



June 23, 2017

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Hon. Xavier Becerra
Attorney General
1300 I Street, 17th Floor
Sacramento, California 95814

INITIATIVE COORDINATOR
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE

Attention: Ms. Ashley Johansson
Initiative Coordinator

Dear Attorney General Becerra:

Pursuant to Elections Code Section 9005, we have reviewed the proposed statutory initiative related to transportation funding (A.G. File No. 17-0004, Amdt. #1).

BACKGROUND

Current State Transportation Funding

Funding for transportation in California comes from numerous state, local, and federal sources, totaling roughly \$28 billion a year. Currently, state funding for transportation primarily comes from several state transportation taxes and fees, including gasoline excise taxes, diesel excise and sales taxes, and vehicle weight fees. For 2016-17, total state funding for transportation infrastructure is estimated to be \$7.5 billion. State transportation funding is allocated to specific programs based on distribution methods specified in statute. These programs primarily support three segments of the state's transportation system: state highways, local streets and roads, and mass transit.

Recent Legislation to Increase Transportation Funding

In April 2017, the Legislature enacted Chapter 5 (SB 1, Beall) to increase state funding for California's transportation system. The Legislature noted that over the next ten years the state faces a major shortfall to adequately maintain the existing state highway system, and cities and counties face a major shortfall to adequately maintain the existing network of local streets and roads. This legislation (1) raises new revenue through various taxes and fees, (2) dedicates the new revenues to various transportation programs, and (3) includes several accountability and other provisions.

Tax and Fee Increases. Senate Bill 1 increases two existing excise taxes on gasoline. (The two taxes differ in that one has a fixed rate and the other has a variable rate set annually by the State Board of Equalization to mimic a sales tax on gasoline.) It also increases existing excise and sales taxes on diesel. Additionally, the legislation creates two new vehicle charges: (1) a Transportation

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Improvement Fee that varies depending on the value of the vehicle, and (2) a supplemental registration fee for zero-emission vehicles. Figure 1 summarizes these taxes and fees. As shown in the figure, SB 1 phases in the taxes and fees over time. It also adjusts most of them for inflation moving forward. Altogether, SB 1 is expected to increase annual transportation revenues by \$2.6 billion in 2017-18, increasing to \$4.9 billion in 2020-21 once all the taxes and fees are fully implemented. (These estimates are subject to some uncertainty as the actual level of revenues could vary depending on various factors, such as actual fuel prices in the coming years.)

Figure 1			
Tax and Fee Rate Increases			
	Current Rates	New Rates^a	Effective Date
Fuel taxes^b			
Gasoline			
Base excise	18 cents	30 cents	November 1, 2017
Swap excise ^c	variable	17.3 cents	July 1, 2019
Diesel			
Excise ^c	variable	36 cents	November 1, 2017
Swap sales	1.75 percent	5.75 percent	November 1, 2017
Vehicle taxes and fees^d			
Transportation Improvement Fee	—	\$25 to \$175	January 1, 2018
ZEV registration fee	—	\$100	July 1, 2020
^a Adjusted for inflation starting July 1, 2020 for the gasoline and diesel excise taxes, January 1, 2020 for the Transportation Improvement Fee, and January 1, 2021 for the ZEV registration fee. The diesel sales taxes are not adjusted for inflation.			
^b Excise taxes are per gallon.			
^c Current rates set annually by the state Board of Equalization. The current gasoline swap excise tax rate is 9.3 cents and the board is increasing it to 11.7 cents effective July 1, 2017. The rate has ranged from 9.8 cents to 21.5 cents in prior years. The current diesel excise tax rate is 16 cents with no change scheduled. This rate has ranged from 10 cents to 18 cents in prior years. The funding package converts both variable rates to fixed rates.			
^d Per vehicle per year.			
ZEV = zero-emission vehicle.			

Spending Increases. Senate Bill 1 distributes the new revenues to various transportation purposes and programs according to several formulas. In 2017-18, the legislation distributes the estimated \$2.6 billion in new revenues as follows:

- \$742 million for repair and maintenance of state highways (\$371 million) and local roads (\$371 million).
- \$550 million for transit.
- \$450 million for congested and trade corridors.
- \$400 million for repair and maintenance of state bridge and culverts.

- \$200 million for local partnership road repair and maintenance projects.
- \$100 million for bicycle and pedestrian projects.
- \$71 million for state parks (\$54 million) and agricultural programs (\$17 million) from fuel tax revenues from off-highway vehicles.
- \$66 million for other transportation-related programs, such as local planning grants, freeway service patrols, and university transportation research.

After 2017-18, the share of revenues going to state highways and local streets and roads increases somewhat compared to other programs.

Accountability and Other Provisions. Senate Bill 1 includes various provisions to increase accountability over state transportation spending. For example, the legislation (1) creates a new Inspector General within the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) to ensure the department spends its funding efficiently, economically, and in compliance with state and federal requirements; and (2) enhances the California Transportation Commission's oversight of Caltrans' highway rehabilitation project proposals. In addition, the legislation contains certain other transportation-related provisions, including (1) a requirement for the Department of Motor Vehicles to confirm certain trucks are in compliance with state air pollution standards as a condition of registration starting in 2020, and (2) a prohibition on state and local regulations requiring a truck to meet stricter air pollution standards for up to 18 years after it is first certified for use. The legislation also schedules \$706 million to repay over a three-year period—starting in 2017-18—certain loans that were made in prior years from various special transportation funds to the state General Fund.

PROPOSAL

This measure would repeal most provisions of SB 1, including all tax and fee increases and all accountability measures contained in the legislation. The measure would not repeal the two different provisions related to trucks and air pollution nor the provision related to loan repayments from the General Fund. Because the measure would appear on the November 2018 ballot and take effect immediately after its passage, most tax and fee increases authorized under SB 1 would already have taken effect, as would the legislation's various accountability and other provisions.

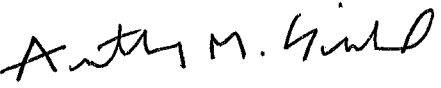
FISCAL EFFECTS

Reduction in State Transportation Funding. In 2018-19, this measure would reduce SB 1 transportation revenues from \$4.3 billion to \$1.4 billion—a \$2.9 billion decrease. (The \$1.4 billion in remaining revenues is attributable to the increased taxes and fees collected from July 1, 2018 until this measure would take effect in early November 2018.) Starting in 2019-20, the measure would eliminate all SB 1 transportation revenues. Absent the measure, these revenues are estimated to total \$4.9 billion annually by 2020-21, the first year all the tax and fee increases are implemented. The funding reductions would primarily affect state highway maintenance and rehabilitation, local streets and roads, and mass transit.

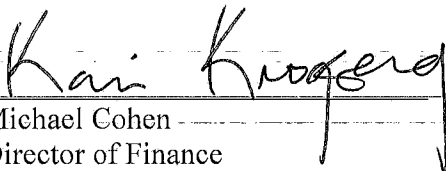
Summary of Fiscal Effects. This measure would have the following major fiscal effect:

- Reduced annual state transportation revenues of \$2.9 billion in 2018-19, increasing to \$4.9 billion annually by 2020-21. These revenues would otherwise primarily support state highway maintenance and rehabilitation, local streets and roads, and mass transit.

Sincerely,

for 

Mac Taylor
Legislative Analyst

for 

Michael Cohen
Director of Finance