

Caltrain

2022 Legislative Program

Purpose

Legislative and regulatory actions have the potential to significantly benefit Peninsula Corridor Joint Powers Board / Caltrain (Agency) programs and services. They also have the potential to present serious challenges that threaten the Agency's ability to meet the county's most critical transportation demands.

The 2022 Legislative Program establishes the principles that will guide the Agency's legislative and regulatory advocacy efforts through the 2022 calendar year, including the second half of the 2022 State legislative session and second session of the 117th Congress. The program is intended to be broad enough to cover the wide variety of issues that are likely to be considered during that time and flexible enough to allow the Agency to respond swiftly and effectively to unanticipated developments.

Objectives

The 2022 Legislative Program is organized to guide the Agency's actions and positions in support of three primary objectives:

- Maintain and enhance funding opportunities to support the Agency's programs and services;
- Seek a regulatory environment that streamlines project delivery and maximizes the Agency's ability to meet transportation service demands; and
- Reinforce and expand programs that build and incentivize public transportation ridership, improve quality transportation choices, and better incorporate Caltrain service with other agencies in the Bay Area.

Issues

The Legislative Program is structured to apply these core objectives to a series of Regional, State and Federal issues falling in these categories:

- Budget and Transportation Funding Opportunities
- Transportation Projects Funding Requests and Needs
- Regulatory, Legislative, and Administrative Issues

Within these categories are a detailed list of specific legislative initiatives and corresponding set of policy strategies.

Should other issues surface that require the Board's attention, actions will be guided by the three policy objectives listed above. If needed, potential action on issues that are unrelated to these policy goals will be brought to the Board for consideration.

Advocacy Process

Staff will indicate on each monthly legislative update recommended positions for pending bills. Once the Board has an opportunity to review the recommended position, staff will communicate the position to the relevant entity (such as the bill author, agency, or coalition). In rare circumstances, should a position on a bill be needed in advance of a Board meeting, staff will confer with the Board Chair. If legislation falls outside of the scope of the Board's adopted Legislative Program, Board approval will be required prior to the Agency taking a position.

Public Engagement Strategies

Staff, led by the Communications Division and its legislative consultants, will employ a variety of public engagement strategies to support the 2022 Legislative Program, including:

- Direct Engagement
Engage policymakers directly and sponsor legislation, submit correspondence and provide public testimony that communicates and advances the Agency's legislative priorities and positions.
- Coalition-based Engagement
Engage local and regional stakeholders to build awareness about specific issues and participate in local, regional, statewide and national coalitions organized to advance positions that are consistent with the 2022 Legislative Program.
- Media Engagement
Build public awareness and communicate the Agency's legislative priorities by issuing press releases, organizing media events, and through the use of social media.

The adopted legislative program will guide the Agency's legislative advocacy efforts until approval of the next program.

State and Regional

Funding Opportunities and Challenges

Issue / Background

General Funding
 In 2020 and 2021, transit agencies were hit hard by the loss of ridership and revenue due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Caltrain ridership remains significantly lower than pre-pandemic levels, and significant additional funding is still needed to mitigate the pandemic’s impact for transit agencies.

In 2021, Governor Newsom as part of his May Revise, proposed significant new funding for transportation. An agreement between the Governor and State Legislature was not reached in 2021 but the transportation funding conversation will continue in 2022.

In 2017, the State enacted SB1, which provides \$5.2 billion to maintain local streets and roads and highways, ease traffic congestion, and provide mobility options through investments in public transportation and bicycle and pedestrian programs.

In 2014, the Legislature called for, via SB 1077, a pilot program to study a road charge model as an alternative to the gas tax. The nine-month pilot began in July 2016, with over 5,000 participating vehicles statewide. The California State

Strategy

- Direct advocacy for additional resources to secure state funding for transit systems, especially if there is a new state transportation package.
- Ensure that COVID relief funding is suballocated through the region is based on revenue losses.
- Protect against the elimination or diversion of any State or regional funds that support the agency’s transportation needs.
- Support State funding allocation requests for investments that benefit the Agency’s transportation programs and services.
- Work with legislative delegation, regional agencies, transit systems and transit associations to identify and advance opportunities for funding that would support the Agency’s transportation priorities.
- Support efforts to provide funding for the deployment of zero emission transit vehicles and infrastructure.

