

Estimated County Highway User Tax Account Revenues - FY 2017-18					New Revenues - SB 1		
COUNTY	HUTA 2103	HUTA 2104	HUTA 2105	HUTA 2106	Loan Repayment	RMRA	TOTAL
ALAMEDA	\$4,070,514	\$13,678,745	\$6,326,644	\$329,479	\$1,163,261	\$5,862,836	\$31,431,477
ALPINE	\$78,317	\$229,860	\$113,847	\$22,216	\$22,381	\$112,801	\$579,422
AMADOR	\$373,460	\$661,419	\$499,104	\$157,798	\$106,726	\$537,901	\$2,336,409
BUTTE	\$1,332,051	\$2,516,405	\$1,780,195	\$348,568	\$380,670	\$1,918,578	\$8,276,467
CALAVERAS	\$570,086	\$946,434	\$761,881	\$256,141	\$162,918	\$821,106	\$3,518,566
COLUSA	\$447,283	\$608,668	\$597,762	\$94,250	\$127,823	\$644,229	\$2,520,015
CONTRA COSTA	\$3,399,208	\$10,980,268	\$5,296,466	\$746,973	\$971,417	\$4,895,942	\$26,290,275
DEL NORTE	\$232,690	\$319,754	\$310,975	\$91,064	\$66,498	\$335,148	\$1,356,128
EL DORADO	\$1,200,852	\$3,247,052	\$1,760,464	\$650,904	\$343,176	\$1,729,609	\$8,932,057
FRESNO	\$4,080,730	\$8,447,557	\$5,453,616	\$862,327	\$1,166,181	\$5,877,551	\$25,887,961
GLENN	\$542,869	\$738,269	\$725,507	\$109,226	\$155,140	\$781,904	\$3,052,914
HUMBOLDT	\$1,059,389	\$1,714,560	\$1,415,801	\$329,515	\$302,749	\$1,525,857	\$6,347,872
IMPERIAL	\$1,844,092	\$2,307,982	\$2,464,502	\$316,245	\$527,000	\$2,656,079	\$10,115,899
INYO	\$654,259	\$963,611	\$874,372	\$97,684	\$186,972	\$942,341	\$3,719,241
KERN	\$3,840,448	\$7,898,473	\$5,132,494	\$1,728,421	\$1,097,513	\$5,531,467	\$25,228,816
KINGS	\$804,444	\$1,199,250	\$1,075,084	\$167,885	\$229,892	\$1,158,655	\$4,635,211
LAKE	\$569,126	\$950,770	\$760,597	\$263,456	\$162,643	\$819,722	\$3,526,314
LASSEN	\$553,345	\$931,133	\$739,507	\$104,896	\$158,133	\$796,993	\$3,284,007
LOS ANGELES	\$24,594,585	\$82,269,792	\$38,080,812	\$2,047,354	\$7,028,577	\$35,424,029	\$189,445,150
MADERA	\$1,166,217	\$1,493,603	\$1,558,568	\$359,663	\$333,278	\$1,679,723	\$6,591,052
MARIN	\$924,205	\$2,578,978	\$1,275,654	\$245,529	\$264,117	\$1,331,149	\$6,619,631
MARIPOSA	\$364,993	\$549,052	\$487,789	\$109,322	\$104,307	\$525,707	\$2,141,170
MENDOCINO	\$852,578	\$1,301,069	\$1,139,412	\$325,074	\$243,648	\$1,227,984	\$5,089,765
MERCED	\$1,541,713	\$2,373,931	\$2,060,394	\$431,508	\$440,587	\$2,220,558	\$9,068,690
MODOC	\$534,496	\$846,905	\$714,317	\$51,684	\$152,747	\$769,844	\$3,069,993
MONO	\$395,834	\$754,188	\$529,005	\$26,477	\$113,120	\$570,127	\$2,388,751
MONTEREY	\$1,681,718	\$3,818,587	\$2,247,500	\$644,628	\$480,597	\$2,422,209	\$11,295,238
NAPA	\$650,906	\$1,549,121	\$869,890	\$262,708	\$186,014	\$937,511	\$4,456,150
NEVADA	\$666,594	\$1,654,149	\$890,857	\$257,856	\$190,498	\$960,107	\$4,620,061
ORANGE	\$8,398,147	\$29,335,719	\$13,479,052	\$509,106	\$2,400,001	\$12,096,005	\$66,218,029
PLACER	\$1,730,979	\$5,258,593	\$2,658,248	\$627,202	\$494,675	\$2,493,161	\$13,262,858
PLUMAS	\$439,711	\$1,147,294	\$587,643	\$123,262	\$125,659	\$633,324	\$3,056,894
RIVERSIDE	\$6,750,822	\$20,164,152	\$9,567,513	\$1,019,887	\$1,929,232	\$9,723,332	\$49,154,937

Estimated County Highway User Tax Account Revenues - FY 2017-18					New Revenues - SB 1		
COUNTY	HUTA 2103	HUTA 2104	HUTA 2105	HUTA 2106	Loan Repayment	RMRA	TOTAL
SACRAMENTO	\$5,020,475	\$13,957,953	\$7,086,322	\$1,732,324	\$1,434,738	\$7,231,081	\$36,462,893
SAN BENITO	\$377,374	\$683,384	\$504,335	\$124,917	\$107,845	\$543,539	\$2,341,395
SAN BERNARDINO	\$6,535,738	\$19,801,451	\$9,401,028	\$1,013,961	\$1,867,766	\$9,413,542	\$48,033,487
SAN DIEGO	\$9,407,835	\$30,141,692	\$14,272,588	\$1,460,153	\$2,688,547	\$13,550,277	\$71,521,093
SAN FRANCISCO	\$1,913,589	\$5,172,978	\$2,557,380	\$9,600	\$546,861	\$2,756,177	\$12,956,585
SF (City Portion)*	\$3,428,805	\$0	\$4,977,556	\$1,682,340	\$979,875	\$4,938,570	\$16,007,146
SAN JOAQUIN	\$2,715,601	\$6,737,278	\$3,629,214	\$643,366	\$776,057	\$3,911,330	\$18,412,846
SAN LUIS OBISPO	\$1,563,585	\$3,222,861	\$2,089,624	\$515,050	\$446,837	\$2,252,060	\$10,090,019
SAN MATEO	\$2,285,792	\$7,590,134	\$3,548,928	\$267,772	\$653,228	\$3,292,268	\$17,638,121
SANTA BARBARA	\$1,594,862	\$4,174,538	\$2,202,196	\$701,483	\$455,776	\$2,297,109	\$11,425,964
SANTA CLARA	\$5,113,806	\$17,101,142	\$7,830,577	\$237,036	\$1,461,410	\$7,365,507	\$39,109,480
SANTA CRUZ	\$1,054,437	\$2,765,782	\$1,488,304	\$529,566	\$301,334	\$1,518,726	\$7,658,149
SHASTA	\$1,231,014	\$2,504,775	\$1,645,165	\$325,199	\$351,796	\$1,773,052	\$7,831,002
SIERRA	\$213,574	\$428,053	\$285,428	\$29,038	\$61,035	\$307,615	\$1,324,743
SISKIYOU	\$881,988	\$1,636,044	\$1,178,717	\$165,676	\$252,052	\$1,270,344	\$5,384,822
SOLANO	\$1,478,380	\$4,251,512	\$1,992,297	\$159,759	\$422,488	\$2,129,337	\$10,433,772
SONOMA	\$2,219,485	\$5,505,715	\$2,966,190	\$760,143	\$634,279	\$3,196,765	\$15,282,577
STANISLAUS	\$2,181,844	\$5,087,178	\$2,915,884	\$532,023	\$623,522	\$3,142,549	\$14,482,999
SUTTER	\$671,734	\$1,075,446	\$897,726	\$152,968	\$191,966	\$967,510	\$3,957,350
TEHAMA	\$764,730	\$1,002,726	\$1,022,009	\$204,025	\$218,543	\$1,101,454	\$4,313,486
TRINITY	\$409,514	\$767,518	\$547,287	\$83,577	\$117,030	\$589,831	\$2,514,758
TULARE	\$2,647,627	\$4,085,378	\$3,538,372	\$534,596	\$756,632	\$3,813,426	\$15,376,031
TUOLUMNE	\$534,987	\$1,053,050	\$714,973	\$259,187	\$152,887	\$770,551	\$3,485,635
VENTURA	\$2,579,195	\$8,274,607	\$3,967,845	\$510,852	\$737,076	\$3,714,862	\$19,784,437
YOLO	\$941,570	\$2,020,410	\$1,258,343	\$133,958	\$269,079	\$1,356,160	\$5,979,520
YUBA	\$535,603	\$795,053	\$715,797	\$216,542	\$153,063	\$771,439	\$3,187,497
TOTALS	\$134,649,805	\$363,272,000	\$195,469,556	\$26,703,422	\$38,479,875	\$193,938,570	\$952,513,227

