen D	California Council on the Future of Transportation: advisory committee: autonomous vehicle technology.	Would require the Secretary of Transportation to establish an advisory committee, the California Council on the Future of Transportation, to provide the Governor and the Legislature with recommendations for changes in state policy to ensure that as autonomous vehicles are deployed, they enhance the state’s efforts to increase road safety, promote equity, and meet public health and environmental objectives. The bill would require the council to be chaired by the secretary and consist of at least 22 additional members, selected by the chair or designated, as specified, who represent, among others, transportation workers, various state and local agencies, and a disability rights organization.	Monitor	<p>Comment: This advisory committee is dominated by various state agency representatives, but does have some slots for local governments.</p> <p>If approved, CALED should consider proposing an appointment.</p> <p>Language from the bill:</p> <p><i>(N) One or more individuals who represent local government from a rural, suburban, or urban area of the</i></p>

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					<p><i>state or from an organization that represents local governments.</i></p> <p>Senate Apps. Suspense File</p>
SB 74	Borgeas R	Keep California Working Act.	<p>Current law establishes the Office of Small Business Advocate within the Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development for the purpose of advocating for the causes of small business and to provide small businesses with the information they need to survive in the marketplace. This bill, the Keep California Working Act, would establish the Keep California Working Grant Program. The act would require the Small Business Advocate to administer the program and award grants, as specified, to small businesses and nonprofit entities that meet specified criteria, including that the entity has experienced economic hardship resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic</p>	Monitor	<p>Two-Year bill. Parked for the year. Issue was picked up in budget deal.</p>
SB 83	Allen D	California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank: Sea Level Rise Revolving Loan Program.	<p>Would create the Sea Level Rise Revolving Loan Program within the I-Bank to provide low-interest loans to local jurisdictions for the purchase of coastal properties in their jurisdictions identified as vulnerable coastal property. The bill would require the California Coastal Commission, before January 1, 2023, in consultation with the California Coastal Commission, the State Lands Commission, and any other applicable state, federal, and local entities with relevant jurisdiction and expertise, to determine criteria and guidelines for the identification of vulnerable coastal properties eligible for participation in the program. The bill would authorize specified local jurisdictions to apply for, and be awarded, a low-interest loan under the program if the local jurisdiction develops and submits to the bank a vulnerable coastal property plan.</p>	Monitor	<p>Comment: Under this program, the IBank could provide low interest loans to local jurisdictions to purchase properties vulnerable to sea level rise.</p> <p>Interesting concept, but much more work would need to be done to make this program fiscally. The program would likely have to be seeded with a major allocation of General Funds or bond funds, and local governments would need to ensure that revenues were available (analysis mentions rents from affected properties) to repay the loans. Also, the bill states that the properties should be purchased “through a fair and transparent purchase process,” and prohibits the use of eminent domain.</p> <p>One assumes that once a property is identified as “vulnerable,” its value would begin to decline.</p> <p>Sen. Apps. Set 5/17</p>

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SB 285	McGuire D	California Tourism Recovery Act.	<p>The California Tourism and Marketing Act, establishes a nonprofit mutual benefit corporation named the California Travel and Tourism Commission under the direction of a board of commissioners composed of 37 members, including the Director of the Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development. This bill, the California Tourism Recovery Act, would require the commission to, upon a determination by the Department of Public Health that it is safe to resume travel in California, implement a strategic media and jobs recovery campaign known as the “Calling All Californians” program for the purpose of reversing the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the travel and tourism industry in California, as specified.</p>	Support	<p>Comment: I think this bill should be a clean support for CALED. It would allocate \$45 million one-time to Visit California to jumpstart tourism marketing (much of their previous funding has relied on business assents which have obviously declined) as soon as the Dept of Public Health determines that it’s safe to resume travel in CA.</p> <p>The bill is moving. Currently on Senate Apps Suspense. Lots of benefit to local agencies and local economies. I don’t see a downside.</p> <p>CALED sent support letter.</p> <p>Sen. Apps Suspense File</p>
SB 313	Durazo D	California Competes tax credit: refunds.	<p>Would, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2022, allow a qualified taxpayer, to the extent a CalCompetes tax credit amount exceeds a qualified taxpayer’s tax liability for the taxable year, as specified, to elect to be paid a refund from the Tax Relief and Refund Account, not to exceed the amount of total taxes imposed by the state and paid by the qualified taxpayer during the taxable year. The bill would define a “qualified taxpayer” as a taxpayer that has created at least 5,000 prevailing wage, full-time or full-time equivalent jobs in the state each year for a period of 10 years. The bill would require a qualified taxpayer that receives a refund to reinvest the refund into immobile capital equipment that supports infrastructure improvements, expansion, or developments for media production facilities in the state, as provided.</p>	Monitor	<p>Not Moving</p> <p>Two Year Bill</p>
SB 466	Wieckowski D	Community development.	<p>Current law authorizes a city, county, or city and county, with the approval of its legislative body by resolution after a public hearing, to acquire, sell, or lease property in furtherance of the creation of an economic opportunity, as defined. Current law requires notice of the hearing to be published in a specified manner and requires the city, county, or city and county to make available a report containing a copy of the proposed acquisition, sale, or lease and a summary that includes, among other things, an explanation of why the</p>	Discuss options based upon amended version	<p>Comment: The initial version of this bill appeared to present an opportunity to further clarify that properties purchased under this economic opportunity law are not “surplus” properties subject to the Ting bill, AB 1486.</p>