<p>Transportation Agency (CalSTA) reported its findings from the Legislature to the CTC and the Legislature in 2018.</p>	
<p>Formula Funding In 2021, transit formula funding suffered due to the COVID-19 pandemic as fuel consumption declined.</p> <p>After years of diversion to support the State’s General Fund, funding for the State Transit Assistance (STA) program has remained stable over the last few budget cycles thanks to successful legal, legislative and political efforts on behalf of the transportation community. Still, more revenue is needed in order to meet the demand of increased ridership, reduce highway congestion and adhere to the State’s mandate of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and creating livable communities.</p> <p>In 2019, the California Transit Association convened a working group, at the request of the Senate and Assembly Transportation Committees to review and provide potential changes to the Transportation Development Act (TDA). The CTA effort resulted in temporary relief in meeting farebox recovery ratio requirements to access LTF, STA, LCTOP and SOGR funds as well as several more significant and permanent changes to TDA such as adding additional exemptions for on-demand service, cost of security, transitioning to zero-emission operations, and more. In 2022, the TDA conversation will continue to assess more</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Support the full funding of the STA program at levels called for in the 2011 reenactment of the 2010 gas-tax swap legislation. ● Advocate for the regularly scheduled issuance of State infrastructure bonds that support the Agency’s services and programs. ● Support full and timely allocation of the Agency’s STIP share. ● Participate in the CTA’s TDA taskforce and support CTA efforts to engage the Legislature on TDA reform and the review of performance measures for transit.

<p>holistic changes to TDA to maximize flexibility for maintaining and expanding service. The Agency is part of the working group.</p>	
<p>Cap-and-Trade Revenues In 2012, the State began implementing the cap-and-trade market-based compliance system approved as a part of the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32). Since the program began selling allowances, the program has generated billions of dollars. In 2014, legislation was enacted creating a long-term funding plan for cap-and-trade which dedicates 60 percent of cap-and-trade revenues to transportation. The remaining 40 percent is subject to annual appropriation through the state budget process. In 2017, the legislature extended the program from 2020 to 2030.</p> <p>The programs require a certain percentage of funds be expended in state defined “disadvantaged communities” (as defined by CalEnviroScreen). This can prove difficult in jurisdictions with a small number of disadvantaged communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Work with the Administration and like-minded coalitions to secure the appropriation of additional cap-and-trade revenues to support the Agency’s transportation needs. ● Support legislation and regional action that makes a broad array of the Agency’s emissions-reducing transportation projects, programs and services eligible for investment. ● Protect existing cap-and-trade appropriations for transit operations, capital projects and sustainable communities strategy implementation. ● Support efforts to revise the State’s definition on “disadvantaged communities” to encompass a larger proportion of disadvantaged communities on the Peninsula.
<p>Voter Threshold Legislation has been considered in recent years that provide a framework for lowering the thresholds for the State or a city, county, special JPB or regional public agency to impose a special tax.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Support efforts to amend the State Constitution to reduce the voter threshold required for the State or a city, county, special district or regional transportation agency to impose a special tax for transportation projects or programs.
<p>Other State or Local Funding Options Local and regional governments continue to seek methods for funding new infrastructure, facility needs, sustainability initiatives, and projects that will</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Advocate for legislation that would create new local funding tools to support transportation infrastructure and services. ● Support innovative local and regional funding options that will provide financial support for the agency.

<p>support ridership growth through a variety of methods such as managed lanes and local ballot measures.</p> <p>In 2020, there was the potential for a regional transportation measure (called FASTER Bay Area), led by the Bay Area Council, Silicon Valley Leadership Group and SPUR. MTC is kicking off a listening tour regarding a potential future regional ballot. Many details about the timing, funding mechanism and expenditure plan are still being discussed.</p> <p>In 2014, the Federal Aviation Administration’s (FAA) issued a rule called the “Policy and Procedures Concerning the Use of Airport Revenue, proceeds from Taxes on Aviation Fuel.” The rule would require that local taxes on aviation fuels must be spent on airports is contrary to states’ rights to control their general application sales tax measures. The State of California has been active in addressing this issue.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Advocate for funding sources that would assist transit agencies in obtaining funds for sustainability initiatives including water conservation, waste reduction, long-term resource efficiency of facilities and equipment, and greenhouse gas reductions. ● Support funding for workforce development, retention, and housing to attract and retain quality personnel. ● Support efforts that allow for public private partnerships that benefit the implementation of capital projects, efficient operation of transit services, or enhanced access to a broad range of mobility options that reduce traffic congestion. ● Work to ensure the agency is at the table and appropriately funded as part of any potential regional funding measure. ● Support efforts to ensure sales tax revenues generated from aviation fuel continue to fund planned transportation projects. Support the State of California in its efforts to respond and address FAA’s requests.
<p>Transportation & Housing Connection Given the housing shortage crisis, there have been efforts at the State and regional level to link housing and zoning with transportation funding.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Evaluate state or regional efforts that directly link transportation funding to housing and provide for higher density housing projects near transit stations. ● Advocate for solutions that appropriately match decision making authority with funding (i.e – An agency shouldn’t be financially penalized for decisions that are outside the authority of the agency). ● Monitor the implementation of the Surplus Lands Act and advocate for clarifying language on the disposition of properties subject to the Act.

