

SWCLC
Southwest California
Legislative Council
A coalition of the
Temecula Valley, Murrieta, Lake Elsinore Valley, Wildomar & Menifee
Chambers of Commerce

MEETING AGENDA
Monday, April 21, 2014

Realtor House, 26529 Jefferson Avenue, Murrieta CA

Presiding: Alex Braicovich, Chair

2014 Strategic Initiatives

Budget & Tax Reform / Job Creation and Retention / Healthcare / Infrastructure & The Environment

Call to Order, Roll Call & Introductions: 12:00 p.m.

Chair Report

Agenda Items

1. Approval of March 2014 Meeting Minutes **Action**
2. Legislative Report #4 **Action**
 1. [AB 777 \(Muratsuchi; D-Torrance\) Taxes: exemption: space flight property.](#)
 2. [AB 2448 \(Jones; R-El Cajon\) Employment: flexible work schedules](#)
 3. [AB 2416 \(Stone; D-Scotts Valley\) Liens: laborers and employees.](#)
 4. [AB 2420 \(Nazarian; D-Studio City\) Well stimulation treatments: local prohibition.](#)
 5. [SB 1132 \(Mitchell; D-Los Angeles\) Oil and gas: well stimulation treatments.](#)
 6. [AB 1330 \(J. Pérez; D-Los Angeles\) Environmental justice.](#)
3. Marketplace Fairness Act **Information**

Jeff Kurtz, The Promenade Mall
4. Legislator, Staff and Stakeholder Updates **Information**

Federal: Senators Feinstein & Boxer. Representatives Calvert & Hunter
State: Governor Brown, Senators Anderson & Roth, Assemblymembers Melendez, Waldron & Jones
Local: County, Cities, Utilities, EDC, Healthcare, League of Cities
5. Chamber & Council Member Announcements **Information**
6. Today's lunch sponsored by: [Massage Envy/Wildomar](#) **Thank you**

Adjourn – Next meeting May 19, 2014.

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**Southwest California Legislative Council
Menifee Valley Chamber of Commerce
Murrieta Chamber of Commerce
Temecula Valley Chamber of Commerce
Lake Elsinore Chamber of Commerce
Wildomar Chamber of Commerce
Meeting Minutes
March 17, 2014**

Legislative Consultant: Gene Wunderlich

2014 Chair: Alex Braicovich

Directors Attendance:

Steve Amante, Amante & Associates
Tony Amatulli, Amatulli Auto Parts
Pietro Canestrelli, Reid & Hellyer APC
Glen Daigle, Oakgrove Equities
Dennis Frank, D.R. Frank & Associates
Judy Guglielmana, Town & Country Realty, EVWMD
Jason Hope, JD Promotions

Tony LoPiccolo, Carrington Mortgage Services
Greg Morrison, EVMWD
Don Murray, Commerce Bank of Temecula Valley
Shaura Olsen, Walmart
Joan Sparkman, Mt. San Jacinto College
Gary Thornhill, Tierra Verde

Directors Absent: Jeff George, Superior Quality Construction

Council Guests:

Andrew Abeles, Coldwell Banker Residential Brokerage
Jeff Bott, TCA-The Toll Roads
Josaline Cvesta, Senator Anderson
Kristin Harrison, DIY Divorce
James Holmes, RCMEA/Handle it corp.
Linda Hofstatter, SRCAR, Home Smart
Debbie Lynn Kosum, Realty One Group Southwest
Connie Lynch, SRCAR

Mike Mason, Mason Real Estate
Adam A. Ruiz, 1st Action Real Estate
Yvonne Ruiz, Wine Country Notary
Myles Ross, Sunbelt Business Broker
Meggan Valencia, Rancho CA Water District
Walter Wilson, SRCAR Board President
Dane Wunderlich, TVBJ
Roger Ziemer, RCWD

Staff Present:

Laura Turnbow – Temecula Valley Chamber of Commerce
Patrick Ellis– Murrieta Chamber of Commerce
Kim Cousins-Lake Elsinore Valley Chamber of Commerce
Dorothy Wolons-Menifee Valley Chamber of Commerce
Betty Manrique-Wildomar Chamber of Commerce

Meeting called to order at: 12:26 by Chairman Alex Braicovich

1. Approval of Minutes

Action

Directors reviewed the minutes from the February 24, 2014 meeting. **The motion was made to approve the minutes as written. The motion was seconded and carried by a unanimous vote.**

AB 1522 (Gonzalez) - Healthy Workplaces and Healthy Families Act of 2014. Employment: Paid sick days. **Following discussion the motion was made to OPPOSE AB 1522. The motion was seconded and carried by a unanimous vote.**

AB 2688 (Brown) – Employment: violations: good faith defense. **Following discussion the motion was made to SUPPORT AB 2688. The motion was seconded and carried by a unanimous vote.**

AB 1634 (Skinner) – Occupational safety and health: violations. **Following discussion the motion was made to OPPOSE AB 1634. The motion was seconded and carried by a unanimous vote.**

AB 2495 (Melendez) – Taxation: minimum franchise tax: exemptions. **Following discussion the motion was made to SUPPORT AB 2495 . The motion was seconded and carried by a unanimous vote.**

SB 747 (DeSaulnier) – Public health impact assessments. **Following discussion the motion was made to OPPOSE SB 747. The motion was seconded and carried by a unanimous vote.**

SB 834 (Huff) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: retooling of manufacturing facilities. **Following discussion the motion was made to SUPPORT 834. The motion was seconded and carried by a unanimous vote.**

3. The Toll Road are going cashle\$\$

Information

Report by Jeff Bott

Significant changes to our Toll Booths on the 73 and the 241. The Toll Booths will be coming down in May 2014. This is a nationwide trend. You will now need a Fast Trak Account or an Express Account (pay as you go) when traveling these tollroads. In the case of tourists, there is a onetime user toll that can be paid on the website within 24 hours of passage. 40% of the toll road travelers are from outside of the Orange County area. If you do not have a Fast Track account they are offering \$30 to help get an account set up, this offer ends March 31, 2014.

4. Emergency Drought Relief Legislation

Information

Report by Gene Wunderlich

The Governor had an Emergency Relief Bill pass and the Summary of Emergency Drought Relief Legislation is the breakdown of where the 650 million is going. Also, there are 3 federal bills pending for drought relief.

