SUBMITTAL TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

ITEM
2.13
(ID # 4320)

MEETING DATE:
Tuesday, May 23, 2017

FROM : EXECUTIVE OFFICE:

SUBJECT: EXECUTIVE OFFICE: Legislative Update - May 23, All Districts. [$0]

RECOMMENDED MOTION: That the Board of Supervisors:
1. Receive and File the Legislative Update for May 23, 2017.

ACTION: Consent

Brian Nestande 5/17/2017

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

On motion of Supervisor Jeffries, seconded by Supervisor Ashley and duly carried by unanimous vote, IT WAS ORDERED that the above matter is received and filed as recommended.

Ayes:	Jeffries, Tavaglione, Washington, Perez and Ashley
Nays:	None
Absent:	None
Date:	May 23, 2017
xc:	EO

Kecia Harper-Ihem
Clerk of the Board
By: Cecilia Gil
Deputy

FINANCIAL DATA	Current Fiscal Year:	Next Fiscal Year:	Total Cost:	Ongoing Cost
COST	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
NET COUNTY COST	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
SOURCE OF FUNDS: N/A			**Budget Adjustment:** N/A	
			For Fiscal Year: N/A	

C.E.O. RECOMMENDATION: APPROVE

BACKGROUND:

Summary

As per Board Policy A-27, the purpose of Riverside County's Legislative Program is to secure legislation that benefits the county and its residents, and to oppose/amend legislation that might adversely affect the county. Recognizing the need for consistency in conveying official positions on legislative matters, the county has instituted a coordinated process involving interaction between the Board of Supervisors, the County Executive Office, county agencies/departments, and the county's legislative advocates in Sacramento and Washington, D.C.

Letters of Support/Opposition

Since the last meeting of the Riverside County Board of Supervisors, the following letters were delivered to our legislative delegation and all pertinent parties in order to voice Riverside County's Support/Opposition.

Legislation/Policy: California Operational Area Coalition Letter to CSAC
Position: Support the preservation of the National Preparedness and Protection Grant Program at its current fiscal year 2016/17 funding level.
Recipient: Supervisor Keith Carson, CSAC President
Summary: This letter was sent urging the California State Association of Counties to advocate preserving, at a minimum, the National Preparedness and Protection Grant Program at its current fiscal year 2016/17 funding level.

Legislative Status Update

As per Board Policy A-27, amended on March 7, 2017: The Board shall receive a regular written report on the status of legislation that the Board has officially endorsed or opposed, to be included as part of the consent calendar.

State Issues

The State of California continues to rebound from the great recession. With some local economies still reeling from the impacts of one of the greatest depressions in our history, it comes as no surprise that initial funding estimates, found in the Governor's Proposed Budget, were so unfavorable. County governments throughout the state were constantly monitoring the situation in our State's capital for any clues to a number of questions but especially those

concerning the Coordinated Care Initiative (CCI)/In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) Maintenance of Effort Unwind. The release of the Governors Revised Budget thus answers these and many other questions.

With initial estimates of total costs to the 7 CCI counties being over $600 million, as a result of proposed changes to the CCI in the Governors Proposed Budget, the revised budget gives the affected communities some much-needed breathing room. Relief in the form of cost mitigation, General Fund Assistance—$400 million in 2017/18; $330 million in 2018/19; $200 million in 2019/20 and $150 million in 2020/21 and ongoing, will provide much needed relief especially when considering the unmitigated cost.

Yet, uncertainty remains as the Administration's proposal continues its January action to require local collective bargaining with IHSS unions. Additionally, the Administration is also proposing the following:

- A county that negotiates a wage/benefit increase will have its IHSS base increased by 35% of the (non-federal share) cost of those wage and benefit increases (as occurred under the 2012 IHSS MOE).
- The current cap in state participation in IHSS wages of $12.10 will be adjusted to $1.10 above the state minimum wage.
- Once the state minimum wage hits $15/hour, the state cap on IHSS wages will have the same inflator as contained in SB 3 (2016).
- The state will pay 65% of wage increases, not to exceed 10% over 3 years, for counties above the state cap in wages.

Further highlights within the Governors May revise due to the modestly improved fiscal outlook include:

- Increased Money for Schools: Additional revenue requires an adjustment to the Proposition 98 guarantee, resulting in a total increase of $1.4 billion in 2017-18 to continue implementation of the Local Control Funding Formula.
- Restoring Child Care: The May Revision restores the $500 million childcare package approved in the 2016-17 budget. (The January budget proposed pausing scheduled provider rate increases.)
- Reducing Pension Liabilities: The May Revision proposes a $6 billion supplemental payment to CalPERS with a loan from the Surplus Money Investment Fund that will reduce unfunded liabilities, stabilize state contribution rates, and save $11 billion over the next two decades. The General Fund share of the repayment of this loan will come from Proposition 2's revenues dedicated to reducing debts and long-term liabilities.

Federal Issues
Federal Budget

With the passing of the Presidents 100th day in office, Riverside County is continuously watching for any changes on the federal level that may affect the County. Passage of the 11-part,$1.165 trillion omnibus bill to fund government agencies through September 30th provides a telling picture of the upcoming battle that will be held in the nations capital regarding the 2018 budget. Highlights of the bill include: $15 billion boost in supplemental defense spending, $1.5 billion for border security efforts, $295.9 million to help with Puerto Rico's Medicaid Fund, $1 billion to shore up a health care and pension benefits fund for retired coal miners, more than $8 billion in emergency and disaster relief funding to fight wildfires, flooding and other extreme weather events in states like North Carolina, California, Louisiana, West Virginia and more, along with a number of other caveats.

Healthcare

On the healthcare front, the American Healthcare Act now heads to the United States Senate. After being passed on the narrow margin of 217(Yes) - 213(No) - 1(No Vote) the bill is expected to face a number of challenges in the U.S. Senate which has indicated the possibility of a whole new Senate version of the bill. In this regard, the County is closely working with the County's Federal Representatives and Lobbyists.

County Sponsored Legislation

SB 438 - Successor Guardians (Roth)

- 5/9/17 Read second time. Ordered to consent calendar.

SB 729 - Local Emergencies: Applications for State Assistance (Stone)

- 4/28/17 Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was G.O. on 4/5/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)

SB 804 - Public records (Morrell)

- 5/12/17 Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was RLS. on 2/17/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)

County Supported Legislation

AB 1 - Transportation Funding (Frazier)

- 1/19/17 Referred to Coms. on TRANS. and NAT. RES.

AB 205 - Medi-Cal: Medi-Cal managed care plans (Wood)

- 5/3/17 Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

AB 227 - CalWORKs: Educational Opportunity & Attainment Program (Mayes)

- 5/10/17 In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

AB 414 - Suspension and Allocation of Vacant Judgeships (Medina)

- 5/10/17 Referred to Com. on JUD.

AB 1164 - Foster Care Placement: Funding (Thurmond)

- 5/3/17 In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.

AB 1200 - Aging and Disabilities Resource Connection program

- 5/9/17 Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

AB 1401 - Juveniles: protective custody warrant

- 5/11/17 Read second time. Ordered to Consent Calendar.

SB 1 - Transportation Funding (Beall)

- 4/28/17 Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 5, Statutes of 2017.

SB 37 - Local Government Finance: Property Tax Revenue Allocations: Vehicle License Fee Adjustments (Roth)

- 4/3/17 April 3 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

SB 39 - Suspension and Allocation of Judgeships (Roth)

- 4/17/17 April 17 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

SB 130 - Local Government Finance: Property Tax Revenue Allocations: Vehicle License Fee adjustments (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review)

- 5/12/17 Chaptered by Secretary of State- Chapter 9, Statues of 2017

SB 132 - Budget Act of 2016 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review)

- 4/28/17 Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 7, Statutes of 2017.

SB 171 - Medi-Cal: Medi-Cal managed care plans

- 5/15/17 Action From APPR.: To APPR. SUSPENSE FILE.

SB 508 - Medi-Cal Dental Health (Roth)

- 4/28/17 Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was HEALTH on 3/29/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)

Budget Item 0250 –Trial Court Judgeship Reallocation

- 3/23: Senate subcommittee #5 adopted placeholder trailer bill language consistent with language in SB 39 (Roth)
- 4/17: Assembly subcommittee #5 heard issues; left open
- 5/8: Assembly subcommittee #5 adopted trailer bill language consistent with SB 39 (Roth)

County Opposed Legislation

SB 249 - Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation (Allen)

- 5/1/17 May 1 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.

SB 649 - Wireless telecommunications facilities

- 5/15/17 Action From APPR.: To APPR. SUSPENSE FILE.

Coordinated Care Initiative/In-Home Supportive Services Maintenance of Effort Unwind

- Under current law, about $600 million in In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) costs would be borne by county realignment funds next year. The May Revision substantially mitigates these increased costs and preserves counties' ability to provide key safety net programs.

340B Drug Pricing

- The Administration is proposing statutory changes to end the use of contract pharmacies in the 340B program in Medi-Cal. The May Revision document states that "Planned Parenthood, a 340B entity, does not use contract pharmacies and is unaffected by this change." Additionally, the document does not include a savings estimate.

Impact on Residents and Businesses

The action presented should not affect residents or businesses within Riverside County.

ATTACHMENT A. Legislative Update
ATTACHMENT B. SB 1 - Transportation Funding (Beall)
ATTACHMENT C. SB 130 - Local Government Finance: Property Tax Revenue Allocations: Vehicle License Fee Adjustments (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review)
ATTACHMENT D. SB 132 - Budget Act of 2016 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review)

COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

Board of Supervisors

District 1	**Kevin Jeffries** 951-955-1010
District 2 Chairman	**John F. Tavaglione** 951-955-1020
District 3	**Chuck Washington** 951-955-1030
District 4	**Vacant** 951-955-1040
District 5	**Marion Ashley** 951-955-1050

May 11, 2017

Supervisor Keith Carson, President
California State Association of Counties
1100 K Street, Suite 101
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Supervisor Carson,

On March 16, 2017, the Executive Office of the President of the United States released "America First – A Budget Blueprint to Make America Great Again." The budget proposal for fiscal year 2018/2019 includes a concerning 40% reduction to the National Preparedness and Protection Grant Program. Further exacerbating this impact to local governments, the proposal also includes a 25% local match requirement for all grant program funds, in addition to eliminating the Pre-Hazard Mitigation Grant program. The result of losing these funding streams will impose a systemic, detrimental loss to local governments' ability to plan and respond to disasters. Local governments, including counties, cities, special districts and school districts, will have grave difficulty responding to emergencies should this proposal come to fruition.

The National Preparedness and Protection Grant Program encompasses several state and local grants, including the State Homeland Security Grant Program, Port Security Grant Program, the Pre-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, and the Emergency Management Performance Grant Program. These grants are essential to increasing local capabilities in mitigating, preparing for, responding to and recovering from all hazards. California, much like the rest of the country, is at risk for a number of natural and man-made hazards, such as foreign and home-grown terrorist attacks, catastrophic earthquakes, devastating floods, mud and debris flows, landslides, wildland fires, mass casualty incidents, and hazardous materials incidents.

For decades, the counties of California successfully used funding from these grant programs to benefit public safety programs, collaborative and multi-jurisdictional disaster plans, essential training and exercises for response personnel and stakeholder agencies, procuring vital equipment and situational awareness programs, as well as educating the public on how to prepare for these hazards. These funds and activities directly enhance and increase capabilities in regional interoperability, law enforcement, fire and rescue, incident command, emergency management, emergency medical services, disaster volunteers, and community resilience.

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One such example of how these funding streams directly enhanced the local capability to respond to a disaster was the Dec. 2, 2015, San Bernardino terrorist attack, which left 14 San Bernardino County employees dead and critically injured 22 others. Following this horrific attack, the County and City of San Bernardino, as well as the Regional Disaster Medical Health Coordination Program, activated response plans to initiate and maintain situational awareness, share information, and locate mutual aid. The mutual aid response initiated with a request for multiple ambulance strike teams, and concluded with the coordination of more than 250 environmental health personnel to continue essential functions for the County of San Bernardino Public Health Department. Lessons learned from the mutual aid process of this incident initiated the creation of a formal mutual aid system for medical health response. The multi-jurisdictional response to the Dec. 2, 2015, San Bernardino terrorist attack was directly achieved from the collaborative response plans that are in place and funded by the grant programs named above.

Furthermore, counties across the nation use information management, tracking and sharing software known as WebEOC and ESRI GIS systems. These enterprise solutions have exponentially assisted local governments to implement cutting-edge technology to gather situational awareness, deploy and track needed resources, collect incident costs, share information from the operational boots-on-the-ground response, and visually display current situation maps. Emergency management and public safety programs rely on these enterprise solutions to prioritize policy-level response and recovery decisions. Without appropriate grant funding to continue annual licenses and technology upgrades, programs will be taken back to eras past where information and responses were incomplete and disjointed.

Trained and dedicated emergency management personnel, and up-to-date essential equipment, are vital to a robust, dynamic, and local emergency management response capability. By reducing grant-funding programs for local governments, local communities will become dependent on the federal government for complete response and recovery assistance following disasters. The notion of disasters no longer being local is contrary to the President's platform of local control. The federal government cannot immediately reach everyone following a disaster, especially following a catastrophic earthquake in which infrastructure will be heavily damaged. Local governments are the first responders and require appropriately sized numbers of personnel and equipment to respond to their community.

The impact of the proposed reduction and addition of the local match requirement will adversely affect counties throughout California in their ability to implement and enhance their capabilities to mitigate, plan for, respond to and recover from disasters. Should these funding streams be reduced or eliminated as proposed, smaller-scale incidents will increasingly become catastrophic.

COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

The California Operational Area Coalition urges the California State Association of Counties to advocate preserving, at a minimum, the National Preparedness and Protection Grant Program at its current fiscal year 2016/17 funding level.

Should you have any questions regarding these grant programs, please do not hesitate to contact our Deputy County Executive Officer, Brian Nestande at (951) 955-1110, bnestande@rceo.org. I look forward to working with you on this extremely important matter.

Sincerely,

Chuck Washington
Supervisor, Riverside County Board of Supervisors

cc: County of Riverside Delegation

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 20, 2017

SENATE BILL No. 438

Introduced by Senator Roth
(Principal coauthor: Assembly Member Waldron)
(Coauthor: Assembly Member Cervantes)

February 15, 2017

An act to amend Sections 360, 361.5, 366.21, 366.22, and 366.25 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to juveniles.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 438, as amended, Roth. Juveniles: legal guardianship: successor guardian.

Existing law establishes the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge children to be dependents of the court under certain circumstances, including when the child suffered or there is a substantial risk that the child will suffer serious physical harm, or a parent fails to provide the child with adequate food, clothing, shelter, or medical treatment. Existing law establishes the grounds for removal of a dependent child from the custody of his or her parents or guardian, and establishes procedures to determine temporary and permanent placement of a dependent child. Existing law prescribes various hearings, including specified review hearings, and other procedures for these purposes. Whenever a court orders a hearing to terminate parental rights to, or to establish legal guardianship of, a dependent child to be held, existing law requires the court to direct the agency supervising the child and the county adoption agency, or the State Department of Social Services when it is acting as an adoption agency, to prepare an assessment and requires this assessment to include, among other things, a preliminary

assessment of the eligibility and commitment of any identified prospective adoptive parent or legal guardian, as specified.

This bill would authorize this preliminary assessment of a legal guardian to include the development of a plan for a successor guardian in the case of *the* incapacity or death of the guardian. *The bill would authorize the court, in the event of the incapacity or death of an appointed guardian, to appoint an individual identified in the assessment as a successor guardian pursuant to the existing procedures that govern the appointment of a legal guardian.*

If the court finds that a child comes within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court and the parent has advised the court that the parent is not interested in family maintenance or reunifications services, existing law authorizes the juvenile court to order a legal guardianship, appoint a legal guardian, and issue letters of guardianship, in addition to or in lieu of adjudicating the child a dependent child of the court, if the court determines that a guardianship is in the best interest of the child, provided that the parent and the child agree to the guardianship, as specified. Existing law prohibits the court from appointing a legal guardian until a specified assessment is read and considered by the court.

This bill would authorize the court to consider, at this hearing, any plan for a successor guardian submitted to the court. *The bill would authorize the court, in the event of the incapacity or death of an appointed guardian, to appoint an individual identified in the assessment as a successor guardian pursuant to the existing procedures that govern the appointment of a legal guardian.*

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 360 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

360. After receiving and considering the evidence on the proper disposition of the case, the juvenile court may enter judgment as follows:

(a) (1) Notwithstanding any other law, if the court finds that the child is a person described by Section 300 and the parent has advised the court that the parent is not interested in family maintenance or family reunification services, it may, in addition

to or in lieu of adjudicating the child a dependent child of the court, order a legal guardianship, appoint a legal guardian, and issue letters of guardianship, if the court determines that a guardianship is in the best interest of the child, provided the parent and the child agree to the guardianship, unless the child's age or physical, emotional, or mental condition prevents the child's meaningful response. The court shall advise the parent and the child that no reunification services will be provided as a result of the establishment of a guardianship. The proceeding for the appointment of a guardian shall be in the juvenile court.

(2) Any application for termination of guardianship shall be filed in juvenile court in a form as may be developed by the Judicial Council pursuant to Section 68511 of the Government Code. Sections 366.4 and 388 shall apply to this order of guardianship.

(3) *(A)* A person shall not be appointed a legal guardian under this section until an assessment as specified in subdivision (g) of Section 361.5 is read and considered by the court and reflected in the minutes of the court. The court may consider any plan for a successor guardian submitted to the court.

(B) In the event of the incapacity or death of an appointed guardian, the court may appoint an individual identified in the assessment submitted to the court under this paragraph as a successor guardian pursuant to the procedures for the appointment of a legal guardian in Section 366.26.

(4) On and after the date that the director executes a declaration pursuant to Section 11217, if the court appoints an approved relative caregiver as the child's legal guardian, the child has been in the care of that approved relative for a period of six consecutive months under a voluntary placement agreement, and the child otherwise meets the conditions for federal financial participation, the child shall be eligible for aid under the Kin-GAP Program as provided in Article 4.7 (commencing with Section 11385) of Chapter 2. The nonfederally eligible child placed with an approved relative caregiver who is appointed as the child's legal guardian shall be eligible for aid under the state-funded Kin-GAP Program, as provided for in Article 4.5 (commencing with Section 11360) of Chapter 2.

(5) The person responsible for preparing the assessment may be called and examined by any party to the guardianship proceeding.

(b) If the court finds that the child is a person described by Section 300, it may, without adjudicating the child a dependent child of the court, order that services be provided to keep the family together and place the child and the child's parent or guardian under the supervision of the social worker for a time period consistent with Section 301.

(c) If the family subsequently is unable or unwilling to cooperate with the services being provided, the social worker may file a petition with the juvenile court pursuant to Section 332 alleging that a previous petition has been sustained and that disposition pursuant to subdivision (b) has been ineffective in ameliorating the situation requiring the child welfare services. Upon hearing the petition, the court shall order either that the petition shall be dismissed or that a new disposition hearing shall be held pursuant to subdivision (d).

(d) If the court finds that the child is a person described by Section 300, it may order and adjudge the child to be a dependent child of the court.

SEC. 2. Section 361.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

361.5. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), or when the parent has voluntarily relinquished the child and the relinquishment has been filed with the State Department of Social Services, or upon the establishment of an order of guardianship pursuant to Section 360, or when a court adjudicates a petition under Section 329 to modify the court's jurisdiction from delinquency jurisdiction to dependency jurisdiction pursuant to subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 607.2 and the parents or guardian of the ward have had reunification services terminated under the delinquency jurisdiction, whenever a child is removed from a parent's or guardian's custody, the juvenile court shall order the social worker to provide child welfare services to the child and the child's mother and statutorily presumed father or guardians. Upon a finding and declaration of paternity by the juvenile court or proof of a prior declaration of paternity by any court of competent jurisdiction, the juvenile court may order services for the child and the biological father, if the court determines that the services will benefit the child.

(1) Family reunification services, when provided, shall be provided as follows:

(A) Except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (C), for a child who, on the date of initial removal from the physical custody of his or her parent or guardian, was three years of age or older, court-ordered services shall be provided beginning with the dispositional hearing and ending 12 months after the date the child entered foster care as provided in Section 361.49, unless the child is returned to the home of the parent or guardian.

(B) For a child who, on the date of initial removal from the physical custody of his or her parent or guardian, was under three years of age, court-ordered services shall be provided for a period of six months from the dispositional hearing as provided in subdivision (e) of Section 366.21, but no longer than 12 months from the date the child entered foster care, as provided in Section 361.49, unless the child is returned to the home of the parent or guardian.