* Add'l City Revenue	HUTA 2107	HUTA 2107.5
San Francisco City	\$6,506,811	\$20,000

How SB 1 Works

- **Overview of New *Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Program***
- **Gas Tax**
- **Diesel Tax**
- **ZEV Tax**
- **Transportation Improvement Fee**
- **Diesel Sales Tax**
- **Companion Bills: SB 132 and SB 496**
- **ACA 5 (Frazier and Newman)**

Mark Watts
Smith, Watts & Hartmann
April 17, 2017

Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Program (Est. in SB 1)

Receives \$3.24 billion Annually (first ten year estimated annual average).

➤ **Sources:**

- ❑ Gas Taxes: \$1.82 billion
- ❑ Diesel Tax \$0.365 billion
- ❑ ZEV Tax: \$0.020 billion
- ❑ Reg. Fee:* \$1.03 billion

“Off the Top” Allocations:

- \$400 Million - Caltrans Bridges and Culverts
- \$200 Million - Local Partnership to Self-Help Counties
- \$100 Million - Active Transportation Program (ATP)
- \$25 Million - Freeway Service Patrols (FSP)
- \$25 Million - Local Planning Grants
- \$5 Million - UC Research
- \$5 Million - Workforce Development
- \$2 Million - CSU Research

Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Program (Est. in SB 1)

\$3.24 billion annually is continuously appropriated as follows:

- 50% for allocation to Caltrans for maintenance of the State Highway System or for purposes of the State Highway Operation and Protection Program (SHOPP);
- 50% to Cities and Counties with allocation by the Controller pursuant to the customary Local Streets and Roads (LSR) formula.

Eligible projects include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Road maintenance and rehabilitation;
- Safety projects;
- Railroad grade separations;
- Complete street components, including active transportation purposes, pedestrian and bicycle safety projects, transit facilities, and drainage and storm water capture projects in conjunction with any other allowable project;
- Traffic control devices.

Gas Tax Increase

Summary:

- Increase in base gas tax of 12 CPG, **effective 11/1/2017**;
- Plus, reset of Tax Swap tax rate after BOE adjustment for 2017-18 and 2018-19 to 17.3 CPG, **effective 1/1/2020**;
- Total estimated gas tax of 19.5 CPG at final implementation.

Where The Funds Flow:

- Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Program (RMRP) receives estimated \$1.182 billion from gas tax;
- This, plus other new tax sources then provide \$1.24 billion to each of Local Streets and Roads (LSR) and Caltrans maintenance and rehabilitation;
- \$207 million from “setting” PBET at new rate is earmarked for LSR and \$110 million for STIP;
- An additional \$223 million flows to State highway maintenance and rehabilitation.

Cons. Protection: Art. XIX, Prop 22

Diesel Tax

Summary:

- Increases base diesel fuel tax rate by 20 CPG, **starting 11/1/2017**;
- Generates \$730 million, annually (avg. over first 10 years).

Where the Funds Flow:

- \$365 million to Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Program;
- \$365 million to Trade Corridors Enhancement Account.

Constitutional Protection: Art. XIX, Prop 22

Zero Emission Vehicle Fee

Summary:

- Imposes new ZEV Fee of \$100 per vehicle, **starting in 2020**;
- Requires UC Davis ITS to study and make recommendations on how to make ZEVs contribute their fair share to road maintenance going forward;
- Generates \$20 million, annually (avg. over first 10 years);
- Transfers revenues to Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Program.
- Does not apply to Plug-In Hybrids; pure EVs only

Constitutional Protection: Art. XIX, Prop 22.

Transportation Improvement Fee

(Value-scaled Road User Vehicle Fee)

Summary:

- Generates \$1.63 billion, annually (avg. over first 10 years);
- Fee charged varies from \$25 per vehicle to \$175 per vehicle;
- Indexed;
- \$1.03 billion flows to Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Program;
- \$250 million flows to Congested Corridor Program;
- \$350 million flows to Transit for capital purposes.

Constitutional Protection: ACA 5

Diesel Sales Tax

Summary:

- Imposes a 4.0% increase in sales tax on diesel fuel, **starting 11/1/2017**.
- Generates \$350 million, annually (avg. over first 10 years).
- Of the 4% sales tax rate, 0.5% flows to passenger rail, and amounts to \$35-50 million annually.
- The balance of funds generated, estimated to be approximately \$300 million, annually, flows to the STA program.

Constitutional Protection: New increment protected under ACA 5; base increment under Art. XIX (A).

Repay Outstanding General Fund Loans

Requires the outstanding loans made to the General Fund from various transportation special funds, a total of \$706 million, to be repaid over three years; allocated as follows:

- ✓ \$236 million for the TIRCP (transit capital);
- ✓ Up to \$20 million for Planning;
- ✓ \$225 million for SHOPP;
- ✓ \$225 million for Local Agencies.

Reform Components

- Directs the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) to generate up to \$100 million in department efficiencies. The revenue generated through the efficiencies will be allocated to the RMRA.
- Creates a ***Transportation Inspector General***, subject to Senate confirmation, within the newly created Caltrans Office of Audits and Investigations.
- Requires additional CTC oversight of the development and management of the SHOPP program, including allocating staffing support and project review and approval. CTC will also conduct public hearings on the SHOPP.

Reform Components, Cont.

- Creates and funds an ***Advance Mitigation Program***, administered by Caltrans, to protect natural resources through project mitigation and to accelerate project delivery.
- Creates a "useful life" period where truckers subject to future, undefined regulations can get a return on their investment before being asked to replace or modify the vehicle.