5. Legislator, Staff and Stakeholder Updates

Information

Assemblywoman Marie Waldron

Report by Tom Stinson

AB1533 Waldron (sponsored by San Diego County) Nationwide background checks on in home caregivers to check for any elder abuse or crime in another state before they are hired here.

There are 6 or 7 amendments that would weaken Prop 13 protections. ACA8 has passed the Assembly side and is now in the Senate side. This would lower the infrastructure bond threshold to 55% from the current two thirds. Transportation, Library Bonds and Economic Development projects would need two thirds vote because they are constitutional amendments. It is unlikely that they will get two thirds because the majority is gone. Two Senators have taken leave.

Assemblywoman Melissa Melendez

Report by Deni Horne

AB 2495 – Thank you for the Council's support. AB 2217 is the revitalization of AB 939 from last year to get AED's in schools. Assemblywoman Melendez is working on meeting with the California Federation of Teacher, who opposed the bill last year, and going over their concerns. There is funding available to keep the costs very minimal to all the schools. AB 2329 – Relief to war heroes by excluding combat related special compensation (CRSC) and concurrent retirement and disability pay (CRDP) from income taxes. The March coffee scheduled to happen in Wildomar on the 21st had to be cancelled and will be rescheduled in April.

League of Cities

Report by Brian (for Erin Sasse)

There are a few redevelopment bills in Sacramento, the cities are losing their tools for redevelopment, so a few legislators are noticing and hoping to fix this problem.

AB 2715 (Hernandez) Mandates district elections with cities over 100,000. This adds lots of cost to monitor district wide elections in these cities, between 500,000 and 1 million dollars. There is a push for a package of bills in Sacramento that would restrict a local jurisdictions ability to contract out services. This would also be damaging to cities. SB 1262 – Medical Marijuana – local control.

City of Murrieta

Report by Brian

Congressman Calvert seems optimistic about the Murrieta Creek project. They have a funding formula with reimbursement from the Federal Government. Biological survey is being done now. Phases 2 and 3 could be under construction within the next few months.

City of Menifee

Report by Mr. Almond

Capital Improvement Program is under way with 7 infrastructure projects that will cost about 100 million over the next 7 years. Newport Road widening is done and the Menifee missing link had its ribbon cutting this week which opened that section. There are RP's out for the Holland Road Overpass and the McCall Road Interchange, they are RP's for design. The Newport Road interchange should be under construction in the next few months. Menifee started its first Community Services Department. They hired a new director, Robert Lennox. This will serve the parks, recreation and community services for the cities. There are some development activities under way, and Applebee's is under construction on Newport Road with a couple quick serve restaurants also. There is a 12 acre site piece on the SW corner of Newport and Haun that plans have been submitted for by a developer. Also, the new courthouse is proposed to be in the Menifee Town Center.

Rancho Water District

Ground water in the Temecula Valley is very important and they are doing their best to maintain water quality. Working with the county on the wine country plans. The plans are to bring the sewer into that area.

Southern California Gas Company

Report by Randon Lane

Automatic meters have been installed in Temecula, Murrieta, Lake Elsinore and Wildomar. They are tracking gas usage. This is eliminating about 1100 meter readers in the field, but they are training these positions to help with the new automatic meters. He would like to come in and give a presentation and update to the SWCLC.

4. Chamber & Council member Announcements

Information

Murrieta Chamber of Commerce

Report by Patrick Ellis

Thursday, March 20th – Member Appreciation Night from 5-8 at Epic Rollertainment (free to members)

May 16 – Annual Brew Masters Golf Tournament at The Golf Club at Rancho California

July 26 – Awards Dinner at Pechanga

September 19-21 – Get Shamrock Irish Music Festival

Menifee Chamber of Commerce

Report by Dorothy Wolons

April 20 – Women's Conference

May 31 – Installation Dinner at Pechanga

June 19 – State of the City

Lake Elsinore Valley Chamber of Commerce

Report by Kim Cousins

Thursday, March 20 – City Managers meeting at the Diamond Club at 11:30

March 20 – Mixer at the Storm at 5:30

April 17 – Congressman Calvert

May 15 – WMWD update

Wildomar Chamber of Commerce

Report by Betty Manrique

Thursday, March 20 – Mixer co-hosted by SW Healthcare Systems and Oak Springs Ranch from 5:30 -7.

April 2 – Wake Up Wildomar Breakfast with speaker Rob Whipple, EVMWD Conservation Specialist

Temecula Chamber of Commerce

Report by Laura Turnbow

Monthly Mixer on March 19th at the Broken Yolk in Temecula.

May 8 – State of the City at Pechanga

June 5 – Economic Forecast at South Coast Winery

5. Lunch Sponsor _____ County Supervisor Kevin Jeffries _____

Alex Braicovich thanked Supervisor Jeffries for sponsoring lunch.

Motion to Adjourn at 1:28 p.m.

[AB 777 \(Muratsuchi; D-Torrance\) Taxes: exemption: space flight property.](#)**Recommended action: SUPPORT****Presentation: Gene Wunderlich****Bill Summary:**

Creates a Competitive Tax Environment. Ensures that California remains a competitive environment for an emerging multi-billion dollar industry by updating the California tax code to include certain equipment used for spaceflight transportation within the business inventory exemption.

This bill exempts from the property tax tangible personal property (TPP) that has space flight capacity. Property exempted by this bill includes raw materials, works in progress, finished goods, and includes orbital space facilities, space propulsion systems, space vehicles, launch vehicles, satellites, or space stations of any kind. Fuel sold and used exclusively in space flight is also exempt if it is not adaptable for use in ordinary motor vehicles. The property need not be returned to Earth to qualify for the exemption. The exemption applies to lien dates between January 1, 2014, and January 1, 2024, and **sunset on July 1, 2025.**

Background

The Legislature has previously enacted such exemptions for particular things, such as fruit trees, grapevines, and personal property used exclusively at a zoo, as well as categories, such as pets, personal effects, and household furnishings. In 1980, the Legislature exempted all business inventories from the property tax, defined as items generally held for sale or lease in the ordinary course of business.

SpaceX. Founded by noted entrepreneur Elon Musk in 2002, SpaceX constructs rockets that deliver satellites into space as well as spacecraft that carries cargo to the International Space Station. Headquartered in Hawthorne, CA, SpaceX is the first private company to launch a rocket into orbit, among other milestones, and plans to reuse its rockets someday.

