

ALERT

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CalChamber Capitol News Report

Video Highlights Reasons to Support Propositions 1 and 2

The California Chamber of Commerce is joining Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. in **supporting Propositions 1 and 2** on the November ballot. These measures are crucial to California's continued economic vitality and are the subject of this week's CalChamber Capitol News Report video, viewable at www.youtube.com/calchamber.

Proposition 1

Proposition 1, a \$7.5 billion water bond with significant funding for needed water storage projects, is the result of a historic bipartisan agreement.

In the video, CalChamber President and CEO Allan Zaremborg discusses the importance of Proposition 1 with Loren Kaye, president of the California Foundation for Commerce and Education.

Kaye explains why water is so important to California's economy.

"We haven't updated the state water project in more than 50 years. Our population has more than tripled in that time and the infrastructure is just not up to snuff."

California is an arid state and without water we won't have a vibrant economy, Zaremborg emphasizes.

"It's agriculture, it's our hospitality industry and it's also our manufacturing and development industry that depend on a reliable supply of water."

Proposition 2

Placed on the ballot with bipartisan support, Proposition 2 places in the State Constitution the requirement to create a rainy day fund, saving money and paying

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CalChamber Webinar to Explain New Requirements Under Sick Leave Law



Erika Frank, CalChamber vice president of legal affairs and general counsel, gives a preview of the upcoming CalChamber webinar on the new paid sick leave law in a CalChamber video.

An overview of the state's new paid sick leave law will be presented by the California Chamber of Commerce in a **webinar** on November 5.

"California is now the second state in the nation to mandate paid sick leave for employees," explains Erika Frank, CalChamber vice president of legal affairs and general counsel in a CalChamber Capitol Report video. "This law applies to most employers with relatively few exceptions."

The Healthy Workplaces, Healthy Families Act of 2014 requires employers to provide paid sick leave to any employee who has worked in California for 30 days, at an accrual rate of one hour for every 30 hours worked.

Employers are allowed to limit employees' use of paid sick leave to 24

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CalChamber President and CEO Allan Zaremborg (left) and Loren Kaye, president of the California Foundation for Commerce and Education, discuss reasons to support Propositions 1 and 2 in the latest CalChamber Capitol News Report video.

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Labor Law Corner

Worker Commute Time Should Be Compensated If Duties Are Performed



Barbara Wilber
HR Adviser

I thought an employee's first commute to work is unpaid, but my employees drive their own vehicles, and deliver tools and equipment to the job site. Is this compensable time, and if so, what law states that I have to pay for this time?

The law is not so specific that it defines all situations in such detail. The obligation to compensate an employee depends upon whether the time meets the

definition of hours worked found in the Industrial Welfare Commission Orders, Section 2, Definitions.

"Hours worked" means the time during which an employee is subject to the control of an employer, and includes all the time the employee is suffered or permitted to work, whether or not required to do so.

Performing Job Duties

The Division of Labor Standards Enforcement (DLSE) gives guidance about travel time in its Opinion Letter 2003.04.22, stating in part: "Also, if the travel involved the employee being required to deliver any equipment, goods or materials for the employer, the travel, no matter how extended, would be compensable."

On the basis of this definition, when an employer directs an employee to deliver tools and equipment, the employee is working and the hours are compensable.

On the other hand, if the employee is simply driving to the first place he/she is to report for work without any additional obligations imposed by the employer, that commute time is not compensable.

When an employee is performing a duty for the employer, the fact that it is the employee's first commute of the day does not negate the obligation to pay for all hours worked.

This means whether the employees are driving their own vehicle or a company vehicle, they are on the clock when they commence driving to the work location. Keep in mind that if the employees are driving their own vehicle, mileage reimbursement will be required.

Company Vehicle

The fact that a company provides a vehicle for convenience does not necessarily equate to owing for the first commute. The issue of how much control and direction exists is the deciding factor.

One court determined that an employee driving a company vehicle was entitled to compensation because the employer exerted control over the commute and considered the following restrictions:

- He was required to drive a company vehicle;
- He could not use the company vehicle for personal errands;
- He could use the company vehicle only to drive to and from his jobs;
- He could not transport any passengers;
- He had to have his cell phone turned on at all times, but could not use his cell phone while driving, except for company business.

Develop a Policy

Deciding what is and is not hours worked can be complicated. Develop a policy about travel time payment and make sure your managers/supervisors are aware that asking an employee to deliver equipment to a job site may create a time and mileage obligation for the company.

The Labor Law Helpline is a service to California Chamber of Commerce preferred and executive members. For expert explanations of labor laws and Cal/OSHA regulations, not legal counsel for specific situations, call (800) 348-2262 or submit your question at www.hrcalifornia.com.

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CalChamber-Sponsored Seminars/Trade Shows

More information: calchamber.com/events.

Labor Law

California Competes Tax Credit Workshop Webinar. Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development. October 20.

Visit California's Outlook Forum 2015. Visit California. February 23-24, Greater Palm Springs. (916) 444-0410.

International Trade

Tissue Middle East Show. Nile Trade Fairs. October 22-24, Cairo, Egypt.
BajaMak Trade Show. San Diego Center for International Trade Development.

October 22-23, Tijuana, Mexico. (619) 482-6393.

Small Business and Export Seminar. Congresswoman Napolitano. October 23, La Verne. (626) 350-0150.

Hong Kong-Guangdong-Macao Joint Business Conference. Hong Kong, Guangdong province and Macao. November 6, San Francisco. (415) 835-9326.

Defense Trade Essentials. Department of Commerce. December 9, Los Angeles. (310) 235-7203.



Yes on Proposition 2 to Prevent Boom-and-Bust California Budgets



Allan Zaremborg

Benjamin Franklin said the only two certainties in life are death and taxes. In California, add two more: drought and boom-and-bust tax revenues.

What goes up often comes crashing down.