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			<p>acquisition, sale, or lease will assist in the creation of economic opportunity. Current law provides that these provisions are an alternative to any other authority granted by law to cities to dispose of city-owned property. This bill would provide that these provisions are an alternative to any other authority granted by law to counties or cities and counties to dispose of property.</p>		<p>The current version of the bill is limited to a specific project in the City of Santa Clara. A concern with this bill is that it includes a provision that allows the sale or lease of this property for an economic opportunity <i>"if it is statutorily exempt from any other property disposition procedures required by law for a city, county, or city and county..."</i></p> <p>This language may have the effect of further interpreting the Ting bill to supercede the authority of the Economic Opportunity Law.</p> <p>Senate Floor</p>
SB 499	Leyva D	<p>General plan: land use element: uses adversely impacting health outcomes.</p>	<p>Would prohibit the land use element from designating land uses that have the potential to significantly degrade local air, water, or soil quality or to adversely impact health outcomes in disadvantaged communities to be located, or to materially expand, within or adjacent to a disadvantaged community or a racially and ethnically concentrated area of poverty. By expanding the duties of cities and counties in the administration of their land use planning duties, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.</p>	Monitor	<p>Was set for April 8th and then pulled.</p> <p>Two Year Bill</p>
SB 563	Allen D	<p>Second Neighborhood Infill Finance and Transit Improvements Act: housing developments.</p>	<p>The Second Neighborhood Infill Finance and Transit Improvements Act, or NIFTI-2, authorizes a city or county to adopt a resolution to allocate its tax revenues to an enhanced infrastructure financing district, including revenues derived from local sales and use taxes imposed pursuant to the Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law or transactions and use taxes imposed in accordance with the Transactions and Use Tax Law, if certain conditions are or will be met. Among those conditions, existing law includes requirements that the area financed with those funds is within 1/2 mile of a major transit stop, as specified, and that the boundaries of the enhanced infrastructure financing district are coterminous with the city or county that established the district. Current law also requires the infrastructure financing plan to require specified minimum percentages of the funds to be used to develop affordable housing, as specified, and to give first priority to income-qualified households displaced from the district, as specified, and secondary priority to households with a member or members employed within 2 miles of the district. Current law authorizes the remaining</p>	Monitor	<p>Worked with author's office on Realtor's issue with protest.</p> <p>Also talked about their proposed clarifications to the voting process—came out.</p> <p>Set 5/17 Sen. Apps.</p>

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			funds to be used for certain affordable housing, mixed-use, transit, or greenhouse gas emission reduction related projects or programs. This bill would revise NIFTI-2 to, among other things, remove the requirements that the area financed be within 1/2 mile of a major transit stop and that the boundaries of the district be coterminous with the city or county.		
SB 625	Caballero D	Community development financial institutions: grant program.	Would establish the California Investment and Innovation Program, administered by I-Bank, for the purpose of providing grants to qualified community development financial institutions. The bill would establish the California Investment and Innovation Fund and, upon appropriation, require I-Bank to award a grant to an eligible recipient, defined as a community development financial institution that meets specified criteria under the program, as provided. The bill would specify authorized uses of grant funds, including providing loans, grants, equity investments, or technical assistance within low-income communities or for purposes that have a direct and substantial benefit to lower income households.	Monitor Discuss	<p>Establishes a state program at the IBank—to be funded at a later date—to provide funding to support CDFI’s.</p> <p>Qualifying CDFI’s must either be a CDFI that has: --25 percent of loans portfolio for persons or projects in the state. --Be in business for at least three years, or loaned at least \$5 million in the state.</p> <p>Or Be --A “small and emerging CDFI” with assets of less than \$10 million. At least 20% of any funding shall be set aside for these smaller entities.</p> <p>The bill has broad support: California Coalition for Community Investment (Sponsor) California Credit Union League Genesis LA Housing Trust Fund Ventura County NeighborWorks Alliance Rural Community Assistance Corporation Sacramento Housing Alliance Small Business Majority</p> <p>Comment: AB 880 (Aguiar Curry) also is proposing to provide funding for CDFIs. Senate Appropriations Suspense File</p>
SB 696	Allen D	Enhanced infrastructure	Current law authorizes the legislative body of a city or a county to designate a proposed enhanced infrastructure	Monitor	TWO Year bill

