

House Resolution

No. 110

Introduced by Assembly Member Arambula

(Coauthors: Assembly Members Addis, Aguiar-Curry, Bains, Bauer-Kahan, Bennett, Berman, Boerner, Bonta, Bryan, Calderon, Juan Carrillo, Wendy Carrillo, Cervantes, Connolly, Davies, Mike Fong, Friedman, Gabriel, Garcia, Gipson, Grayson, Haney, Hart, Irwin, Jackson, Jones-Sawyer, Kalra, Lee, Low, Lowenthal, Maienschein, McCarty, McKinnor, Muratsuchi, Stephanie Nguyen, Ortega, Pacheco, Papan, Pellerin, Petrie-Norris, Quirk-Silva, Ramos, Rendon, Reyes, Luz Rivas, Robert Rivas, Rodriguez, Blanca Rubio, Santiago, Schiavo, Soria, Ting, Villapudua, Waldron, Ward, Weber, Wicks, Wilson, Wood, and Zbur)

June 20, 2024

House Resolution No. 110—Relative to infrastructure.

- 1 WHEREAS, The American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE)
- 2 issued a score of C- for the current status of infrastructure in the
- 3 United States in its 2021 Report Card for America’s Infrastructure;
- 4 and
- 5 WHEREAS, The ASCE reported in the 2021 “Failure to Act:
- 6 Economic Impacts of Status Quo Investment Across Infrastructure
- 7 Systems” that the total documented cumulative investment gap
- 8 between projected needs and likely investment in critical major
- 9 American infrastructure is more than \$2,600,000,000,000 in 2029,
- 10 and is projected to grow to more than \$5,600,000,000,000 in 2039;
- 11 and
- 12 WHEREAS, In the 2019 “Report Card for California’s
- 13 Infrastructure,” the ASCE issued California infrastructure the
- 14 following scores:

- 1 (1) For roads, a score of D;
- 2 (2) For bridges, a score of C-;
- 3 (3) For stormwater, a score of D+;
- 4 (4) For dams, a score of C-;
- 5 (5) For levees, a score of D; and

6 WHEREAS, It is estimated that: (1) driving on deficient roads
7 costs Californians \$61,000,000,000 annually due to congestion,
8 delays, traffic collisions, and increased vehicle operating costs
9 caused by poor road conditions; (2) the condition of California's
10 roads is among the worst in the nation and is ranked 49th in the
11 nation; (3) southern California and the San Francisco Bay area are
12 the second and third most congested urban regions in the nation,
13 respectively; (4) approximately 50 percent of bridges in California
14 have exceeded their design life; (5) California has the second
15 largest percentage of functionally obsolete bridges, which
16 contribute to congestion choke points; (6) over 7 percent of
17 California's bridges are structurally deficient and some of the
18 largest bridges along interstate corridors, such as Interstate
19 Highway Route 5 in San Diego, Highway 101 in Los Angeles, and
20 Interstate Highway Route 80 in Sacramento, need major repair
21 and rehabilitation; (7) over the next 20 years, the cost of achieving
22 water quality objectives will be approximately \$20,000,000,000
23 in the County of Los Angeles, and \$5,000,000,000 in the County
24 of San Diego; (8) over half of California's 1,476 federally, state-,
25 and locally owned dams are considered high hazard dams; (9) 70
26 percent of dams in California are greater than 50 years old, which
27 is the average estimated life span of a dam; (10) a capital
28 investment of \$45,000,000,000 is needed to rehabilitate and
29 improve California's levees; and (11) California needs long-term
30 guaranteed financing to pay for the state's high-speed rail system,
31 which is estimated to require an excess of \$75,000,000,000; and

32 WHEREAS, The National Infrastructure Bank Act of 2023 H.R.
33 4052 — 118th Congress would establish a new National
34 Infrastructure Bank authorized to invest \$5,000,000,000,000 in
35 infrastructure projects, would require no new federal spending or
36 new tax, and would be capitalized by repurposing existing United
37 States Treasury debt; and

38 WHEREAS, The National Infrastructure Bank is modeled on
39 previous banks that helped build much of the nation's infrastructure

1 under Presidents George Washington, James Madison, Abraham
2 Lincoln, and Franklin D. Roosevelt; and

3 WHEREAS, The last national infrastructure modeled-bank
4 helped bring the United States out of the Great Depression and
5 win World War II; and

6 WHEREAS, The National Infrastructure Bank would finance
7 all the necessary infrastructure projects in California in partnership
8 with state and local governments; and

9 WHEREAS, Infrastructure projects funded by the National
10 Infrastructure Bank would create 25,000,000 new jobs, pay wages
11 subject to the Davis-Bacon Act of 1931(Public Law 71-798) as
12 amended, and include Buy American provisions; and

13 WHEREAS, The National Infrastructure Bank Act of 2023
14 would mandate large-scale minority hiring, and would prioritize
15 the financing of infrastructure projects located in communities
16 with long-term poverty, which would ensure that disadvantaged
17 business enterprises would receive significant disbursements; and

18 WHEREAS, It is estimated that infrastructure projects financed
19 by the National Infrastructure Bank would grow the economy by
20 5 percent, annually; and

21 WHEREAS, Numerous state legislatures have either introduced
22 or passed resolutions supporting the creation of the National
23 Infrastructure Bank, including the Nevada State Legislature, the
24 Maine State Legislature, the Rhode Island General Assembly, and
25 the New Jersey State Legislature; and

26 WHEREAS, Many county governments and city councils,
27 including the city councils of Philadelphia, Toledo, Providence
28 (Rhode Island), Chicago, Cleveland, as well as national
29 organizations, including the Public Banking Institute, the National
30 Congress of Black Women, the National Association of Counties,
31 the US High Speed Rail Association, the National Latino Farmers
32 and Ranchers, the American Sustainable Business Council, and
33 the National Association of Minority Contractors have expressed
34 support for the National Infrastructure Bank; now, therefore, be it

35 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That the
36 Assembly strongly encourages the Congress of the United States
37 to pass H.R. 4052, to establish a National Infrastructure Bank to
38 facilitate the financing of urgently needed infrastructure projects
39 in the United States; and be it further

1 *Resolved*, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly prepare and
2 transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice
3 President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of
4 Representatives, to the Majority Leader of the Senate, to each
5 Senator and Representative of California in the Congress of the
6 United States, and to the Governor of California.

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9 REVISIONS: _____

10 Heading—Line 2.

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