Boom-and-bust revenues have led the Legislature to expand ongoing programs with one-time revenues. When the inevitable economic downturn hits, those programs are cut—and enormous pressure builds to raise taxes. Fortunately on November 4, California voters can reboot the budget process by approving Proposition 2.

No One-Time Revenues for Ongoing Programs

Sponsored by Governor Jerry Brown and placed on the ballot by a unanimous vote of the Legislature, Proposition 2 will prohibit state lawmakers from spending one-time revenues for ongoing programs and place the money in a reserve to fund essential programs, such as education and public safety, when the economic bust occurs.

During the Great Recession, taxes were raised twice. School spending was slashed. And the Legislature resorted to loans, gimmicks and shell games to balance the budget. Those days are

behind us for now. But without some solid guardrails against future legislative irresponsibility, we could be back in the ditch at the next recession.

Increased ‘Rainy Day’ Fund

Proposition 2 would increase the size of the state’s “rainy day” fund to \$11 billion and would require minimum annual contributions into that reserve of \$800 million—and even more if capital gains tax revenues are strong.

Commentary By Allan Zaremborg

The measure would also require extra revenues be devoted to reducing budget debt, repaying funds borrowed from school districts, reducing long-term pension liabilities or investing in new infrastructure.

The Legislative Analyst’s Office has concluded that this measure would result in the state likely paying down its debts more quickly. Over the long term, that means greater budget flexibility.

Budget Impacts

How would Proposition 2 work in the real world? According to state Finance Director Michael Cohen, if it had been fully in effect at the beginning of the Great Recession in 2008, 62% of the budget shortfall would have been covered in 2008–09 and another 23% covered in 2009–10.

Nearly \$6 billion in education cuts would have been avoided, as well as virtually the entire first year of the tax increases passed in 2009.

Help for School Finances

Some school officials are concerned the measure may limit the budget reserves that local school districts can hold. But this concern is overstated.

First, since the limit on reserves was passed as a statute, it can be easily changed if it’s found unworkable.

And the statute will only take effect in any year the state makes a deposit into the state’s education reserve, which itself would be used to protect school budgets from dropping state revenues. No deposits would be made into this state reserve unless and until state school finances are fully funded and all school debts are repaid. Only then would the restriction on local reserves go into effect.

Proposition 2 forces the state to save money and requires politicians to live within their means and protect against unnecessary tax increases. In good times, money will be placed in a constitutionally protected reserve and used to pay down debt. In bad times, the rainy day fund can be used to protect schools, public safety and other vital services.

Without a strong reserve and continued fiscal restraint, the state will face future deficits and could be forced to cut funding for schools, public safety and other critical services. Proposition 2 is our best defense against an uncertain and volatile future.

Allan Zaremborg is president and CEO of the California Chamber of Commerce. This commentary first appeared in The Sacramento Bee.

CalChamber Positions on November Ballot Measures

Proposition	Subject	Position
Proposition 1	Water supply/storage bond	Support
Proposition 2	State budget stabilization; rainy day reserve	Support
Proposition 45	Insurance Commissioner approval of health care rate changes	Oppose
Proposition 46	Increase pain/suffering cap in medical malpractice lawsuits	Oppose
Proposition 47	Reduced penalties for drug/property offenses	Oppose
Proposition 48	Referendum on Indian gaming compacts	No Position

For more information about CalChamber positions, go to www.calchamber.com/2014Election.

Video Highlights Reasons to Support Props 1 and 2

From Page 1

down state debts when times are good.

California is known for boom-and-bust revenues, and spending one-time money on ongoing programs, which creates problems in the long run. Zaremborg asks Kaye to explain how Proposition 2 deals with these issues and solves the problem.

“The last 10 years has shown that the California Legislature really needs some controls when it comes to spending tax revenues. Proposition 2 sets aside—every year—a certain amount of money to put into a prudent reserve and to pay down budget-related debt,” Kaye explains.

Preventing politicians from spending temporary revenue spikes for ongoing programs will keep the state from spending more than it can afford.

Passage of Proposition 2 means “schools and taxpayers both win because we have reserves created, but just as significantly, there’s less chance for the state to get into these deficits because Proposition 2 prevents the state from spending one-time revenues on ongoing programs, creating future debt when we have an inevitable downturn,” Zaremborg says.

Proposition 2 will ensure that California does not repeat this cycle of boom-and-bust budgeting.

“Proposition 2 will smooth out the revenues, saving money in the good years so we can spend it during the bad years,” Kaye says.

Proposition 2 means that California can rely on the fact that the state will have a stable funding source, businesses won’t have to worry about targeted tax increases

and neither will individual taxpayers.

The constitutionally protected reserve can be used to protect schools, as Kaye points out.

“Since schools are the biggest part of the state budget, they also take the biggest hits when we have downturns.”

Zaremborg sums up all the benefits of Proposition 2: “The taxpayers are winners, the schools are winners, and we have a stable budget for the future of California without ups and downs as we’ve experienced in the last 10 years.”

CalChamber Webinar to Explain New Paid Sick Leave Law

From Page 1

hours or three days in each year of employment.

The bill also contains a new posting requirement.

To avoid stiff fines and penalties for noncompliance, California employers need to understand the nuances of the new law before it goes into effect on July 1, 2015.

CalChamber’s webinar should be used to guide and evaluate policies and practices so businesses can properly implement paid sick leave and avoid missteps.

Registration

For more information or to register for the *California’s New Paid Sick Leave* webinar, call (800) 331-8877 or visit www.calchamberstore.com.

CalChamber preferred and executive members receive a 20% discount.



CalChamber

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CalChamber Vote Record: Major Bills 2014

This report for the second year of the 2013–2014 legislative session focuses on California legislators' floor votes on California Chamber of Commerce priority bills.

This is the 40th vote record the CalChamber has compiled. The CalChamber publishes this report in response to numerous requests by member firms and local chambers of commerce that would like a gauge by which to measure the performance of their legislators.

To help readers assess legislators' vote records, the charts group bills into six areas: environmental regulation, health care costs, labor costs, litigation costs, tax, and water supply and reliability.