Companion Bills

SB 132 (Budgets), SB 496 (Cannella/de Leon)

SB 132 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review)

- ✓ As introduced, adjusted 2016 Budget by adding \$5 million for compensation for Employee Unit # 16 (Physicians and Dentists);
- ✓ Amended April 6th to add \$977 million in one-time special funds for transportation projects.

Projects/Programs Funded:

- ✓ \$50 million from the Trade Corridor Enhancement Account to the Air Resources Board's Zero/Near-Zero Emission Warehouse Program;
- ✓ \$100 million from the State Highway Account for the University of California, Merced Campus Parkway Project;
- ✓ \$400 million from the Public Transportation Account for the extension of the Altamont Corridor Express to Ceres and Merced.

Companion Bills

SB 132 (Budgets), SB 496 (Cannella/de Leon)

SB 132, Projects/Programs (continued):

- ✓ \$427 million from the State Highway Account to the *Riverside County Transportation Efficiency Corridor* for five projects:
 - \$180 million for the 91 Toll Connector to Interstate 15 North project;
 - \$108.4 million for the Jurupa Grade Separation project;
 - \$84.45 million for the McKinley Grade Separation project;
 - \$48 million for the Interstate 15 / Limonite Interchange project;
 - \$6.3 million is for the Hamner Bridge Widening.

- ✓ Requires the Secretary of Transportation to convene a task force of state, local, and private sector experts to accelerate the schedule of delivery for these and other projects in the region;

- ✓ The bill is contingent on Senate Bill 496 being enacted and operative.

Companion Bills

SB 132 (Budgets), SB 496 (Cannella/de Leon)

SB 496 (Cannella): Design Professionals Indemnity

- ✓ This bill is intended to preserve the design professional's uninsurable first-dollar defense indemnity obligation while no longer exposing them to unlimited liability. They would still be responsible for their own defense costs.
- ✓ The bill limits a design professional's duty to defend an indemnitee for claims that arise out of the negligence, recklessness, or willful misconduct of the design professional.
- ✓ A contractual "Duty to Defend" provides that an engineering or architecture firm will pay for attorney's fees and costs incurred by a client when sued.
- ✓ Professional liability insurance is available to architects and engineers, but only for damages that result from their own negligence.
- ✓ SB 132 is contingent on this bill being enacted and operative.

Constitutional Protection

ACA 5 (Frazier and Newman)

Would prohibit the Legislature from borrowing revenues from fees and taxes established in SB 1 that are imposed on vehicles or their use or operation.

- Protects new increment of diesel sales tax in SB 1 from diverting the funds for use other than mass transportation.
- Requires revenues derived from new Transportation Improvement Fee (TIF) in SB 1 to be used solely for transportation purposes.
- Exempts appropriations of revenues generated as part of the SB 1 from counting towards the state appropriation limit (Gann Limit).

John Cunningham

From: Mark Watts <mwatts@swmconsult.com>
Sent: Friday, April 28, 2017 12:28 PM
To: DJ Smith; Audra Hartmann
Subject: Governor to Approve SB 1 (Beall) today!!!

Importance: High

Good Afternoon,

The Governor is now set today to approve the *2017 Transportation Funding Package* and pending companion bills.

Earlier this week, the Assembly took final action on SB 132 and SB 496, clearing the way for the bills to go to the Governor for signature. SB 132 contains funding for the projects in Riverside County as well as funding for extending the ACE train from Stockton to Ceres and Merced and the access to U.C. Merced. In addition, another SB 1 companion measure, SB 496 by Senators Cannella and de Leon, provides indemnity relief to design professionals. These bills have cleared their technical legal review and have moved along with SB 1 to the Governor's Desk. An additional companion measure, ACA 5, the constitutional amendment to supplement the constitutional protections for the new revenue sources in SB 1, had previously passed by the Legislature and is set to go on the November, 2018 ballot.

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Estimate of Bay Area Local Street and Road Funding from SB 1 (Beall/Frazier)

(Dollars in millions)

COUNTY TOTALS (includes city and county portions)	Estimate of Current FY 2017 State Funding from Gas Tax Subventions	Estimated Increase from SB 1 (FY 2018-19)
Alameda	52	\$ 48
Contra Costa	37	\$ 36
Marin	8	\$ 8
Napa	5	\$ 5
San Francisco	25	\$ 24
San Mateo	26	\$ 25
Santa Clara	64	\$ 60
Solano	15	\$ 14
Sonoma	17	\$ 17
Regional Total	\$ 250	\$ 238
STATE TOTAL	1,276	\$ 1,240

Note: Totals do not sum due to rounding

Assumes \$1.2 billion available from SB 1 for local streets and roads in FY 2018-19, actual amount will depend on revenue collected from various sources deposited in the Road Maintenance & Rehabilitation Account and amount deducted for administrative purposes.

Source: Metropolitan Transportation Commissions. Contact: Rebecca Long at rlong@mtc.ca.gov
April 11, 2017

Estimate of Bay Area City and County Funding for Local Streets and Roads from SB 1 (Beall/Frazie

County/City	Estimate of FY 2016-17 Baseline Gas Tax Subvention Funding	Estimated Funding Increase in FY 2018-19*	Combined Total
ALAMEDA			
ALAMEDA	\$ 1,504,098	\$ 1,455,822	\$ 2,959,920.05
ALBANY	\$ 369,740	\$ 352,080	\$ 721,819.72
BERKELEY	\$ 2,325,880	\$ 2,198,758	\$ 4,524,637.62
DUBLIN	\$ 1,098,619	\$ 1,056,119	\$ 2,154,738.02
EMERYVILLE	\$ 213,183	\$ 220,474	\$ 433,656.55
FREMONT	\$ 4,423,329	\$ 4,193,066	\$ 8,616,394.74
HAYWARD	\$ 2,989,712	\$ 2,910,926	\$ 5,900,638.42
LIVERMORE	\$ 1,685,324	\$ 1,617,340	\$ 3,302,663.31
NEWARK	\$ 870,643	\$ 824,842	\$ 1,695,485.17
OAKLAND	\$ 8,005,367	\$ 7,720,766	\$ 15,726,133.46
PIEDMONT	\$ 223,751	\$ 211,324	\$ 435,074.18
PLEASANTON	\$ 1,468,516	\$ 1,377,533	\$ 2,846,048.74
SAN LEANDRO	\$ 1,733,025	\$ 1,609,357	\$ 3,342,381.79
UNION CITY	\$ 1,427,528	\$ 1,340,530	\$ 2,768,058.31
City Total	\$ 28,337,930	\$ 27,088,935	\$ 55,426,865
County Total	\$ 23,655,413	\$ 21,374,916	\$ 45,030,328
Grand Total	\$ 51,993,343	\$ 48,463,851	\$ 100,457,194