In 2012, the Los Angeles County Assessor audited SpaceX, and noticed property in a site visit that wasn't listed in its Business Property Statement, the form taxpayers use to self-report personal property to the Assessor. In February 2013, Los Angeles County issued SpaceX an assessment for that property for all years within the statute of limitations, back to the 2007-08 fiscal year. SpaceX appealed the assessment to the Los Angeles County Assessment Appeals Board. The County Clerk has not yet scheduled the appeal for hearing.

In addition to the appeal, SpaceX is seeking regulatory change from BOE, which issued an advisory, non-binding opinion in December, 2013, stating that SpaceX's equipment qualifies for the inventory exemption. Additionally, **BOE initiated a discussion of proposed revisions to Rule 133 to add specified space flight property** to its list of items explicitly defined as exempt business inventory. SpaceX wants space flight property exempted from the personal property tax by statute.

Arguments in Favor:

According to the author, "Space exploration, until very recently, was **an entirely government run industry.** However, in recent years, California has seen the **emergence of private space companies that put our state at the forefront of innovation and technology.** These private companies are not only creating the most advanced space vehicles, but are also significantly contributing to the state's economy and our local communities. Despite the ground-breaking advances made by the aerospace industry, **California has yet to adapt modern tax policies that reflect the realities of this burgeoning sector.**

Recently, the Los Angeles County Assessor stated that propulsion systems – rockets used for space travel – are considered "business supplies" and are therefore subject to property tax. Space X, for example, recently received a **\$2 million tax bill** for the storage of two propulsion systems. However, rockets should not be considered business supplies as they are a part of a transportation service provided, and are lost or destroyed in orbit after launch and do not return to Earth.

Previously, these propulsion systems have never been taxed and represent a significant cost for the space industry, because they are only used once. Nevertheless, **these un-expected enormous tax liabilities represent a devastating cost for this important California industry and could potentially cause businesses and jobs to leave the state."**

Arguments in Opposition:

According to the Santa Clara County Assessor, "If this legislation becomes law, it will send a dangerous message to corporations, encouraging them to bypass the local property tax system, including the assessment appeals process. In effect, it encourages the creation of two property tax systems, one for the small business owner or homeowner, and another for those major corporations who can afford to lobby their legislator. As Assessor, I have strenuously opposed the creation of different sets of rules for different taxpayers that are unrelated to the market place."

Support: (as of 4/9/14)

SpaceX (source)
Aerojet Rocketdyne
Aerospace and Defense Forum
Board of Equalization
California Chamber of Commerce
California Manufacturers and Technology Association
California Unmanned Aircraft System
China Lake Alliance
City of Hawthorne
Commercial Space Flight Federation
El Camino Community College District

Kern County
Lockheed Martin Space Systems Company
Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce
Los Angeles County Economic Development Corporation
Mojave Air and Space Port
Northrop Grumman Aerospace Systems
Palos Verdes Peninsula Chamber of Commerce
Redondo Beach Chamber of Commerce
South Bay Association of Chambers of Commerce
Torrance Area Chamber of Commerce

Opposition:

Santa Clara County Assessor Lawrence Stone

Status:

To Assembly for concurrence vote on amendments.

Local Legislators Votes:

Senate: Anderson & Roth 'AYE'

Assembly: Melendez, Waldron, Jones, Nestande & Linder 'AYE'

Legislative Report Item 2

ction Item

AB 2448 (Jones) Employment: flexible work schedules

Recommended action: **SUPPORT**

Presentation: Gene Wunderlich

Bill Summary:

Seeks to **eliminate the burdensome alternative workweek election process** and allow the employee the opportunity to request a four, ten-hour day workweek schedule that will address the needs of both the employer and employee.

Background:

California is one of only three states that requires employers to pay daily overtime after eight hours of work and weekly overtime after 40 hours of work. Even the other two states that impose daily overtime requirements allow the employer and employee to essentially waive the daily eight-hour overtime requirement through a written agreement. **California, however, provides no such common sense alternative.** Rather, California requires employers to navigate through a multi-step process to have employees elect an alternative workweek schedule that once adopted must be "regularly" scheduled. This process is filled with potential traps for costly litigation, as one misstep may render the entire alternative workweek schedule invalid and leave the employer on the hook for claims of unpaid overtime wages.

This bill would permit an individual nonexempt employee to request an employee-selected flexible work schedule providing for workdays up to 10 hours per day within a 40-hour workweek, and would allow an employer to implement this schedule without the obligation to pay overtime compensation for those additional hours in a workday, except as specified.

Currently, there are 26,016 reported alternative workweek schedules with the Division of Labor Standards and Enforcement. According to the Employment Development Department's calculations in 2009, there are approximately 1,347,245 employers in California. At best, approximately 2% of California employers are utilizing the alternative workweek schedule option. However, more realistically, given that the information in the database is according to work unit instead of employer, it is likely that less than 1% of employers in California are utilizing this process.

AB 2448 would relieve employers, especially smaller employers, from the administrative cost and burden of adopting an alternative workweek schedule. Pursuant to **AB 2448**, at the request of the employee, an employer would be able to implement a flexible work schedule that allows the employee to work up to ten hours in a day or 40 hours in a week, without the payment of overtime. Employers should be able to negotiate through a written agreement, revocable by either party, the daily/weekly schedule that satisfies the needs of both the employee(s) and the employer.

If an employee-selected flexible work schedule is adopted, the employer shall pay overtime at one and one-half times the employee's regular rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 hours in a workweek or over 10 hours in a workday, whichever is the greater number of hours. All work performed in excess of 12 hours per workday and in excess of eight hours on a fifth, sixth, or seventh day in the workweek shall be paid at double the employee's regular rate of pay.

An employer may inform its employees that it is willing to consider employee requests to work an employee-selected flexible work schedule, but shall not induce a request by promising an employment benefit or threatening an employment detriment.

An employee or employer may discontinue an employee-selected flexible work schedule at any time by giving written notice to the other party. The request will be effective the first day of the next pay period or the fifth day after notice is given if there are fewer than five days before the start of the next pay period, unless otherwise agreed to by the employer and the employee.

This does not apply to any employee covered by a valid collective bargaining agreement or employed by the state, a city, county, city and county, district, municipality, or other public, quasi-public, or municipal corporation, or any political subdivision of this state.