Partial Picture

No vote record can tell the entire story of a legislator's attitude and actions on issues of importance to business. Each year, legislators cast thousands of votes on thousands of proposed laws. To fully evaluate your legislative representative, consult the legislative journals and examine your legislator's votes in committee and on floor issues.

You can view these via links at www.calchambervotes.com.

Many anti-business bills were rejected by legislators in policy or fiscal committees, thus stopping proposals before they reached the floor for a vote. The vote record does not capture these votes.

Most bills in this report cover major business issues that are of concern to both small and large companies.

The CalChamber recognizes that there are many bills supported or opposed by business that are not included in this vote record and analysis.

Factors Considered

The CalChamber considers the following factors in selecting vote record bills:

- The bills and votes reflect legislators' attitudes toward private enterprise, fiscal responsibility and the business climate.
- Each bill was a CalChamber priority in a particular field. Priority bills have appeared in the "Status Report" sections of *Alert*.
- The bills were voted upon by either the full Senate or Assembly. This year the vote record covers 17 votes in the Senate and 14 votes in the Assembly.
- Unless otherwise noted, final floor

votes are shown. Concurrence votes and conference report votes are considered final votes.

When 'Not Voting' Helps

Sometimes a legislator is unwilling to vote against a colleague, but is willing to support the CalChamber's opposition to a bill. In such cases, a legislator may abstain from voting, which will hinder passage of a bill, just as a "no" vote does.

To recognize that not voting can aid the CalChamber's opposition to a bill, the vote record includes the number of times legislators did not vote "aye" on a CalChamber-opposed bill in the total for the column listing actions "in accord with" the CalChamber's position, if the legislator was not absent for the day.

Priority Bills

Environmental Regulation

SB 812 (de León; D-Los Angeles) Creates Unworkable Permitting System for Hazardous Waste Facilities. Fundamentally undermines the Department of Toxic Substances Control's recently proposed plan to issue protective and timely hazardous waste permits by creating extraordinarily aggressive and arbitrary permit processing timelines. Passed Assembly, August 27, 48-23. Senate concurred in Assembly amendments, August 29, 24-12. Vetoed. CalChamber Opposed.

SB 1132 (Mitchell; D-Los Angeles) Significantly Limits In-State Energy Development. Places California at a competitive disadvantage, increases fuel costs, impedes job growth and suppresses property, income and excise tax revenues by imposing a statewide moratorium on well stimulation treatments until the completion of a scientific study. Failed passage in Senate, May 29, 16-16. CalChamber Opposed/**Job Killer**.

SB 1381 (Evans; D-Santa Rosa) California-Only New Labeling Requirements and Increased Litigation.

Increases cost of food productions and increases frivolous litigation by forcing farmers and food companies to implement costly new labeling, packaging, distribution and recordkeeping for products sold in California. Latest amendments remove private right of action that would have led to increased litigation on all entities in the supply chain if a product was not properly

labeled. "Job killer" tag removed, but CalChamber still opposes. Failed passage in Senate, May 29, 19-16. CalChamber Opposed/**Former Job Killer**.

Health Care Costs

AB 2533 (Ammiano; D-San Francisco) Undermines Managed Care.

Significantly increases health care costs and makes premiums less affordable for employers by requiring health care service plans, in some cases, to arrange out-of-network care with noncontracting providers regardless of their rates. Passed Assembly, May 28, 44-28. Senate Third Reading File, August 19. CalChamber Opposed.

SB 1034 (Monning; D-Carmel)

Health Care Clarification for Employers. Eliminates confusion for employers by deleting certain provisions of California law related to waiting period limitations for health care coverage and clarifying that employer-imposed waiting periods are governed by federal law. Passed Assembly, June 30, 77-0. Senate concurred in Assembly amendments, August 4, 36-0. Signed by Governor—Chapter 195. CalChamber Supported.

SB 1094 (Lara; D-Huntington Park/Long Beach) Interference with Private Contracts. Inappropriately interferes with the ability of successful health facilities operators to purchase or merge with struggling hospitals, increasing the risk and cost of financing these transactions, by allowing the California Attorney General to retroactively amend the terms of the transfer agreement rather than resorting to traditional remedies when she unilaterally determined that one of the parties has breached the contract or made material misrepresentations. Passed Assembly, August 28, 43-27. Senate concurred in Assembly amendments, August 29, 21-13. Vetoed. CalChamber Opposed.

Labor Costs

AB 1522 (Gonzalez; D-San Diego)

Paid Sick Leave. Increases employer mandates by requiring all employers, large and small, to provide all employees in California with paid sick leave. "Job killer" tag removed due to August 29, 2014 amendments, but CalChamber remains opposed. Passed Senate, August 29, 22-8. Assembly concurred in Senate amendments, August 30, 52-25. Signed by Governor—Chapter 317. CalChamber Opposed/**Former Job Killer**.

CalChamber Vote Record: Major Bills 2014

AB 2416 (Stone; D-Scotts Valley)
Unproven Wage Liens. 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. Passed Assembly, May 28, 43-27. Failed passage in Senate, August 28, 13-15. CalChamber Opposed/**Job Killer**.

AB 2616 (Skinner; D-Berkeley)
Expands Costly Presumptions. Increases workers' compensation costs for public and private hospitals by presuming certain diseases and injuries are caused by the workplace. Passed Senate, August 20, 24-9. Assembly concurred in Senate amendments, August 22, 47-24. Vetoed. CalChamber Opposed.