CONTRA COSTA			
ANTIOCH	\$ 2,121,877	\$ 2,072,128	\$ 4,194,005.64
BRENTWOOD	\$ 1,111,250	\$ 1,082,276	\$ 2,193,525.33
CLAYTON	\$ 227,156	\$ 211,142	\$ 438,298.04
CONCORD	\$ 2,467,739	\$ 2,377,247	\$ 4,844,985.82
DANVILLE	\$ 860,659	\$ 790,792	\$ 1,651,451.29
EL CERRITO	\$ 482,079	\$ 452,936	\$ 935,015.52
HERCULES	\$ 491,557	\$ 460,464	\$ 952,020.26
LAFAYETTE	\$ 498,933	\$ 462,888	\$ 961,821.11
MARTINEZ	\$ 737,912	\$ 684,924	\$ 1,422,835.31
MORAGA	\$ 328,889	\$ 308,698	\$ 637,586.64
OAKLEY	\$ 765,256	\$ 741,138	\$ 1,506,394.52
ORINDA	\$ 370,655	\$ 349,456	\$ 720,110.47
PINOLE	\$ 377,155	\$ 349,274	\$ 726,428.96
PITTSBURG	\$ 1,327,961	\$ 1,246,929	\$ 2,574,889.91
PLEASANT HILL	\$ 675,205	\$ 630,604	\$ 1,305,809.56
RICHMOND	\$ 2,103,350	\$ 2,024,918	\$ 4,128,268.15
SAN PABLO	\$ 588,950	\$ 571,399	\$ 1,160,348.89
SAN RAMON	\$ 1,540,739	\$ 1,439,162	\$ 2,979,900.64
WALNUT CREEK	\$ 1,313,169	\$ 1,287,049	\$ 2,600,218.35
City Total	\$ 18,390,491	\$ 17,543,424	\$ 35,933,914
County Total	\$ 18,122,496	\$ 17,992,374	\$ 36,114,870
Grand Total	\$ 36,512,987	\$ 35,535,797	\$ 72,048,785

MARIN			
BELVEDERE	\$	46,832	\$ 44,483 \$ 91,315.17
CORTE MADERA	\$	191,226	\$ 176,272 \$ 367,498.06
FAIRFAX	\$	155,084	\$ 141,584 \$ 296,668.45
LARKSPUR	\$	247,767	\$ 233,671 \$ 481,438.90
MILL VALLEY	\$	288,481	\$ 278,056 \$ 566,537.65
NOVATO	\$	1,054,459	\$ 1,008,725 \$ 2,063,184.53
ROSS	\$	54,073	\$ 51,136 \$ 105,209.19
SAN ANSELMO	\$	254,053	\$ 241,363 \$ 495,416.76
SAN RAFAEL	\$	1,164,206	\$ 1,115,049 \$ 2,279,255.38
SAUSALITO	\$	148,584	\$ 137,500 \$ 286,084.08
TIBURON	\$	185,563	\$ 179,169 \$ 364,732.03
City Total	\$	3,790,330	\$ 3,607,010 \$ 7,397,340
County Total	\$	4,689,540	\$ 4,438,862 \$ 9,128,402
Grand Total	\$	8,479,870	\$ 8,045,872 \$ 16,525,742

NAPA			
AMERICAN CANYON	\$	401,526	\$ 379,951 \$ 781,477
CALISTOGA	\$	108,901	\$ 100,370 \$ 209,271
NAPA	\$	1,548,719	\$ 1,479,500 \$ 3,028,219
ST HELENA	\$	124,549	\$ 115,390 \$ 239,939
YOUNTVILLE	\$	64,270	\$ 59,521 \$ 123,791
City Total	\$	2,247,965	\$ 2,134,732 \$ 4,382,697
County Total	\$	3,068,597	\$ 2,956,624 \$ 6,025,221
Grand Total	\$	5,316,562	\$ 5,091,356 \$ 10,407,918

SAN FRANCISCO

City Total	\$	16,480,936	\$ 15,817,770 \$ 32,298,706
County Total	\$	8,989,540	\$ 8,450,789 \$ 17,440,330
Grand Total	\$	25,470,477	\$ 24,268,559 \$ 49,739,036

SAN MATEO			
ATHERTON	\$	141,480	\$ 136,280 \$ 277,760
BELMONT	\$	530,914	\$ 516,806 \$ 1,047,720
BRISBANE	\$	93,931	\$ 90,728 \$ 184,659
BURLINGAME	\$	592,063	\$ 551,258 \$ 1,143,321
COLMA	\$	40,429	\$ 32,580 \$ 73,010
DALY CITY	\$	2,073,456	\$ 2,002,333 \$ 4,075,789
EAST PALO ALTO	\$	577,408	\$ 566,223 \$ 1,143,631
FOSTER CITY	\$	640,719	\$ 614,636 \$ 1,255,355
HALF MOON BAY	\$	241,049	\$ 234,309 \$ 475,358
HILLSBOROUGH	\$	229,725	\$ 219,855 \$ 449,580
MENLO PARK	\$	657,903	\$ 626,703 \$ 1,284,606
MILLBRAE	\$	455,027	\$ 430,296 \$ 885,323
PACIFICA	\$	760,625	\$ 698,576 \$ 1,459,201
PORTOLA VALLEY	\$	93,659	\$ 91,675 \$ 185,334
REDWOOD CITY	\$	1,604,516	\$ 1,578,222 \$ 3,182,739
SAN BRUNO	\$	874,633	\$ 836,270 \$ 1,710,904
SAN CARLOS	\$	583,480	\$ 538,207 \$ 1,121,687
SAN MATEO	\$	1,988,192	\$ 1,884,216 \$ 3,872,408
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO	\$	1,300,032	\$ 1,188,016 \$ 2,488,049
WOODSIDE	\$	114,311	\$ 109,193 \$ 223,504
City Total	\$	13,593,553	\$ 12,946,384 \$ 26,539,937
County Total	\$	12,852,053	\$ 12,010,056 \$ 24,862,109
Grand Total	\$	26,445,606	\$ 24,956,440 \$ 51,402,046

SANTA CLARA						
CAMPBELL	\$	824,966	\$	785,670	\$	1,610,635
CUPERTINO	\$	1,174,755	\$	1,073,489	\$	2,248,244
GILROY	\$	1,043,268	\$	1,016,400	\$	2,059,668
LOS ALTOS	\$	594,904	\$	580,951	\$	1,175,855
LOS ALTOS HILLS	\$	168,845	\$	163,767	\$	332,612
LOS GATOS	\$	604,032	\$	581,370	\$	1,185,402
MILPITAS	\$	1,424,842	\$	1,387,358	\$	2,812,200
MONTE SERENO	\$	72,717	\$	68,417	\$	141,134
MORGAN HILL	\$	823,448	\$	805,009	\$	1,628,458
MOUNTAIN VIEW	\$	1,528,147	\$	1,431,177	\$	2,959,324
PALO ALTO	\$	1,314,415	\$	1,254,038	\$	2,568,452
SAN JOSE	\$	19,806,562	\$	19,016,984	\$	38,823,546
SANTA CLARA	\$	2,368,559	\$	2,268,699	\$	4,637,258
SARATOGA	\$	609,754	\$	560,281	\$	1,170,035
SUNNYVALE	\$	2,895,107	\$	2,717,473	\$	5,612,579
City Total	\$	35,254,321	\$	33,711,082	\$	68,965,403
County Total	\$	28,353,947	\$	26,484,424	\$	54,838,371
Grand Total	\$	63,608,268	\$	60,195,506	\$	123,803,774