Transportation Projects	
<p>General Pre-pandemic, as the Bay Area’s population continued to grow, the region’s transportation infrastructure was strained. Although transit ridership remains far below pre-pandemic levels, we expect riders to return to public transit once major employers along the corridor bring their employees back to the office. We are already seeing highways, local streets and roads becoming heavily congested. Despite the pandemic, the demand for housing with easy access to public transit continues to grow.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with partners in the region to bring business, community, and transportation stakeholders together to enhance, support and advocate for transportation and mobility in the Bay Area.
<p>Transit-Oriented Development / First and Last Mile First and last mile projects, as well as transit-oriented development projects are an important part of the broad transit ecosystem that will help support robust ridership in the corridor.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support efforts to provide commuters with easy and convenient options to travel to and from major transit centers to their final destination. • Support the development of new and innovative first and last mile options. • Support increased funding opportunities for first and last mile projects. • Advocate for policies that promote transit-oriented developments in ways that with compliment transit services. • Support state funding incentives and streamlining processes for transit-oriented development.
<p>Transportation Demand Management (TDM) TDM is the application of strategies and policies to reduce travel demand of single-occupancy vehicles or to redistribute this demand in space or time.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support efforts that provide more TDM tools and funding opportunities. • Support policies that encourage use of TDM.
<p>Electrification Project In 2012, the State Legislature appropriated Prop 1A high-speed rail funds to modernize the Caltrain corridor and lay the foundation for future high-speed rail service. Under a multi-party regional funding agreement, this investment was matched with a variety of local, regional, state and federal funding sources to electrify the corridor, install an advanced signaling</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct advocacy to support allocation of one-time general fund money, TIRCP, cap-and-trade, or other State funding, to fill the funding gap for the Electrification project to ensure timely completion of the project by 2024. • Work with state, local and regional partners to advance policies and actions that will help secure funding needed to fulfill local, regional and state commitments to the Electrification Project.

system and replace 75% of Caltrain’s aging diesel trains with electric trains that will dramatically improve service between San Francisco and San Jose. **The Project has a funding gap that requires additional financial resources.**

The Electrification Project is a transformational first step in the realization of a larger future for Caltrain that will be guided by the Caltrain 2040 Business Plan efforts.

Caltrain 2040 Business Plan In October 2019, the Caltrain Board adopted a long-term 2040 Service Vision, defining an ambitious plan for growing service over the next 20-plus years. The service vision outlines the capital and operating needs to achieve the vision and includes projects such as longer EMU fleet, longer platforms, level boarding, passing tracks, grade separations and station upgrades. It also identified needs to prepare the railroad to expand and integrate into a regional rail network. While the Plan is close to final, Caltrain turned its attention to COVID recovery in 2020 and plans to close out the Business Plan in 2022.

Caltrain Equity and Growth Framework In 2020, Caltrain developed a policy to advance equity within the system and neighboring communities. The policy will help address systemic inequality by taking steps to ensure the Caltrain system is accessible and useful to all. The policy also advances efforts to improve Caltrain connections to the regional transit network and provide direction on service priorities during and after the COVID-19 pandemic.

- Advocate for the sale and allocation of Proposition 1A bonds to meet the commitments specified in SB 1029 with respect to the Caltrain corridor and work to include funding for Caltrain in any future Proposition 1A appropriations.
- Work to address regulatory challenges that limit the implementation of solutions that will maximize Caltrain capacity and service benefits.
- Advocate for funding and policies to support grade separation projects.
- Support the allocation of cap-and-trade or other state / regional funding to advance implementation of Caltrain projects.
- Work to address regulatory actions or policies that negatively impact Caltrain future capacity or service improvements.
- Support the implementation of the Caltrain Business Plan associated projects and policies. Continue to educate the Caltrain legislative delegation and key members of the Administration on the Plan.
- Ensure relevant state and regional agencies incorporate relevant elements of the Caltrain Business Plan in their long-term plans.
- Support funding and regulations that are consistent with Caltrain’s equity and growth policy.
- Consistent with existing agreements between JPB and CHSRA, support efforts to plan, engage stakeholders, and implement the Blended System project on the Caltrain corridor.