SB 25 (Steinberg; D-Sacramento)
Due Process for Agricultural Employers. Denies due process for agricultural employers by requiring an employer to implement a collective bargaining contract ordered by the Agricultural Labor Relations Board while appealing the order, unless the employer meets a high standard to win a stay. Passed Assembly, August 30, 42-25. Senate concurred in Assembly amendments, August 30, 22-12. Vetoed. CalChamber Opposed.
Litigation Costs

AB 1897 (R. Hernández; D-West Covina)
Contractor Liability. Unfairly imposes liability on a contracting entity for the contractor's wage and hour violations and lack of workers' compensation coverage despite the lack of any evidence that the contracting entity controlled the working conditions or wages of the contractor's employees. Passed Senate August 27, 22-12. Assembly concurred in Senate amendments, August 28, 47-24. Signed by Governor—Chapter 728. CalChamber Opposed/**Job Killer**.

AB 2617 (Weber; D-San Diego)
Interference with Arbitration Agreements and Settlement Agreements. Unfairly prohibits the enforcement of arbitration agreements or pre-litigation settlement agreements that require the individual to waive their right to pursue a civil action for the alleged violation of civil rights. Passed Senate, August 21, 21-11. Assembly concurred in Senate amendments, August 27, 50-24. Signed by Governor—Chapter 910. CalChamber

Opposed/**Job Killer**.
SB 1188 (Jackson; D-Santa Barbara)
Unwarranted Expansion of Product Defect Litigation. Significantly increases product defect litigation and associated claims by allowing consumers to pursue claims after the warranty has expired for "material" omissions regarding the product that are unrelated to any health and safety concerns. Passed Senate, May 28, 21-14. In Assembly Judiciary Committee. CalChamber Opposed/**Job Killer**.
Tax

AB 1839 (Gatto; D-Los Angeles)
Creates Competitive Tax Environment. Encourages film and television productions to locate or remain in California by extending and expanding the film and television tax credit. Passed Senate August 29, 34-2. Assembly concurred in Senate amendments, August 29, 72-0. Signed by Governor—Chapter 413. CalChamber Supported/**Job Creator**.

AB 2372 (Ammiano; D-San Francisco)
Split Roll Change of Ownership. Before amendments, unfairly targeted commercial property by redefining "change of ownership" so that such property is more frequently reassessed, which will ultimately lead to higher property taxes that will be passed on to tenants, consumers, and potentially employees. "Job killer" status and opposition changed to support with May 28, 2014 amendments providing clarity regarding change of ownership of commercial property for purposes of reassessment in accordance with Proposition 13. Passed Assembly, May 29, 57-13. Held in Senate Appropriations Committee. CalChamber Supported/**Former Job Killer**.

SB 1021 (Wolk; D-Davis)
Split Roll. Discriminates against commercial property through split roll by allowing a school district to impose a higher parcel tax against commercial property as opposed to residential property. Passed Senate, May 5, 21-15. Failed passage in Assembly Revenue and Taxation, June 25. CalChamber Opposed/**Job Killer**.

SB 1372 (DeSaulnier; D-Concord)
Increased Tax Rate. Threatens to significantly increase the corporate tax rate on publicly held corporations and financial institutions up to 15% according to the wages paid to employees in the United States, and threatens to increase that rate

Key to Using This Section

- Y means voted for bill.
- N means voted against bill.
- means not voting "aye" on a CalChamber-opposed bill.
- NV means not voting
- means absent.

Boldface type indicates votes in accord with CalChamber position.

Red column headings are "Job Killer" bills.

Green column headings are "Job Creator" bills.

The last three columns are a tabulation of votes in accord with the CalChamber position, not in accord with the CalChamber and not voting or absent.

by 50% thereafter, if the corporation or institution reduces its workforce in the United States and simultaneously increases its contractors. Failed passage in Senate, August 28, 18-17. CalChamber Opposed/**Job Killer**.

Water Supply and Reliability

AB 1471 (Rendon; D-Lakewood)
Water Bond. \$7.5 billion water bond that contains funding for water quality, supply and infrastructure improvements. Contains \$2.7 billion for water storage projects necessary for a long-term adequate supply for water for all Californians. Passed Senate, August 13, 37-0. Assembly concurred in Senate amendments, August 13, 77-2. Signed by Governor—Chapter 188 (urgency). CalChamber Supported.

SB 1168 (Pavley; D-Agoura Hills)
Premature Regulations. Potentially devalues land prices of commercial and agricultural properties by limiting groundwater rights on which credit worthiness is based by requiring groundwater management plans without careful and thoughtful review of all monitoring data and without clear definitions or directions. Passed Assembly, August 29, 47-27. Senate concurred in Assembly amendments, August 29, 25-10. Signed by Governor—Chapter 346. CalChamber Opposed.