Support & Opposition:

None on record as of 4/15/14

Status:

Assembly Committee on Labor & Employment

Legislative Report Item 3	Action Item
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[AB 2416 \(Stone; D-Scotts Valley\) Liens: laborers and employees.](#)

Recommended action: OPPOSE

Presentation: Gene Wunderlich

Bill Summary:

Creates a dangerous and unfair precedent in the wage and hour arena by allowing employees to file liens on an employer's real or personal property, or property where work was performed, based upon alleged yet unproven wage claims.

Background:

Existing law grants specified persons, including laborers, as defined, who contribute labor, skill, or services to a work of improvement the right to record a mechanic's lien upon the property so improved. Under existing law,

when an employer fails to pay wages due, the employee has the right to file a claim against his or her employer, or former employer, with the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, which is authorized to conduct investigations, hold hearings, and impose fines and penalties for nonpayment of wages.

This bill would, with certain exceptions, authorize an employee to record and enforce a wage lien upon real and personal property of an employer, or a property owner, as specified, for wages, other compensation, and related penalties and damages owed the employee. The bill would prescribe requirements relating to the recording and enforcement of the wage lien and for its cancellation and removal. The bill would require a notice of lien on real property to be executed under penalty of perjury.

- ✓ By expanding the scope of the crime of perjury, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

- ✓ This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

An employee shall have a lien on all property of the employer in California, including after-acquired property, for the full amount of any wages and other compensation, penalties, and interest owed to the employee.

If an employee acts unreasonably and in bad faith in recording or filing a notice of lien or in refusing to file a release or reduction of the lien, the employer shall be entitled to recover attorney's fees and costs in an action to remove or reduce the lien, and the court in its discretion may also issue a fine, not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

At least five days prior to recording a notice of lien with a county recorder pursuant to Section 3003 or filing a notice of lien with the Secretary of State pursuant to Section 3004, the employee shall provide the owner or reputed owner of the property against which the lien is to be recorded preliminary written notice of the intent to record a notice of lien.

Notice under this part shall include the following:

The following statement in boldface type:

NOTICE TO EMPLOYER, if the person that has given you this notice is not paid in full for work performed in your employ, a lien may be placed on your property after a period of five days after this notice is served. Foreclosure of the lien may lead to loss of all or part of your property. You may wish to protect yourself against this by (1) ensuring that the person that has given you this notice is paid in full for work performed in your employ, or (2) any other method that is appropriate under the circumstances. This notice is required by law to be served by the undersigned as a statement of your legal rights.

If judgment is entered against the employee in the action to enforce the lien or if the case is dismissed with prejudice, the lien shall be extinguished. The judgment shall include the date the notice of lien was recorded, the county in which it was recorded, the book and page or series number of the place in the legal records in which the lien was recorded, and a legal description of the property to which the lien attaches. The judgment may be appealed by filing a notice of appeal on or before 60 days after the entry of judgment. If an appeal is filed, the lien shall continue in force until all issues on the appeal have been decided. If the period for appeal runs without an appeal having been filed, or if the appeal fails, the judgment entered under this section shall be equivalent to cancellation of the lien and its removal from the record. A judgment entered pursuant to this subdivision is a recordable instrument. Upon recordation of a certified copy of the judgment, the property described in the judgment is released from claim of lien. Alternatively, if the lien is extinguished, upon demand and 15 days' notice by the property owner, the employee shall file a release of the lien. If an employee refuses to file a release of the lien after proper notice, a property owner may petition the court for an order to file a release of the lien. If the employee acted unreasonably and in bad faith in refusing to file a release of the lien, the property owner shall be entitled to attorney's fees and costs incurred in the action, and the court in its discretion may also issue a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

If a court finds that false information was knowingly and in bad faith included in a notice of lien by an employee with an intent to defraud, the following shall apply:

The lien shall be extinguished and the right to a lien as provided by this chapter shall be forfeited.

The court may award reasonable attorney's fees and court costs to the property owner for action taken to defeat the lien claim.

Status:

Referred to Committee on Labor & Employment

Southwest California Legislative Council

[AB 2420 \(Nazarian; D-Studio City\) Well stimulation treatments: local prohibition.](#)

Recommended action: **OPPOSE**

Presentation: Gene Wunderlich

Bill Summary:

Places California businesses at a disadvantage, increasing fuel costs, impeding job growth and suppressing property, income and excise tax revenues, by allowing local governments to impose local moratoriums on well stimulation treatments.

Background:

Allows a city or county to adopt and enforce a local ordinance prohibiting well stimulation treatments.

Existing law:

- 1) Defines "hydraulic fracturing" as a well stimulation that, in whole or in part, includes the pressurized injection of hydraulic fracturing fluid or fluids into an underground geologic formation in order to fracture or with the intent to fracture the formation, thereby causing or enhancing the production of oil or gas from a well.
- 2) Defines "well stimulation treatment" as any treatment of a well designed to enhance oil and gas production or recovery by increasing the permeability of the formation. Well stimulation treatments include, but are not limited to, hydraulic fracturing treatments and acid well stimulation treatments.
- 3) Establishes the Division of Oil, Gas and Geothermal Resources (**DOGGR**) under the Department of Conservation to supervise the drilling, operation, maintenance, and plugging and abandonment of onshore and offshore oil, gas, and geothermal wells, as specified.
- 4) Allows, pursuant to the California Constitution, a county or city to make and enforce all local, police, sanitary and other regulations not in conflict with state law (known as police powers).
- 5) Allows, pursuant to the California Constitution, charter cities to make and enforce all ordinances and regulations in respect to municipal affairs.
- 6) States that the Legislature hereby finds and declares that the management, development, and operation of lands as a unit for the production of oil and gas aids in preventing waste, increases the ultimate recovery of oil and gas, and facilitates increased concurrent use of surface lands for other beneficial uses.
- 7) States, for the chapter in the Public Resources Code dealing with Unit Operation (Chapter 3.5 commencing with Section 3630) contained in Division 3 (Oil and Gas) that that Chapter shall not be deemed a preemption by the state of any existing right of cities and counties to enact and enforce laws and regulations regulating the conduct and location of oil production activities, including, but not limited to, zoning, fire prevention, public safety, nuisance, appearance, noise, fencing, hours of operation, abandonment, and inspection.
- 8) Allows the legislative body of a county, city, including a charter city, or city and county, to protect the public safety, health, and welfare, to adopt as an urgency measure an interim ordinance prohibiting any uses that may be in conflict with a contemplated general plan, AB 2420 specific plan, or zoning proposal that the legislative body, planning commission or the planning department is considering or studying or intends to study within a reasonable time.
- 9) Requires a four-fifths vote of the legislative body for adoption of an interim ordinance, and specifies that the ordinance shall be of no further force and effect 45 days from its date of adoption.
- 10) Allows, after notice and public hearing as specified, the legislative body to extend the interim ordinance for up to 22 months and 15 days.
- 11) Specifies that the legislative body shall not adopt or extend any interim ordinance unless the ordinance contains legislative findings that there is a current and immediate threat to the public health, safety, or welfare, as specified.