SOLANO						
BENICIA	\$	549,227	\$	510,736	\$	1,059,963
DIXON	\$	381,281	\$	354,359	\$	735,640
FAIRFIELD	\$	2,191,805	\$	2,066,095	\$	4,257,900
RIO VISTA	\$	165,964	\$	162,728	\$	328,692
SUISUN CITY	\$	572,562	\$	539,719	\$	1,112,281
VACAVILLE	\$	1,854,877	\$	1,791,035	\$	3,645,912
VALLEJO	\$	2,343,453	\$	2,151,493	\$	4,494,947
City Total	\$	8,059,169	\$	7,576,166	\$	15,635,336
County Total	\$	7,226,249	\$	6,914,137	\$	14,140,386
Grand Total	\$	15,285,418	\$	14,490,304	\$	29,775,722

SONOMA						
CLOVERDALE	\$	175,987	\$	166,811	\$	342,798
COTATI	\$	149,479	\$	138,376	\$	287,855
HEALDSBURG	\$	234,922	\$	220,073	\$	454,995
PETALUMA	\$	1,170,550	\$	1,111,276	\$	2,281,826
ROHNERT PARK	\$	809,786	\$	775,079	\$	1,584,865
SANTA ROSA	\$	3,382,496	\$	3,215,005	\$	6,597,502
SEBASTOPOL	\$	152,613	\$	143,151	\$	295,764
SONOMA	\$	220,248	\$	204,871	\$	425,119
WINDSOR	\$	542,338	\$	502,170	\$	1,044,507
City Total	\$	6,838,418	\$	6,476,813	\$	13,315,231
County Total	\$	10,522,307	\$	10,140,996	\$	20,663,304
Grand Total	\$	17,360,725	\$	16,617,809	\$	33,978,535

REGION						
City Total	\$	132,993,112	\$	126,902,317	\$	259,895,430
County Total	\$	117,480,143	\$	110,763,179	\$	228,243,321
Grand Total	\$	250,473,255	\$	237,665,496	\$	488,138,751

Note: Cities and counties will see an increase in funding in FY 2017-18, but much larger increases in FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20 due to phasing in of new taxes, including new vehicle charge which takes effect January 1, 2018 and adjustment to variable rate excise tax, which is adjusted to 17.3 cents/gallon July 1, 2019 and indexed annually thereafter.

Estimate of State Transit Assistance Funding in Senate Bill 1 (Beall/Frazier)

Bay Area Transit Operators Estimates	Baseline Current STA Funding (FY 2016-17 Estimate)	Estimate of Net Increase in FY 2017-18*	Estimate of Net Increase in FY 2018-19 Estimate*
Statewide STA Funding	\$ 266,873,000	\$ 166,666,500	\$ 250,000,000
Alameda CTC - Corresponding to ACE	\$ 186,347	\$ 116,275	\$ 174,413
Caltrain	\$ 3,877,168	\$ 2,419,246	\$ 3,628,873
County Connection	\$ 438,211	\$ 273,431	\$ 410,147
City of Dixon	\$ 3,400	\$ 2,121	\$ 3,182
ECCTA (Tri Delta Transit)	\$ 202,949	\$ 126,635	\$ 189,952
City of Fairfield	\$ 85,636	\$ 53,434	\$ 80,151
Golden Gate Transit	\$ 3,432,072	\$ 2,141,518	\$ 3,212,280
City of Healdsburg	\$ (744)	\$ 224	\$ 336
Livermore Amador Transit Authority	\$ 177,130	\$ 110,524	\$ 165,786
Marin Transit	\$ 639,229	\$ 398,861	\$ 598,293
Napa Valley Transit Authority	\$ 44,265	\$ 27,620	\$ 41,430
City of Petaluma	\$ 9,942	\$ 6,204	\$ 9,306
City of Rio Vista	\$ 530	\$ 488	\$ 732
SamTrans	\$ 2,384,429	\$ 1,487,818	\$ 2,231,729
City of Santa Rosa	\$ 97,323	\$ 60,727	\$ 91,090
Solano County Transit	\$ 199,935	\$ 124,754	\$ 187,131
Sonoma County Transit	\$ 105,377	\$ 65,752	\$ 98,628
City of Union City	\$ 29,967	\$ 18,698	\$ 28,048
Valley Transportation Authority	\$ 9,173,929	\$ 5,724,279	\$ 8,586,427
VTA - Corresponding to ACE	\$ 199,485	\$ 124,473	\$ 186,710
WCCTA (Western Contra Costa Transit Authority)	\$ 229,652	\$ 143,296	\$ 214,945
WETA	\$ 943,358	\$ 588,629	\$ 882,945
SUBTOTAL	\$ 22,459,586	\$ 14,015,008	\$ 21,022,533
AC Transit	\$ 6,938,750	\$ 4,329,588	\$ 6,494,389
BART	\$ 15,941,572	\$ 9,947,101	\$ 14,920,667
SFMTA	\$ 29,034,278	\$ 18,116,589	\$ 27,174,911
SUBTOTAL	\$ 51,914,600	\$ 32,393,279	\$ 48,589,967
Total Revenue Based Funds	\$ 74,374,186	\$ 46,408,287	\$ 69,612,500
Population Based Funds	\$ 26,001,993	\$ 16,249,984	\$ 24,375,000
Bay Area Grand Total	\$ 100,376,179	\$ 62,658,271	\$ 93,987,500

* \$250 million assumed statewide. FY 2017-18 amount is estimated at 66 percent of revenue forecast since diesel sales tax increase takes effect November 1, 2017. Also note transit operator shares are based on FY 2014-15 revenue-based STA factors. Actual funding amounts should be expected to change and will not be known until State Controller issues fund estimate in August 2017.

Source: Metropolitan Transportation Commissions. Contact: Rebecca Long at rlong@mtc.ca.gov

Estimate of Annual Transit Capital Funding Distributed via STA Formula in SB 1 (Beall/Frazier)

Bay Area Transit Operators Estimates	FY 2017-18
Statewide Funding for STA Capital	\$ 105,000,000
Alameda CTC - Corresponding to ACE	\$ 73,254
Caltrain	\$ 1,524,127
County Connection	\$ 172,262
City of Dixon	\$ 1,336
ECCTA (Tri Delta Transit)	\$ 79,780
City of Fairfield	\$ 33,664
Golden Gate Transit	\$ 1,349,158
City of Healdsburg	\$ 141
Livermore Amador Transit Authority	\$ 69,630
Marin Transit	\$ 251,283
Napa Valley Transit Authority	\$ 17,401
City of Petaluma	\$ 3,908
City of Rio Vista	\$ 307
SamTrans	\$ 937,326
City of Santa Rosa	\$ 38,258
Solano County Transit	\$ 78,595
Sonoma County Transit	\$ 41,424
City of Union City	\$ 11,780
Valley Transportation Authority	\$ 3,606,299
VTA - Corresponding to ACE	\$ 78,418
WCCTA (Western Contra Costa Transit Authority)	\$ 90,277
WETA	\$ 370,837
SUBTOTAL	\$ 8,829,464
AC Transit	\$ 2,727,643
BART	\$ 6,266,680
SFMTA	\$ 11,413,463
SUBTOTAL	\$ 20,407,786
Total Revenue Based Funds	\$ 29,237,250
Population Based Funds	\$ 10,237,500
Bay Area Grand Total	\$ 39,474,750

Note: Shares are based on FY 2014-15 operator shares. Actual amount will vary based on each transit operator's share of statewide qualifying revenue.