2014 Senate Vote Record

	Environmental Regulation			Health Care Costs				Labor Costs			Litigation Costs			Tax		Water Supply & Reliability		In Accord with CalChamber	Not in Accord with CalChamber	Not Voting or Absent				
	SB 812 Haz Waste Permits	SB 1132 Limits In-State Energy	SB 1381 State-Only Labeling	AB 2533 Managed Care	SB 1034 Waiting Periods	SB 1094 Private Contracts	AB 1522 Paid Sick Leave	AB 2416 Unproven Wage Liens	AB 2616 Workers' Comp	SB 25 Agricultural Employers	AB 1897 Contractor Liability	AB 2617 Arbitration Agreements	SB 1188 Product Defects	AB 1839 Film/TV Tax Credit	AB 2372 Change of Ownership	SB 1021 Split Roll	SB 1372 Increased Tax Rate	AB 1471 Water Bond	SB 1168 Groundwater					
Anderson, J. (R)	N	N	N	Died awaiting action on Senate Floor at end of session.	Y	N	●	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Held in Senate Appropriations Committee.	N	N	Y	Y	16	1	0		
Beall, J. (D)	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	●	●	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	12	0
Berryhill, T. (R)	N	N	N		Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y		N	N	N	N	Y	N	17	0	0
Block, M. (D)	Y	●	N		Y	Y	Y	●	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	7	10	0
Calderon, R. (D)*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	17
Cannella, A. (R)	N	N	N		Y	N	●	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y		N	N	N	N	Y	N	16	1	0
Corbett, E. (D)	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3	14	0
Correa, L. (D)	Y	N	●		Y	●	Y	N	Y	Y	●	●	N	Y		N	N	N	N	Y	Y	12	5	0
de León, K. (D)	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3	14	0
DeSaulnier, M. (D)	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3	14	0
Evans, N. (D)	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	●	Y	Y	Y	Y	4	13	0
Fuller, J. (R)	N	N	N		Y	N	●	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y		N	N	N	N	Y	N	17	0	0
Gaines, T. (R)	N	N	N		Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y		N	N	N	N	Y	N	17	0	0
Galgiani, C. (D)	Y	N	N		Y	N	Y	●	Y	●	Y	●	N	Y		N	N	N	N	Y	●	13	4	0
Hancock, L. (D)	Y	Y	Y		—	Y	Y	Y	●	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	14	1
Hernandez, E. (D)	Y	N	N		Y	Y	Y	Y	●	Y	Y	●	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7	10	0
Hill, J. (D)	Y	●	N		Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	7	10	0
Hueso, B. (D)	Y	●	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	●	Y	Y	●	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	11	0
Huff, B. (R)	N	N	N		Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y		N	N	N	N	Y	N	17	0	0
Jackson, H. (D)	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3	14	0
Knight, S. (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	17	0	0		
Lara, R. (D)	Y	●	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	NV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	●	4	12	1		
Leno, M. (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3	14	0		
Lieu, T. (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	●	●	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5	12	0		
Liu, C. (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	●	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4	13	0		
Mitchell, H. (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3	14	0		
Monning, W. (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3	14	0		
Morrell, M. (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	●	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	17	0	0		
Nielsen, J. (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	17	0	0		
Padilla, A. (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	●	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4	13	0		
Pavley, Fran (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	●	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4	13	0		
Roth, R. (D)	Y	●	●	Y	●	●	●	●	Y	●	●	Y	Y	●	●	Y	Y	Y	Y	13	4	0		
Steinberg, D. (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3	14	0		
Torres, N. (D)	●	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	●	Y	Y	Y	Y	●	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	9	8	0		
Vidak, A. (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	17	0	0		
Walters, M. (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	—	N	N	—	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	15	0	2		
Wolk, L. (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	●	Y	N	Y	●	●	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	11	0		
Wright, R. (D)*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	17		
Wyland, M. (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	15	2	0		
Yee, L. (D)*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	17		

* Suspended March 28, 2014

2014 Assembly Vote Record

	Environmental Regulation	SB 812 Haz Waste Permits	SB 1132 Limits In-State Energy	SB 1381 State-Only Labeling	Health Care Costs	AB 2533 Managed Care	SB 1034 Waiting Periods	SB 1094 Private Contracts	Labor Costs	AB 1522 Paid Sick Leave	AB 2416 Unproven Wage Liens	AB 2616 Workers' Comp	SB 25 Agricultural Employers	Litigation Costs	AB 1897 Contractor Liability	AB 2617 Arbitration Agreements	SB 1188 Product Defects	Tax	AB 1839 Film/TV Tax Credit	AB 2372 Change of Ownership	SB 1021 Split Roll	SB 1372 Increased Tax Rate	Water Supply & Reliability	AB 1471 Water Bond	SB 1168 Groundwater	In Accord with CalChamber	Not in Accord with CalChamber	Not Voting or Absent
Achadjian, K. (R)	N				N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y			Y	N		14	0	0	
Alejo, L. (D)	Y	Failed passage in Senate.			●	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	●	Y	Y			Y	Y			Y	●		7	7	0	
Allen, T. (R)	N				N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N			Y	N			Y	N		13	1	0
Ammiano, T. (D)	Y	Failed passage in Senate.			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y			Y	Y		4	10	0
Atkins, T. (D)	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y			Y	Y		4	10	0
Bigelow, F. (R)	N				N	Y	N	N	N	N	—	N	N	N	N	N			Y	NV			Y	N		12	0	2
Bloom, R. (D)	Y	Failed passage in Senate.			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y			Y	Y		4	10	0
Bocanegra, R. (D)	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y			Y	Y		4	10	0
Bonilla, S. (D)	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	●	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y			Y	Y		5	9	0
Bonta, R. (D)	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y			Y	Y		4	10	0
Bradford, S. (D)	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	●	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y			Y	Y		5	9	0
Brown, C. (D)	Y				Y	Y	●	Y	●	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	●	●			Y	Y			Y	Y		7	7	0
Buchanan, J. (D)	●				Y	Y	●	Y	●	Y	●	●	●	●	Y	Y			NV	Y			Y	Y		8	5	1
Calderon, I. (D)	Y				●	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y			Y	Y		5	9	0
Campos, N. (D)	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y			Y	Y		4	10	0
Chau, E. (D)	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y			Y	Y		4	10	0
Chávez, R. (R)	N				N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N			Y	Y			Y	N		14	0	0
Chesbro, W. (D)	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	●	Y			NV	Y			N	Y		3	10	1	
Conway, C. (R)	N				N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N			Y	NV			Y	N		13	0	1
Cooley, K. (D)	Y				●	Y	N	Y	N	N	●	●	●	●	Y			Y	N			Y	N		10	4	0	
Dababneh, M. (D)	Y				N	Y	●	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	●	●			Y	Y			Y	Y		7	7	0
Dahle, B. (R)	●				N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N			Y	NV			Y	N		13	0	1
Daly, T. (D)	●				●	Y	●	Y	●	●	Y	●	●	●	●	●			Y	Y			Y	●		12	2	0
Dickinson, R. (D)	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y			Y	Y		4	10	0
Donnelly, T. (R)	N				N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N			Y	N			N	N		12	2	0
Eggman, Susan T. (D)	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	●	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			NV	Y			Y	N		5	8	1
Fong, P. (D)	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y			Y	Y		4	10	0
Fox, S. (D)	N				N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	N			Y	N		10	4	0
Frazier, J. (D)	●				●	Y	●	●	●	Y	●	●	●	●	Y	Y			Y	Y			Y	Y		11	3	0
Gaines, B. (R)	N				N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N			Y	N			Y	N		13	1	0
Garcia, C. (D)	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y			Y	Y		4	10	0
Gatto, M. (D)	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y			Y	Y		4	10	0
Gomez, J. (D)	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y			Y	Y		4	10	0
Gonzalez, L. (D)	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y			Y	Y		4	10	0
Gordon, R. (D)	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	●	Y	●	Y	Y	Y			NV	Y			Y	Y		5	8	1
Gorell, J. (R)	N				N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N			Y	Y			Y	N		14	0	0
Gray, A. (D)	●				Y	Y	●	Y	●	●	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y			Y	N		9	5	0
Grove, S. (R)	N				N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N			Y	N			Y	N		13	1	0
Hagman, C. (R)	N				N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N			Y	NV			Y	N		13	0	1
Hall, I. (D)	Y				Y	NV	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y			Y	Y		3	9	2