This bill authorizes a city or county to adopt and enforce a local ordinance prohibiting well stimulation treatments.

Background on hydraulic fracturing.

The following information is contained in the background paper produced by the Senate Natural Resources and Water Committee and the Senate Environmental Quality Committee for a joint informational hearing the Committees held on February 12, 2013.

"Hydraulic fracturing, commonly known as fracking, is a strategy for stimulation oil and gas production whereby water and chemicals are pumped into the well under high pressure to create or enlarge cracks in the rock formations surrounding the well. Sand is also injected to help keep the cracks open after the fracturing process is completed. It is often used in conjunction with horizontal drilling, in which a well bore runs horizontally through the production zone to increase the zone of contact between the well bore and the hydrocarbon producing formation. Hydraulic fracturing is used to extract oil and gas from unconventional sources such as shale rock. Shale rock may contain large reservoirs of oil and gas, but the hydrocarbons are difficult to extract because they are trapped in the relatively impermeable rock. The innovation of horizontal drilling combined with hydraulic fracturing has made shale fossil fuel development economically feasible in recent decades.

Hydraulic fracturing has been employed in California since the 1950s. With no systematic public tracking of its use, estimates of how many wells in California have been fracked vary. Informal reports from industry sources suggest that a majority of wells in the state are fracked. However, the Western States Petroleum Association voluntarily reported to DOGGR in 2012 that it members fracked 628 new and existing oil and gas wells in California in 2011, which represents about 27% of the 2300 new wells drilled or 1% of the more than 50,000 existing wells. Industry voluntarily reports fracked wells on the website, FracFocus.org, although the terms of use of the site restrict the use of the data."

SB 4 (Pavley, Chapter 313, Statutes of 2013) (opposed by SWCLC last year) establishes a comprehensive regulatory program for oil and gas well stimulation in California. The bill AB 2420 contained a number of changes, including the following (for full discussion please see analysis of SB 4):

- a) Defines "well stimulation treatment" in statute;
- b) Requires the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, on or before January 1, 2015, to complete a comprehensive independent scientific study on well stimulation treatments;
- c) Requires DOGGR, in consultation with the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), the State Air Resources Board (ARB), the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), the Department of Resources, Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), and any local air districts and regional water quality control boards in areas where well stimulation treatments may occur, to adopt rules and regulations specific to well stimulation treatments, on or before January 1, 2015.
- d) Requires the operator of an oil and gas well who wishes to perform well stimulation treatments to first apply for a permit with DOGGR to conduct such treatments, and requires the permit to include specified information.

Recent actions by local governments.

A number of local governments have taken action to limit or regulate fracking within their jurisdictions, including the following:

- a) San Benito County, on June 18, 2013, adopted an ordinance to put in place notice, chemical disclosure, bonding, insurance, water testing and other requirements that expressly apply to well operators engaged in drilling, fracking and other well stimulation activities.
- b) Santa Cruz County, on September 10, 2013, adopted a temporary ban (interim ordinance) on hydraulic fracturing method of gas and oil extraction. The ban was extended by 10 months and 15 days on October 22, 2013.
- c) The City of Los Angeles, on February 28, 2014, approved a motion asking for the City Attorney to draft an ordinance to prohibit fracking and acidizing in Los Angeles.
- d) The City of Carson, on March 18, 2014, passed a 45-day ban on all new drilling.

Arguments in support.

None on file.

Arguments in opposition.

Opponents argue that SB 4's requirements for an independent scientific study, environmental review, new permitting process, and adoption of new regulations specific to well stimulation treatments should be given an

opportunity to work before the Legislature substantially modifies the regulatory structure and certainty that it put in place just last year.

Support

None on file

Opposition

California Chamber of Commerce

California Independent Petroleum Association

Western States Petroleum Association

Status:

Assembly Committee on Natural Resources

Legislative Report Item 5	Action Item
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[SB 1132 \(Mitchell; D-Los Angeles\) Oil and gas: well stimulation treatments.](#)

Recommended action: OPPOSE

Presentation: Gene Wunderlich

Bill Summary:

Imposes a statewide moratorium on well stimulation treatments until the completion of a scientific study, thereby placing California businesses at a disadvantage, increasing fuel costs, impeding job growth and suppressing property, income and excise tax revenues.

Background:

This bill would impose a moratorium of indefinite length on well stimulation treatments in the state until:

- a scientific study is conducted and completed with public participation,
- a committee of executive agency members certifies, as specified and with public participation, that the study is final and that well stimulation poses no risk to, or impairment of, the public health and welfare or the environmental and economic sustainability of the state,
- the Governor reviews the certified study and makes further specific findings that well stimulation poses no risk or impairment,
- 90 days have passed from the Governor's determination or,
- a judicial decision affirming the Governor's decision that is final and nonappealable has occurred.

Should the above criteria not be entirely met, the moratorium on well stimulation would stay in effect.

Additionally this bill would:

- revise the definition of well stimulation treatments,
- modify the independent scientific study required by SB 4 including deleting the due date,
- largely retain the SB 4 statutory direction to the division guiding the development of well stimulation regulations including consultation with other regulators, neighbor notification in advance of well stimulation, reporting requirements, groundwater monitoring and so on,
- not require the Governor to make a finding that would lift the moratorium,
- allow the committee to direct additional studies to be conducted and completed, if needed, if well stimulation poses a risk or impairment,
- delete the requirement that the division perform an EIR on well stimulation and accompanying provisions guiding well stimulation notice submissions and well stimulation activities under the emergency interim regulations prior to the certification of

California is a major oil and gas producing state. It is the third largest oil producing state and in the top 15 for natural gas. Oil and gas development and production occurs statewide, although it is concentrated in Kern County

and surrounding areas in the Central Valley. There are also important producing fields in coastal areas including Los Angeles, Ventura, Santa Barbara and other counties, and offshore, where allowed. There are approximately 50,000 active producing oil and gas wells.