Estimate of Bay Area STIP Funding Over 10 Years from SB 1 (Beall/Frazier)

(Dollars in millions)

County	
Alameda	\$ 28.56
Contra Costa	\$ 19.54
Marin	\$ 5.34
Napa	\$ 3.51
San Francisco	\$ 14.49
San Mateo	\$ 14.76
Santa Clara	\$ 33.93
Solano	\$ 8.85
Sonoma	\$ 10.88
Region	\$ 139.86
Statewide	\$ 825.00

Note: Amount shown depicts a forecast of *change* from current law with price-based excise tax, not a forecast of STIP funding levels. They can be expected to be substantially higher than today, given gas tax is currently only 9.8 cents/gallon but under SB 1 will be set at 17.3 cents/gallon on July 1, 2019 and indexed for inflation annually thereafter.

Source: Metropolitan Transportation Commissions. Contact: Rebecca Long at rlong@mtc.ca.gov

MTC OVERVIEW OF SB 1 (BEALL AND FRAZIER)

NEW & AUGMENTED FUNDING PROGRAMS

Below is a summary of the funding provided by program and the new revenue sources authorized in Senate Bill 1 (Beall and Frazier).

Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Program

SB 1 establishes the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Program (RMRP) to address deferred maintenance on the state highway and local street and road systems. The California Transportation Commission (CTC) will allocate the funds and is required to develop guidelines by January 1, 2018. The bill provides that funds shall be used for projects that include, but aren't limited to, the following:

- Road maintenance and rehabilitation
- Safety projects
- Railroad grade separations
- Complete street components, including active transportation purposes, pedestrian and bicycle safety projects, transit facilities, and drainage and stormwater capture projects in conjunction with any other allowable project
- Traffic control devices

The RMRP, which would receive approximately \$3.7 billion annually once all new revenue streams take effect, is funded by the newly established Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account (RMRA), which receives four sources of new revenue:

- A new 12-cent/gallon gasoline excise tax, effective November 1, 2017.
- Monies remaining from a new vehicle registration surcharge (called a Transportation Improvement Fee) after \$600 million annually is set aside for public transit, intercity/commuter rail and a new Congested Corridors program. These programs are described in more detail on pages 2-5. The vehicle surcharge takes effect on January 1, 2018.
- A new \$100/year zero-emission vehicle registration surcharge, which takes effect on July 1, 2020.
- 50 percent of the 20-cent/gallon diesel excise tax increase, effective November 1, 2017.

RMRP Takedowns

Before program funds are distributed to cities, counties and Caltrans, there are several annual takedowns, which are bulleted below:

- Cost of administration – unspecified
- \$200 million for a self-help counties partnership program limited to counties that have voter-approved dedicated transportation taxes or uniform developer fees dedicated to transportation. Funds would be continuously appropriated to a county and each city within the county for road maintenance and rehabilitation purposes.
- \$100 million for the Active Transportation Program
- \$400 million to Caltrans for bridge and culvert maintenance and rehabilitation
- \$25 million for Freeway Service Patrol
- \$25 million for local planning grants to be administered by Caltrans

- \$5 million for the California Workforce Development Board to assist local agencies to implement policies that promote pre-apprenticeship training programs from FY 2017-18 through FY 2021-22.
- \$7 million for transportation research and workforce training including \$5 million for the University of California and \$2 million for the California State University.

Local Street & Road Funding

SB 1 continuously appropriates 50 percent of the RMRA revenues remaining after the takedowns described above to cities and counties using the same formula that applies to the existing base 18-cent per gallon gasoline excise tax. The bill includes a “maintenance of effort” requirement for local funds contributed to street and road repairs to help ensure that the new funding augments existing budgets for road repairs. Specifically, it requires each city and county to spend no less than the annual average from its general fund during 2009-10 through 2011-12. It also requires that a local jurisdiction submit a detailed list of proposed projects to be funded to the CTC prior to receiving an allocation, but authorizes cities and counties to fund projects outside of that list in accordance with local needs and priorities, so long as they are consistent with the program’s project eligibility provisions. If a city or county can demonstrate that it has attained a pavement condition index of 80 or higher, it may spend the funds on other transportation priorities.

State Highway Maintenance & Rehabilitation

The remaining 50 percent of RMRA revenues are provided to Caltrans for maintenance of the state highway system or for purposes of the State Highway Operations and Protection Program (SHOPP). The bill requires Caltrans to report annually to the CTC on its use of these funds, including detailed project descriptions, and its progress to achieving the performance goals listed in the accompanying memo. In addition, the CTC is required to report annually on the department’s progress and may withhold funds if it determines funding is not being spent appropriately.

Requirements and Policies Applicable to RMRP Funding

SB 1 provides that, to the extent possible and cost effective, Caltrans and local agencies:

- Use materials that reduce the life cycle cost and minimize greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.
- Accommodate advance automotive technologies, such as charging or fueling for zero-emission vehicles.
- Include features in the project that make it more resilient to climate change risks, such as fire, flood and sea level rise.
- Incorporate complete streets elements that improve the quality of bicycle and pedestrian facilities, where feasible and practicable.

There is also a requirement that by July 1, 2023, Caltrans and local agencies that receive RMRA funds through follow new workforce training guidelines developed by the California Workforce Development Board, pursuant to SB 1.

PUBLIC TRANSIT FUNDING

Public Transit Formula Funding

SB 1 provides a significant infusion of funding for public transit, including formula-based and competitive funding. The State Transit Assistance (STA) program, the state's flexible transit funding program which may be used for capital or operating purposes, would be boosted by approximately \$250 million per year from an increase in the diesel sales tax rate of 3.5 percent. These funds would augment the existing STA program and would not be subject to additional requirements or conditions. MTC estimates the Bay Area would receive approximately \$70 million more per year in revenue-based STA funds and \$24 million more per year in population-based funds.

Another \$105 million per year derived from a new Transportation Improvement Fee (TIF) would also be distributed using the STA formula but would be limited largely to capital improvements focused on modernizing transit vehicles and facilities. The Bay Area would receive approximately \$39 million per year total from this capital-only component, including \$29 million in revenue-based STA funds and \$10 million more per year in population-based funds. Finally, the bill provides a substantial one-time infusion and an annual supplement to the competitive Transit and Intercity Rail Capital Program (TIRCP), as well as new funding for intercity and commuter rail, as described below.

Transit and Intercity Rail Capital

SB 1 provides additional one-time and ongoing funding to the TIRCP, a heavily oversubscribed program that is currently reliant upon somewhat unpredictable Cap-and-Trade funds and administered by the California State Transportation Agency (CalSTA). The TIRCP would receive a one-time infusion of at least \$236 million as a result of a General Fund loan repayment as well as an additional \$245 million annually from the TIF starting in FY 2018-19. This amount is set forth in the statute and will not escalate even though the TIF rate is indexed to inflation. In FY 2017-18, the TIRCP should receive approximately half the annual amount (\$123 million) from the TIF since the new fee is not effective until January 1, 2018.