(C) For the purpose of placing and maintaining a sibling group together in a permanent home should reunification efforts fail, for a child in a sibling group whose members were removed from parental custody at the same time, and in which one member of the sibling group was under three years of age on the date of initial removal from the physical custody of his or her parent or guardian, court-ordered services for some or all of the sibling group may be limited as set forth in subparagraph (B). For the purposes of this paragraph, "a sibling group" shall mean two or more children who are related to each other as full or half siblings.

(2) Any motion to terminate court-ordered reunification services prior to the hearing set pursuant to subdivision (f) of Section 366.21 for a child described by subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1), or prior to the hearing set pursuant to subdivision (e) of Section 366.21 for a child described by subparagraph (B) or (C) of paragraph (1), shall be made pursuant to the requirements set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 388. A motion to terminate court-ordered reunification services shall not be required at the hearing set pursuant to subdivision (e) of Section 366.21 if the court finds by clear and convincing evidence one of the following:

(A) That the child was removed initially under subdivision (g) of Section 300 and the whereabouts of the parent are still unknown.

(B) That the parent has failed to contact and visit the child.

(C) That the parent has been convicted of a felony indicating parental unfitness.

(3) (A) Notwithstanding subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) of paragraph (1), court-ordered services may be extended up to a maximum time period not to exceed 18 months after the date the child was originally removed from physical custody of his or her parent or guardian if it can be shown, at the hearing held pursuant to subdivision (f) of Section 366.21, that the permanent plan for the child is that he or she will be returned and safely maintained in the home within the extended time period. The court shall extend the time period only if it finds that there is a substantial probability that the child will be returned to the physical custody of his or her parent or guardian within the extended time period or that reasonable services have not been provided to the parent or guardian. In determining whether court-ordered services may be extended, the court shall consider the special circumstances of an incarcerated or institutionalized parent or parents, parent or parents court-ordered to a residential substance abuse treatment program, or a parent who has been arrested and issued an immigration hold, detained by the United States Department of Homeland Security, or deported to his or her country of origin, including, but not limited to, barriers to the parent's or guardian's access to services and ability to maintain contact with his or her child. The court shall also consider, among other factors, good faith efforts that the parent or guardian has made to maintain contact with the child. If the court extends the time period, the court shall specify the factual basis for its conclusion that there is a substantial probability that the child will be returned to the physical custody of his or her parent or guardian within the extended time period. The court also shall make findings pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 366 and subdivision (e) of Section 358.1.

(B) When counseling or other treatment services are ordered, the parent or guardian shall be ordered to participate in those services, unless the parent's or guardian's participation is deemed by the court to be inappropriate or potentially detrimental to the child, or unless a parent or guardian is incarcerated or detained by the United States Department of Homeland Security and the corrections facility in which he or she is incarcerated does not provide access to the treatment services ordered by the court, or has been deported to his or her country of origin and services ordered by the court are not accessible in that country. Physical custody of the child by the parents or guardians during the

applicable time period under subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of paragraph (1) shall not serve to interrupt the running of the time period. If at the end of the applicable time period, a child cannot be safely returned to the care and custody of a parent or guardian without court supervision, but the child clearly desires contact with the parent or guardian, the court shall take the child's desire into account in devising a permanency plan.

(C) In cases where the child was under three years of age on the date of the initial removal from the physical custody of his or her parent or guardian or is a member of a sibling group as described in subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1), the court shall inform the parent or guardian that the failure of the parent or guardian to participate regularly in any court-ordered treatment programs or to cooperate or avail himself or herself of services provided as part of the child welfare services case plan may result in a termination of efforts to reunify the family after six months. The court shall inform the parent or guardian of the factors used in subdivision (e) of Section 366.21 to determine whether to limit services to six months for some or all members of a sibling group as described in subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1).

(4) (A) Notwithstanding paragraph (3), court-ordered services may be extended up to a maximum time period not to exceed 24 months after the date the child was originally removed from physical custody of his or her parent or guardian if it is shown, at the hearing held pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 366.22, that the permanent plan for the child is that he or she will be returned and safely maintained in the home within the extended time period. The court shall extend the time period only if it finds that it is in the child's best interest to have the time period extended and that there is a substantial probability that the child will be returned to the physical custody of his or her parent or guardian who is described in subdivision (b) of Section 366.22 within the extended time period, or that reasonable services have not been provided to the parent or guardian. If the court extends the time period, the court shall specify the factual basis for its conclusion that there is a substantial probability that the child will be returned to the physical custody of his or her parent or guardian within the extended time period. The court also shall make findings pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 366 and subdivision (e) of Section 358.1.

(B) When counseling or other treatment services are ordered, the parent or guardian shall be ordered to participate in those services, in order for substantial probability to be found. Physical custody of the child by the parents or guardians during the applicable time period under subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of paragraph (1) shall not serve to interrupt the running of the time period. If at the end of the applicable time period, the child cannot be safely returned to the care and custody of a parent or guardian without court supervision, but the child clearly desires contact with the parent or guardian, the court shall take the child's desire into account in devising a permanency plan.

(C) Except in cases where, pursuant to subdivision (b), the court does not order reunification services, the court shall inform the parent or parents of Section 366.26 and shall specify that the parent's or parents' parental rights may be terminated.

(b) Reunification services need not be provided to a parent or guardian described in this subdivision when the court finds, by clear and convincing evidence, any of the following:

(1) That the whereabouts of the parent or guardian are unknown. A finding pursuant to this paragraph shall be supported by an affidavit or by proof that a reasonably diligent search has failed to locate the parent or guardian. The posting or publication of notices is not required in that search.

(2) That the parent or guardian is suffering from a mental disability that is described in Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 7820) of Part 4 of Division 12 of the Family Code and that renders him or her incapable of utilizing those services.

(3) That the child or a sibling of the child has been previously adjudicated a dependent pursuant to any subdivision of Section 300 as a result of physical or sexual abuse, that following that adjudication the child had been removed from the custody of his or her parent or guardian pursuant to Section 361, that the child has been returned to the custody of the parent or guardian from whom the child had been taken originally, and that the child is being removed pursuant to Section 361, due to additional physical or sexual abuse.

(4) That the parent or guardian of the child has caused the death of another child through abuse or neglect.

(5) That the child was brought within the jurisdiction of the court under subdivision (e) of Section 300 because of the conduct of that parent or guardian.

(6) (A) That the child has been adjudicated a dependent pursuant to any subdivision of Section 300 as a result of severe sexual abuse or the infliction of severe physical harm to the child, a sibling, or a half sibling by a parent or guardian, as defined in this subdivision, and the court makes a factual finding that it would not benefit the child to pursue reunification services with the offending parent or guardian.

(B) A finding of severe sexual abuse, for the purposes of this subdivision, may be based on, but is not limited to, sexual intercourse, or stimulation involving genital-genital, oral-genital, anal-genital, or oral-anal contact, whether between the parent or guardian and the child or a sibling or half sibling of the child, or between the child or a sibling or half sibling of the child and another person or animal with the actual or implied consent of the parent or guardian; or the penetration or manipulation of the child's, sibling's, or half sibling's genital organs or rectum by any animate or inanimate object for the sexual gratification of the parent or guardian, or for the sexual gratification of another person with the actual or implied consent of the parent or guardian.

(C) A finding of the infliction of severe physical harm, for the purposes of this subdivision, may be based on, but is not limited to, deliberate and serious injury inflicted to or on a child's body or the body of a sibling or half sibling of the child by an act or omission of the parent or guardian, or of another individual or animal with the consent of the parent or guardian; deliberate and torturous confinement of the child, sibling, or half sibling in a closed space; or any other torturous act or omission that would be reasonably understood to cause serious emotional damage.

(7) That the parent is not receiving reunification services for a sibling or a half sibling of the child pursuant to paragraph (3), (5), or (6).

(8) That the child was conceived by means of the commission of an offense listed in Section 288 or 288.5 of the Penal Code, or by an act committed outside of this state that, if committed in this state, would constitute one of those offenses. This paragraph only applies to the parent who committed the offense or act.

(9) That the child has been found to be a child described in subdivision (g) of Section 300; that the parent or guardian of the child willfully abandoned the child, and the court finds that the abandonment itself constituted a serious danger to the child; or that the parent or other person having custody of the child voluntarily surrendered physical custody of the child pursuant to Section 1255.7 of the Health and Safety Code. For the purposes of this paragraph, "serious danger" means that without the intervention of another person or agency, the child would have sustained severe or permanent disability, injury, illness, or death. For purposes of this paragraph, "willful abandonment" shall not be construed as actions taken in good faith by the parent without the intent of placing the child in serious danger.

(10) That the court ordered termination of reunification services for any siblings or half siblings of the child because the parent or guardian failed to reunify with the sibling or half sibling after the sibling or half sibling had been removed from that parent or guardian pursuant to Section 361 and that parent or guardian is the same parent or guardian described in subdivision (a) and that, according to the findings of the court, this parent or guardian has not subsequently made a reasonable effort to treat the problems that led to removal of the sibling or half sibling of that child from that parent or guardian.

(11) That the parental rights of a parent over any sibling or half sibling of the child had been permanently severed, and this parent is the same parent described in subdivision (a), and that, according to the findings of the court, this parent has not subsequently made a reasonable effort to treat the problems that led to removal of the sibling or half sibling of that child from the parent.

(12) That the parent or guardian of the child has been convicted of a violent felony, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5 of the Penal Code.

(13) That the parent or guardian of the child has a history of extensive, abusive, and chronic use of drugs or alcohol and has resisted prior court-ordered treatment for this problem during a three-year period immediately prior to the filing of the petition that brought that child to the court's attention, or has failed or refused to comply with a program of drug or alcohol treatment described in the case plan required by Section 358.1 on at least

two prior occasions, even though the programs identified were available and accessible.

(14) (A) That the parent or guardian of the child has advised the court that he or she is not interested in receiving family maintenance or family reunification services or having the child returned to or placed in his or her custody and does not wish to receive family maintenance or reunification services.

(B) The parent or guardian shall be represented by counsel and shall execute a waiver of services form to be adopted by the Judicial Council. The court shall advise the parent or guardian of any right to services and of the possible consequences of a waiver of services, including the termination of parental rights and placement of the child for adoption. The court shall not accept the waiver of services unless it states on the record its finding that the parent or guardian has knowingly and intelligently waived the right to services.

(15) That the parent or guardian has on one or more occasions willfully abducted the child or child's sibling or half sibling from his or her placement and refused to disclose the child's or child's sibling's or half sibling's whereabouts, refused to return physical custody of the child or child's sibling or half sibling to his or her placement, or refused to return physical custody of the child or child's sibling or half sibling to the social worker.

(16) That the parent or guardian has been required by the court to be registered on a sex offender registry under the federal Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 16913(a)), as required in Section 106(b)(2)(B)(xvi)(VI) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 5106a(2)(B)(xvi)(VI)).

(17) That the parent or guardian knowingly participated in, or permitted, the sexual exploitation, as described in subdivision (c) or (d) of Section 11165.1 of, or subdivision (c) of Section 236.1 of, the Penal Code, of the child. This shall not include instances in which the parent or guardian demonstrated by a preponderance of the evidence that he or she was coerced into permitting, or participating in, the sexual exploitation of the child.

(c) (1) In deciding whether to order reunification in any case in which this section applies, the court shall hold a dispositional hearing. The social worker shall prepare a report that discusses whether reunification services shall be provided. When it is alleged,

pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (b), that the parent is incapable of utilizing services due to mental disability, the court shall order reunification services unless competent evidence from mental health professionals establishes that, even with the provision of services, the parent is unlikely to be capable of adequately caring for the child within the time limits specified in subdivision (a).

(2) The court shall not order reunification for a parent or guardian described in paragraph (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), or (17) of subdivision (b) unless the court finds, by clear and convincing evidence, that reunification is in the best interest of the child.

(3) In addition, the court shall not order reunification in any situation described in paragraph (5) of subdivision (b) unless it finds that, based on competent testimony, those services are likely to prevent reabuse or continued neglect of the child or that failure to try reunification will be detrimental to the child because the child is closely and positively attached to that parent. The social worker shall investigate the circumstances leading to the removal of the child and advise the court whether there are circumstances that indicate that reunification is likely to be successful or unsuccessful and whether failure to order reunification is likely to be detrimental to the child.

(4) The failure of the parent to respond to previous services, the fact that the child was abused while the parent was under the influence of drugs or alcohol, a past history of violent behavior, or testimony by a competent professional that the parent's behavior is unlikely to be changed by services are among the factors indicating that reunification services are unlikely to be successful. The fact that a parent or guardian is no longer living with an individual who severely abused the child may be considered in deciding that reunification services are likely to be successful, provided that the court shall consider any pattern of behavior on the part of the parent that has exposed the child to repeated abuse.

(d) If reunification services are not ordered pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) and the whereabouts of a parent become known within six months of the out-of-home placement of the child, the court shall order the social worker to provide family reunification services in accordance with this subdivision.

(e) (1) If the parent or guardian is incarcerated, institutionalized, or detained by the United States Department of Homeland Security,

or has been deported to his or her country of origin, the court shall order reasonable services unless the court determines, by clear and convincing evidence, those services would be detrimental to the child. In determining detriment, the court shall consider the age of the child, the degree of parent-child bonding, the length of the sentence, the length and nature of the treatment, the nature of the crime or illness, the degree of detriment to the child if services are not offered and, for children 10 years of age or older, the child's attitude toward the implementation of family reunification services, the likelihood of the parent's discharge from incarceration, institutionalization, or detention within the reunification time limitations described in subdivision (a), and any other appropriate factors. In determining the content of reasonable services, the court shall consider the particular barriers to an incarcerated, institutionalized, detained, or deported parent's access to those court-mandated services and ability to maintain contact with his or her child, and shall document this information in the child's case plan. Reunification services are subject to the applicable time limitations imposed in subdivision (a). Services may include, but shall not be limited to, all of the following:

(A) Maintaining contact between the parent and child through collect telephone calls.

(B) Transportation services, when appropriate.

(C) Visitation services, when appropriate.

(D) (i) Reasonable services to extended family members or foster parents providing care for the child if the services are not detrimental to the child.

(ii) An incarcerated or detained parent may be required to attend counseling, parenting classes, or vocational training programs as part of the reunification service plan if actual access to these services is provided. The social worker shall document in the child's case plan the particular barriers to an incarcerated, institutionalized, or detained parent's access to those court-mandated services and ability to maintain contact with his or her child.

(E) Reasonable efforts to assist parents who have been deported to contact child welfare authorities in their country of origin, to identify any available services that would substantially comply with case plan requirements, to document the parents' participation in those services, and to accept reports from local child welfare

authorities as to the parents' living situation, progress, and participation in services.

(2) The presiding judge of the juvenile court of each county may convene representatives of the county welfare department, the sheriff's department, and other appropriate entities for the purpose of developing and entering into protocols for ensuring the notification, transportation, and presence of an incarcerated or institutionalized parent at all court hearings involving proceedings affecting the child pursuant to Section 2625 of the Penal Code. The county welfare department shall utilize the prisoner locator system developed by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to facilitate timely and effective notice of hearings for incarcerated parents.

(3) Notwithstanding any other law, if the incarcerated parent is a woman seeking to participate in the community treatment program operated by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation pursuant to Chapter 4.8 (commencing with Section 1174) of Title 7 of Part 2 of, Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 3410) of Title 2 of Part 3 of, the Penal Code, the court shall determine whether the parent's participation in a program is in the child's best interest and whether it is suitable to meet the needs of the parent and child.

(f) If the court, pursuant to paragraph (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), or (17) of subdivision (b) or paragraph (1) of subdivision (e), does not order reunification services, it shall, at the dispositional hearing, that shall include a permanency hearing, determine if a hearing under Section 366.26 shall be set in order to determine whether adoption, guardianship, placement with a fit and willing relative, or another planned permanent living arrangement, or, in the case of an Indian child, in consultation with the child's tribe, tribal customary adoption, is the most appropriate plan for the child, and shall consider in-state and out-of-state placement options. If the court so determines, it shall conduct the hearing pursuant to Section 366.26 within 120 days after the dispositional hearing. However, the court shall not schedule a hearing so long as the other parent is being provided reunification services pursuant to subdivision (a). The court may continue to permit the parent to visit the child unless it finds that visitation would be detrimental to the child.

(g) (1) Whenever a court orders that a hearing shall be held pursuant to Section 366.26, including, when, in consultation with the child's tribe, tribal customary adoption is recommended, it shall direct the agency supervising the child and the county adoption agency, or the State Department of Social Services when it is acting as an adoption agency, to prepare an assessment that shall include:

(A) Current search efforts for an absent parent or parents and notification of a noncustodial parent in the manner provided for in Section 291.

(B) A review of the amount of and nature of any contact between the child and his or her parents and other members of his or her extended family since the time of placement. Although the extended family of each child shall be reviewed on a case-by-case basis, "extended family" for the purpose of this subparagraph shall include, but not be limited to, the child's siblings, grandparents, aunts, and uncles.

(C) An evaluation of the child's medical, developmental, scholastic, mental, and emotional status.

(D) A preliminary assessment of the eligibility and commitment of any identified prospective adoptive parent or guardian, including a prospective tribal customary adoptive parent, particularly the caretaker, to include a social history, including screening for criminal records and prior referrals for child abuse or neglect, the capability to meet the child's needs, and the understanding of the legal and financial rights and responsibilities of adoption and guardianship. If a proposed guardian is a relative of the minor, the assessment shall also consider, but need not be limited to, all of the factors specified in subdivision (a) of Section 361.3 and in Section 361.4. The assessment of a legal guardian may also include the development of a plan for a successor guardian in the case of the incapacity or death of the guardian. *In the event of the incapacity or death of an appointed guardian, the court may appoint an individual identified in the assessment submitted to the court as a successor guardian pursuant to the procedures for the appointment of a legal guardian in Section 366.26.* As used in this subparagraph, "relative" means an adult who is related to the minor by blood, adoption, or affinity within the fifth degree of kinship, including stepparents, stepsiblings, and all relatives whose status is preceded by the words "great," "great-great," or "grand," or the

spouse of any of those persons even if the marriage was terminated by death or dissolution. If the proposed permanent plan is guardianship with an approved relative caregiver for a minor eligible for aid under the Kin-GAP Program, as provided for in Article 4.7 (commencing with Section 11385) of Chapter 2 of Part 3 of Division 9, "relative" as used in this section has the same meaning as "relative" as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 11391.

(E) The relationship of the child to any identified prospective adoptive parent or guardian, including a prospective tribal customary parent, the duration and character of the relationship, the degree of attachment of the child to the prospective relative guardian or adoptive parent, the relative's or adoptive parent's strong commitment to caring permanently for the child, the motivation for seeking adoption or guardianship, a statement from the child concerning placement and the adoption or guardianship, and whether the child over 12 years of age has been consulted about the proposed relative guardianship arrangements, unless the child's age or physical, emotional, or other condition precludes his or her meaningful response, and if so, a description of the condition.

(F) An analysis of the likelihood that the child will be adopted if parental rights are terminated.

(G) In the case of an Indian child, in addition to subparagraphs (A) to (F), inclusive, an assessment of the likelihood that the child will be adopted, when, in consultation with the child's tribe, a tribal customary adoption, as defined in Section 366.24, is recommended. If tribal customary adoption is recommended, the assessment shall include an analysis of both of the following:

(i) Whether tribal customary adoption would or would not be detrimental to the Indian child and the reasons for reaching that conclusion.

(ii) Whether the Indian child cannot or should not be returned to the home of the Indian parent or Indian custodian and the reasons for reaching that conclusion.

(2) (A) A relative caregiver's preference for legal guardianship over adoption, if it is due to circumstances that do not include an unwillingness to accept legal or financial responsibility for the child, shall not constitute the sole basis for recommending removal

of the child from the relative caregiver for purposes of adoptive placement.

(B) Regardless of his or her immigration status, a relative caregiver shall be given information regarding the permanency options of guardianship and adoption, including the long-term benefits and consequences of each option, prior to establishing legal guardianship or pursuing adoption. If the proposed permanent plan is guardianship with an approved relative caregiver for a minor eligible for aid under the Kin-GAP Program, as provided for in Article 4.7 (commencing with Section 11385) of Chapter 2 of Part 3 of Division 9, the relative caregiver shall be informed about the terms and conditions of the negotiated agreement pursuant to Section 11387 and shall agree to its execution prior to the hearing held pursuant to Section 366.26. A copy of the executed negotiated agreement shall be attached to the assessment.

(h) If, at any hearing held pursuant to Section 366.26, a guardianship is established for the minor with an approved relative caregiver and juvenile court dependency is subsequently dismissed, the minor shall be eligible for aid under the Kin-GAP Program as provided for in Article 4.5 (commencing with Section 11360) or Article 4.7 (commencing with Section 11385), as applicable, of Chapter 2 of Part 3 of Division 9.

(i) In determining whether reunification services will benefit the child pursuant to paragraph (6) or (7) of subdivision (b), the court shall consider any information it deems relevant, including the following factors:

(1) The specific act or omission comprising the severe sexual abuse or the severe physical harm inflicted on the child or the child's sibling or half sibling.