Lately, the practice of hydraulic fracturing of oil and gas wells to facilitate the production of oil and gas has received considerable attention and scrutiny, and has become increasingly controversial. Proponents argue that it promotes energy independence, provides good jobs and is a long-standing industry practice that is entirely safe. Opponents argue that fracking contaminates the air, water and soil resulting in adverse impacts to public, environmental and occupational health and welfare, and climate change.

Hydraulic fracturing ("fracking") injects a fluid, typically composed of water and added chemicals, into an underground geologic formation at pressures sufficiently high to create or enhance fractures. This process increases the permeability of the formation to the trapped hydrocarbons which then can flow through the formation to the wellbore and be produced.

Fracking is one form of a well stimulation treatment and others include acid-based treatments. Well stimulation treatments are continuously evolving as technology changes and are specifically tailored to each particular location.

In California, recent projections suggest that the "unconventional" oil reserves in the Monterey Shale formation are the largest in the country. (The Monterey Shale is an existing source of conventional hydrocarbon reserves.) Well stimulation treatments, particularly acidization, may be a key factor in developing these unconventional reserves and, if successful, could result in an economic boom and substantial increases in oil production. Governor Brown signed SB 4 (Pavley, c. 313, Statutes of 2013) into law in September. SB 4 provides a comprehensive regulatory framework for well stimulation treatments and has repeatedly been characterized as the most comprehensive and stringent in the country. Emergency interim well stimulation regulations governing well stimulation went into effect on January 1, 2014.

ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT:

According to the author, "Today's fracking techniques are new and may pose new dangers. Technological changes have facilitated an explosion of drilling in areas where, even a decade ago, companies couldn't recover oil and gas profitably. It's important that the implications for health and environmental safety are fully understood before fracking is allowed to continue in California. SB 1132 imposes a moratorium on all well stimulation including fracking and acidizing, on-shore and off-shore, until a comprehensive report is completed and submitted to the Governor and the Legislature and a recommendation is made as to if, how and where fracking activity can resume. Further, it lays out how the report is to be conducted in a way that ensures fairness and reliability in the data collected."

The City of Culver City adds "this area is home to hundreds of thousands of residents and businesses who have experienced the impacts of decades of oil extraction in the Inglewood oil field. As evidenced by the number of residents who have expressed their ongoing concerns during recent Culver City City Council meetings, there is significant public apprehension regarding the uncertain, additional impacts that may have occurred, or may occur in the future, as a result of well stimulation, including hydraulic fracturing."

ARGUMENTS IN OPPOSITION:

A joint oil and gas industry letter states, "SB 1132 appears to establish a study, comment and findings process designed to ensure that well stimulation treatments are prohibited in California in perpetuity." The letter continues, "the Governor's finding shall be considered final only when all pending legal challenges are resolved and [the] Governor's findings are affirmed based on "clear and convincing evidence." Should this standard be set for all future state scientific studies, economic studies and regulations? Oil and gas production in California is a \$34 billion annual industry, employing more than 25,000 workers with an annual payroll in excess of \$1.5 billion" and point out that the economic investments in hydraulic fracturing and other well stimulation techniques that may make development of California's deep shale reserves economically viable require certainty.

According to a joint letter signed by the California Chamber of Commerce, among others, SB 1132 is a "job killer." They continue, "...the regulatory process for SB 4 implementation, including the scientific study, is now underway and should be given adequate time to proceed without abrupt and substantial modifications such as those imposed by SB 1132."

Status:

Senate Committee on Natural Resources and Water.

Southwest California Legislative Council

SUPPORT:

350.org
350 Bay Area
American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists
Asian Pacific Environmental Network
Breast Cancer Action
California Nurses Association
Carpinteria Valley Association
Center for Biological Diversity
Center for Environmental Health
Center on Race, Poverty, & the Environment
Clean Water Action
Citizen's Coalition For a Safe Community
City of Culver City
Clean Water Action
CREDO Action
Earthworks
Environment California
Environmental Defense Center
Environmental Working Group

Food & Water Watch
Frack-Free Butte County
Friends Committee on Legislation of California
International Longshore & Warehouse Union – Southern California District Council
Mainstreet Moms Organize or Bust
Natural Resources Defense Council
Oil Change International
Physicians for Social Responsibility – San Francisco Bay Area Chapter
Planning and Conservation League
Santa Barbara County Action Network
Sierra Club California
Sierra Club – Los Padres Chapter
Surfrider Foundation
over 21,000 individuals (via organized letters)

OPPOSITION

American Chemistry Council
Associated Builders and Contractors of California
California Chamber of Commerce
California Construction and Industrial Materials Association
California Independent Petroleum Association

California Manufacturers and Technology Association
California Metals Coalition
Chemical Industry Council of California
Independent Oil Producers' Association
National Federation of Independent Business
Western States Petroleum Association

Legislative Report Item 6	Action Item
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[AB 1330 \(J. Pérez; D-Los Angeles\) Environmental justice.](#)

Recommended action: **OPPOSE**

Presentation: Gene Wunderlich

Bill Summary:

Discourages investment and expansion in some disadvantaged regions of the state by doubling most fines and penalties issued by the Air Resources Board (ARB), Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) and Air Quality Management Districts (AQMD's) on facilities located there.

Background:

According to the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), approximately eight million Californians (21%) live in ZIP Codes that are considered "highly impacted" by environmental, public health, and socioeconomic tressors. Nearly half of all Californians live within six miles of a facility that is a significant greenhouse gas emitter (46%), but they are disproportionately people of color (62%). Throughout California, people of color face a 50% higher risk of cancer from ambient concentrations of air pollutants listed under the Clean Air Act. These impacts are felt by all Californians. The ARB estimates that air pollution exposure accounts for 19,000 premature deaths, 280,000 cases of asthma, and 1.9 million lost work days every year.