Intercity and Commuter Rail Funding

The bill boosts funding for intercity rail and commuter rail by dedicating a new 0.5 percent diesel sales tax to this purpose. Similar to the TIRCP, projects would be selected by CalSTA. Of the approximately \$37.5 million available each year, funds would be distributed as follows:

- 50 percent to CalSTA for "state-supported intercity rail services." Of that amount, at least 25 percent shall be allocated to each of the state's three intercity rail corridors that provide regularly scheduled intercity rail service (the Capitol Corridor, San Joaquin, Pacific Surfliner routes).
- 50 percent to CalSTA to be allocated to public agencies responsible for commuter rail service. For FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20, each of the state's five commuter rail agencies (including ACE, Caltrain and SMART) would receive 20 percent. Subsequent to that, CalSTA would allocate funds pursuant to guidelines to be adopted by July 1, 2019.
- Funds may be spent for operations or capital.
- Similar to the STA program, the actual amount of revenue each year will depend on diesel prices and sales.

OTHER PROGRAMS

State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) Funding

While the bill doesn't include any specific provisions applicable to the STIP, effective July 1,

2019, it boosts funding for the STIP by virtue of eliminating the annual adjustment pegged to the price of fuel for what is known as the “price-based excise tax.” Instead, SB 1 sets the rate at 17.3 cents/gallon on July 1, 2019, plus an annual adjustment to keep pace with inflation that will be begin in July 1, 2020.¹ This tax is a major source of STIP funding, receiving 44 percent of its revenue after backfilling the SHOPP for the loss of weight fees. Since the existing rate of 9.8 cents/gallon already offsets weight fees, any increase above that is distributed directly according to a 44/44/12 percent formula where the other 44 percent goes to cities and counties for local streets and roads, and the 12 percent goes to Caltrans for highway maintenance and rehabilitation.

While it’s impossible to predict exactly how this will affect STIP funding in the future relative to what would have occurred if the rate were pegged to the price of fuel, the Department of Finance estimates a net benefit to the STIP over 10 years of \$1.1 billion, or \$825 million for the Regional Transportation Improvement Program. For the Bay Area, this amounts to approximately \$140 million over 10 years. This estimate may be on the conservative side. If we assume the price-based excise tax would not go above the 11.7 cents/gallon rate in effect on July 1, 2017 then the 17.3 cents/gallon rate amounts to a 5.6 cents/gallon increase – equating to \$840 million more per year statewide, including approximately \$370 million per year in new STIP funding statewide. Note that this increase will not begin until the FY 2019-20 year.

State-Local Partnership Program for “Self-Help” Counties

As noted above, SB 1 authorizes \$200 million per year to be continuously appropriated for a new program for counties that have dedicated transportation funding from uniform developer fees or voter-approved taxes. The program is similar to the State-Local Partnership Program established by Proposition 1B except it is limited to counties, so unfortunately transit agencies with voter-approved taxes are not eligible. Another important difference is that funds are to be distributed to counties and each city within the county and are limited to local road maintenance purposes as set forth in the RMRP program (which does include complete streets elements). The bill requires the CTC to adopt guidelines for the program on or before January 1, 2018.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Access Improvements

In addition to augmenting the Active Transportation Program by \$100 million per year, SB 1 requires that Caltrans update the Highway Design Manual to incorporate the “complete streets” design concept. No other limitations or conditions on the use of funds are included in the bill.

Local Planning Grants

As noted above, the bill provides \$25 million from the RMRA to be available to Caltrans for local planning grants on an annual basis, subject to appropriation. The bill states that the purpose of the grants is to “encourage local and regional planning that furthers state goals as provided in the regional transportation guidelines” adopted by the CTC. The bill requires Caltrans to develop a grant guide in consultation with the Air Resources Board, the Governor’s Office of Planning and Research and the Department of Housing and Community Development. In addition, up to \$20 million is available on a one-time basis from FY 2018 through FY 2020 for local and

¹ 17.3 cents/gallon is the rate that was set when the price-based excise tax was established as part of the Gas Tax Swap, replacing the state portion of the sales tax on gasoline (see AB x8-6 (2010), SB 70 (2010) and AB 105 (2011)). It was set at this rate so as to be revenue neutral to the sales tax on fuel. The legislation required an annual adjustment to maintain this revenue neutrality and it has caused a steep cut in the rate, currently set at 9.8 cents/gallon but scheduled to rise to 11.7 cents/gallon on July 1, 2017.

regional agencies for climate change adaptation planning. This is funded from the Public Transportation Account as a result of a General Fund loan repayment.

Congested Corridors Program

The bill establishes a new “Solutions for Congested Corridors Program” and authorizes \$250 million per year for annual appropriation in the budget act from revenue generated by the TIF. The program, to be administered by the California Transportation Commission (CTC), focuses on multi-modal solutions to the most congested corridors in the state and takes a performance-based approach. To qualify for funding a project must be included in a “comprehensive corridor plan designed to reduce congestion in highly traveled corridors by providing more transportation choices for residents, commuters and visitors to the area of the corridor while preserving the character of the local community and creating opportunities for neighborhood enhancement projects.”

Eligible projects for this new program include improvements to state highways, public transit facilities, local streets and roads, bicycle and pedestrian facilities, and restoration or preservation work that protects critical local habitat or open space. Highway capacity expansion projects are not eligible, with the exception of high-occupancy vehicle lanes (HOV) and high-occupancy toll (HOT) lanes or non-general purpose lane improvements designed primarily to improve safety for all modes of travel, such as auxiliary lanes, truck-climbing lanes or dedicated bicycle lanes.

The bill requires the CTC to score each project on the following criteria:

- Safety
- Congestion
- Accessibility
- Economic development and job creation and retention
- Furtherance of state and federal air quality and GHG reduction
- Efficient land use
- Matching funds
- Project deliverability

Either Caltrans or agencies responsible for developing the Regional Transportation Improvement Program (RTIP) (MTC in the Bay Area) can nominate projects, but a maximum of 50 percent can be awarded to projects nominated *only* by Caltrans. With respect to how projects will be scored, the bill emphasizes that preference will be given to projects that are developed as a result of collaboration between Caltrans and regional or local agencies “that reflect a comprehensive approach to addressing congestion and quality-of-life issues within the affected corridor through investment in transportation and related environmental solutions.”

As for the mechanics of the program, the CTC is required to develop guidelines for the program in consultation with the Air Resources Board and after conducting at least one hearing in northern California and one hearing in southern California. CTC is also required to provide draft guidelines to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee and the transportation policy committees in each house and adopt the guidelines no sooner than 30 days after that submission to the Legislature. The bill requires the CTC to adopt an initial program based on the first appropriation of funds, but such program may cover a multiyear programming period. Subsequently, the program shall be adopted on a biennial basis. Beginning in March 2019, the CTC is required to

provide project updates in its annual report to the Legislature, including an assessment of how each project is performing relative to the quantitative and qualitative measurements outlined in its application.

Trade Corridors

SB 1 creates a new Trade Corridor Enhancement Account, and allocates to this account 50 percent of the diesel excise tax increase, or approximately \$300 million annually. In an unusual move, the bill provides the Legislature with full discretion over project selection for this program specifying only that funds shall be available for “corridor-based freight projects nominated by local agencies and the state.”