<p>High-Speed Rail Blended System In 2016, a new round of HSR Blended System planning, outreach and environmental clearance work kicked-off in the corridor. While this project is not being led by the JPB, the agency owns the right-of-way and has a significant interest in the process and success of the project that will “blended” with Caltrain service. In 2022, HSR will likely finalize the EIR for the northern Caltrain corridor and request additional allocation of Prop 1A resources for the Central Valley work.</p>	
<p>Legislative, Regulatory and Administrative Issues</p>	
<p>General Every year a variety of legislation or regulatory action is pursued that would affect regulations governing transportation-related service operations, administration, planning and project delivery. In addition, opportunities exist to reform or update existing regulations that are outdated, or can be improved to address potential burdens on transportation agencies without affecting regulatory goals. Recently, there have been calls for a more coordinated and streamlined transit system in the Bay Area.</p> <p>The State is providing guidance on COVID related transit measure to protect the public health and reduce virus transmission during the pandemic.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support opportunities to remove barriers to, and improve the ability to conduct, safe, efficient transportation operations, administration, planning and project delivery efforts, including alternative project delivery methods that provide flexibility to the agency. • Oppose efforts to impose unjustified and burdensome regulations or restrictions on the Agency’s ability to conduct efficient transportation operations, administration, planning and project delivery efforts. • Engage with MTC, the Legislature, and stakeholders on policies stemming from MTC’s Blue Ribbon Transit Recovery Task Force’s Bay Area Transit Transformation Action Plan, and the “Seamless” Bay Area efforts. • Ensure that new requirements impacting transit agencies support improved connections with other transit system and don’t result in tradeoffs that have unintended consequences for key transit riders and stakeholders. • Work with the Administration to ensure guidance considers impacts on transit operations and the ability to meet transit rider mobility needs.
<p>California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Several regional and statewide transportation organizations continue working to modernize CEQA and minimize unnecessary delays during the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closely monitor efforts to modernize CEQA. Without compromising CEQA’s effectiveness as an environmental protection policy, support proposals that advantage transportation projects, including bicycle, pedestrian and transit-oriented development projects.

<p>environmental review process. In 2020, legislation was passed (SB 288) providing a series of statutory exemptions for transit and active transportation projects under CEQA.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the implementation and opportunities related to SB 288 (Wiener), and support the extension of the provisions included in SB 288.
<p>Public Employees’ Pension Reform Act (PEPRA) In 2021, the United States Department of Labor issued new policy asserting that the implementation of PEPRA by California transit agencies precludes the department from certifying federal transit grants owed to California transit agencies. This policy, if implemented fully by USDOL, would lead to the withholding of potentially billions of dollars in federal funding to California transit agencies, including the Agency.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage the State of California, delegation, sister agencies and transportation associations to prevent the withhold the certification of federal transit grants owed to the Agency due to the implementation of PEPRA by transit agencies.
<p>Sustainable Communities Strategies Implementation In conjunction with AB 32 and SB 32 implementation, the Sustainable Communities and Climate Protection Act (SB 375) requires regions to develop Sustainable Communities Strategies (SCS) with integrated housing, land-use and transportation policies that will accommodate population growth and reduce regional greenhouse gas emissions by specific amounts. In 2017, regional authorities in the Bay Area approved the update to Plan Bay Area. The final Plan Bay Area 2050 was adopted in 2021.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocate for policies that provide adequate and equitable funding to support increased demand and dependence on the Agency’s transportation services associated with the implementation of SB 375 and Plan Bay Area. • Ensure any planning, development, or policy proposals are consistent with the Agency’s policies and planning. • Support efforts to provide ensure transit agencies are eligible for climate resiliency program funding.
<p>Executive Orders Related to GHG Emissions: Since taking office, Governor Newsom has issued two Executive Orders – N-19-19 and N-79-20 – calling for reduced emissions from the transportation sector and larger, coordinated investments in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work to ensure state and federal funds are made available transportation agencies to achieve the goals outlined in the orders. • Engage in the State’s effort to address the transit-specific goals outlined in the executive orders.