Original Bill (Assembly):

Requires the California Protection Agency (CalEPA) to update its environmental justice strategy and report related information to the Governor and the Legislature.

Current Version (Senate):

This bill creates new funding sources to be spent specifically on projects in environmental justice communities by **requiring double the maximum fines assessed** against hazardous waste, air district or solid waste permit holders for emission or discharge violations that exceed permitted emission or discharge levels in environmental justice communities and by requiring California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA), the Natural Resources Agency (Agency), and the agencies' boards, departments, commissions and offices, or the Strategic Growth Council to prioritize all grants and funding they provide in environmental justice AB 1330 communities. This bill also increases the administrative resources in environmental justice communities by, among other requirements, requiring Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to develop a hazardous waste reduction plan.

Requires the Cal/EPA to establish the Environmental Justice Small Grant Program to provide grants to eligible community groups that are involved in working to address environmental justice issues. Caps the amount of a grant at ~~\$20,000~~ **\$50,000**.

Creates an advisory committee to assist DTSC in the preparation of the hazardous waste reduction plan constituted of seven members as specified.

Requires double the maximum fines assessed against hazardous waste, air district or solid waste permit holders for emission or discharge violations that exceed permitted emission or discharge levels in environmental justice communities.

Specifies that 50% of the money collected by these violations go to projects or grants be deposited in the **Toxic Substances Control account or the Green Zone Trust fund in environmental justice communities** as specified.

Increases the maximum grant from the Environmental Justice Small Grant Program provided to non-profit entities doing "work to address environmental justice issues" from \$20,000 to \$50,000.

Establishes the Green Zone Trust Fund (Fund) to be spent in environmental justice communities.

FISCAL EFFECT:

According to the Senate Appropriations Committee:

- **Ongoing costs of at least \$600,000** from various special funds for database changes, hardware, and personnel. A onetime appropriation of \$800,000 to the DTSC from the Hazardous Waste Control Account (special) to develop the hazardous waste reduction plan and to make related necessary changes to DTSC policies or regulations. Unknown ongoing costs, likely in the mid-hundreds of thousands of dollars from the Hazardous Waste Control Account for DTSC's implementation of the hazardous waste reduction plan.
- **Ongoing costs in the low-hundreds of thousands of dollars** from the Hazardous Waste Control Account to participate and support in the Hazardous Waste Reduction Advisory Committee.
- **Unknown increased revenues from increased fines and penalties** to the Toxic Substances Control Account (General) as a result of the doubling of maximum penalties and fines, and must be used to fund environmentally beneficial projects located within an environmental justice community.
- **Unknown administrative costs to Cal/EPA** to administer the Environmental Justice Small Grant Program and the funding of the Green Zone Environmental projects, including the development of guidelines for designating Green Zone Environmental Projects.
- **Unknown annual costs, likely in the low- to mid-hundreds of thousands of dollars**, to Cal/EPA to identify Environmental Justice Communities. One-time costs in the mid-hundreds of thousands of dollars from various special funds to develop regulations regarding the automatic revocation of a facility permits for a facility located in an environmental justice community that has AB 1330 had three separate violations within a five-year period that threaten the public health or the environment.
- **Possible reimbursable state mandate in the tens to hundreds of thousands** of dollars regarding public meeting and outreach requirements for local governments.

SUPPORT:

American Association of University Women
Asian Pacific Environmental Network

Breathe California
California Environmental Justice Alliance

Southwest California Legislative Council

Center for Community Action and Environmental Justice
Center on Race, Poverty, and the Environment
Central Basin Municipal Water District

Communities for a Better Environment
Environmental Health Coalition
People Organizing to Demand Environmental and Economic Rights

OPPOSITION:

Agricultural Council of California
American Chemistry Council
American Council of Engineering Companies of California
Associated Builders and Contractors
California Asian Pacific Chamber of Commerce
California Asphalt Pavement Association
California Building Industry Association
California Business Properties Association
California Cattlemen's Association
California Cement Manufacturers Environmental Coalition
California Chamber of Commerce
California Citrus Mutual
California Construction and Industrial Materials Association
California Cotton Ginners Association
California Cotton Growers Association
California Council for Environmental and Economic Balance
California Council of Land Trusts
California Farm Bureau Federation
California Grain and Feed Association
California Grape and Tree Fruit League
California Grocers Association
California League of Food Processors
California Manufacturers & Technology Association
California Metals Coalition
California Municipal Utilities Association
California Nevada Cement Association
California Railroad Industry

California Taxpayers Association
Chemical Industry Council of California
Coalition for Sustainable Cement Manufacturing & Environment
Consumer Specialty Products Association
Consumer Watchdog
Defenders of Wildlife
Development Association
Independent Energy Producers Association
Industrial Environmental Association
Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries, West Coast Chapter
International Council of Shopping Centers
Metal Finishing Association of Northern California
Metal Finishing Association of Southern California
NAIOP of California, the Commercial Real Estate
National Federation of Independent Business
Nisei Farmers League
Pacific Coast Rendering Association
Pacific Egg and Poultry Association
Pacific Forest Trust
Pacific Merchant Shipping Association
Peninsula Open Space Trust
The Nature Conservancy
Trust for Public Land
Waste Management
Western Agricultural Processors Association
Western Growers Association
Western Plant Health Association
Western Plastics Association
Western States Petroleum Association

Status:

Senate Appropriations (currently in suspense)

Do you think the Chamber and the Southwest California Legislative Council would be willing to take a position of support on this issue? I would be happy to discuss the current and future impacts.

Thank you,

Jeffrey M. Kurtz, CRX, CSM

General Manager

Promenade Temecula

As Current and Past Chairs of ICSC, we are reaching out to enlist your help to enact efairness legislation this year. The Senate passed Marketplace Fairness legislation in May 2013, but our efforts are currently stalled in the House of Representatives. In the past month we have both attended various industry fly-ins in Washington, DC. During our many meetings on Capitol Hill, we have heard a common refrain: lawmakers know that efairness is good policy but in the current political climate, it doesn't make for good politics.

We need to shore up support by increasing the number of people contacting congressional offices in support of efairness through emails or letters. Please activate your operations managers, your divisional managers and in turn, your property managers to directly encourage your tenants to contact their Representative in the House.

Please click here to find a wealth of information and ways to take action: sample letters; a short informational video from ICSC; click-throughs to send an email and find your House member; and an order form for free window clings for your centers.