Advance Mitigation

SB 1 requires \$30 million to be set aside annually from FY 2017 through FY 2020 from funding appropriated for the STIP and the SHOPP for an Advance Mitigation Program to protect natural resources through project mitigation, accelerate project delivery and to fully mitigate environmental impacts of transportation projects. The bill provides that the annual budget act or subsequent legislation may provide additional provisions for the program.

Job Training/Contracting Provisions

SB 1 requires that Caltrans develop a plan by January 1, 2020 to increase by up to 100 percent the dollar value of contracts and procurements awarded to small business, disadvantaged business enterprises, and disabled veteran business enterprises. In addition, the bill requires the Legislature appropriate \$5 million per year for five years starting in FY 2017-18 to the California Workforce Development Board to assist local agencies with promoting pre-apprenticeship programs. As noted above, SB 1 also requires Caltrans and cities and counties receiving funding from the RMRA follow guidelines to be developed by the California Workforce Development Board regarding pre-apprenticeship training programs no later than January 1, 2023.

EFFICIENCY, ACCOUNTABILITY & OTHER RELATED PROVISIONS

New Caltrans Audit Office Established

The bill requires the creation of an Independent Office of Audits and Investigations within Caltrans. The director of the office, whose title would be inspector general, would be appointed for a six-year term by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, with significant restrictions and transparency required for his/her removal from office. The office would be responsible for ensuring compliance by Caltrans and all entities receiving state and federal transportation funds with state and federal requirements and ensuring Caltrans follows accounting standards and practices and manages its programs in a financially responsible manner. The inspector general shall be required to report annually on any audit or investigation findings and recommendations.

Capital Outlay Support and SHOPP Oversight Strengthened

The bill adds additional transparency requirements with respect to Caltrans support funding for projects in the State Highway Operation & Protection Program (SHOPP), requiring that such costs be identified up front for every SHOPP project by project phase and a delivery date for each project phase, including “project approval,” be provided. In addition, starting July 1, 2017, the bill requires that the CTC allocate the department’s capital outlay support (COS) resources by project phase to provide greater transparency in the development of the Caltrans budget.

Caltrans is Required to Implement Efficiency Measures

The bill requires Caltrans to implement efficiency measures with goal of saving \$100 million/year in savings to invest in maintenance and rehabilitation of the state highway system. No specific efficiency measures are suggested in the bill.

OVERVIEW OF REVENUE INCREASES

Funding Source	Estimate of 10-Year Revenue (in 1,000s)
12-cent per gallon gas tax	\$24,400,000
Vehicle Registration Surcharge (Transportation Improvement Fee)	\$16,300,000
20-cent/gallon diesel excise tax	\$7,300,000
4% increase in diesel sales tax	\$3,500,000
\$100 zero emission vehicle fee	\$200,000
General Fund loan repayments	\$706,000

Gasoline and Diesel Fuel Tax Increases

SB 1 increases the fuel tax on gasoline by 12-cents per gallon and the diesel excise tax by 20-cents per gallon effective November 1, 2017. In addition, the bill eliminates the variable portion of the gasoline excise tax, which is currently set at 9.8-cents per gallon, but is scheduled to rise to 11.7-cents per gallon on July 1, 2017 due to the statutorily required adjustments that the Board of Equalization makes each year based on the price of fuel. On July 1, 2019, the bill restores the portion of the gas tax to 17.3-cent per gallon rate that was in effect when the gasoline tax swap was enacted in 2010. Given the Board of Equalization forecasts an increase in gasoline prices over the next several years, establishing a rate of 17.3-cent per gallon on July 1, 2019 may in fact not constitute an increase at all. Effective July 1, 2020, all fuel taxes will be indexed annually each July by the Department of Finance based on the California Consumer Price Index.

New Annual Vehicle Registration Surcharge

Section 31 of the bill creates a new annual Transportation Improvement Fee (TIF), based on the value of the vehicle, as shown below, which would go into effect on January 1, 2018.

Commercial vehicles weighing more than 10,000 pounds would be exempt from the tax.

Effective January 1, 2020 and annually thereafter, the fee would be indexed annually by the Department of Finance based on the Consumer Price Index. The new fee is estimated to generate \$16.3 billion over ten years, with \$350 million annually dedicated to public transit and TIRCP, \$250 million set-aside for the new Congested Corridor Program and the remaining revenues allocated to the new RMRA account.

Vehicle's Value	Amount of Fee
\$0-\$4,999	\$25
\$5,000-\$24,999	\$50
\$25,000-\$34,999	\$100
\$35,000-\$59,999	\$150

\$60,000 +	\$175
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Diesel Sales Tax

SB 1 increases the diesel sales tax rate by an additional 4 percent, bringing it to a total of 13 percent. The new funds would be deposited in the Public Transportation Account. Of this 4 percent rate, 3.5 percent is for the State Transit Assistance (STA) program, while 0.5 percent is for the new Intercity and Commuter Rail program.

OTHER PROVISIONS AND RELATED LEGISLATION

Zero-Emission Vehicle Registration Surcharge

SB 1 includes a \$100 vehicle registration surcharge applicable to zero-emission motor vehicles model year 2020 and later vehicle that takes effect on July 1, 2020. The charge is indexed to inflation with the first adjustment scheduled for January 1, 2021 and subsequent adjustments to be made every January 1 thereafter. The charge is estimated to generate about \$20 million per year.

Truck Emissions

SB 1 includes a provision that limits the State Air Resources Board (ARB) from requiring truck owners to retire or retrofit trucks that meet existing ARB emissions standards (by 2023, all trucks must have 2010 model year engines or equivalent) before they are 13 years old or reach 800,000 miles. According to the California Trucking Association, this will ensure truck owners have time to recoup their investment in more efficient technology before being faced with a newer, stricter mandate. Environmental and health advocates raised concerns that the provision was overly broad and would prevent regulators from developing other air quality rules, such as capping emissions at warehouses and ports. In response, SB 1 was amended to clarify that the provision is not intended to undermine regional efforts. Though ARB expressed support for the deal, it was not sufficient to alleviate the aforementioned concerns and a number of groups opposed the bill.

Related Legislation

In parallel to the negotiations on SB 1 to secure two-thirds support, several other bills were amended including, SB 132, a budget trailer bill and SB 496, a companion bill that must pass for the trailer bill to take effect. The April 6th version of SB 132 includes several very large earmarks, notably:

- 427 million for the Riverside County Transportation Efficiency Corridor for five specific projects, including grade separation projects, bridge widening, an interchange and the 91 Toll Connector to Interstate 15 North.
- \$400 million for the extension of the Altamont Commuter Express to Ceres and Merced from the TIRCP
- \$100 million for the University of California, Merced Campus Parkway Project from the State Highway Account

SB 496 (Canella), whose provisions were recently amended into a bill originally authored by Senate President Pro Tempore Kevin DeLéon (who remains as a coauthor) now pertains to indemnity agreements with design professionals. SB 496 provides that with respect to all contracts for design services entered into after January 1, 2018, indemnity agreements are unenforceable, except under certain circumstances. The bill is similar – though not identical – to SB 885 (Wolk, 2016), which MTC opposed last year and which did not ultimately reach the

Governor's desk. MTC staff will review the bill in detail and with confer with our public agency partners and the Self-Help Counties Coalition, which actively opposed SB 885.