(2) The circumstances under which the abuse or harm was inflicted on the child or the child's sibling or half sibling.

(3) The severity of the emotional trauma suffered by the child or the child's sibling or half sibling.

(4) Any history of abuse of other children by the offending parent or guardian.

(5) The likelihood that the child may be safely returned to the care of the offending parent or guardian within 12 months with no continuing supervision.

(6) Whether or not the child desires to be reunified with the offending parent or guardian.

(j) When the court determines that reunification services will not be ordered, it shall order that the child's caregiver receive the child's birth certificate in accordance with Sections 16010.4 and 16010.5. Additionally, when the court determines that reunification services will not be ordered, it shall order, when appropriate, that a child who is 16 years of age or older receive his or her birth certificate.

(k) The court shall read into the record the basis for a finding of severe sexual abuse or the infliction of severe physical harm under paragraph (6) of subdivision (b), and shall also specify the factual findings used to determine that the provision of reunification services to the offending parent or guardian would not benefit the child.

SEC. 3. Section 366.21 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

366.21. (a) Every hearing conducted by the juvenile court reviewing the status of a dependent child shall be placed on the appearance calendar. The court shall advise all persons present at the hearing of the date of the future hearing and of their right to be present and represented by counsel.

(b) Except as provided in Sections 294 and 295, notice of the hearing shall be provided pursuant to Section 293.

(c) At least 10 calendar days prior to the hearing, the social worker shall file a supplemental report with the court regarding the services provided or offered to the parent or legal guardian to enable him or her to assume custody and the efforts made to achieve legal permanence for the child if efforts to reunify fail, including, but not limited to, efforts to maintain relationships between a child who is 10 years of age or older and has been in out-of-home placement for six months or longer and individuals who are important to the child, consistent with the child's best interests; the progress made; and, where relevant, the prognosis for return of the child to the physical custody of his or her parent or legal guardian; and shall make his or her recommendation for disposition. If the child is a member of a sibling group described in subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 361.5, the report and recommendation may also take into account those factors described in subdivision (e) relating to the child's sibling group. If the recommendation is not to return the child to a parent or legal guardian, the report shall specify why the return

of the child would be detrimental to the child. The social worker shall provide the parent or legal guardian, counsel for the child, and any court-appointed child advocate with a copy of the report, including his or her recommendation for disposition, at least 10 calendar days prior to the hearing. In the case of a child removed from the physical custody of his or her parent or legal guardian, the social worker shall, at least 10 calendar days prior to the hearing, provide a summary of his or her recommendation for disposition to any foster parents, relative caregivers, and certified foster parents who have been approved for adoption by the State Department of Social Services when it is acting as an adoption agency or by a county adoption agency, community care facility, or foster family agency having the physical custody of the child. The social worker shall include a copy of the Judicial Council Caregiver Information Form (JV-290) with the summary of recommendations to the child's foster parents, relative caregivers, or foster parents approved for adoption, in the caregiver's primary language when available, along with information on how to file the form with the court.

(d) Prior to any hearing involving a child in the physical custody of a community care facility or a foster family agency that may result in the return of the child to the physical custody of his or her parent or legal guardian, or in adoption or the creation of a legal guardianship, or in the case of an Indian child, in consultation with the child's tribe, tribal customary adoption, the facility or agency shall file with the court a report, or a Judicial Council Caregiver Information Form (JV-290), containing its recommendation for disposition. Prior to the hearing involving a child in the physical custody of a foster parent, a relative caregiver, or a certified foster parent who has been approved for adoption by the State Department of Social Services when it is acting as an adoption agency or by a county adoption agency, the foster parent, relative caregiver, or the certified foster parent who has been approved for adoption by the State Department of Social Services when it is acting as an adoption agency or by a county adoption agency, may file with the court a report containing his or her recommendation for disposition. The court shall consider the report and recommendation filed pursuant to this subdivision prior to determining any disposition.

(e) (1) At the review hearing held six months after the initial dispositional hearing, but no later than 12 months after the date the child entered foster care as determined in Section 361.49, whichever occurs earlier, after considering the admissible and relevant evidence, the court shall order the return of the child to the physical custody of his or her parent or legal guardian unless the court finds, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the return of the child to his or her parent or legal guardian would create a substantial risk of detriment to the safety, protection, or physical or emotional well-being of the child. The social worker shall have the burden of establishing that detriment. At the hearing, the court shall consider the criminal history, obtained pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of Section 16504.5, of the parent or legal guardian subsequent to the child's removal to the extent that the criminal record is substantially related to the welfare of the child or the parent's or guardian's ability to exercise custody and control regarding his or her child, provided the parent or legal guardian agreed to submit fingerprint images to obtain criminal history information as part of the case plan. The court shall also consider whether the child can be returned to the custody of his or her parent who is enrolled in a certified substance abuse treatment facility that allows a dependent child to reside with his or her parent. The fact that the parent is enrolled in a certified substance abuse treatment facility shall not be, for that reason alone, prima facie evidence of detriment. The failure of the parent or legal guardian to participate regularly and make substantive progress in court-ordered treatment programs shall be prima facie evidence that return would be detrimental. In making its determination, the court shall review and consider the social worker's report and recommendations and the report and recommendations of any child advocate appointed pursuant to Section 356.5; and shall consider the efforts or progress, or both, demonstrated by the parent or legal guardian and the extent to which he or she availed himself or herself of services provided, taking into account the particular barriers to a minor parent or a nonminor dependent parent, or an incarcerated, institutionalized, detained, or deported parent's or legal guardian's access to those court-mandated services and ability to maintain contact with his or her child.

(2) Regardless of whether the child is returned to a parent or legal guardian, the court shall specify the factual basis for its

conclusion that the return would be detrimental or would not be detrimental. The court also shall make appropriate findings pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 366; and, when relevant, shall order any additional services reasonably believed to facilitate the return of the child to the custody of his or her parent or legal guardian. The court shall also inform the parent or legal guardian that if the child cannot be returned home by the 12-month permanency hearing, a proceeding pursuant to Section 366.26 may be instituted. This section does not apply in a case in which, pursuant to Section 361.5, the court has ordered that reunification services shall not be provided.

(3) If the child was under three years of age on the date of the initial removal, or is a member of a sibling group described in subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 361.5, and the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the parent failed to participate regularly and make substantive progress in a court-ordered treatment plan, the court may schedule a hearing pursuant to Section 366.26 within 120 days. If, however, the court finds there is a substantial probability that the child, who was under three years of age on the date of initial removal or is a member of a sibling group described in subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 361.5, may be returned to his or her parent or legal guardian within six months or that reasonable services have not been provided, the court shall continue the case to the 12-month permanency hearing.

(4) For the purpose of placing and maintaining a sibling group together in a permanent home, the court, in making its determination to schedule a hearing pursuant to Section 366.26 for some or all members of a sibling group, as described in subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 361.5, shall review and consider the social worker's report and recommendations. Factors the report shall address, and the court shall consider, may include, but need not be limited to, whether the sibling group was removed from parental care as a group, the closeness and strength of the sibling bond, the ages of the siblings, the appropriateness of maintaining the sibling group together, the detriment to the child if sibling ties are not maintained, the likelihood of finding a permanent home for the sibling group, whether the sibling group is currently placed together in a preadoptive home or has a concurrent plan goal of legal

permanency in the same home, the wishes of each child whose age and physical and emotional condition permits a meaningful response, and the best interests of each child in the sibling group. The court shall specify the factual basis for its finding that it is in the best interests of each child to schedule a hearing pursuant to Section 366.26 within 120 days for some or all of the members of the sibling group.

(5) If the child was removed initially under subdivision (g) of Section 300 and the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the whereabouts of the parent are still unknown, or the parent has failed to contact and visit the child, the court may schedule a hearing pursuant to Section 366.26 within 120 days. The court shall take into account any particular barriers to a parent's ability to maintain contact with his or her child due to the parent's incarceration, institutionalization, detention by the United States Department of Homeland Security, or deportation. If the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the parent has been convicted of a felony indicating parental unfitness, the court may schedule a hearing pursuant to Section 366.26 within 120 days.

(6) If the child had been placed under court supervision with a previously noncustodial parent pursuant to Section 361.2, the court shall determine whether supervision is still necessary. The court may terminate supervision and transfer permanent custody to that parent, as provided for by paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 361.2.

(7) In all other cases, the court shall direct that any reunification services previously ordered shall continue to be offered to the parent or legal guardian pursuant to the time periods set forth in subdivision (a) of Section 361.5, provided that the court may modify the terms and conditions of those services.

(8) If the child is not returned to his or her parent or legal guardian, the court shall determine whether reasonable services that were designed to aid the parent or legal guardian in overcoming the problems that led to the initial removal and the continued custody of the child have been provided or offered to the parent or legal guardian. The court shall order that those services be initiated, continued, or terminated.

(f) (1) The permanency hearing shall be held no later than 12 months after the date the child entered foster care, as that date is determined pursuant to Section 361.49. At the permanency hearing,

the court shall determine the permanent plan for the child, which shall include a determination of whether the child will be returned to the child's home and, if so, when, within the time limits of subdivision (a) of Section 361.5. After considering the relevant and admissible evidence, the court shall order the return of the child to the physical custody of his or her parent or legal guardian unless the court finds, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the return of the child to his or her parent or legal guardian would create a substantial risk of detriment to the safety, protection, or physical or emotional well-being of the child. The social worker shall have the burden of establishing that detriment.

(A) At the permanency hearing, the court shall consider the criminal history, obtained pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of Section 16504.5, of the parent or legal guardian subsequent to the child's removal to the extent that the criminal record is substantially related to the welfare of the child or the parent's or legal guardian's ability to exercise custody and control regarding his or her child, provided that the parent or legal guardian agreed to submit fingerprint images to obtain criminal history information as part of the case plan. The court shall also determine whether reasonable services that were designed to aid the parent or legal guardian to overcome the problems that led to the initial removal and continued custody of the child have been provided or offered to the parent or legal guardian.

(B) The court shall also consider whether the child can be returned to the custody of his or her parent who is enrolled in a certified substance abuse treatment facility that allows a dependent child to reside with his or her parent. The fact that the parent is enrolled in a certified substance abuse treatment facility shall not be, for that reason alone, prima facie evidence of detriment. The failure of the parent or legal guardian to participate regularly and make substantive progress in court-ordered treatment programs shall be prima facie evidence that return would be detrimental.

(C) In making its determination, the court shall review and consider the social worker's report and recommendations and the report and recommendations of any child advocate appointed pursuant to Section 356.5, shall consider the efforts or progress, or both, demonstrated by the parent or legal guardian and the extent to which he or she availed himself or herself of services provided, taking into account the particular barriers to a minor parent or a

nonminor dependent parent, or an incarcerated, institutionalized, detained, or deported parent's or legal guardian's access to those court-mandated services and ability to maintain contact with his or her child, and shall make appropriate findings pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 366.

(D) For each youth 16 years of age and older, the court shall also determine whether services have been made available to assist him or her in making the transition from foster care to successful adulthood.

(2) Regardless of whether the child is returned to his or her parent or legal guardian, the court shall specify the factual basis for its decision. If the child is not returned to a parent or legal guardian, the court shall specify the factual basis for its conclusion that the return would be detrimental. The court also shall make a finding pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 366. If the child is not returned to his or her parent or legal guardian, the court shall consider, and state for the record, in-state and out-of-state placement options. If the child is placed out of the state, the court shall make a determination whether the out-of-state placement continues to be appropriate and in the best interests of the child.

(g) If the time period in which the court-ordered services were provided has met or exceeded the time period set forth in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 361.5, as appropriate, and a child is not returned to the custody of a parent or legal guardian at the permanency hearing held pursuant to subdivision (f), the court shall do one of the following:

(1) Continue the case for up to six months for a permanency review hearing, provided that the hearing shall occur within 18 months of the date the child was originally taken from the physical custody of his or her parent or legal guardian. The court shall continue the case only if it finds that there is a substantial probability that the child will be returned to the physical custody of his or her parent or legal guardian and safely maintained in the home within the extended period of time or that reasonable services have not been provided to the parent or legal guardian. For the purposes of this section, in order to find a substantial probability that the child will be returned to the physical custody of his or her parent or legal guardian and safely maintained in the home within

the extended period of time, the court shall be required to find all of the following:

(A) That the parent or legal guardian has consistently and regularly contacted and visited with the child.

(B) That the parent or legal guardian has made significant progress in resolving problems that led to the child's removal from the home.

(C) The parent or legal guardian has demonstrated the capacity and ability both to complete the objectives of his or her treatment plan and to provide for the child's safety, protection, physical and emotional well-being, and special needs.

(i) For purposes of this subdivision, the court's decision to continue the case based on a finding or substantial probability that the child will be returned to the physical custody of his or her parent or legal guardian is a compelling reason for determining that a hearing held pursuant to Section 366.26 is not in the best interests of the child.

(ii) The court shall inform the parent or legal guardian that if the child cannot be returned home by the next permanency review hearing, a proceeding pursuant to Section 366.26 may be instituted. The court shall not order that a hearing pursuant to Section 366.26 be held unless there is clear and convincing evidence that reasonable services have been provided or offered to the parent or legal guardian.

(2) Continue the case for up to six months for a permanency review hearing, provided that the hearing shall occur within 18 months of the date the child was originally taken from the physical custody of his or her parent or legal guardian, if the parent has been arrested and issued an immigration hold, detained by the United States Department of Homeland Security, or deported to his or her country of origin, and the court determines either that there is a substantial probability that the child will be returned to the physical custody of his or her parent or legal guardian and safely maintained in the home within the extended period of time or that reasonable services have not been provided to the parent or legal guardian.

(3) For purposes of paragraph (2), in order to find a substantial probability that the child will be returned to the physical custody of his or her parent or legal guardian and safely maintained in the

home within the extended period of time, the court shall find all of the following:

(A) The parent or legal guardian has consistently and regularly contacted and visited with the child, taking into account any particular barriers to a parent's ability to maintain contact with his or her child due to the parent's arrest and receipt of an immigration hold, detention by the United States Department of Homeland Security, or deportation.

(B) The parent or legal guardian has made significant progress in resolving the problems that led to the child's removal from the home.

(C) The parent or legal guardian has demonstrated the capacity or ability both to complete the objectives of his or her treatment plan and to provide for the child's safety, protection, physical and emotional well-being, and special needs.

(4) Order that a hearing be held within 120 days, pursuant to Section 366.26, but only if the court does not continue the case to the permanency planning review hearing and there is clear and convincing evidence that reasonable services have been provided or offered to the parents or legal guardians. On and after January 1, 2012, a hearing pursuant to Section 366.26 shall not be ordered if the child is a nonminor dependent, unless the nonminor dependent is an Indian child and tribal customary adoption is recommended as the permanent plan.

(5) Order that the child remain in foster care, but only if the court finds by clear and convincing evidence, based upon the evidence already presented to it, including a recommendation by the State Department of Social Services when it is acting as an adoption agency or by a county adoption agency, that there is a compelling reason for determining that a hearing held pursuant to Section 366.26 is not in the best interests of the child because the child is not a proper subject for adoption and has no one willing to accept legal guardianship as of the hearing date. For purposes of this section, a recommendation by the State Department of Social Services when it is acting as an adoption agency or by a county adoption agency that adoption is not in the best interests of the child shall constitute a compelling reason for the court's determination. That recommendation shall be based on the present circumstances of the child and shall not preclude a different recommendation at a later date if the child's circumstances change.

On and after January 1, 2012, the nonminor dependent's legal status as an adult is in and of itself a compelling reason not to hold a hearing pursuant to Section 366.26. The court may order that a nonminor dependent who otherwise is eligible pursuant to Section 11403 remain in a planned, permanent living arrangement.

(A) The court shall make factual findings identifying any barriers to achieving the permanent plan as of the hearing date. When the child is under 16 years of age, the court shall order a permanent plan of return home, adoption, tribal customary adoption in the case of an Indian child, legal guardianship, or placement with a fit and willing relative, as appropriate. When the child is 16 years of age or older, or is a nonminor dependent, and no other permanent plan is appropriate at the time of the hearing, the court may order another planned permanent living arrangement, as described in paragraph (2) of subdivision (i) of Section 16501.

(B) If the court orders that a child who is 10 years of age or older remain in foster care, the court shall determine whether the agency has made reasonable efforts to maintain the child's relationships with individuals other than the child's siblings who are important to the child, consistent with the child's best interests, and may make any appropriate order to ensure that those relationships are maintained.

(C) If the child is not returned to his or her parent or legal guardian, the court shall consider, and state for the record, in-state and out-of-state options for permanent placement. If the child is placed out of the state, the court shall make a determination whether the out-of-state placement continues to be appropriate and in the best interests of the child.

(h) In any case in which the court orders that a hearing pursuant to Section 366.26 shall be held, it shall also order the termination of reunification services to the parent or legal guardian. The court shall continue to permit the parent or legal guardian to visit the child pending the hearing unless it finds that visitation would be detrimental to the child. The court shall make any other appropriate orders to enable the child to maintain relationships with individuals, other than the child's siblings, who are important to the child, consistent with the child's best interests. When the court orders a termination of reunification services to the parent or legal guardian, it shall also order that the child's caregiver receive the child's birth certificate in accordance with Sections 16010.4 and 16010.5.

Additionally, when the court orders a termination of reunification services to the parent or legal guardian, it shall order, when appropriate, that a child who is 16 years of age or older receive his or her birth certificate.

(i) (1) Whenever a court orders that a hearing pursuant to Section 366.26, including, when, in consultation with the child's tribe, tribal customary adoption is recommended, shall be held, it shall direct the agency supervising the child and the county adoption agency, or the State Department of Social Services when it is acting as an adoption agency, to prepare an assessment that shall include:

(A) Current search efforts for an absent parent or parents or legal guardians.

(B) A review of the amount of and nature of any contact between the child and his or her parents or legal guardians and other members of his or her extended family since the time of placement. Although the extended family of each child shall be reviewed on a case-by-case basis, "extended family" for the purpose of this subparagraph shall include, but not be limited to, the child's siblings, grandparents, aunts, and uncles.

(C) An evaluation of the child's medical, developmental, scholastic, mental, and emotional status.

(D) A preliminary assessment of the eligibility and commitment of any identified prospective adoptive parent or legal guardian, including the prospective tribal customary adoptive parent, particularly the caretaker, to include a social history including screening for criminal records and prior referrals for child abuse or neglect, the capability to meet the child's needs, and the understanding of the legal and financial rights and responsibilities of adoption and guardianship. If a proposed guardian is a relative of the minor, the assessment shall also consider, but need not be limited to, all of the factors specified in subdivision (a) of Section 361.3 and in Section 361.4. The assessment of a legal guardian may also include the development of a plan for a successor guardian in the case of the incapacity or death of the guardian. *In the event of the incapacity or death of an appointed guardian, the court may appoint an individual identified in the assessment submitted to the court as a successor guardian pursuant to the procedures for the appointment of a legal guardian in Section 366.26.*

(E) The relationship of the child to any identified prospective adoptive parent or legal guardian, the duration and character of the relationship, the degree of attachment of the child to the prospective relative guardian or adoptive parent, the relative's or adoptive parent's strong commitment to caring permanently for the child, the motivation for seeking adoption or guardianship, a statement from the child concerning placement and the adoption or guardianship, and whether the child, if over 12 years of age, has been consulted about the proposed relative guardianship arrangements, unless the child's age or physical, emotional, or other condition precludes his or her meaningful response, and if so, a description of the condition.

(F) A description of efforts to be made to identify a prospective adoptive parent or legal guardian, including, but not limited to, child-specific recruitment and listing on an adoption exchange within the state or out of the state.

(G) An analysis of the likelihood that the child will be adopted if parental rights are terminated.

(H) In the case of an Indian child, in addition to subparagraphs (A) to (G), inclusive, an assessment of the likelihood that the child will be adopted, when, in consultation with the child's tribe, a tribal customary adoption, as defined in Section 366.24, is recommended. If tribal customary adoption is recommended, the assessment shall include an analysis of both of the following:

(i) Whether tribal customary adoption would or would not be detrimental to the Indian child and the reasons for reaching that conclusion.

(ii) Whether the Indian child cannot or should not be returned to the home of the Indian parent or Indian custodian and the reasons for reaching that conclusion.

(2) (A) A relative caregiver's preference for legal guardianship over adoption, if it is due to circumstances that do not include an unwillingness to accept legal or financial responsibility for the child, shall not constitute the sole basis for recommending removal of the child from the relative caregiver for purposes of adoptive placement.