2014 Assembly Vote Record

	Environmental Regulation	SB 812 Haz Waste Permits	SB 1132 Limits In-State Energy	SB 1381 State-Only Labeling	Health Care Costs	AB 2533 Managed Care	SB 1034 Waiting Periods	SB 1094 Private Contracts	Labor Costs	AB 1522 Paid Sick Leave	AB 2416 Unproven Wage Liens	AB 2616 Workers' Comp	SB 25 Agricultural Employers	Litigation Costs	AB 1897 Contractor Liability	AB 2617 Arbitration Agreements	SB 1188 Product Defects	Tax	AB 1839 Film/TV Tax Credit	AB 2372 Change of Ownership	SB 1021 Split Roll	SB 1372 Increased Tax Rate	Water Supply & Reliability	AB 1471 Water Bond	SB 1168 Groundwater	In Accord with CalChamber	Not in Accord with CalChamber	Not Voting or Absent
Harkey, D. (R)	—				N	Y	N		N	N	N	N		N	—			Y	NV				Y	N	11	0	3	
Hernández, R. (D)	Y				Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y			Y	Y				Y	Y	4	10	0	
Holden, C. (D)	Y				Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y			Y	Y				Y	Y	4	10	0	
Jones, B. (R)	N				N	Y	N		N	N	N	N		N	N			Y	N				Y	N	13	1	0	
Jones-Sawyer, R. (D)	Y				Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y			Y	Y				Y	Y	4	10	0	
Levine, M. (D)	Y				Y	Y	●		Y	Y	Y	●		Y	Y			Y	Y				Y	Y	6	8	0	
Linder, E. (R)	N				N	Y	N		N	N	N	N		N	N			Y	NV				Y	●	13	0	1	
Logue, D. (R)	N				N	Y	N		N	N	N	N		N	N			Y	NV				Y	N	13	0	1	
Lowenthal, B. (D)	Y				Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y			Y	Y				Y	Y	4	10	0	
Maienschein, B. (R)	N				N	Y	N		N	N	N	N		N	N			Y	Y				Y	N	14	0	0	
Mansoor, A. (R)	N				N	Y	N		N	N	N	N		N	N			Y	N				Y	N	13	1	0	
Medina, J. (D)	Y				Y	Y	Y		Y	●	Y	Y		Y	Y			Y	Y				Y	Y	5	9	0	
Melendez, M. (R)	N				N	Y	N		N	N	N	N		N	N			Y	NV				Y	N	13	0	1	
Mullin, K. (D)	Y				Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y			Y	Y				Y	Y	4	10	0	
Muratsuchi, A. (D)	Y				Y	Y	Y		Y	●	●	Y		Y	Y			Y	N				Y	Y	5	9	0	
Nazarian, A. (D)	Y				Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y			Y	Y				Y	Y	4	10	0	
Nestande, B. (R)	Y				N	Y	N		N	N	N	N		N	N			Y	Y				Y	Y	12	2	0	
Olsen, K. (R)	N				N	Y	N		N	N	N	N		N	N			Y	Y				Y	N	14	0	0	
Pan, R. (D)	Y				Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	●			Y	Y				Y	Y	5	9	0	
Patterson, J. (R)	N				N	Y	N		—	N	N	—		N	N			—	N				Y	—	9	1	4	
Perea, H. (D)	●				●	Y	●		Y	●	Y	●		●	Y			NV	Y				Y	N	10	3	1	
Pérez, J. A. (D)	Y				Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y			Y	Y				Y	Y	4	10	0	
Pérez, V. M. (D)	Y				Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y			Y	Y				Y	Y	4	10	0	
Quirk, B. (D)	Y				Y	Y	●		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y			Y	Y				Y	Y	5	9	0	
Quirk-Silva, S. (D)	N				N	Y	Y		Y	●	Y	N		Y	N			Y	N				Y	●	9	5	0	
Rendon, A. (D)	Y				Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y			Y	Y				Y	Y	4	10	0	
Ridley-Thomas, S. (D)	Y				Y	Y	N		N	Y	—	Y		Y	Y			Y	Y				Y	Y	6	7	1	
Rodríguez, F. (D)	●				●	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y			Y	Y				Y	Y	6	8	0	
Salas, R. (D)	Y				N	Y	Y		Y	N	Y	●		●	Y			Y	N				Y	N	8	6	0	
Skinner, N. (D)	Y				Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y			Y	Y				Y	Y	4	10	0	
Stone, M. (D)	Y				Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y			Y	Y				Y	Y	4	10	0	
Ting, P. (D)	Y				Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y			Y	Y				Y	Y	4	10	0	
Wagner, D. (R)	N				N	Y	N		N	N	N	N		N	N			Y	N				Y	N	13	1	0	
Waldron, M. (R)	N				N	Y	N		N	N	●	N		N	N			Y	NV				Y	N	13	0	1	
Weber, S. (D)	Y				Y	—	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y			Y	Y				Y	Y	3	10	1	
Wieckowski, B. (D)	Y				Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y			Y	Y				Y	Y	4	10	0	
Wilk, S. (R)	N				N	Y	N		N	N	N	N		N	N			Y	Y				Y	N	14	0	0	
Williams, D. (D)	Y				Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y			Y	Y				Y	Y	4	10	0	
Yamada, M. (D)	Y				Y	Y	Y		N	Y	Y	●		Y	Y			NV	Y				Y	Y	5	8	1	

Never heard in Assembly Judiciary Committee.