David J. LaRue
ICSC Chairman
President and CEO
Forest City Enterprises, Inc.

David B. Henry
ICSC Past Chair
Vice Chairman, President & Chief Executive Officer
Kimco Realty Corporation

An Appeal for Marketplace Fairness



SAMPLE LETTER TO A MEMBER OF CONGRESS

America's retailers need your support to close the online sales tax loophole and bring long-overdue fairness to community businesses. In order for there to be real and fair competition that reflects 21st century retail, Congress must act.

An outdated sales tax structure favors online retailers over brick-and-mortar sellers because online-only retailers do not charge and collect sales tax. This often results in online-only sellers being able to offer products at a considerable price advantage. However, the sales tax (in all but 5 states) is still owed. When sales taxes are not collected at the time of purchase, by law the burden then falls on the

consumer to report and remit. Compliance under this scenario is next to nothing. Today's widely available and inexpensive technology can change all that by offering online retailers the ability to easily charge and collect on purchases just like thousands of brick-and-mortar stores already do.

If Congress fails to enact e-fairness legislation and the status quo prevails, the tax base for states will further erode causing an unnecessarily higher tax burden on everyone else in the state, especially those paying income and property taxes. This puts local businesses at a further disadvantage. It is time for Congress to grant states the ability to correct the lopsided application of sales and use tax laws and avoid an increase in taxes on in-state consumers and businesses.

Last year, the Senate overwhelmingly passed the Marketplace Fairness Act with bipartisan support to help level the playing field for brick-and-mortar retailers, while restoring the states' right to establish and enforce collection of their own sales taxes.

I am calling on you to do the right thing for our communities and local businesses by passing legislation that gives all retailers a fair chance to compete and thrive in today's marketplace. I respectfully request the U.S. House of Representatives enact legislation that ends the competitive disparity this year.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

SWCLC

Southwest California Legislative Council

A Coalition of
The Temecula Valley, Menifee, Murrieta, Lake Elsinore and Wildomar Chambers of Commerce

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Agendas and Presentations are approved by the Executive Committee and are subject to their approval with a maximum presentation time of fifteen (15) minutes.

The Southwest California Legislative Council

<http://southwestca.biz/>

Contact name _____

Title/Position _____

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Please Make Check Payable to: Southwest California Legislative Council

**Mail to: Murrieta Chamber of Commerce
25125 Madison Avenue, Suite 108
Murrieta CA 92562**



April 15, 2014

The Honorable Shannon Grove
California State Assembly
State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95814

SUBJECT: AB 2079 (GROVE) LABOR CODE PRIVATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL ACT OF 2004

Position: SUPPORT

The *Southwest California Legislative Council* is an advocacy coalition of the *Temecula Valley, Murrieta, Wildomar, Menifee Valley and Lake Elsinore Valley Chambers of Commerce* representing more than 2,800 employers dedicated to promoting job growth, economic expansion, and preserving the overall global competitiveness of California.

The *SWCLC* is pleased to **SUPPORT AB 2079** (Grove), which will reduce frivolous litigation under the Labor Code Private Attorney General Act (PAGA) for errors included in the itemized wage statement, by allowing an employer a 33-day right to cure any errors. This reduction of litigation will help employers invest more financial resources in growing their business and compensating their employees, rather than litigation costs.

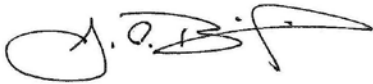
PAGA, set forth in Labor Code section 2699, allows an employee to file a “representative action” against an employer for any violation of the Labor Code, and subjects an employer to statutory penalties ranging from \$100 per employee, per pay period, to \$200 per employee, per pay period, as well as attorney’s fees. A representative action is similar to a class action, in that the litigation is filed on behalf of the employee and other current and former employees who were aggrieved by the alleged violation, yet the employee does not have to satisfy any of the class action requirements such as commonality of issues/facts, numerosity of class members, typicality of defenses or claims, and adequacy of another forum/procedure. Under PAGA, an employee can immediately sue for the Labor Code violations listed in Labor Code section 2699.5, which includes Labor Code section 226 that sets for the categories of information that must be included in an itemized wage statement. For those Labor Code sections not set forth in section 2699.5, the employee must give the employer 33 days to cure the alleged violation.

AB 2079 would delete Labor Code section 226 from section 2699.5 that allows an employee the immediate right to sue under PAGA, and instead require the employer 33 days to cure the alleged violation before a civil action is filed. Labor Code section 226 is one area in which employers have seen an increase in frivolous litigation regarding technical violations that do not harm or injure the employee. An example of this frivolous litigation is set forth in *Elliot v. Spherion Pacific Work, LLC*, 572 F.Supp.2d 1169 (2008), in which an employee alleged a cause of action under Labor Code Section 226 because the employer used a truncated name on the wage statement. Specifically, the employer’s name on the wage statement was “Spherion Pacific Work, LLC,” instead of Spherion’s legal name, “Spherion Pacific Workforce, LLC.” The employee did not allege that this truncated version of the employer’s name misled her, confused her, or caused her any injury. Although the court ultimately dismissed this cause of action through summary judgment, the employer incurred unnecessary legal costs and attorney’s fees to have the cause of action dismissed.

AB 2079 would help curb this frivolous litigation under PAGA with regard to Labor Code section 226, by allowing an employer 33 days to cure any alleged violation. If the employer cannot cure the violation, the employee would still be able file a civil action and obtain any unpaid wages, penalties, and attorney’s fees. This reform would provide the appropriate balance of allowing an employer to correct unintentional errors, while still protecting the employee’s ability to obtain information regarding how his/her wages were calculated during the pay period.

For these and other reasons, the *Southwest California Legislative Council* **SUPPORTS AB 2079 (Grove)** and encourage your 'AYE' vote when it comes before you for consideration.

Respectfully,



Alex Braicovich, Chair
alex@crmail.com



Gene Wunderlich, Legislative Liaison
gad@swcaladvocacy.com

Cc:

Assembly Committee on Labor and Employment
Assemblymember Roger Hernandez, (Chair)
Assemblymember Shannon Grove, (Vice Chair)
Assemblymember Melissa Melendez, Member
Assemblymember Marie Waldron
Assemblymember Brian Jones
Assemblymember Eric Linder, Member
California Chamber of Commerce

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