(B) Regardless of his or her immigration status, a relative caregiver shall be given information regarding the permanency options of guardianship and adoption, including the long-term benefits and consequences of each option, prior to establishing

legal guardianship or pursuing adoption. If the proposed permanent plan is guardianship with an approved relative caregiver for a minor eligible for aid under the Kin-GAP Program, as provided for in Article 4.7 (commencing with Section 11385) of Chapter 2 of Part 3 of Division 9, the relative caregiver shall be informed about the terms and conditions of the negotiated agreement pursuant to Section 11387 and shall agree to its execution prior to the hearing held pursuant to Section 366.26. A copy of the executed negotiated agreement shall be attached to the assessment.

(j) If, at any hearing held pursuant to Section 366.26, a guardianship is established for the minor with an approved relative caregiver, and juvenile court dependency is subsequently dismissed, the minor shall be eligible for aid under the Kin-GAP Program, as provided for in Article 4.5 (commencing with Section 11360) or Article 4.7 (commencing with Section 11385), as applicable, of Chapter 2 of Part 3 of Division 9.

(k) As used in this section, "relative" means an adult who is related to the minor by blood, adoption, or affinity within the fifth degree of kinship, including stepparents, stepsiblings, and all relatives whose status is preceded by the words "great," "great-great," or "grand," or the spouse of any of those persons even if the marriage was terminated by death or dissolution. If the proposed permanent plan is guardianship with an approved relative caregiver for a minor eligible for aid under the Kin-GAP Program, as provided for in Article 4.7 (commencing with Section 11385) of Chapter 2 of Part 3 of Division 9, "relative" as used in this section has the same meaning as "relative" as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 11391.

(l) For purposes of this section, evidence of any of the following circumstances shall not, in and of itself, be deemed a failure to provide or offer reasonable services:

(1) The child has been placed with a foster family that is eligible to adopt a child, or has been placed in a preadoptive home.

(2) The case plan includes services to make and finalize a permanent placement for the child if efforts to reunify fail.

(3) Services to make and finalize a permanent placement for the child, if efforts to reunify fail, are provided concurrently with services to reunify the family.

SEC. 4. Section 366.22 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

366.22. (a) (1) When a case has been continued pursuant to paragraph (1) or (2) of subdivision (g) of Section 366.21, the permanency review hearing shall occur within 18 months after the date the child was originally removed from the physical custody of his or her parent or legal guardian. After considering the admissible and relevant evidence, the court shall order the return of the child to the physical custody of his or her parent or legal guardian unless the court finds, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the return of the child to his or her parent or legal guardian would create a substantial risk of detriment to the safety, protection, or physical or emotional well-being of the child. The social worker shall have the burden of establishing that detriment. At the permanency review hearing, the court shall consider the criminal history, obtained pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of Section 16504.5, of the parent or legal guardian subsequent to the child's removal, to the extent that the criminal record is substantially related to the welfare of the child or the parent's or legal guardian's ability to exercise custody and control regarding his or her child, provided that the parent or legal guardian agreed to submit fingerprint images to obtain criminal history information as part of the case plan. The court shall also consider whether the child can be returned to the custody of his or her parent who is enrolled in a certified substance abuse treatment facility that allows a dependent child to reside with his or her parent. The fact that the parent is enrolled in a certified substance abuse treatment facility shall not be, for that reason alone, prima facie evidence of detriment. The failure of the parent or legal guardian to participate regularly and make substantive progress in court-ordered treatment programs shall be prima facie evidence that return would be detrimental. In making its determination, the court shall review and consider the social worker's report and recommendations and the report and recommendations of any child advocate appointed pursuant to Section 356.5; shall consider the efforts or progress, or both, demonstrated by the parent or legal guardian and the extent to which he or she availed himself or herself of services provided, taking into account the particular barriers of a minor parent or a nonminor dependent parent, or an incarcerated or institutionalized parent's or legal guardian's access to those court-mandated services and ability to maintain contact with his or her child; and shall make appropriate findings pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 366.

(2) Whether or not the child is returned to his or her parent or legal guardian, the court shall specify the factual basis for its decision. If the child is not returned to a parent or legal guardian, the court shall specify the factual basis for its conclusion that return would be detrimental. If the child is not returned to his or her parent or legal guardian, the court shall consider, and state for the record, in-state and out-of-state options for the child's permanent placement. If the child is placed out of the state, the court shall make a determination whether the out-of-state placement continues to be appropriate and in the best interests of the child.

(3) Unless the conditions in subdivision (b) are met and the child is not returned to a parent or legal guardian at the permanency review hearing, the court shall order that a hearing be held pursuant to Section 366.26 in order to determine whether adoption, or, in the case of an Indian child, in consultation with the child's tribe, tribal customary adoption, guardianship, or continued placement in foster care is the most appropriate plan for the child. On and after January 1, 2012, a hearing pursuant to Section 366.26 shall not be ordered if the child is a nonminor dependent, unless the nonminor dependent is an Indian child, and tribal customary adoption is recommended as the permanent plan. However, if the court finds by clear and convincing evidence, based on the evidence already presented to it, including a recommendation by the State Department of Social Services when it is acting as an adoption agency or by a county adoption agency, that there is a compelling reason, as described in paragraph (5) of subdivision (g) of Section 366.21, for determining that a hearing held under Section 366.26 is not in the best interests of the child because the child is not a proper subject for adoption and has no one willing to accept legal guardianship as of the hearing date, the court may, only under these circumstances, order that the child remain in foster care with a permanent plan of return home, adoption, tribal customary adoption in the case of an Indian child, legal guardianship, or placement with a fit and willing relative, as appropriate. If the child is 16 years of age or older or is a nonminor dependent, and no other permanent plan is appropriate at the time of the hearing, the court may order another planned permanent living arrangement, as described in paragraph (2) of subdivision (i) of Section 16501. The court shall make factual findings identifying any barriers to achieving the permanent plan as of the hearing date. On and after

January 1, 2012, the nonminor dependent's legal status as an adult is in and of itself a compelling reason not to hold a hearing pursuant to Section 366.26. The court may order that a nonminor dependent who otherwise is eligible pursuant to Section 11403 remain in a planned, permanent living arrangement. If the court orders that a child who is 10 years of age or older remain in foster care, the court shall determine whether the agency has made reasonable efforts to maintain the child's relationships with individuals other than the child's siblings who are important to the child, consistent with the child's best interests, and may make any appropriate order to ensure that those relationships are maintained. The hearing shall be held no later than 120 days from the date of the permanency review hearing. The court shall also order termination of reunification services to the parent or legal guardian. The court shall continue to permit the parent or legal guardian to visit the child unless it finds that visitation would be detrimental to the child. The court shall determine whether reasonable services have been offered or provided to the parent or legal guardian. For purposes of this subdivision, evidence of any of the following circumstances shall not, in and of themselves, be deemed a failure to provide or offer reasonable services:

(A) The child has been placed with a foster family that is eligible to adopt a child, or has been placed in a preadoptive home.

(B) The case plan includes services to make and finalize a permanent placement for the child if efforts to reunify fail.

(C) Services to make and finalize a permanent placement for the child, if efforts to reunify fail, are provided concurrently with services to reunify the family.

(b) If the child is not returned to a parent or legal guardian at the permanency review hearing and the court determines by clear and convincing evidence that the best interests of the child would be met by the provision of additional reunification services to a parent or legal guardian who is making significant and consistent progress in a court-ordered residential substance abuse treatment program, a parent who was either a minor parent or a nonminor dependent parent at the time of the initial hearing making significant and consistent progress in establishing a safe home for the child's return, or a parent recently discharged from incarceration, institutionalization, or the custody of the United States Department of Homeland Security and making significant

and consistent progress in establishing a safe home for the child's return, the court may continue the case for up to six months for a subsequent permanency review hearing, provided that the hearing shall occur within 24 months of the date the child was originally taken from the physical custody of his or her parent or legal guardian. The court shall continue the case only if it finds that there is a substantial probability that the child will be returned to the physical custody of his or her parent or legal guardian and safely maintained in the home within the extended period of time or that reasonable services have not been provided to the parent or legal guardian. For the purposes of this section, in order to find a substantial probability that the child will be returned to the physical custody of his or her parent or legal guardian and safely maintained in the home within the extended period of time, the court shall be required to find all of the following:

(1) That the parent or legal guardian has consistently and regularly contacted and visited with the child.

(2) That the parent or legal guardian has made significant and consistent progress in the prior 18 months in resolving problems that led to the child's removal from the home.

(3) The parent or legal guardian has demonstrated the capacity and ability both to complete the objectives of his or her substance abuse treatment plan as evidenced by reports from a substance abuse provider as applicable, or complete a treatment plan postdischarge from incarceration, institutionalization, or detention, or following deportation to his or her country of origin and his or her return to the United States, and to provide for the child's safety, protection, physical and emotional well-being, and special needs.

For purposes of this subdivision, the court's decision to continue the case based on a finding or substantial probability that the child will be returned to the physical custody of his or her parent or legal guardian is a compelling reason for determining that a hearing held pursuant to Section 366.26 is not in the best interests of the child.

The court shall inform the parent or legal guardian that if the child cannot be returned home by the subsequent permanency review hearing, a proceeding pursuant to Section 366.26 may be instituted. The court shall not order that a hearing pursuant to Section 366.26 be held unless there is clear and convincing

evidence that reasonable services have been provided or offered to the parent or legal guardian.

(c) (1) Whenever a court orders that a hearing pursuant to Section 366.26, including when a tribal customary adoption is recommended, shall be held, it shall direct the agency supervising the child and the county adoption agency, or the State Department of Social Services when it is acting as an adoption agency, to prepare an assessment that shall include:

(A) Current search efforts for an absent parent or parents.

(B) A review of the amount of and nature of any contact between the child and his or her parents and other members of his or her extended family since the time of placement. Although the extended family of each child shall be reviewed on a case-by-case basis, "extended family" for the purposes of this subparagraph shall include, but not be limited to, the child's siblings, grandparents, aunts, and uncles.

(C) An evaluation of the child's medical, developmental, scholastic, mental, and emotional status.

(D) A preliminary assessment of the eligibility and commitment of any identified prospective adoptive parent or legal guardian, particularly the caretaker, to include a social history including screening for criminal records and prior referrals for child abuse or neglect, the capability to meet the child's needs, and the understanding of the legal and financial rights and responsibilities of adoption and guardianship. If a proposed legal guardian is a relative of the minor, the assessment shall also consider, but need not be limited to, all of the factors specified in subdivision (a) of Section 361.3 and Section 361.4. The assessment of a legal guardian may also include the development of a plan for a successor guardian in the case of the incapacity or death of the guardian. *In the event of the incapacity or death of an appointed guardian, the court may appoint an individual identified in the assessment submitted to the court as a successor guardian pursuant to the procedures for the appointment of a legal guardian in Section 366.26.*

(E) The relationship of the child to any identified prospective adoptive parent or legal guardian, the duration and character of the relationship, the degree of attachment of the child to the prospective relative guardian or adoptive parent, the relative's or adoptive parent's strong commitment to caring permanently for

the child, the motivation for seeking adoption or legal guardianship, a statement from the child concerning placement and the adoption or legal guardianship, and whether the child, if over 12 years of age, has been consulted about the proposed relative guardianship arrangements, unless the child's age or physical, emotional, or other condition precludes his or her meaningful response, and if so, a description of the condition.

(F) An analysis of the likelihood that the child will be adopted if parental rights are terminated.

(G) In the case of an Indian child, in addition to subparagraphs (A) to (F), inclusive, an assessment of the likelihood that the child will be adopted, when, in consultation with the child's tribe, a tribal customary adoption, as defined in Section 366.24, is recommended. If tribal customary adoption is recommended, the assessment shall include an analysis of both of the following:

(i) Whether tribal customary adoption would or would not be detrimental to the Indian child and the reasons for reaching that conclusion.

(ii) Whether the Indian child cannot or should not be returned to the home of the Indian parent or Indian custodian and the reasons for reaching that conclusion.

(2) (A) A relative caregiver's preference for legal guardianship over adoption, if it is due to circumstances that do not include an unwillingness to accept legal or financial responsibility for the child, shall not constitute the sole basis for recommending removal of the child from the relative caregiver for purposes of adoptive placement.

(B) Regardless of his or her immigration status, a relative caregiver shall be given information regarding the permanency options of guardianship and adoption, including the long-term benefits and consequences of each option, prior to establishing legal guardianship or pursuing adoption. If the proposed permanent plan is guardianship with an approved relative caregiver for a minor eligible for aid under the Kin-GAP Program, as provided for in Article 4.7 (commencing with Section 11385) of Chapter 2 of Part 3 of Division 9, the relative caregiver shall be informed about the terms and conditions of the negotiated agreement pursuant to Section 11387 and shall agree to its execution prior to the hearing held pursuant to Section 366.26. A copy of the executed negotiated agreement shall be attached to the assessment.

(d) This section shall become operative January 1, 1999. If at any hearing held pursuant to Section 366.26, a legal guardianship is established for the minor with an approved relative caregiver, and juvenile court dependency is subsequently dismissed, the minor shall be eligible for aid under the Kin-GAP Program, as provided for in Article 4.5 (commencing with Section 11360) or Article 4.7 (commencing with Section 11385), as applicable, of Chapter 2 of Part 3 of Division 9.

(e) As used in this section, "relative" means an adult who is related to the child by blood, adoption, or affinity within the fifth degree of kinship, including stepparents, stepsiblings, and all relatives whose status is preceded by the words "great," "great-great," or "grand," or the spouse of any of those persons even if the marriage was terminated by death or dissolution. If the proposed permanent plan is guardianship with an approved relative caregiver for a minor eligible for aid under the Kin-GAP Program, as provided for in Article 4.7 (commencing with Section 11385) of Chapter 2 of Part 3 of Division 9, "relative" as used in this section has the same meaning as "relative" as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 11391.

SEC. 5. Section 366.25 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

366.25. (a) (1) When a case has been continued pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 366.22, the subsequent permanency review hearing shall occur within 24 months after the date the child was originally removed from the physical custody of his or her parent or legal guardian. After considering the relevant and admissible evidence, the court shall order the return of the child to the physical custody of his or her parent or legal guardian unless the court finds, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the return of the child to his or her parent or legal guardian would create a substantial risk of detriment to the safety, protection, or physical or emotional well-being of the child. The social worker shall have the burden of establishing that detriment. At the subsequent permanency review hearing, the court shall consider the criminal history, obtained pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of Section 16504.5, of the parent or legal guardian subsequent to the child's removal to the extent that the criminal record is substantially related to the welfare of the child or parent's or legal guardian's ability to exercise custody and control regarding his or her child

provided that the parent or legal guardian agreed to submit fingerprint images to obtain criminal history information as part of the case plan. The court shall also consider whether the child can be returned to the custody of a parent who is enrolled in a certified substance abuse treatment facility that allows a dependent child to reside with his or her parent. The fact that the parent is enrolled in a certified substance abuse treatment facility shall not be, for that reason alone, prima facie evidence of detriment. The failure of the parent or legal guardian to participate regularly and make substantive progress in court-ordered treatment programs shall be prima facie evidence that return would be detrimental. In making its determination, the court shall review and consider the social worker's report and recommendations and the report and recommendations of any child advocate appointed pursuant to Section 356.5; shall consider the efforts or progress, or both, demonstrated by the parent or legal guardian and the extent to which he or she availed himself or herself of services provided; and shall make appropriate findings pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 366.

(2) Whether or not the child is returned to his or her parent or legal guardian, the court shall specify the factual basis for its decision. If the child is not returned to a parent or legal guardian, the court shall specify the factual basis for its conclusion that return would be detrimental. If the child is not returned to his or her parent or legal guardian, the court shall consider and state for the record, in-state and out-of-state options for the child's permanent placement. If the child is placed out of the state, the court shall make a determination whether the out-of-state placement continues to be appropriate and in the best interests of the child.

(3) If the child is not returned to a parent or legal guardian at the subsequent permanency review hearing, the court shall order that a hearing be held pursuant to Section 366.26 in order to determine whether adoption, or, in the case of an Indian child, tribal customary adoption, guardianship, or, in the case of a child 16 years of age or older when no other permanent plan is appropriate, another planned permanent living arrangement is the most appropriate plan for the child. On and after January 1, 2012, a hearing pursuant to Section 366.26 shall not be ordered if the child is a nonminor dependent, unless the nonminor dependent is an Indian child and tribal customary adoption is recommended as

the permanent plan. However, if the court finds by clear and convincing evidence, based on the evidence already presented to it, including a recommendation by the State Department of Social Services when it is acting as an adoption agency or by a county adoption agency, that there is a compelling reason, as described in paragraph (5) of subdivision (g) of Section 366.21, for determining that a hearing held under Section 366.26 is not in the best interest of the child because the child is not a proper subject for adoption or, in the case of an Indian child, tribal customary adoption, and has no one willing to accept legal guardianship as of the hearing date, then the court may, only under these circumstances, order that the child remain in foster care with a permanent plan of return home, adoption, tribal customary adoption in the case of an Indian child, legal guardianship, or placement with a fit and willing relative, as appropriate. If the child is 16 years of age or older or is a nonminor dependent, and no other permanent plan is appropriate at the time of the hearing, the court may order another planned permanent living arrangement, as described in paragraph (2) of subdivision (i) of Section 16501. The court shall make factual findings identifying any barriers to achieving the permanent plan as of the hearing date. On and after January 1, 2012, the nonminor dependent's legal status as an adult is in and of itself a compelling reason not to hold a hearing pursuant to Section 366.26. The court may order that a nonminor dependent who otherwise is eligible pursuant to Section 11403 remain in a planned, permanent living arrangement. If the court orders that a child who is 10 years of age or older remain in foster care, the court shall determine whether the agency has made reasonable efforts to maintain the child's relationships with individuals other than the child's siblings who are important to the child, consistent with the child's best interests, and may make any appropriate order to ensure that those relationships are maintained. The hearing shall be held no later than 120 days from the date of the subsequent permanency review hearing. The court shall also order termination of reunification services to the parent or legal guardian. The court shall continue to permit the parent or legal guardian to visit the child unless it finds that visitation would be detrimental to the child. The court shall determine whether reasonable services have been offered or provided to the parent or legal guardian. For purposes of this paragraph, evidence of any of the following

circumstances shall not, in and of themselves, be deemed a failure to provide or offer reasonable services:

(A) The child has been placed with a foster family that is eligible to adopt a child, or has been placed in a preadoptive home.

(B) The case plan includes services to make and finalize a permanent placement for the child if efforts to reunify fail.

(C) Services to make and finalize a permanent placement for the child, if efforts to reunify fail, are provided concurrently with services to reunify the family.

(b) (1) Whenever a court orders that a hearing pursuant to Section 366.26 shall be held, it shall direct the agency supervising the child and the county adoption agency, or the State Department of Social Services when it is acting as an adoption agency, to prepare an assessment that shall include:

(A) Current search efforts for an absent parent or parents.

(B) A review of the amount of, and nature of, any contact between the child and his or her parents and other members of his or her extended family since the time of placement. Although the extended family of each child shall be reviewed on a case-by-case basis, "extended family" for the purposes of this paragraph shall include, but not be limited to, the child's siblings, grandparents, aunts, and uncles.

(C) An evaluation of the child's medical, developmental, scholastic, mental, and emotional status.

(D) A preliminary assessment of the eligibility and commitment of any identified prospective adoptive parent or legal guardian, including a prospective tribal customary adoptive parent, particularly the caretaker, to include a social history including screening for criminal records and prior referrals for child abuse or neglect, the capability to meet the child's needs, and the understanding of the legal and financial rights and responsibilities of adoption and guardianship. If a proposed legal guardian is a relative of the minor, the assessment shall also consider, but need not be limited to, all of the factors specified in subdivision (a) of Section 361.3 and in Section 361.4. The assessment of a legal guardian may also include the development of a plan for a successor guardian in the case of the incapacity or death of the guardian. *In the event of the incapacity or death of an appointed guardian, the court may appoint an individual identified in the assessment submitted to the court as a successor guardian pursuant*

to the procedures for the appointment of a legal guardian in Section 366.26.

(E) The relationship of the child to any identified prospective adoptive parent or legal guardian, including a prospective tribal customary adoptive parent, the duration and character of the relationship, the degree of attachment of the child to the prospective relative guardian or adoptive parent, the relative's or adoptive parent's strong commitment to caring permanently for the child, the motivation for seeking adoption or legal guardianship, a statement from the child concerning placement and the adoption or legal guardianship, and whether the child, if over 12 years of age, has been consulted about the proposed relative guardianship arrangements, unless the child's age or physical, emotional, or other condition precludes his or her meaningful response, and if so, a description of the condition.

(F) An analysis of the likelihood that the child will be adopted if parental rights are terminated.

(G) In the case of an Indian child, in addition to subparagraphs (A) to (F), inclusive, an assessment of the likelihood that the child will be adopted, when, in consultation with the child's tribe, a tribal customary adoption, as defined in Section 366.24, is recommended. If tribal customary adoption is recommended, the assessment shall include an analysis of both of the following:

(i) Whether tribal customary adoption would or would not be detrimental to the Indian child and the reasons for reaching that conclusion.