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		financing districts: public financing authority: membership and powers.	financing district, with a governing body referred to as the public financing authority by adopting a resolution of intention to establish the proposed district. Current law requires the public financing authority to prepare and adopt an infrastructure financing plan and a resolution to form the district, as provided. Current law provides for the participation of an affected taxing entity, as defined, in the district, other than a county office of education, school district, or community college district. This bill would require that if any participating affected taxing entity is a city that has an elective mayor, that one of the members representing the legislative body of that participating entity on the public financing authority be the mayor. The bill would also authorize a public financing authority to invite any state agency to participate in the district that, in the judgment of the public financing authority, is able to provide expertise or resources to assist in the development of public facilities and development described in the infrastructure financing plan.		<p>Comment: CALED worked extensively with the sponsors to help to begin to refine a leg proposal to deal with the COREA easement issue to facilitate the conversion issue for deteriorating malls.</p> <p>Work will continue in the fall to perfect language and assemble a coalition of support</p>
SB 700	Durazo D	Employment Development Department.	Current law creates, in the Labor and Workforce Development Agency, the Employment Development Department, which is vested with the duties, purposes, responsibilities, and jurisdiction with respect to job creation activities. This bill would require the department to be bound by specified California Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board decisions for all purposes related to unemployment insurance, including the determination of benefits or obligations for employees and employers and apply the appeals board's reasoning and interpretation in all appropriate cases.	Monitor	<p>The amendments make this bill now a labor dispute focusing employers and EDD liability for unemployment compensation. Watch for now, could have impacts on Prop 22 and the independent contractor issue.</p> <p>Senate Floor</p>
SB 734	Hueso D	Redevelopment agencies: passthrough agreements: modification.	Current 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 dissolved redevelopment agencies and to, among other things, make payments due for enforceable obligations. Current law requires the successor agency to dispose of all remaining assets and terminate its existence within a specified period after the final debt payment, and requires any passthrough payment obligations to cease at that time. This bill would authorize a successor agency and one or more taxing agencies to enter into an agreement to modify the interest owed by a former redevelopment agency under a passthrough agreement that was entered into before January 1, 1994, or owed under any successive amendment of that passthrough agreement, and which is owed as interest on passthrough payments agreed to be deferred by the taxing entity under the passthrough agreement, subject to specified terms and conditions,	Monitor	<p>This bill allows for a renegotiation of former redevelopment passthrough agreements to reduce the interest cost associated with those former agreements, based on specified parameters.</p> <p>It is unclear why a county would want to renegotiate such an agreement to less favorable terms, other than to settle or avoid litigation.</p> <p>Senate Floor</p>

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			including that the interest rate on a passthrough agreement modified under these provisions be 0%.		
SB 780	Cortese D	Local finance: public investment authorities.	Current law establishes enhanced infrastructure financing districts to finance public capital facilities or other specified projects of communitywide significance. Current law provides for the membership of the governing body of the district, referred to as the public financing authority. If a district has only one participating affected taxing entity, existing law requires the public financing authority's membership to consist of 3 members of the legislative body and 2 members of the public chosen by the legislative body. This bill would authorize the legislative bodies to appoint alternate member to the public financing authority who may serve and vote in place of a member who is absent or disqualifies themselves from participating in a meeting of the authority. If a district has more than 3 participating affected taxing entities, the bill would authorize the legislative bodies of the taxing entities to, upon agreement, appoint only one member of their respective legislative bodies, and one alternate member, in addition to the public members.	Sponsor Priority 1	CALED Sponsored bill. Passed Senate 34-0! In Assembly
SB 808	Roth D	GO-Biz: Made in California Program.	Current law establishes the Made in California Program within the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development for the purposes of encouraging consumer product awareness and fostering purchases of high-quality products made in this state. Current law requires, in order to be eligible under the program, a company to establish that the product is substantially made by an individual located in the state and that the finished product could lawfully use a "Made in U.S.A." label, as provided. This bill would remove the requirement that a company establish that the finished product could lawfully use a "Made in U.S.A." label in order to be eligible under the program.	Monitor	Comment: committee analysis indicates that only two applications have ever been filed to participate in this program, and both companies are no longer participating. Author is trying to fix problems with the program by allowing applicants to self-certify that the product is made in California. A concern was over the costs incurred for paying for third-party certification every three years. It is unclear why these applicants would not also qualify for the "Made in USA" provision, and why the author is striking that provision. Passed Senate In Assembly

Total Measures: 48
Total Tracking Forms: 48