<p>transit, active transportation and land-use. The executive orders highlight the need for expanding clean transportation options.</p> <p>Building on the executive orders above, in 2021, CalSTA adopted the Climate Action Plan for Transportation Infrastructure (CAPTI), which details how the state recommends investing billions of discretionary transportation dollars annually to aggressively combat and adapt to climate change while supporting public health, safety and equity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect transit agencies from any negative impacts stemming from the executive orders (e.g. additional mandates without funding, changes to funding guidelines that might disadvantage transit projects).
<p>CARB In-use Loco Regulation: To meet Executive Order N-79-20 and achieve 100% zero emissions from off-road vehicles and equipment operations in the state by 2035, CARB anticipates adopting an In-Use Locomotive Regulation. As currently drafted, it would require all owners, operators, sellers, leasers, renters or manufacturers to create spending accounts (based on emissions level and amount of work performed in California) for zero-emission loco purchases as early as 2023. In 2030, it would ban all locomotives 23 years or older from operating in the state.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work to ensure funding programs are available to support transition to new technology • Participate in CARB’s rulemaking effort to help shape the final regulation. • Support efforts for an alternative pathway with individualized agency plans.

Federal

Funding Opportunities and Challenges

Issue / Background

Strategy

Federal Appropriations In 2021, transit agencies continued to be hit hard by the loss of ridership and revenue due to the COVID-19 pandemic. We expect the same in 2022. While federal emergency relief funding (CARES Act, CRSSA, and the American Rescue Plan) have provided some relief in the near-term, significant additional funding is needed to mitigate the pandemic’s long-term impact.

Every year, Congress adopts several appropriations bills that cover 12 major issue areas, including the Transportation, Housing and Urban Development bill. These measures provide the authority for federal agencies to spend money during the upcoming fiscal year for the programs they administer.

In September 2021, Congress passed a continuing resolution (CR) to keep federal agencies funded at the same level as the previous fiscal year, through December 3, 2021. Congress is expected to pass a Continuing Resolution or omnibus appropriations bill to fund the government for Fiscal Year 2022.

- **Advocate for funding for the Caltrain Electrification Project in the FY22 Appropriations bill.**
- Partner with local, regional, State and national coalitions to advocate appropriation of the maximum authorized amount for programs that benefit the Agency’s transportation services and needs.
- Work with local and regional coalitions to support requests for funding from discretionary programs,
- Communicate frequently with the Agency’s federal delegation and key appropriators on the needs or concerns of pending appropriation bills.

<p>Tax and Finance Congress considers legislation that governs tax and finance issues that impact transit agencies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support efforts to ensure tax provisions that benefit the agency’s priorities are included in any tax or finance proposal. • Protect against the elimination or diversion of any tax policies that support the agency’s transportation needs.
<p>Transportation Projects</p>	
<p>General Support Agency projects and the efforts of partnering agencies to obtain federal funding for the Agency’s related transit projects.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with federal delegation members, as well as local, regional, and state coalitions to support the federal funding requests for Agency projects and for our partner transit agencies on projects that provide complimentary services for the agency.
<p>Caltrain Electrification Project The current Project funding plan includes funding from several federal funding sources including the FTA Capital Investments Grant Core Capacity Program. The Project has a funding gap that requires additional financial resources.</p> <p>Positive Train Control (PTC) is a federal mandate. The current Caltrain Positive Train Control (PTC) project includes some funding from the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA).</p> <p>The Electrification program is a transformational first step in the realization of a larger future for Caltrain that will be guided by the Caltrain 2040 Business Plan efforts.</p> <p>Caltrain 2040 Business Plan In October 2019, the Caltrain Board adopted a long-term 2040 Service Vision, defining an ambitious plan for growing service over the next 20-plus years. The service vision outlines the capital and operating needs to achieve this vision and includes projects such as longer EMU fleet, longer platforms, level boarding, passing tracks, grade separations and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with federal delegation members, as well as local, regional, and state coalitions to fill the Electrification Project funding gap. • Advocate for the Caltrain Electrification Project FTA Core Capacity funding to be included in the President’s budget request and in the annual THUD Appropriations bills. • Advocate for additional PTC funding for operating expenses. • Support efforts to streamline regulatory administrative hurdles to supporting full PTC operations. • Support the allocation of federal funding to advance implementation of Caltrain-related projects. • Advocate for funding and policies to support grade separation projects. • Work to address regulatory actions or policies that negatively impact future capacity or service improvements. • Support the implementation of the Caltrain Business Plan associated projects and policies. Continue to educate the Caltrain legislative delegation and key members of the Administration on the Plan. • Support funding and regulations that are consistent with Caltrain’s equity and growth policy. • Consistent with existing agreements between JPB and CHSRA, support efforts to plan, engage stakeholders, and implement the Blended System project on the Caltrain corridor.