(ii) Whether the Indian child cannot or should not be returned to the home of the Indian parent or Indian custodian and the reasons for reaching that conclusion.

(2) (A) A relative caregiver's preference for legal guardianship over adoption, if it is due to circumstances that do not include an unwillingness to accept legal or financial responsibility for the child, shall not constitute the sole basis for recommending removal of the child from the relative caregiver for purposes of adoptive placement.

(B) Regardless of his or her immigration status, a relative caregiver shall be given information regarding the permanency options of guardianship and adoption, including the long-term benefits and consequences of each option, prior to establishing legal guardianship or pursuing adoption. If the proposed permanent

plan is guardianship with an approved relative caregiver for a minor eligible for aid under the Kin-GAP Program, as provided for in Article 4.7 (commencing with Section 11385) of Chapter 2 of Part 3 of Division 9, the relative caregiver shall be informed about the terms and conditions of the negotiated agreement pursuant to Section 11387 and shall agree to its execution prior to the hearing held pursuant to Section 366.26. A copy of the executed negotiated agreement shall be attached to the assessment.

(c) If, at any hearing held pursuant to Section 366.26, a guardianship is established for the minor with an approved relative caregiver, and juvenile court dependency is subsequently dismissed, the minor shall be eligible for aid under the Kin-GAP Program, as provided for in Article 4.5 (commencing with Section 11360) or Article 4.7 (commencing with Section 11385), as applicable, of Chapter 2 of Part 3 of Division 9.

(d) As used in this section, "relative" means an adult who is related to the minor by blood, adoption, or affinity within the fifth degree of kinship, including stepparents, stepsiblings, and all relatives whose status is preceded by the words "great," "great-great," or "grand," or the spouse of any of those persons even if the marriage was terminated by death or dissolution. If the proposed permanent plan is guardianship with an approved relative caregiver for a minor eligible for aid under the Kin-GAP Program, as provided in Article 4.7 (commencing with Section 11385) of Chapter 2 of Part 3 of Division 9, "relative" as used in this section has the same meaning as "relative" as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 11391.

O

AMENDED IN SENATE MARCH 28, 2017

SENATE BILL No. 729

Introduced by Senator Stone

February 17, 2017

An act *to amend Section 8685.4 of the Government Code,* relating to emergency services.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 729, as amended, Stone. Local emergencies: ~~state response.~~ *applications for state assistance.*

The California ~~Emergency Services~~ *Disaster Assistance* Act ~~establishes the Office of Emergency Services headed by~~ *provides for the allocation of funds to local agencies for certain purposes by* the Director of Emergency ~~Services and provides that the office is responsible for the state's emergency and disaster response services for natural, technological, or manmade disasters and emergencies. The act requires the director, during a state of war emergency, a state of emergency, or a local emergency, to coordinate the emergency activities of all state agencies in connection with that emergency and further requires every state agency and officer to cooperate with the director in rendering all possible assistance in carrying out the provisions of the act.~~ *Services after the proclamation of a local emergency or state of emergency, as specified. The act sets forth the process by which a local agency may apply for those allocations and, as part of this process, generally provides for completion of a state agency investigation and report to the director on the proposed work within 60 days from the date of the application.*

This bill would ~~state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to establish specific guidelines and timeframes with respect to the state's~~

~~response to a local proclamation of an emergency as set forth in a specified provision of the act.~~ *require the director to notify the local agency of all approved costs within 60 days from the date that investigation is completed.*

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: ~~no~~ *yes*. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 8685.4 of the Government Code is amended to read:

8685.4. A local agency shall make application to the director for state financial assistance within 60 days after the date of the proclamation of a local emergency. The director may extend the time for this filing only under unusual circumstances. No financial aid shall be provided until a state agency, upon the request of the director, has first investigated and reported upon the proposed work, has estimated the cost of the work, and has filed its report with the director within 60 days from the date the local agency made application, unless the director extends the time because of unusual circumstances. The estimate of cost of the work may include expenditures made by the local agency for the work prior to the making of the estimate. If the reporting state agency fails to report its findings within the 60-day period, and time is not extended by the director, the director may complete the investigation and recover a proportionate amount allocated to the state agency for the balance of the investigation. *The director shall notify the local agency of all approved costs within 60 days from the date the investigation is completed.* "Unusual circumstances," as used above, are unavoidable delays that result from recurrence of a disaster, prolonged severe weather within a one-year period, or other conditions beyond the control of the applicant. Delays resulting from administrative procedures are not unusual circumstances which warrant extensions of time.

~~SECTION 1. It is the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to establish specific guidelines and timeframes with respect to the state's response to a local proclamation of an emergency as set forth in Section 8588 of the Government Code.~~

O

SENATE BILL No. 804

Introduced by Senator Morrell

February 17, 2017

An act relating to local government.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 804, as introduced, Morrell. Public records.

Existing law, the California Public Records Act, requires a local agency, as defined, to make public records available for inspection, subject to certain exceptions. In addition to maintaining public records for public inspection during the office hours of the public agency, existing law authorizes a public agency to make a public record available for inspection by posting it on its Internet Web site and, in response to a request for a public record posted on the Internet Web site, directing a member of the public to the location on the Internet Web site where the public record is posted.

This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to subsequently amend this bill to include provisions that would require the exploration and promotion of efficiencies and modernization in the storage of, and public access to, local government documents and recordings.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. It is the intent of the Legislature to subsequently amend this measure to include provisions that would require the exploration and promotion of efficiencies and modernization in

the storage of, and public access to, local government documents and recordings.

O

ASSEMBLY BILL No. 1

Introduced by Assembly Member Frazier
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Low, Mullin, and Santiago)

December 5, 2016

An act to amend Sections 13975, 14500, 14526.5, and 16965 of, to add Sections 14033, 14526.7, and 16321 to, to add Part 5.1 (commencing with Section 14460) to Division 3 of Title 2 of, and to repeal Section 14534.1 of, the Government Code, to amend Section 39719 of the Health and Safety Code, to amend Section 21080.37 of, and to add Division 13.6 (commencing with Section 21200) to, the Public Resources Code, to amend Section 99312.1 of, and to add Section 99314.9 to, the Public Utilities Code, to amend Sections 6051.8, 6201.8, 7360, 8352.4, 8352.5, 8352.6, and 60050 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, to amend Sections 183.1, 2192, 2192.1, and 2192.2 of, to add Sections 820.1, 2103.1, and 2192.4 to, and to add Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 2030) to Division 3 of, the Streets and Highways Code, and to add Sections 9250.3, 9250.6, and 9400.5 to the Vehicle Code, relating to transportation, making an appropriation therefor, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1, as introduced, Frazier. Transportation funding.

(1) Existing law provides various sources of funding for transportation purposes, including funding for the state highway system and the local street and road system. These funding sources include, among others, fuel excise taxes, commercial vehicle weight fees, local transactions and use taxes, and federal funds. Existing law imposes certain registration fees on vehicles, with revenues from these fees deposited

in the Motor Vehicle Account and used to fund the Department of Motor Vehicles and the Department of the California Highway Patrol. Existing law provides for the monthly transfer of excess balances in the Motor Vehicle Account to the State Highway Account.

This bill would create the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Program to address deferred maintenance on the state highway system and the local street and road system. The bill would require the California Transportation Commission to adopt performance criteria, consistent with a specified asset management plan, to ensure efficient use of certain funds available for the program. The bill would provide for the deposit of various funds for the program in the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account, which the bill would create in the State Transportation Fund, including revenues attributable to a $0.012 per gallon increase in the motor vehicle fuel (gasoline) tax imposed by the bill with an inflation adjustment, as provided, an increase of $38 in the annual vehicle registration fee with an inflation adjustment, as provided, a new $165 annual vehicle registration fee with an inflation adjustment, as provided, applicable to zero-emission motor vehicles, as defined, and certain miscellaneous revenues described in (7) below that are not restricted as to expenditure by Article XIX of the California Constitution.

This bill would annually set aside $200,000,000 of the funds available for the program to fund road maintenance and rehabilitation purposes in counties that have sought and received voter approval of taxes or that have imposed fees, including uniform developer fees, as defined, which taxes or fees are dedicated solely to transportation improvements. These funds would be continuously appropriated for allocation pursuant to guidelines to be developed by the California Transportation Commission in consultation with local agencies. The bill would require $80,000,000 of the funds available for the program to be annually transferred to the State Highway Account for expenditure on the Active Transportation Program. The bill would require $30,000,000 of the funds available for the program in each of 4 fiscal years beginning in 2017–18 to be transferred to the Advance Mitigation Fund created by the bill pursuant to (12) below. The bill would continuously appropriate $2,000,000 annually of the funds available for the program to the California State University for the purpose of conducting transportation research and transportation-related workforce education, training, and development, and $3,000,000 annually to the institutes for transportation studies at the University of California. The bill would require the

remaining funds available for the program to be allocated 50% for maintenance of the state highway system or to the state highway operation and protection program and 50% to cities and counties pursuant to a specified formula. The bill would impose various requirements on the department and agencies receiving these funds. The bill would authorize a city or county to spend its apportionment of funds under the program on transportation priorities other than those allowable pursuant to the program if the city's or county's average Pavement Condition Index meets or exceeds 80.

The bill would also require the department to annually identify savings achieved through efficiencies implemented at the department and to propose, from the identified savings, an appropriation to be included in the annual Budget Act of up to $70,000,000 from the State Highway Account for expenditure on the Active Transportation Program.

(2) Existing law establishes in state government the Transportation Agency, which includes various departments and state entities, including the California Transportation Commission. Existing law vests the California Transportation Commission with specified powers, duties, and functions relative to transportation matters. Existing law requires the commission to retain independent authority to perform the duties and functions prescribed to it under any provision of law.

This bill would exclude the California Transportation Commission from the Transportation Agency, establish it as an entity in state government, and require it to act in an independent oversight role. The bill would also make conforming changes.

(3) Existing law creates various state agencies, including the Department of Transportation, the High-Speed Rail Authority, the Department of the California Highway Patrol, the Department of Motor Vehicles, and the State Air Resources Board, with specified powers and duties. Existing law provides for the allocation of state transportation funds to various transportation purposes.

This bill would create the Office of the Transportation Inspector General in state government, as an independent office that would not be a subdivision of any other government entity, to ensure that all of the above-referenced state agencies and all other state agencies expending state transportation funds are operating efficiently, effectively, and in compliance with federal and state laws. The bill would provide for the Governor to appoint the Transportation Inspector General for a 6-year term, subject to confirmation by the Senate, and would provide that the Transportation Inspector General may not be

removed from office during the term except for good cause. The bill would specify the duties and responsibilities of the Transportation Inspector General and would require an annual report to the Legislature and Governor.

This bill would require the department to update the Highway Design Manual to incorporate the "complete streets" design concept by July 1, 2017.

(4) Existing law provides for loans of revenues from various transportation funds and accounts to the General Fund, with various repayment dates specified.

This bill would require the Department of Finance, on or before January 1, 2017, to compute the amount of outstanding loans made from specified transportation funds. The bill would require the Department of Transportation to prepare a loan repayment schedule and would require the outstanding loans to be repaid pursuant to that schedule, as prescribed. The bill would appropriate funds for that purpose from the Budget Stabilization Account. The bill would require the repaid funds to be transferred, pursuant to a specified formula, to cities and counties and to the department for maintenance of the state highway system and for purposes of the state highway operation and protection program.

(5) The Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, and Port Security Bond Act of 2006 (Proposition 1B) created the Trade Corridors Improvement Fund and provided for allocation by the California Transportation Commission of $2 billion in bond funds for infrastructure improvements on highway and rail corridors that have a high volume of freight movement and for specified categories of projects eligible to receive these funds. Existing law continues the Trade Corridors Improvement Fund in existence in order to receive revenues from sources other than the bond act for these purposes.

This bill would deposit the revenues attributable to a $0.20 per gallon increase in the diesel fuel excise tax imposed by the bill into the Trade Corridors Improvement Fund. The bill would require revenues apportioned to the state from the national highway freight program established by the federal Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act to be allocated for trade corridor improvement projects approved pursuant to these provisions.

Existing law requires the commission, in determining projects eligible for funding, to consult various state freight and regional infrastructure and goods movement plans and the statewide port master plan.

This bill would revise the list of plans to be consulted by the commission when determining eligible projects for funding. The bill would also expand eligible projects to include, among others, rail landside access improvements, landside freight access improvements to airports, and certain capital and operational improvements.

(6) Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the State Air Resources Board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism relative to reduction of greenhouse gas emissions to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. Existing law continuously appropriates 10% of the annual proceeds of the fund to the Transit and Intercity Rail Capital Program and 5% of the annual proceeds of the fund to the Low Carbon Transit Operations Program.

This bill would, beginning in the 2017–18 fiscal year, instead continuously appropriate 20% of those annual proceeds to the Transit and Intercity Rail Capital Program and 10% of those annual proceeds to the Low Carbon Transit Operations Program, thereby making an appropriation.

(7) Article XIX of the California Constitution restricts the expenditure of revenues from taxes imposed by the state on fuels used in motor vehicles upon public streets and highways to street and highway and certain mass transit purposes. Existing law requires certain miscellaneous revenues deposited in the State Highway Account that are not restricted as to expenditure by Article XIX of the California Constitution to be transferred to the Transportation Debt Service Fund in the State Transportation Fund, as specified, and requires the Controller to transfer from the fund to the General Fund an amount of those revenues necessary to offset the current year debt service made from the General Fund on general obligation transportation bonds issued pursuant to Proposition 116 of 1990.

This bill would delete the transfer of these miscellaneous revenues to the Transportation Debt Service Fund, thereby eliminating the offsetting transfer to the General Fund for debt service on general obligation transportation bonds issued pursuant to Proposition 116 of 1990. The bill, subject to a specified exception, would instead require the miscellaneous revenues to be retained in the State Highway Account and to be deposited in the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account.

(8) Article XIX of the California Constitution requires gasoline excise tax revenues from motor vehicles traveling upon public streets and

highways to be deposited in the Highway Users Tax Account, for allocation to city, county, and state transportation purposes. Existing law generally provides for statutory allocation of gasoline excise tax revenues attributable to other modes of transportation, including aviation, boats, agricultural vehicles, and off-highway vehicles, to particular accounts and funds for expenditure on purposes associated with those other modes, except that a specified portion of these gasoline excise tax revenues is deposited in the General Fund. Expenditure of the gasoline excise tax revenues attributable to those other modes is not restricted by Article XIX of the California Constitution.

This bill, commencing July 1, 2017, would instead transfer to the Highway Users Tax Account for allocation to state and local transportation purposes under a specified formula the portion of gasoline excise tax revenues currently being deposited in the General Fund that are attributable to boats, agricultural vehicles, and off-highway vehicles. Because that account is continuously appropriated, the bill would make an appropriation.

(9) Existing law, as of July 1, 2011, increases the sales and use tax on diesel and decreases the excise tax, as provided. Existing law requires the State Board of Equalization to annually modify both the gasoline and diesel excise tax rates on a going-forward basis so that the various changes in the taxes imposed on gasoline and diesel are revenue neutral.

This bill would eliminate the annual rate adjustment to maintain revenue neutrality for the gasoline and diesel excise tax rates and would reimpose the higher gasoline excise tax rate that was in effect on July 1, 2010, in addition to the increase in the rate described in (1) above.

Existing law, beyond the sales and use tax rate generally applicable, imposes an additional sales and use tax on diesel fuel at the rate of 1.75%, subject to certain exemptions, and provides for the net revenues collected from the additional tax to be transferred to the Public Transportation Account. Existing law continuously appropriates these revenues to the Controller for allocation by formula to transportation agencies for public transit purposes under the State Transit Assistance Program.

This bill would increase the additional sales and use tax on diesel fuel by an additional 3.5%. By increasing the revenues deposited in the Public Transportation Account that are continuously appropriated, the bill would thereby make an appropriation. The bill would restrict expenditures of revenues from this increase in the sales and use tax on diesel fuel to transit capital purposes and certain transit services and

would require a recipient transit agency to comply with certain requirements, including submitting a list of proposed projects to the Department of Transportation, as a condition of receiving a portion of these funds. The bill would require the Controller to compute and publish quarterly proposed allocations for each eligible recipient agency under the State Transit Assistance Program. The bill would require an existing required audit of transit operator finances to verify that these new revenues have been expended in conformance with these specific restrictions and all other generally applicable requirements.

This bill would, beginning July 1, 2019, and every 3rd year thereafter, require the State Board of Equalization to recompute the gasoline and diesel excise tax rates and the additional sales and use tax rate on diesel fuel based upon the percentage change in the California Consumer Price Index transmitted to the board by the Department of Finance, as prescribed.

(10) Existing law requires the Department of Transportation to prepare a state highway operation and protection program every other year for the expenditure of transportation capital improvement funds for projects that are necessary to preserve and protect the state highway system, excluding projects that add new traffic lanes. The program is required to be based on an asset management plan, as specified. Existing law requires the department to specify, for each project in the program the capital and support budget and projected delivery date for various components of the project. Existing law provides for the California Transportation Commission to review and adopt the program, and authorizes the commission to decline and adopt the program if it determines that the program is not sufficiently consistent with the asset management plan.

The bill would require the commission, as part of its review of the program, to hold at least one hearing in northern California and one hearing in southern California regarding the proposed program. The bill would require the department to submit any change to a programmed project as an amendment to the commission for its approval.

This bill, on and after August 1, 2017, would also require the commission to make an allocation of all capital and support costs for each project in the program, and would require the department to submit a supplemental project allocation request to the commission for each project that experiences cost increases above the amounts in its allocation. The bill would require the commission to establish guidelines to provide exceptions to the requirement for a supplemental project

allocation requirement that the commission determines are necessary to ensure that projects are not unnecessarily delayed.

(11) Existing law imposes weight fees on the registration of commercial motor vehicles and provides for the deposit of net weight fee revenues into the State Highway Account. Existing law provides for the transfer of certain weight fee revenues from the State Highway Account to the Transportation Debt Service Fund to reimburse the General Fund for payment of debt service on general obligation bonds issued for transportation purposes. Existing law also provides for the transfer of certain weight fee revenues to the Transportation Bond Direct Payment Account for direct payment of debt service on designated bonds, which are defined to be certain transportation general obligation bonds issued pursuant to Proposition 1B of 2006. Existing law also provides for loans of weight fee revenues to the General Fund to the extent the revenues are not needed for bond debt service purposes, with the loans to be repaid when the revenues are later needed for those purposes, as specified.

This bill, notwithstanding these provisions or any other law, would only authorize specified amounts of weight fee revenues to be transferred from the State Highway Account to the Transportation Debt Service Fund, the Transportation Bond Direct Payment Account, or any other fund or account for the purpose of payment of the debt service on transportation general obligation bonds in accordance with a prescribed schedule, with no more than $500,000,000 to be transferred in the 2021–22 and subsequent fiscal years. The bill would also prohibit loans of weight fee revenues to the General Fund.

(12) The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment.

CEQA, until January 1, 2020, exempts a project or an activity to repair, maintain, or make minor alterations to an existing roadway, as defined, other than a state roadway, if the project or activity is carried

out by a city or county with a population of less than 100,000 persons to improve public safety and meets other specified requirements.

This bill would extend the above-referenced exemption indefinitely and delete the limitation of the exemption to projects or activities in cities and counties with a population of less than 100,000 persons. The bill would also expand the exemption to include state roadways.

This bill would also establish the Advance Mitigation Program in the Department of Transportation. The bill would authorize the department to undertake mitigation measures in advance of construction of a planned transportation project. The bill would require the department to establish a steering committee to advise the department on advance mitigation measures and related matters. The bill would create the Advance Mitigation Fund as a continuously appropriated revolving fund, to be funded initially from the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Program pursuant to (1) above. The bill would provide for reimbursement of the revolving fund at the time a planned transportation project benefiting from advance mitigation is constructed.

(13) Existing federal law requires the United States Secretary of Transportation to carry out a surface transportation project delivery program, under which the participating states assume certain responsibilities for environmental review and clearance of transportation projects that would otherwise be the responsibility of the federal government. Existing law, until January 1, 2017, when these provisions are repealed, provides that the State of California consents to the jurisdiction of the federal courts with regard to the compliance, discharge, or enforcement of the responsibilities the Department of Transportation assumed as a participant in this program.

This bill would reenact these provisions.

(14) This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Vote: $\frac{2}{3}$. Appropriation: yes. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) Over the next 10 years, the state faces a $59 billion shortfall to adequately maintain the existing state highway system in order to keep it in a basic state of good repair.

(b) Similarly, cities and counties face a $78 billion shortfall over the next decade to adequately maintain the existing network of local streets and roads.

(c) Statewide taxes and fees dedicated to the maintenance of the system have not been increased in more than 20 years, with those revenues losing more than 55 percent of their purchasing power, while costs to maintain the system have steadily increased and much of the underlying infrastructure has aged past its expected useful life.