Failed passage in Assembly Revenue and Taxation Committee.

Failed passage in Senate.

CalChamber Best Business Votes

Legislators are listed in descending order according to how often they voted in accord with the California Chamber of Commerce position (first number) versus how often their votes were not in accord with the CalChamber position (second number) in 2014. Total votes may not match the vote record because the tally for not voting or absent is not included in this list. Votes when a legislator was absent are not included in calculating percentages.

80% or more with CalChamber	60%-79% with CalChamber	40%-59% with CalChamber	Less than 40% with CalChamber
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Senate

Berryhill, Tom (R)	17-0
Fuller, Jean (R)	17-0
Gaines, Ted (R)	17-0
Huff, Bob (R)	17-0
Knight, Steve (R)	17-0
Morrell, Mike (R)	17-0
Nielsen, Jim (R)	17-0
Vidak, Andy (R)	17-0
Anderson, Joel (R)	16-1
Cannella, Anthony (R)	16-1
Walters, Mimi (R)	15-0
Wyland, Mark (R)	15-2
Galgiani, Cathleen (D)	13-4
Roth, Richard (D)	13-4
Correa, Lou (D)	12-5
Torres, Norma (D)	9-8
Block, Marty (D)	7-10
Hernandez, Ed (D)	7-10
Hill, Jerry (D)	7-10
Hueso, Ben (D)	6-11
Wolk, Lois (D)	6-11
Beall, Jim (D)	5-12
Lieu, Ted (D)	5-12
Lara, Ricardo (D)	4-12
Evans, Noreen (D)	4-13
Liu, Carol (D)	4-13
Padilla, Alex (D)	4-13
Pavley, Fran (D)	4-13
Corbett, Ellen (D)	3-14
de León, Kevin (D)	3-14
DeSaulnier, Mark (D)	3-14
Jackson, Hannah-Beth (D)	3-14
Leno, Mark (D)	3-14
Mitchell, Holly (D)	3-14
Monning, Bill (D)	3-14
Steinberg, Darrell (D)	3-14
Hancock, Loni (D)	2-14
Calderon, Ron (D) *	0-0
Wright, Roderick D. (D) *	0-0
Yee, Leland (D) *	0-0

Assembly

Achadjian, Katcho (R)	14-0
Chávez, Rocky (R)	14-0
Gorell, Jeff (R)	14-0
Maienschein, Brian (R)	14-0
Olsen, Kristin (R)	14-0
Wilk, Scott (R)	14-0
Conway, Connie (R)	13-0
Dahle, Brian (R)	13-0
Hagman, Curt (R)	13-0
Linder, Eric (R)	13-0
Logue, Dan (R)	13-0
Melendez, Melissa (R)	13-0
Waldron, Marie (R)	13-0
Allen, Travis (R)	13-1
Gaines, Beth (R)	13-1
Grove, Shannon (R)	13-1
Jones, Brian (R)	13-1
Mansoor, Allan (R)	13-1
Wagner, Donald P. (R)	13-1
Bigelow, Frank (R)	12-0
Daly, Tom (D)	12-2
Donnelly, Tim (R)	12-2
Nestande, Brian (R)	12-2
Harkey, Diane (R)	11-0
Patterson, Jim (R)	9-1
Frazier, Jim (D)	11-3
Perea, Henry T. (D)	10-3
Cooley, Ken (D)	10-4
Fox, Steve (D)	10-4
Gray, Adam (D)	9-5
Quirk-Silva, Sharon (D)	9-5
Buchanan, Joan (D)	8-5
Salas, Rudy (D)	8-6
Alejo, Luis (D)	7-7
Brown, Cheryl (D)	7-7
Dababneh, Matt (D)	7-7
Ridley-Thomas, Sebastian (D)	6-7
Levine, Marc (D)	6-8
Rodriguez, Freddie (D)	6-8

Assembly

Eggman, Susan Talamantes (D)	5-8
Gordon, Rich (D)	5-8
Yamada, Mariko (D)	5-8
Bonilla, Susan (D)	5-9
Bradford, Steve (D)	5-9
Calderon, Ian (D)	5-9
Medina, Jose (D)	5-9
Muratsuchi, Al (D)	5-9
Pan, Richard (D)	5-9
Quirk, Bill (D)	5-9
Ammiano, Tom (D)	4-10
Atkins, Toni (D)	4-10
Bloom, Richard (D)	4-10
Bocanegra, Raul (D)	4-10
Bonta, Rob (D)	4-10
Campos, Nora (D)	4-10
Chau, Ed (D)	4-10
Dickinson, Roger (D)	4-10
Fong, Paul (D)	4-10
Garcia, Christina (D)	4-10
Gatto, Mike (D)	4-10
Gomez, Jimmy (D)	4-10
Gonzalez, Lorena (D)	4-10
Hernández, Roger (D)	4-10
Holden, Chris (D)	4-10
Jones-Sawyer, Reggie (D)	4-10
Lowenthal, Bonnie (D)	4-10
Mullin, Kevin (D)	4-10
Nazarian, Adrin (D)	4-10
Pérez, J. A. (D)	4-10
Pérez, V. M. (D)	4-10
Rendon, Anthony (D)	4-10
Skinner, Nancy (D)	4-10
Stone, Mark (D)	4-10
Ting, Philip Y. (D)	4-10
Wieckowski, Bob (D)	4-10
Williams, Das (D)	4-10
Hall, Isadore (D)	3-9
Chesbro, Wesley (D)	3-10
Weber, Shirley (D)	3-10

* Suspended March 28, 2014

CalChamber Joins Specialists in Export, Trade from Across Nation



The California Chamber of Commerce was well represented at recent gatherings of export and international trade specialists nationwide in Washington, D.C.