<p>station upgrades. It also identified needs to prepare the railroad to expand and integrate into a regional rail network. While the Plan is close to final, Caltrain turned its attention to COVID recovery in 2020 and plans to close out the Business Plan in 2022.</p> <p>Caltrain Equity and Growth Framework In 2020, Caltrain developed a policy to advance equity within the system and neighboring communities. The policy will help address systemic inequality by taking steps to ensure the Caltrain system is accessible and useful to all. The policy also advances efforts to improve Caltrain connections to the regional transit network and provide direction on service priorities during and after the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>High-Speed Rail Blended System In 2016, a new round of HSR Blended System planning, outreach and environmental clearance work kicked-off in the corridor. While this project is not being led by the JPB, the agency owns the right-of-way and has a significant interest in the process and success of the project that will “blended” with Caltrain service. In 2022, HSR will likely finalize the EIR for the northern Caltrain corridor and request additional allocation of Prop 1A resources for the Central Valley work.</p>	
<p>Legislative, Regulatory and Administrative Issues</p>	
<p>General Every year a variety of legislation or regulatory action is pursued that would affect regulations governing transportation-related</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support opportunities to remove barriers to, and improve the ability to conduct, safe, efficient transportation operations, administration, planning and project

<p>service operations, administration, planning and project delivery. In addition, opportunities exist to reform or update existing regulations that are outdated, or can be improved to address potential burdens on transportation agencies without affecting regulatory goals.</p>	<p>delivery efforts, including alternative project delivery methods that provide flexibility to the agency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oppose efforts to impose unjustified and burdensome regulations or restrictions on the Agency’s ability to conduct efficient transportation operations, administration, planning and project delivery efforts.
<p>Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act implementation In November 2021, Congress approved and the President signed into law the IIJA, includes \$550 billion in new funding, and \$1.2 trillion in total, for infrastructure investment, including for roads and bridges, rail systems, bus systems, drinking water and clean water, the electric grid, and other programs. MTC estimates that the Bay Area will receive at least \$4.5 billion in formula fundings from IIJA.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocate for federal funds through IIJA for Agency projects and plans. • Monitor and review guidance and rulemaking proposals affecting IIJA implementation and other transportation issues. • Collaborate with local, regional, state and national transportation advocacy groups to coordinate comments and advocacy efforts that support regulations that maximize benefits for transportation programs, services and users. • Collaborate with local, regional, state and national transportation advocacy groups to coordinate proposals and advocacy efforts for IIJA funding and implementation
<p>Additional Infrastructure Proposals Congress and the Biden Administration are currently deliberating the Build Back Better Act, which if enacted would provide significantly increased funding for climate programs, high speed rail, and active transportation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor closely and support efforts that can increase significant funding for transit / transportation related projects and programs. • Advocate for funding for the Agency’s projects and needs if and when the Build Back Better Act is enacted.
<p>FAA Rule In 2014, the Federal Aviation Administration’s (FAA) issued a rule called the “Policy and Procedures Concerning the Use of Airport Revenue, proceeds from Taxes on Aviation Fuel.” The rule would require that local taxes on aviation fuels must be spent on airports is contrary to states’ rights to control their general application sales tax measures.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support efforts to protect the ability of local and state governments to determine how general sales tax measures are allocated. • Continue to advocate for report language in the annual appropriations bills and support legislative changes that would permanently clarify the issue. • Support the State of California in its efforts to respond and address FAA’s requests

<p>The Senate FY2021 Transportation/HUD Appropriations bill includes report language encouraging the Department of Transportation “to continue working with State and local governments and the FAA to develop a path forward to allow the use of local sales tax revenues generated on the sale of aviation fuel to be used in a manner consistent with their enactment.”</p> <p>Congress is currently negotiating the FY2021 appropriations bills now and it unclear if this language remains in the final conference report.</p>	
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