(d) California motorists are spending $17 billion annually in extra maintenance and car repair bills, which is more than $700 per driver, due to the state's poorly maintained roads.

(e) Failing to act now to address this growing problem means that more drastic measures will be required to maintain our system in the future, essentially passing the burden on to future generations instead of doing our job today.

(f) A funding program will help address a portion of the maintenance backlog on the state's road system and will stop the growth of the problem.

(g) Modestly increasing various fees can spread the cost of road repairs broadly to all users and beneficiaries of the road network without overburdening any one group.

(h) Improving the condition of the state's road system will have a positive impact on the economy as it lowers the transportation costs of doing business, reduces congestion impacts for employees, and protects property values in the state.

(i) The federal government estimates that increased spending on infrastructure creates more than 13,000 jobs per $1 billion spent.

(j) Well-maintained roads benefit all users, not just drivers, as roads are used for all modes of transport, whether motor vehicles, transit, bicycles, or pedestrians.

(k) Well-maintained roads additionally provide significant health benefits and prevent injuries and death due to crashes caused by poorly maintained infrastructure.

(l) A comprehensive, reasonable transportation funding package will do all of the following:

(1) Ensure these transportation needs are addressed.

(2) Fairly distribute the economic impact of increased funding.

(3) Restore the gas tax rate previously reduced by the State Board of Equalization pursuant to the gas tax swap.

(4) Direct increased revenue to the state's highest transportation needs.

SEC. 2. Section 13975 of the Government Code is amended to read:

13975. There is in the state government the Transportation Agency. The agency consists of the Department of the California Highway Patrol, the ~~California Transportation Commission, the~~ Department of Motor Vehicles, the Department of Transportation, the High-Speed Rail Authority, and the Board of Pilot Commissioners for the Bays of San Francisco, San Pablo, and Suisun.

SEC. 3. Section 14033 is added to the Government Code, to read:

14033. On or before July 1, 2017, the department shall update the Highway Design Manual to incorporate the "complete streets" design concept.

SEC. 4. Part 5.1 (commencing with Section 14460) is added to Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code, to read:

PART 5.1. OFFICE OF THE TRANSPORTATION INSPECTOR GENERAL

14460. (a) There is hereby created in state government the independent Office of the Transportation Inspector General, which shall not be a subdivision of any other governmental entity, to ensure that the Department of Transportation, the High-Speed Rail Authority, the Department of the California Highway Patrol, the Department of Motor Vehicles, the State Air Resources Board, and all other state agencies expending state transportation funds are operating efficiently, effectively, and in compliance with applicable federal and state laws.

(b) The Governor shall appoint, subject to confirmation by the Senate, the Transportation Inspector General to a six-year term. The Transportation Inspector General may not be removed from office during that term, except for good cause. A finding of good cause may include substantial neglect of duty, gross misconduct, or conviction of a crime. The reasons for removal of the Transportation Inspector General shall be stated in writing and shall include the basis for removal. The writing shall be sent to the Secretary of the Senate and the Chief Clerk of the Assembly

at the time of the removal and shall be deemed to be a public document.

14461. The Transportation Inspector General shall review policies, practices, and procedures and conduct audits and investigations of activities involving state transportation funds in consultation with all affected state agencies. Specifically, the Transportation Inspector General's duties and responsibilities shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following:

(a) To examine the operating practices of all state agencies expending state transportation funds to identify fraud and waste, opportunities for efficiencies, and opportunities to improve the data used to determine appropriate project resource allocations.

(b) To identify best practices in the delivery of transportation projects and develop policies or recommend proposed legislation enabling state agencies to adopt these practices when practicable.

(c) To provide objective analysis of and, when possible, offer solutions to concerns raised by the public or generated within agencies involving the state's transportation infrastructure and project delivery methods.

(d) To conduct, supervise, and coordinate audits and investigations relating to the programs and operations of all state transportation agencies with state-funded transportation projects.

(e) To recommend policies promoting economy and efficiency in the administration of programs and operations of all state agencies with state-funded transportation projects.

(f) To ensure that the Secretary of Transportation and the Legislature are fully and currently informed concerning fraud or other serious abuses or deficiencies relating to the expenditure of funds or administration of programs and operations.

14462. The Transportation Inspector General shall report at least annually to the Governor and Legislature with a summary of his or her findings, investigations, and audits. The summary shall be posted on the Transportation Inspector General's Internet Web site and shall otherwise be made available to the public upon its release to the Governor and Legislature. The summary shall include, but need not be limited to, significant problems discovered by the Transportation Inspector General and whether recommendations of the Transportation Inspector General relative to investigations and audits have been implemented by the affected

agencies. The report shall be submitted to the Legislature in compliance with Section 9795.

SEC. 5. Section 14500 of the Government Code is amended to read:

14500. There is in ~~the Transportation Agency~~ *state government* a California Transportation Commission. *The commission shall act in an independent oversight role.*

SEC. 6. Section 14526.5 of the Government Code is amended to read:

14526.5. (a) Based on the asset management plan prepared and approved pursuant to Section 14526.4, the department shall prepare a state highway operation and protection program for the expenditure of transportation funds for major capital improvements that are necessary to preserve and protect the state highway system. Projects included in the program shall be limited to ~~capital~~ improvements relative to ~~the~~ maintenance, safety, ~~operation, and rehabilitation~~ *rehabilitation, and operation* of state highways and bridges that do not add a new traffic lane to the system.

(b) The program shall include projects that are expected to be advertised prior to July 1 of the year following submission of the program, but which have not yet been funded. The program shall include those projects for which construction is to begin within four fiscal years, starting July 1 of the year following the year the program is submitted.

(c) *(1)* The department, at a minimum, shall specify, for each project in the state highway operation and protection program, the capital and support ~~budget, as well as a projected delivery date,~~ *budget* for each of the following project components:

~~(1) Completion of project~~

(A) Project approval and environmental documents.

~~(2) Preparation of plans,~~

(B) Plans, specifications, and estimates.

~~(3) Acquisition of rights-of-way, including, but not limited to, support activities.~~

(C) Rights-of-way.

(D) Construction.

(2) The department shall specify, for each project in the state highway operation and protection program, a project delivery date for each of the following components:

(A) Environmental document completion.

(B) Plans, specifications, and estimate completion.

(C) Right-of-way certification.

~~(4)~~

(D) Start of construction.

(d) The ~~program~~ *department* shall ~~be submitted~~ *submit its proposed program* to the commission not later than January 31 of each even-numbered year. Prior to submitting ~~the plan,~~ *its proposed program,* the department shall make a draft of its proposed program available to transportation planning agencies for review and comment and shall include the comments in its submittal to the commission. *The department shall provide the commission with detailed information for all programmed projects, including, but not limited to, cost, scope, schedule, and performance metrics as determined by the commission.*

(e) The commission ~~may~~ *shall* review the *proposed* program relative to its overall adequacy, consistency with the asset management plan prepared and approved pursuant to Section 14526.4 and funding priorities established in Section 167 of the Streets and Highways Code, the level of annual funding needed to implement the program, and the impact of those expenditures on the state transportation improvement program. The commission shall adopt the program and submit it to the Legislature and the Governor not later than April 1 of each even-numbered year. The commission may decline to adopt the program if the commission determines that the program is not sufficiently consistent with the asset management plan prepared and approved pursuant to Section 14526.4.

(f) As part of the commission's review of the program required pursuant to subdivision (a), the commission shall hold at least one hearing in northern California and one hearing in southern California regarding the proposed program.

~~(f)~~

(g) Expenditures for these projects shall not be subject to Sections 188 and 188.8 of the Streets and Highways Code.

(h) Following adoption of the state highway operation and protection program by the commission, any change to a programmed project shall be submitted as an amendment by the department to the commission for its approval before the change may be implemented.

SEC. 7. Section 14526.7 is added to the Government Code, to read:

14526.7. (a) On and after August 1, 2017, an allocation by the commission of all capital and support costs for each project in the state highway operation and protection program shall be required.

(b) For a project that experiences increases in capital or support costs above the amounts in the commission's allocation pursuant to subdivision (a), a supplemental project allocation request shall be submitted by the department to the commission for approval.

(c) The commission shall establish guidelines to provide exceptions to the requirement of subdivision (b) that the commission determines are necessary to ensure that projects are not unnecessarily delayed.

SEC. 8. Section 14534.1 of the Government Code is repealed.

~~14534.1. Notwithstanding Section 12850.6 or subdivision (b) of Section 12800, as added to this code by the Governor's Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 2012 during the 2011–12 Regular Session, the commission shall retain independent authority to perform those duties and functions prescribed to it under any provision of law.~~

SEC. 9. Section 16321 is added to the Government Code, to read:

16321. (a) Notwithstanding any other law, on or before January 1, 2017, the Department of Finance shall compute the amount of outstanding loans made from the State Highway Account, the Motor Vehicle Fuel Account, the Highway Users Tax Account, and the Motor Vehicle Account to the General Fund. The department shall prepare a loan repayment schedule, pursuant to which the outstanding loans shall be repaid, as follows:

(1) On or before June 30, 2017, 50 percent of the outstanding loan amounts.

(2) On or before June 30, 2018, the remainder of the outstanding loan amounts.

(b) Notwithstanding any other law, as the loans are repaid pursuant to this section, the repaid funds shall be transferred in the following manner:

(1) Fifty percent to cities and counties pursuant to clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (C) of paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 2103 of the Streets and Highways Code.

(2) Fifty percent to the department for maintenance of the state highway system and for purposes of the state highway operation and protection program.

(c) Funds for loan repayments pursuant to this section are hereby appropriated from the Budget Stabilization Account pursuant to subclause (II) of clause (ii) of subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (c) of Section 20 of Article XVI of the California Constitution.

SEC. 10. Section 16965 of the Government Code is amended to read:

16965. (a) (1) The Transportation Debt Service Fund is hereby created in the State Treasury. Moneys in the fund shall be dedicated to all of the following purposes:

(A) Payment of debt service with respect to designated bonds, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 16773, and as further provided in paragraph (3) and subdivision (b).

(B) To reimburse the General Fund for debt service with respect to bonds.

(C) To redeem or retire bonds, pursuant to Section 16774, maturing in a subsequent fiscal year.

(2) The bonds eligible under subparagraph (B) or (C) of paragraph (1) include bonds issued pursuant to the ~~Clean Air and Transportation Improvement Act of 1990 (Part 11.5 (commencing with Section 99600) of Division 10 of the Public Utilities Code),~~ the Passenger Rail and Clean Air Bond Act of 1990 (Chapter 17 (commencing with Section 2701) of Division 3 of the Streets and Highways Code), the Seismic Retrofit Bond Act of 1996 (Chapter 12.48 (commencing with Section 8879) of Division 1 of Title 2), and the Safe, Reliable High-Speed Passenger Train Bond Act for the 21st Century (Chapter 20 (commencing with Section 2704) of Division 3 of the Streets and Highways Code), and nondesignated bonds under Proposition 1B, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 16773.

(3) (A) The Transportation Bond Direct Payment Account is hereby created in the State Treasury, as a subaccount within the Transportation Debt Service Fund, for the purpose of directly paying the debt service, as defined in paragraph (4), of designated bonds of Proposition 1B, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 16773. Notwithstanding Section 13340, moneys in the Transportation Bond Direct Payment Account are continuously

appropriated for payment of debt service with respect to designated bonds as provided in subdivision (c) of Section 16773. So long as any designated bonds remain outstanding, the moneys in the Transportation Bond Direct Payment Account may not be used for any other purpose, and may not be borrowed by or available for transfer to the General Fund pursuant to Section 16310 or any similar law, or to the General Cash Revolving Fund pursuant to Section 16381 or any similar law.

(B) Once the Treasurer makes a certification that payment of debt service with respect to all designated bonds has been paid or provided for, any remaining moneys in the Transportation Bond Direct Payment Account shall be transferred back to the Transportation Debt Service Fund.

(C) The moneys in the Transportation Bond Direct Payment Account shall be invested in the Surplus Money Investment Fund, and all investment earnings shall accrue to the account.

(D) The Controller may establish subaccounts within the Transportation Bond Direct Payment Account as may be required by the resolution, indenture, or other documents governing any designated bonds.

(4) For purposes of this subdivision and subdivision (b), and subdivision (c) of Section 16773, "debt service" means payment of all of the following costs and expenses with respect to any designated bond:

(A) The principal of and interest on the bonds.

(B) Amounts payable as the result of tender on any bonds, as described in clause (iv) of subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (d) of Section 16731.

(C) Amounts payable under any contractual obligation of the state to repay advances and pay interest thereon under a credit enhancement or liquidity agreement as described in clause (iv) of subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (d) of Section 16731.

(D) Any amount owed by the state to a counterparty after any offset for payments owed to the state on any hedging contract as described in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (d) of Section 16731.

(b) From the moneys transferred to the fund pursuant to paragraph (2) or (3) of subdivision (c) of Section 9400.4 of the Vehicle Code, there shall first be deposited into the Transportation

Bond Direct Payment Account in each month sufficient funds to equal the amount designated in a certificate submitted by the Treasurer to the Controller and the Director of Finance at the start of each fiscal year, and as may be modified by the Treasurer thereafter upon issuance of any new issue of designated bonds or upon change in circumstances that requires such a modification. This certificate shall be calculated by the Treasurer to identify, for each month, the amount necessary to fund all of the debt service with respect to all designated bonds. This calculation shall be done in a manner provided in the resolution, indenture, or other documents governing the designated bonds. In the event that transfers to the Transportation Bond Direct Payment Account in any month are less than the amounts required in the Treasurer's certificate, the shortfall shall carry over to be part of the required payment in the succeeding month or months.

(c) The state hereby covenants with the holders from time to time of any designated bonds that it will not alter, amend, or restrict the provisions of subdivision (c) of Section 16773 of the Government Code, or Sections 9400, 9400.1, 9400.4, and 42205 of the Vehicle Code, which provide directly or indirectly for the transfer of weight fees to the Transportation Debt Service Fund or the Transportation Bond Direct Payment Account, or subdivisions (a) and (b) of this section, or reduce the rate of imposition of vehicle weight fees under Sections 9400 and 9400.1 of the Vehicle Code as they existed on the date of the first issuance of any designated bonds, if that alteration, amendment, restriction, or reduction would result in projected weight fees for the next fiscal year determined by the Director of Finance being less than two times the maximum annual debt service with respect to all outstanding designated bonds, as such calculation is determined pursuant to the resolution, indenture, or other documents governing the designated bonds. The state may include this covenant in the resolution, indenture, or other documents governing the designated bonds.

(d) Once the required monthly deposit, including makeup of any shortfalls from any prior month, has been made pursuant to subdivision (b), from moneys transferred to the fund pursuant to paragraph (2) or (3) of subdivision (c) of Section 9400.4 of the Vehicle Code, or pursuant to Section 16965.1 or 63048.67, the Controller shall transfer as an expenditure reduction to the General

Fund any amount necessary to offset the cost of current year debt service payments made from the General Fund with respect to any bonds issued pursuant to Proposition 192 (1996) and three-quarters of the amount of current year debt service payments made from the General Fund with respect to any nondesignated bonds, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 16773, issued pursuant to Proposition 1B (2006). In the alternative, these funds may also be used to redeem or retire the applicable bonds, pursuant to Section 16774, maturing in a subsequent fiscal year as directed by the Director of Finance.

~~(e) From moneys transferred to the fund pursuant to Section 183.1 of the Streets and Highways Code, the Controller shall transfer as an expenditure reduction to the General Fund any amount necessary to offset the cost of current year debt service payments made from the General Fund with respect to any bonds issued pursuant to Proposition 116 (1990). In the alternative, these funds may also be used to redeem or retire the applicable bonds, pursuant to Section 16774, maturing in a subsequent fiscal year as directed by the Director of Finance.~~

~~(f)~~

(e) Once the required monthly deposit, including makeup of any shortfalls from any prior month, has been made pursuant to subdivision (b), from moneys transferred to the fund pursuant to paragraph (2) or (3) of subdivision (c) of Section 9400.4 of the Vehicle Code, or pursuant to Section 16965.1 or 63048.67, the Controller shall transfer as an expenditure reduction to the General Fund any amount necessary to offset the eligible cost of current year debt service payments made from the General Fund with respect to any bonds issued pursuant to Proposition 108 (1990) and Proposition 1A (2008), and one-quarter of the amount of current year debt service payments made from the General Fund with respect to any nondesignated bonds, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 16773, issued pursuant to Proposition 1B (2006). The Department of Finance shall notify the Controller by July 30 of every year of the percentage of debt service that is expected to be paid in that fiscal year with respect to bond-funded projects that qualify as eligible guideway projects consistent with the requirements applicable to the expenditure of revenues under Article XIX of the California Constitution, and the Controller shall make payments only for those eligible projects. In the alternative,

these funds may also be used to redeem or retire the applicable bonds, pursuant to Section 16774, maturing in a subsequent fiscal year as directed by the Director of Finance.

~~(g)~~

(f) On or before the second business day following the date on which transfers are made to the Transportation Debt Service Fund, and after the required monthly deposits for that month, including makeup of any shortfalls from any prior month, have been made to the Transportation Bond Direct Payment Account, the Controller shall transfer the funds designated for reimbursement of bond debt service with respect to nondesignated bonds, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 16773, and other bonds identified in subdivisions ~~(d), (e),~~*(d)* and ~~(f)~~*(e)* in that month from the fund to the General Fund pursuant to this section.

SEC. 11. Section 39719 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

39719. (a) The Legislature shall appropriate the annual proceeds of the fund for the purpose of reducing greenhouse gas emissions in this state in accordance with the requirements of Section 39712.

(b) To carry out a portion of the requirements of subdivision (a), annual proceeds are continuously appropriated for the following:

(1) Beginning in the ~~2015–16~~ *2017–18* fiscal year, and notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, ~~35~~ *50* percent of annual proceeds are continuously appropriated, without regard to fiscal years, for transit, affordable housing, and sustainable communities programs as ~~following:~~ *follows:*

(A) ~~Ten~~ *Twenty* percent of the annual proceeds of the fund is hereby continuously appropriated to the Transportation Agency for the Transit and Intercity Rail Capital Program created by Part 2 (commencing with Section 75220) of Division 44 of the Public Resources Code.

(B) ~~Five~~ *Ten* percent of the annual proceeds of the fund is hereby continuously appropriated to the Low Carbon Transit Operations Program created by Part 3 (commencing with Section 75230) of Division 44 of the Public Resources Code. ~~Funds~~ *Moneys* shall be allocated by the Controller, according to requirements of the program, and pursuant to the distribution formula in subdivision

(b) or (c) of Section 99312 of, and Sections 99313 and 99314 of, the Public Utilities Code.

(C) Twenty percent of the annual proceeds of the fund is hereby continuously appropriated to the Strategic Growth Council for the Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program created by Part 1 (commencing with Section 75200) of Division 44 of the Public Resources Code. Of the amount appropriated in this subparagraph, no less than 10 percent of the annual ~~proceeds,~~ *proceeds* shall be expended for affordable housing, consistent with the provisions of that program.

(2) Beginning in the 2015–16 fiscal year, notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, 25 percent of the annual proceeds of the fund is hereby continuously appropriated to the High-Speed Rail Authority for the following components of the initial operating segment and Phase I Blended System as described in the 2012 business plan adopted pursuant to Section 185033 of the Public Utilities Code:

(A) Acquisition and construction costs of the project.

(B) Environmental review and design costs of the project.

(C) Other capital costs of the project.

(D) Repayment of any loans made to the authority to fund the project.

(c) In determining the amount of annual proceeds of the fund for purposes of the calculation in subdivision (b), the funds subject to Section 39719.1 shall not be included.

SEC. 12. Section 21080.37 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:

21080.37. (a) This division does not apply to a project or an activity to repair, maintain, or make minor alterations to an existing roadway if all of the following conditions are met:

~~(1) The project is carried out by a city or county with a population of less than 100,000 persons to improve public safety.~~

~~(2)~~

(1) (A) The project does not cross a waterway.

(B) For purposes of this paragraph, "waterway" means a bay, estuary, lake, pond, river, slough, or a perennial, intermittent, or ephemeral stream, lake, or estuarine-marine shoreline.

~~(3)~~

(2) The project involves negligible or no expansion of an existing use beyond that existing at the time of the lead agency's determination.

~~(4) The roadway is not a state roadway.~~

~~(5)~~

(3) (A) The site of the project does not contain wetlands or riparian areas and does not have significant value as a wildlife habitat, and the project does not harm any species protected by the federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. Sec. 1531 et seq.), the Native Plant Protection Act (Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 1900) of Division 2 of the Fish and Game Code), or the California Endangered Species Act (Chapter 1.5 (commencing with Section 2050) of Division 3 of the Fish and Game Code), and the project does not cause the destruction or removal of any species protected by a local ordinance.

(B) For the purposes of this paragraph:

(i) "Riparian areas" mean those areas transitional between terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems and that are distinguished by gradients in biophysical conditions, ecological processes, and biota. A riparian area is an area through which surface and subsurface hydrology connect waterbodies with their adjacent uplands. A riparian area includes those portions of terrestrial ecosystems that significantly influence exchanges of energy and matter with aquatic ecosystems. A riparian area is adjacent to perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral streams, lakes, and estuarine-marine shorelines.

(ii) "Significant value as a wildlife habitat" includes wildlife habitat of national, statewide, regional, or local importance; habitat for species protected by the federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. Sec.~~1531,~~ *1531* et seq.), the California Endangered Species Act (Chapter 1.5 (commencing with Section 2050) of Division 3 of the Fish and Game Code), or the Native Plant Protection Act (Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 1900) of Division 2 of the Fish and Game Code); habitat identified as candidate, fully protected, sensitive, or species of special status by local, state, or federal agencies; or habitat essential to the movement of resident or migratory wildlife.

(iii) "Wetlands" has the same meaning as in the United States Fish and Wildlife Service Manual, Part 660 FW 2 (June 21, 1993).

(iv) "Wildlife habitat" means the ecological communities upon which wild animals, birds, plants, fish, amphibians, and invertebrates depend for their conservation and protection.

~~(6)~~

(4) The project does not impact cultural resources.

~~(7)~~

(5) The roadway does not affect scenic resources, as provided pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 21084.

(b) Prior to determining that a project is exempt pursuant to this section, the lead agency shall do both of the following:

(1) Include measures in the project to mitigate potential vehicular traffic and safety impacts and bicycle and pedestrian safety impacts.

(2) Hold a noticed public hearing on the project to hear and respond to public comments. The hearing on the project may be conducted with another noticed lead agency public hearing. Publication of the notice shall be no fewer times than required by Section 6061 of the Government Code, by the public agency in a newspaper of general circulation in the area.

(c) For purposes of this section, "roadway" means a roadway as defined pursuant to Section 530 of the Vehicle Code and the previously graded and maintained shoulder that is within a roadway right-of-way of no more than five feet from the edge of the roadway.

~~(d) Whenever~~

(d) (1) If a state agency determines that a project is not subject to this division pursuant to this section and it approves or determines to carry out that project, it shall file a notice with the Office of Planning and Research in the manner specified in subdivisions (b) and (c) of Section 21108.

(2) If a local agency determines that a project is not subject to this division pursuant to this ~~section,~~ *section* and it approves or determines to carry out that project, ~~the local agency~~ *it* shall file a notice with the Office of Planning and Research, and with the county clerk in the county in which the project will be located in the manner specified in subdivisions (b) and (c) of Section 21152.

~~(e) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2020, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, 2020, deletes or extends that date.~~

SEC. 13. Division 13.6 (commencing with Section 21200) is added to the Public Resources Code, to read:

DIVISION 13.6. ADVANCE MITIGATION PROGRAM ACT

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL

21200. This division shall be known, and may be cited, as the Advance Mitigation Program Act.

21201. (a) The purpose of this division is to improve the success and effectiveness of actions implemented to mitigate the natural resource impacts of future transportation projects by establishing the means to implement those actions well before the transportation projects are constructed. The advance identification and implementation of mitigation actions also will streamline the delivery of transportation projects by anticipating mitigation requirements for planned transportation projects and avoiding or reducing delays associated with environmental permitting. By identifying regional or statewide conservation priorities and by anticipating the impacts of planned transportation projects on a regional or statewide basis, mitigation actions can be designed to protect and restore California's most valuable natural resources and also facilitate environmental compliance for planned transportation projects on a regional scale.

(b) This division is not intended to create a new environmental permitting or regulatory program or to modify existing environmental laws or regulations, nor is it expected that all mitigation requirements will be addressed for planned transportation projects. Instead, it is intended to provide a methodology with which to anticipate and fulfill the requirements of existing state and federal environmental laws that protect fish, wildlife, plant species, and other natural resources more efficiently and effectively.

21202. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) The minimization and mitigation of environmental impacts is ordinarily handled on a project-by-project basis, usually near the end of a project's timeline and often without guidance regarding regional or statewide conservation priorities.

(b) The cost of critical transportation projects often escalates because of permitting delays that occur when appropriate

conservation and mitigation measures cannot easily be identified and because the cost of these measures often increases between the time a project is planned and funded and the time mitigation is implemented.

(c) Addressing conservation and mitigation needs early in a project's timeline, during the project design and development phase, can reduce costs, allow natural resources conservation to be integrated with project siting and design, and result in the establishment of more valuable and productive habitat mitigation.

(d) When the Department of Transportation is able to anticipate the mitigation needs for planned transportation projects, it can meet those needs in a more timely and cost-effective way by using advance mitigation planning.

(e) Working with state and federal resource protection agencies, the department can identify, conserve, and, where appropriate, restore lands for mitigation of numerous projects early in the projects' timelines, thereby allowing public funds to stretch further by acquiring habitat at a lower cost and avoiding environmental permitting delays.

(f) Advance mitigation can provide an effective means of facilitating delivery of transportation projects while ensuring more effective natural resource conservation.

(g) Advance mitigation is needed to direct mitigation funding for transportation projects to agreed-upon conservation priorities and to the creation of habitat reserves and recreation areas that enhance the sustainability of human and natural systems by protecting or restoring connectivity of natural communities and the delivery of ecosystem services.

(h) Advance mitigation can facilitate the implementation of climate change adaptation strategies both for ecosystems and California's economy.

(i) Advance mitigation can enable the state to protect, restore, and recover its natural resources as it strengthens and improves its transportation systems.

21203. The Legislature intends to do all of the following by enacting this division:

(a) Facilitate delivery of transportation projects while ensuring more effective natural resource conservation.

(b) Develop effective strategies to improve the state's ability to meet mounting demands for transportation improvements and to maximize conservation and other public benefits.

(c) Achieve conservation objectives of statewide and regional importance by coordinating local, state, and federally funded natural resource conservation efforts with mitigation actions required for impacts from transportation projects.

(d) Create administrative, governance, and financial incentives and mechanisms necessary to ensure that measures required to minimize or mitigate impacts from transportation projects will serve to achieve regional or statewide natural resource conservation objectives.

CHAPTER 2. DEFINITIONS

21204. For purposes of this division, the following terms have the following meanings:

(a) "Advance mitigation" means mitigation implemented before, and in anticipation of, environmental effects of planned transportation projects.

(b) "Commission" means the California Transportation Commission.

(c) "Department" means the Department of Transportation.

(d) "Transportation project" means a transportation capital improvement project.

(e) "Planned transportation project" means a transportation project that a transportation agency has concluded is reasonably likely to be constructed within 20 years and that has been identified to the agency for purposes of this division. A planned transportation project may include, but is not limited to, a transportation project that has been proposed for approval or that has been approved.

(f) "Program" means the Advance Mitigation Program implemented pursuant to this division.

(g) "Regulatory agency" means a state or federal natural resource protection agency with regulatory authority over planned transportation projects. A regulatory agency includes, but is not limited to, the Natural Resources Agency, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, California regional water quality control boards, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Marine

Fisheries Service, the United States Environmental Protection Agency, and the United States Army Corps of Engineers.

CHAPTER 3. ADVANCE MITIGATION PROGRAM

21205. (a) The Advance Mitigation Program is hereby created in the department to accelerate project delivery and improve environmental outcomes of environmental mitigation for planned transportation projects.

(b) The program may utilize mitigation instruments, including, but not limited to, mitigation banks, in lieu of fee programs, and conservation easements as defined in Section 815.1 of the Civil Code.

(c) The department shall track all implemented advance mitigation projects to use as credits for environmental mitigation for state-sponsored transportation projects.

(d) The department may use advance mitigation credits to fulfill mitigation requirements of any environmental law for a transportation project eligible for the State Transportation Improvement Program or the State Highway Operation and Protection Program.

21206. No later than August 1, 2017, the department shall establish an interagency transportation advance mitigation steering committee consisting of the department and appropriate state and federal regulatory agencies to support the program so that advance mitigation can be used as required mitigation for planned transportation projects and can provide improved environmental outcomes. The committee shall advise the department of opportunities to carry out advance mitigation projects, provide the best available science, and actively participate in mitigation instrument reviews and approvals. The committee shall seek to develop streamlining opportunities, including those related to landscape scale mitigation planning and alignment of federal and state regulations and procedures related to mitigation requirements and implementation. The committee shall also provide input on crediting, using, and tracking of advance mitigation investments.

21207. The Advance Mitigation Fund is hereby created in the State Transportation Fund as a revolving fund. Notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, the fund shall be continuously appropriated without regard to fiscal years. The

moneys in the fund shall be programmed by the commission for the planning and implementation of advance mitigation projects consistent with the purposes of this chapter. After the transfer of moneys to the fund for four fiscal years pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 2032 of the Streets and Highways Code, commencing in the 2017–18 fiscal year, the program is intended to be self-sustaining. Advance expenditures from the fund shall later be reimbursed from project funding available at the time a planned transportation project is constructed. A maximum of 5 percent of available funds may be used for administrative purposes.

21208. The program is intended to improve the efficiency and efficacy of mitigation only and is not intended to supplant the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) or any other environmental law. The identification of planned transportation projects and of mitigation projects or measures for planned transportation projects under this division does not imply or require approval of those projects for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) or any other environmental law.

SEC. 14. Section 99312.1 of the Public Utilities Code is amended to read:

99312.1. *(a)* Revenues transferred to the Public Transportation Account pursuant to Sections 6051.8 and 6201.8 of the Revenue and Taxation Code are hereby continuously appropriated to the Controller for allocation as follows:

~~(a)~~

(1) Fifty percent for allocation to transportation planning agencies, county transportation commissions, and the San Diego Metropolitan Transit Development Board pursuant to Section 99314.

~~(b)~~

(2) Fifty percent for allocation to transportation agencies, county transportation commissions, and the San Diego Metropolitan Transit Development Board for purposes of Section 99313.

(b) For purposes of this chapter, the revenues allocated pursuant to this section shall be subject to the same requirements as revenues allocated pursuant to subdivisions (b) and (c), as applicable, of Section 99312.

(c) The revenues transferred to the Public Transportation Account that are attributable to the increase in the sales and use tax on diesel fuel pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 6051.8 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, as adjusted pursuant to subdivision (c) of that section, and subdivision (b) of Section 6201.8 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, as adjusted pursuant to subdivision (c) of that section, upon allocation pursuant to Sections 99313 and 99314, shall only be expended on the following:

(1) Transit capital projects or services to maintain or repair a transit operator's existing transit vehicle fleet or existing transit facilities, including rehabilitation or modernization of existing vehicles or facilities.

(2) The design, acquisition, and construction of new vehicles or facilities that improve existing transit services.

(3) Transit services that complement local efforts for repair and improvement of local transportation infrastructure.

(d) (1) Prior to receiving an apportionment of funds pursuant to subdivision (c) from the Controller in a fiscal year, a recipient transit agency shall submit to the Department of Transportation a list of projects proposed to be funded with these funds. The list of projects proposed to be funded with these funds shall include a description and location of each proposed project, a proposed schedule for the project's completion, and the estimated useful life of the improvement. The project list shall not limit the flexibility of a recipient transit agency to fund projects in accordance with local needs and priorities so long as the projects are consistent with subdivision (c).

(2) The department shall report to the Controller the recipient transit agencies that have submitted a list of projects as described in this subdivision and that are therefore eligible to receive an apportionment of funds for the applicable fiscal year. The Controller, upon receipt of the report, shall apportion funds pursuant to Sections 99313 and 99314.

(e) For each fiscal year, each recipient transit agency receiving an apportionment of funds pursuant to subdivision (c) shall, upon expending those funds, submit documentation to the department that includes a description and location of each completed project, the amount of funds expended on the project, the completion date, and the estimated useful life of the improvement.

(f) The audit of transit operator finances required pursuant to Section 99245 shall verify that the revenues identified in subdivision (c) have been expended in conformance with these specific requirements and all other generally applicable requirements.

SEC. 15. Section 99314.9 is added to the Public Utilities Code, to read:

99314.9. The Controller shall compute quarterly proposed allocations for State Transit Assistance funds available for allocation pursuant to Sections 99313 and 99314. The Controller shall publish the allocations for each eligible recipient agency, including one list applicable to revenues allocated pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 99312.1 and another list for revenues allocated from all other revenues in the Public Transportation Account that are designated for the State Transit Assistance Program.

SEC. 16. Section 6051.8 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

6051.8. (a) Except as provided by Section 6357.3, in addition to the taxes imposed by this part, for the privilege of selling tangible personal property at retail a tax is hereby imposed upon all retailers at the rate of 1.75 percent of the gross receipts of any retailer from the sale of all diesel ~~fuel, as defined in Section 60022, sold at retail in this state on and after the operative date of this subdivision.~~ *fuel.*

(b) Except as provided by Section 6357.3, in addition to the taxes imposed by this part and by subdivision (a), for the privilege of selling tangible personal property at retail a tax is hereby imposed upon all retailers at the rate of 3.5 percent of the gross receipts of any retailer from the sale of all diesel fuel, as defined in Section 60022, sold at retail in this state. The tax imposed under this subdivision shall be imposed on and after the first day of the first calendar quarter that occurs 120 days after the effective date of the act adding this subdivision.

~~(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), for~~

(c) Beginning July 1, 2019, and every third year thereafter, the ~~2011–12 fiscal year only,~~ *State Board of Equalization shall recompute* the ~~rate referenced in subdivision (a)~~ *rates of the taxes imposed by this section. That computation* shall be ~~1.87 percent.~~ *made as follows:*

~~(c) Notwithstanding subdivision (a),~~

(1) The Department of Finance shall transmit to the State Board of Equalization the percentage change in the California Consumer Price Index for *all items from November of three calendar years prior to November of* the ~~2012–13 fiscal year only, the rate referenced in subdivision (a) shall be 2.17 percent.~~ *prior calendar year, no later than January 31, 2019, and January 31 of every third year thereafter.*

~~(d) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), for~~

(2) The State Board of Equalization shall do all of the following:

(A) Compute an inflation adjustment factor by adding 100 percent to the percentage change figure that is furnished pursuant to paragraph (1) and dividing the result by 100.

(B) Multiply the preceding tax rate per gallon by the inflation adjustment factor determined in subparagraph (A) and round off the resulting product to the nearest tenth of a cent.

(C) Make its determination of the ~~2013–14 fiscal year only,~~ *new rate no later than March 1 of* the ~~rate referenced in subdivision (a) shall be 1.94 percent.~~ *same year as the effective date of the new rate.*

~~(e)~~

(d) Notwithstanding subdivision (b) of Section 7102, all of the revenues, less refunds, collected pursuant to this section shall be estimated by the State Board of Equalization, with the concurrence of the Department of Finance, and transferred quarterly to the Public Transportation Account in the State Transportation Fund for allocation pursuant to Section 99312.1 of the Public Utilities Code.

~~(f) Subdivisions (a) to (e), inclusive, shall become operative on July 1, 2011.~~

SEC. 17. Section 6201.8 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

6201.8. (a) Except as provided by Section 6357.3, in addition to the taxes imposed by this part, an excise tax is hereby imposed on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of diesel fuel, as defined in Section 60022, at the rate of 1.75 percent of the sales price of the diesel ~~fuel on and after the operative date of this subdivision.~~ *fuel.*

~~(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), for~~

(b) Except as provided by Section 6357.3, in addition to the taxes imposed by this part and by subdivision (a), an excise tax is hereby imposed on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of diesel fuel, as defined in Section 60022, at the rate of 3.5 percent of the sales price of the diesel fuel. The tax imposed under this subdivision shall be imposed on and after the first day of the first calendar quarter that occurs 120 days after the effective date of the act adding this subdivision.

(c) Beginning July 1, 2019, and every third year thereafter, the ~~2011–12 fiscal year only,~~ *State Board of Equalization shall recompute* the ~~rate referenced in subdivision (a)~~ *rates of the taxes imposed by this section. That computation* shall be ~~1.87 percent.~~ *made as follows:*

~~(c) Notwithstanding subdivision (a),~~

(1) The Department of Finance shall transmit to the State Board of Equalization the percentage change in the California Consumer Price Index for *all items from November of three calendar years prior to November of* the ~~2012–13 fiscal year only, the rate referenced in subdivision (a) shall be 2.17 percent.~~ *prior calendar year, no later than January 31, 2019, and January 31 of every third year thereafter.*

~~(d) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), for~~

(2) The State Board of Equalization shall do all of the following:

(A) Compute an inflation adjustment factor by adding 100 percent to the percentage change figure that is furnished pursuant to paragraph (1) and dividing the result by 100.

(B) Multiply the preceding tax rate per gallon by the inflation adjustment factor determined in subparagraph (A) and round off the resulting product to the nearest tenth of a cent.

(C) Make its determination of the ~~2013–14 fiscal year only,~~ *new rate no later than March 1 of* the ~~rate referenced in subdivision (a) shall be 1.94 percent.~~ *same year as the effective date of the new rate.*

~~(e)~~

(d) Notwithstanding subdivision (b) of Section 7102, all of the revenues, less refunds, collected pursuant to this section shall be estimated by the State Board of Equalization, with the concurrence of the Department of Finance, and transferred quarterly to the Public Transportation Account in the State Transportation Fund

for allocation pursuant to Section 99312.1 of the Public Utilities Code.

~~(f) Subdivisions (a) to (c), inclusive, shall become operative on July 1, 2011.~~

SEC. 18. Section 7360 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

7360. (a) (1) *(A)* A tax of eighteen cents ($0.18) is hereby imposed upon each gallon of fuel subject to the tax in Sections 7362, 7363, and 7364.

(B) In addition to the tax imposed pursuant to subparagraph (A), on and after the first day of the first calendar quarter that occurs 90 days after the effective date of the act adding this subparagraph, a tax of twelve cents ($0.12) is hereby imposed upon each gallon of fuel, other than aviation gasoline, subject to the tax in Sections 7362, 7363, and 7364.

(2) If the federal fuel tax is reduced below the rate of nine cents ($0.09) per gallon and federal financial allocations to this state for highway and exclusive public mass transit guideway purposes are reduced or eliminated correspondingly, the tax rate imposed by *subparagraph (A) of* paragraph (1), on and after the date of the reduction, shall be recalculated by an amount so that the combined state rate under *subparagraph (A) of* paragraph (1) and the federal tax rate per gallon equal twenty-seven cents ($0.27).

(3) If any person or entity is exempt or partially exempt from the federal fuel tax at the time of a reduction, the person or entity shall continue to be so exempt under this section.

(b) ~~(1)~~ On and after July 1, 2010, in addition to the tax imposed by subdivision (a), a tax is hereby imposed upon each gallon of motor vehicle fuel, other than aviation gasoline, subject to the tax in Sections 7362, 7363, and 7364 in an amount equal to seventeen and three-tenths cents ($0.173) per gallon.

~~(2) For the 2011–12 fiscal year~~

(c) Beginning July 1, 2019, and ~~each fiscal~~ *every third* year thereafter, the ~~board shall, on or before March 1~~ *State Board* of ~~the fiscal year immediately preceding the applicable fiscal year, adjust the rate in paragraph (1) in that manner as to generate an amount~~ *Equalization shall recompute the rates* of ~~revenue that will equal~~ the ~~amount of revenue loss attributable to the exemption provided~~ *taxes imposed* by ~~Section 6357.7, based on estimates made by the board, and that rate~~ *this section. That computation*

shall be ~~effective during the state's next fiscal year.~~ *made as follows:*

~~(3) In order to maintain revenue neutrality for each year, beginning with~~

(1) The Department of Finance shall transmit to the State Board of Equalization the percentage change in the California Consumer Price Index for all items from November of three calendar years prior to November of the prior calendar year, no later than January 31, 2019, and January 31 of every third year thereafter.

(2) The State Board of Equalization shall do all of the following:

(A) Compute an inflation adjustment factor by adding 100 percent to the percentage change figure that is furnished pursuant to paragraph (1) and dividing the result by 100.

(B) Multiply the *preceding tax* rate ~~adjustment on or before March 1, 2012, the adjustment under paragraph (2) shall also take into account the extent to which the actual amount of revenues derived pursuant to this subdivision and, as applicable, Section 7361.1, the revenue loss attributable to the exemption provided~~ *per gallon* by ~~Section 6357.7 resulted~~ *the inflation adjustment factor determined* in ~~a net revenue gain or loss for~~ *subparagraph (A) and round off* the ~~fiscal year ending prior~~ *resulting product* to the ~~rate adjustment date on or before March 1.~~ *nearest tenth of a cent.*

~~(4) The intent~~

(C) Make its determination of ~~paragraphs (2) and (3) is to ensure that~~ the ~~act adding this subdivision and Section 6357.7 does not produce a net revenue gain in state taxes.~~ *new rate no later than March 1 of the same year as the effective date of the new rate.*

SEC. 19. Section 8352.4 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

8352.4. (a) Subject to Sections 8352 and 8352.1, and except as otherwise provided in subdivision (b), there shall be transferred from the money deposited to the credit of the Motor Vehicle Fuel Account to the Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund, for expenditure in accordance with Division 1 (commencing with Section 30) of the Harbors and Navigation Code, the sum of six million six hundred thousand dollars ($6,600,000) per annum, representing the amount of money in the Motor Vehicle Fuel Account attributable to taxes imposed on distributions of motor vehicle fuel used or usable in propelling vessels. The actual amount

shall be calculated using the annual reports of registered boats prepared by the Department of Motor Vehicles for the United States Coast Guard and the formula and method of the December 1972 report prepared for this purpose and submitted to the Legislature on December 26, 1972, by the Director of Transportation. If the amount transferred during each fiscal year is in excess of the calculated amount, the excess shall be retransferred from the Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund to the Motor Vehicle Fuel Account. If the amount transferred is less than the amount calculated, the difference shall be transferred from the Motor Vehicle Fuel Account to the Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund. No adjustment shall be made if the computed difference is less than fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), and the amount shall be adjusted to reflect any temporary or permanent increase or decrease that may be made in the rate under the Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Law. Payments pursuant to this section shall be made prior to payments pursuant to Section 8352.2.

(b) Commencing July 1, ~~2012,~~ *2017,* the revenues attributable to the taxes imposed pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 7360 and Section 7361.1 and otherwise to be deposited in the Harbors and Watercraft Revolving Fund pursuant to subdivision (a) shall instead be transferred to the ~~General Fund. The revenues attributable to the taxes imposed~~ *Highway Users Tax Account for distribution* pursuant to ~~subdivision (b) of~~ Section ~~7360 and Section 7361.1 that were deposited in~~ *2103.1 of* the ~~Harbors~~ *Streets* and ~~Watercraft Revolving Fund in the 2010–11 and 2011–12 fiscal years shall be transferred to the General Fund.~~ *Highways Code.*

SEC. 20. Section 8352.5 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

8352.5. (a) (1) Subject to Sections 8352 and 8352.1, and except as otherwise provided in subdivision (b), there shall be transferred from the money deposited to the credit of the Motor Vehicle Fuel Account to the Department of Food and Agriculture Fund, during the second quarter of each fiscal year, an amount equal to the estimate contained in the most recent report prepared pursuant to this section.

(2) The amounts are not subject to Section 6357 with respect to the collection of sales and use taxes thereon, and represent the portion of receipts in the Motor Vehicle Fuel Account during a calendar year that were attributable to agricultural off-highway

use of motor vehicle fuel which is subject to refund pursuant to Section 8101, less gross refunds allowed by the Controller during the fiscal year ending June ~~30th~~ *30* following the calendar year to persons entitled to refunds for agricultural off-highway use pursuant to Section 8101. Payments pursuant to this section shall be made prior to payments pursuant to Section 8352.2.

(b) Commencing July 1, ~~2012,~~ *2017,* the revenues attributable to the taxes imposed pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 7360 and Section 7361.1 and otherwise to be deposited in the Department of Food and Agriculture Fund pursuant to subdivision (a) shall instead be transferred to the ~~General Fund. The revenues attributable to the taxes imposed~~ *Highway Users Tax Account for distribution* pursuant to ~~subdivision (b) of~~ Section ~~7360 and Section 7361.1 that were deposited in the Department~~ *2103.1* of ~~Food and Agriculture Fund in~~ the ~~2010–11~~ *Streets* and ~~2011–12 fiscal years shall be transferred to the General Fund.~~ *Highways Code.*

(c) On or before September 30, 2012, and on or before September 30 of each even-numbered year thereafter, the Director of Transportation and the Director of Food and Agriculture shall jointly prepare, or cause to be prepared, a report setting forth the current estimate of the amount of money in the Motor Vehicle Fuel Account attributable to agricultural off-highway use of motor vehicle fuel, which is subject to refund pursuant to Section 8101 less gross refunds allowed by the Controller to persons entitled to refunds for agricultural off-highway use pursuant to Section 8101; and they shall submit a copy of the report to the Legislature.

SEC. 21. Section 8352.6 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

8352.6. (a) (1) Subject to Section 8352.1, and except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), on the first day of every month, there shall be transferred from moneys deposited to the credit of the Motor Vehicle Fuel Account to the Off-Highway Vehicle Trust Fund created by Section 38225 of the Vehicle Code an amount attributable to taxes imposed upon distributions of motor vehicle fuel used in the operation of motor vehicles off highway and for which a refund has not been claimed. Transfers made pursuant to this section shall be made prior to transfers pursuant to Section 8352.2.

(2) Commencing July 1, ~~2012,~~ *2017,* the revenues attributable to the taxes imposed pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 7360

and Section 7361.1 and otherwise to be deposited in the Off-Highway Vehicle Trust Fund pursuant to paragraph (1) shall instead be transferred to the ~~General Fund. The revenues attributable to the taxes imposed~~ *Highway Users Tax Account for distribution* pursuant to ~~subdivision (b) of~~ Section ~~7360 and Section 7361.1 that were deposited in~~ *2103.1 of* the ~~Off-Highway Vehicle Trust Fund in the 2010–11~~ *Streets* and ~~2011–12 fiscal years shall be transferred to the General Fund.~~ *Highways Code.*

(3) The Controller shall withhold eight hundred thirty-three thousand dollars ($833,000) from the monthly transfer to the Off-Highway Vehicle Trust Fund pursuant to paragraph (1), and transfer that amount to the General Fund.

(b) The amount transferred to the Off-Highway Vehicle Trust Fund pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (a), as a percentage of the Motor Vehicle Fuel Account, shall be equal to the percentage transferred in the 2006–07 fiscal year. Every five years, starting in the 2013–14 fiscal year, the percentage transferred may be adjusted by the Department of Transportation in cooperation with the Department of Parks and Recreation and the Department of Motor Vehicles. Adjustments shall be based on, but not limited to, the changes in the following factors since the 2006–07 fiscal year or the last adjustment, whichever is more recent:

(1) The number of vehicles registered as off-highway motor vehicles as required by Division 16.5 (commencing with Section 38000) of the Vehicle Code.

(2) The number of registered street-legal vehicles that are anticipated to be used off highway, including four-wheel drive vehicles, all-wheel drive vehicles, and dual-sport motorcycles.

(3) Attendance at the state vehicular recreation areas.

(4) Off-highway recreation use on federal lands as indicated by the United States Forest Service's National Visitor Use Monitoring and the United States Bureau of Land Management's Recreation Management Information System.

(c) It is the intent of the Legislature that transfers from the Motor Vehicle Fuel Account to the Off-Highway Vehicle Trust Fund should reflect the full range of motorized vehicle use off highway for both motorized recreation and motorized off-road access to other recreation opportunities. Therefore, the Legislature finds that the fuel tax baseline established in subdivision (b), attributable to off-highway estimates of use as of the 2006–07 fiscal year,

accounts for the three categories of vehicles that have been found over the years to be users of fuel for off-highway motorized recreation or motorized access to nonmotorized recreational pursuits. These three categories are registered off-highway motorized vehicles, registered street-legal motorized vehicles used off highway, and unregistered off-highway motorized vehicles.

(d) It is the intent of the Legislature that the off-highway motor vehicle recreational use to be determined by the Department of Transportation pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) be that usage by vehicles subject to registration under Division 3 (commencing with Section 4000) of the Vehicle Code, for recreation or the pursuit of recreation on surfaces where the use of vehicles registered under Division 16.5 (commencing with Section 38000) of the Vehicle Code may occur.

(e) In the 2014–15 fiscal year, the Department of Transportation, in consultation with the Department of Parks and Recreation and the Department of Motor Vehicles, shall undertake a study to determine the appropriate adjustment to the amount transferred pursuant to subdivision (b) and to update the estimate of the amount attributable to taxes imposed upon distributions of motor vehicle fuel used in the operation of motor vehicles off highway and for which a refund has not been claimed. The department shall provide a copy of this study to the Legislature no later than January 1, 2016.

SEC. 22. Section 60050 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

60050. (a) (1) A tax of ~~eighteen~~ *thirteen* cents ~~($0.18)~~ *($0.13)* is hereby imposed upon each gallon of diesel fuel subject to the tax in Sections 60051, 60052, and 60058.

(2) If the federal fuel tax is reduced below the rate of fifteen cents ($0.15) per gallon and federal financial allocations to this state for highway and exclusive public mass transit guideway purposes are reduced or eliminated correspondingly, the tax rate imposed by paragraph ~~(1), including any reduction or adjustment pursuant to subdivision (b), on and after the date of the reduction,~~ *(1)* shall be increased by an amount so that the combined state rate under paragraph (1) and the federal tax rate per gallon equal what it would have been in the absence of the federal reduction.

(3) If any person or entity is exempt or partially exempt from the federal fuel tax at the time of a reduction, the person or entity shall continue to be exempt under this section.

~~(b) (1) On July 1, 2011, the tax rate specified in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) shall be reduced to thirteen cents ($0.13) and every July 1 thereafter shall be adjusted pursuant to paragraphs (2) and (3).~~

~~(2) For the 2012–13 fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter, the board shall, on or before March 1 of the fiscal year immediately preceding the applicable fiscal year, adjust the rate reduction in paragraph (1) in that manner as to result in a revenue loss attributable to paragraph (1) that will equal the amount of revenue gain attributable to Sections 6051.8 and 6201.8, based on estimates made by the board, and that rate shall be effective during the state's next fiscal year.~~

~~(3) In order to maintain revenue neutrality for each year, beginning with the rate adjustment on or before March 1, 2013, the adjustment under paragraph (2) shall take into account the extent to which the actual amount of revenues derived pursuant to Sections 6051.8 and 6201.8 and the revenue loss attributable to this subdivision resulted in a net revenue gain or loss for the fiscal year ending prior to the rate adjustment date on or before March 1.~~

~~(4) The intent of paragraphs (2) and (3) is to ensure that the act adding this subdivision and Sections 6051.8 and 6201.8 does not produce a net revenue gain in state taxes.~~

(b) In addition to the tax imposed pursuant to subdivision (a), on and after the first day of the first calendar quarter that occurs 120 days after the effective date of the act amending this subdivision in the 2017–18 Regular Session, an additional tax of twenty cents ($0.20) is hereby imposed upon each gallon of diesel fuel subject to the tax in Sections 60051, 60052, and 60058.

(c) Beginning July 1, 2019, and every third year thereafter, the State Board of Equalization shall recompute the rates of the taxes imposed by this section. That computation shall be made as follows:

(1) The Department of Finance shall transmit to the State Board of Equalization the percentage change in the California Consumer Price Index for all items from November of three calendar years

prior to November of the prior calendar year, no later than January 31, 2019, and January 31 of every third year thereafter.

(2) The State Board of Equalization shall do all of the following:

(A) Compute an inflation adjustment factor by adding 100 percent to the percentage change figure that is furnished pursuant to paragraph (1) and dividing the result by 100.

(B) Multiply the preceding tax rate per gallon by the inflation adjustment factor determined in subparagraph (A) and round off the resulting product to the nearest tenth of a cent.

(C) Make its determination of the new rate no later than March 1 of the same year as the effective date of the new rate.

SEC. 23. Section 183.1 of the Streets and Highways Code is amended to read:

183.1. ~~(a) Notwithstanding subdivision (a) of~~ *Except as otherwise provided in* Section ~~182 or any other provision~~ *54237.7* of ~~law,~~ *the Government Code,* money deposited into the account that is not subject to Article XIX of the California Constitution, including, but not limited to, money that is derived from the sale of documents, charges for miscellaneous services to the public, condemnation deposits fund investments, rental of state property, or any other miscellaneous uses of property or money, ~~may~~ *shall* ~~be used for any transportation purpose authorized by statute, upon appropriation by~~ *deposited in* the ~~Legislature or, after transfer~~ *Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account created pursuant* to ~~another fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature from that fund.~~ *Section 2031.*

~~(b) Commencing with the 2013–14 fiscal year, and not later than November 1 of each fiscal year thereafter, based on prior year financial statements, the Controller shall transfer the funds identified in subdivision (a) for the prior fiscal year from the State Highway Account to the Transportation Debt Service Fund in the State Transportation Fund, and those funds are continuously appropriated for the purposes specified for the Transportation Debt Service Fund.~~

SEC. 24. Section 820.1 is added to the Streets and Highways Code, to read:

820.1. (a) The State of California consents to the jurisdiction of the federal courts with regard to the compliance, discharge, or enforcement of the responsibilities assumed by the department

pursuant to Sections 326 and 327(a) of Title 23 of the United States Code.

(b) In any action brought pursuant to the federal laws described in subdivision (a), no immunity from suit may be asserted by the department pursuant to the Eleventh Amendment to the United States Constitution, and any immunity is hereby waived.

(c) The department shall not delegate any of its responsibilities assumed pursuant to the federal laws described in subdivision (a) to any political subdivision of the state or its instrumentalities.

(d) Nothing in this section affects the obligation of the department to comply with state and federal law.

SEC. 25. Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 2030) is added to Division 3 of the Streets and Highways Code, to read:

CHAPTER 2. ROAD MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION PROGRAM

2030. (a) The Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Program is hereby created to address deferred maintenance on the state highway system and the local street and road system. Funds made available by the program shall be prioritized for expenditure on basic road maintenance and road rehabilitation projects, and on critical safety projects. For funds appropriated pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (d) of Section 2032, the California Transportation Commission shall adopt performance criteria, consistent with the asset management plan required pursuant to 14526.4 of the Government Code, to ensure efficient use of the funds available for these purposes in the program.

(b) (1) Funds made available by the program shall be used for projects that include, but are not limited to, the following:

(A) Road maintenance and rehabilitation.

(B) Safety projects.

(C) Railroad grade separations.

(D) 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.

(E) Traffic control devices.

(2) Funds made available by the program may also be used to satisfy a match requirement in order to obtain state or federal funds for projects authorized by this subdivision.

2031. The following revenues shall be deposited in the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account, which is hereby created in the State Transportation Fund:

(a) The portion of the revenues in the Highway Users Tax Account attributable to the increase in the motor vehicle fuel excise tax pursuant to subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 7360 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, as adjusted pursuant to subdivision (c) of that section.

(b) The revenues from the increase in the vehicle registration fee pursuant to Section 9250.3 of the Vehicle Code, as adjusted pursuant to subdivision (b) of that section.

(c) The revenues from the increase in the vehicle registration fee pursuant to Section 9250.6 of the Vehicle Code, as adjusted pursuant to subdivision (b) of that section.

(d) The revenues deposited in the account pursuant to Section 183.1 of the Streets and Highways Code.

(e) Any other revenues designated for the program.

2031.5. Each fiscal year the annual Budget Act shall contain an appropriation from the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account to the Controller for the costs of carrying out his or her duties pursuant to this chapter and to the California Transportation Commission for the costs of carrying out its duties pursuant to this chapter and Section 14526.7 of the Government Code.

2032. (a) (1) After deducting the amounts appropriated in the annual Budget Act, as provided in Section 2031.5, two hundred million dollars ($200,000,000) of the remaining revenues deposited in the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account shall be set aside annually for counties that have sought and received voter approval of taxes or that have imposed fees, including uniform developer fees as defined by subdivision (b) of Section 8879.67 of the Government Code, which taxes or fees are dedicated solely to transportation improvements. The Controller shall each month set aside one-twelfth of this amount, to accumulate a total of two hundred million dollars ($200,000,000) in each fiscal year.

(2) Notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, the funds available under this subdivision in each fiscal year are hereby continuously appropriated for allocation to each eligible

county and each city in the county for road maintenance and rehabilitation purposes pursuant to Section 2033.

(b) (1) After deducting the amounts appropriated in the annual Budget Act pursuant to Section 2031.5 and the amount allocated in subdivision (a), beginning in the 2017–18 fiscal year, eighty million dollars ($80,000,000) of the remaining revenues shall be transferred annually to the State Highway Account for expenditure, upon appropriation by the Legislature, on the Active Transportation Program created pursuant to Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 2380) of Division 3 to be allocated by the California Transportation Commission pursuant to Section 2381.

(2) In addition to the funds transferred in paragraph (1), the department shall annually identify savings achieved through efficiencies implemented at the department. The department, through the annual budget process, shall propose, from the identified savings, an appropriation to be included in the annual Budget Act of up to seventy million dollars ($70,000,000), but not to exceed the total annual identified savings, from the State Highway Account for expenditure on the Active Transportation Program.

(c) After deducting the amounts appropriated in the annual Budget Act pursuant to Section 2031.5, the amount allocated in subdivision (a) and the amount transferred in paragraph (1) of subdivision (b), in the 2017–18, 2018–19, 2019–20, and 2020–21 fiscal years, the sum of thirty million dollars ($30,000,000) in each fiscal year from the remaining revenues shall be transferred to the Advance Mitigation Fund in the State Transportation Fund created pursuant to Section 21207 of the Public Resources Code.

(d) After deducting the amounts appropriated in the annual Budget Act pursuant to Section 2031.5, the amount allocated in subdivision (a), and the amounts transferred in paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) and in subdivision (c), beginning in the 2017–18 fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter, and notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, there is hereby continuously appropriated to the California State University the sum of two million dollars ($2,000,000) from the remaining revenues for the purpose of conducting transportation research and transportation-related workforce education, training, and development, and to the institutes for transportation studies at the University of California the sum of three million dollars

($3,000,000). Prior to the start of each fiscal year, the chairs of the Assembly Committee on Transportation and the Senate Committee on Transportation and Housing shall confer and set out a recommended priority list of research components to be addressed in the upcoming fiscal year.

(e) Notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, the balance of the revenues deposited in the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account are hereby continuously appropriated as follows:

(1) Fifty percent for allocation to the department for maintenance of the state highway system or for purposes of the state highway operation and protection program.

(2) Fifty percent for apportionment to cities and counties by the Controller pursuant to the formula in clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (C) of paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 2103 for the purposes authorized by this chapter.

2033. (a) On or before July 1, 2017, the commission, in cooperation with the department, transportation planning agencies, county transportation commissions, and other local agencies, shall develop guidelines for the allocation of funds pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 2032.

(b) The guidelines shall be the complete and full statement of the policy, standards, and criteria that the commission intends to use to determine how these funds will be allocated.

(c) The commission may amend the adopted guidelines after conducting at least one public hearing.

2034. (a) (1) Prior to receiving an apportionment of funds under the program pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (e) of Section 2032 from the Controller in a fiscal year, an eligible city or county shall submit to the commission a list of projects proposed to be funded with these funds pursuant to an adopted city or county budget. All projects proposed to receive funding shall be included in a city or county budget that is adopted by the applicable city council or county board of supervisors at a regular public meeting. The list of projects proposed to be funded with these funds shall include a description and the location of each proposed project, a proposed schedule for the project's completion, and the estimated useful life of the improvement. The project list shall not limit the flexibility of an eligible city or county to fund projects in

accordance with local needs and priorities so long as the projects are consistent with subdivision (b) of Section 2030.

(2) The commission shall report to the Controller the cities and counties that have submitted a list of projects as described in this subdivision and that are therefore eligible to receive an apportionment of funds under the program for the applicable fiscal year. The Controller, upon receipt of the report, shall apportion funds to eligible cities and counties.

(b) For each fiscal year, each city or county receiving an apportionment of funds shall, upon expending program funds, submit documentation to the commission that includes a description and location of each completed project, the amount of funds expended on the project, the completion date, and the estimated useful life of the improvement.

2036. (a) Cities and counties shall maintain their existing commitment of local funds for street, road, and highway purposes in order to remain eligible for an allocation or apportionment of funds pursuant to Section 2032.

(b) In order to receive an allocation or apportionment pursuant to Section 2032, the city or county shall annually expend from its general fund for street, road, and highway purposes an amount not less than the annual average of its expenditures from its general fund during the 2009–10, 2010–11, and 2011–12 fiscal years, as reported to the Controller pursuant to Section 2151. For purposes of this subdivision, in calculating a city's or county's annual general fund expenditures and its average general fund expenditures for the 2009–10, 2010–11, and 2011–12 fiscal years, any unrestricted funds that the city or county may expend at its discretion, including vehicle in-lieu tax revenues and revenues from fines and forfeitures, expended for street, road, and highway purposes shall be considered expenditures from the general fund. One-time allocations that have been expended for street and highway purposes, but which may not be available on an ongoing basis, including revenue provided under the Teeter Plan Bond Law of 1994 (Chapter 6.6 (commencing with Section 54773) of Part 1 of Division 2 of Title 5 of the Government Code), may not be considered when calculating a city's or county's annual general fund expenditures.

(c) For any city incorporated after July 1, 2009, the Controller shall calculate an annual average expenditure for the period