CalChamber Vice President of International Affairs Susanne Stirling attended the 2014 District Export Council (DEC) Forum and the International Trade Symposium, October 1–3. Stirling is a longtime member of the Northern California DEC.

District Export Council



Roy Paulson

Re-elected as chair during the National DEC meeting was Roy Paulson, a CalChamber member and longtime member of the CalChamber Council for International Trade (CCIT). He serves on the Inland

Empire DEC and is president of Paulson Manufacturing Corporation in Temecula.

Another longtime CCIT member, Donald Sovie, vice chair of the Southern California DEC, accepted the 2014 award for DEC of the Year. Three of the four California DECs (including the Inland Empire and San Diego) were among the seven nominees for the award.

Other highlights of the DEC gathering included:

- Welcome remarks by Antwaun Griffin, deputy assistant secretary of the U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service in the U.S. Department of Commerce. He highlighted the National Export Initiative (NEI) “Next.” Launched in May, NEI Next is using improved information and a customer-service strategy to help U.S. companies increase exports.

- Keynote remarks by Arun Kumar, director general of the U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service (who visited the [CalChamber in Sacramento in July](#)).

- Panel discussions on DEC best practices and exporting best practices.

Trade Symposium



Fred Hochberg

CalChamber priority issues were on the agenda at the 2014 International Trade Symposium, jointly presented by the National DEC and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Among those priorities were trade issues of importance to U.S.

exporters, such as market access, Trade Promotion Authority, Trans-Pacific Partnership, and the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership.

Symposium keynote speaker Fred Hochberg, chairman of the Export-Import Bank, highlighted another CalChamber priority, reauthorization of the Ex-Im Bank, the official export credit agency of the United States. He emphasized the need for continued interest in reauthorizing the bank.

Bank funding had been scheduled to end on September 30, but on Thursday, September 18, Congress approved a nine-month extension to June 30, 2015.

Ex-Im Bank enables U.S. companies—large and small—to turn export opportunities into real sales that help to maintain and create U.S. jobs and contribute to a stronger national economy. In 2013, nearly 90% of the Ex-Im transactions were for U.S. small businesses.

Exports Support Jobs

In 2013, U.S. exports hit an all-time record of \$2.3 trillion and supported 11.3 million U.S. jobs. According to the most recent figures, almost 305,000 U.S. firms now export a record high and an increase of 28,000 from 2009.

Since 2009, exports have driven nearly a third of economic growth and now

account for nearly 14% of the economy.

Jobs supported by exports increased to 11.3 million in 2013, up 1.6 million since 2009. Of these 11.3 million jobs, 7.1 million were supported by goods exports, while services exports supported 4.2 million.

Because roughly 95% of the potential customers for U.S. goods and services live outside U.S. borders, increasing exports will generate critical economic growth.

Multilateral agreements like the Trans-Pacific Partnership and the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership, currently being negotiated, ensure that the United States may continue to gain access to world markets, which will result in an improved economy and additional employment of Americans.

All trade agreements are critical elements of the U.S. strategy to liberalize trade. Passage of the free trade agreements means the elimination of billions of dollars in tariffs for U.S. exports, as well as increased market visibility and benefits to California and the United States as a whole.

Ex-Im Bank supported nearly 400 California exporters for a total of \$5 billion in sales in 2013 alone. Since 2009, the bank has supported 1.2 million private sector jobs, 205,000 in 2013 alone.

Global Leader

America’s standing as a world leader depends directly upon its competitive success in the global economy. For more than half a century, the United States has led the world in breaking down barriers to trade and in creating a fairer and freer international trading system based on market economics and the rule of law.

Increased market access achieved through trade agreements has played a major role in the nation’s success as the world’s leading exporter.

The CalChamber supports expansion of international trade and investment, fair and equitable market access for California products abroad, and elimination of disincentives that impede the international competitiveness of California business.

Staff Contact: [Susanne Stirling](#)

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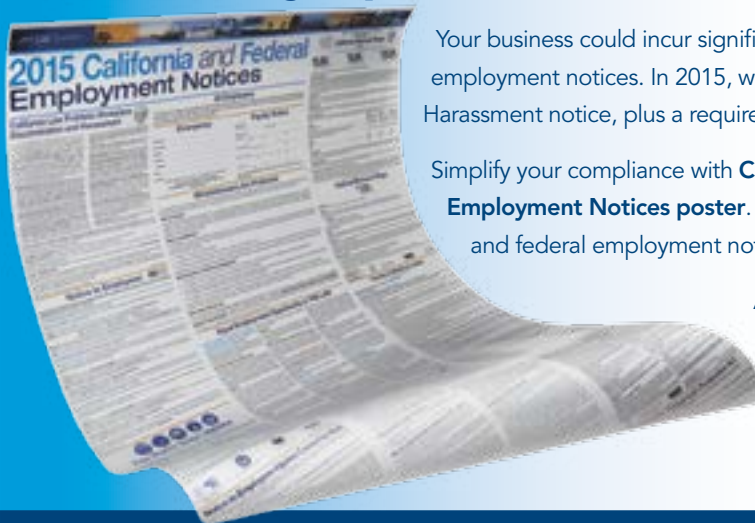
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CalChamber Keeps You Posted: Mandatory Updates in 2015

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Your business could incur significant fines for not posting the most current California and federal employment notices. In 2015, we know of mandatory changes to the DFEH Discrimination and Harassment notice, plus a required posting for California's new paid sick leave law.

Simplify your compliance with **CalChamber's all-in-one 2015 California and Federal Employment Notices poster**. Available in English or Spanish, it contains the required state and federal employment notices every California employer must post.

As in years past, there's a strong likelihood of additional mandatory changes during 2015. So don't forget to add Poster Protect® to your preorder.

Note: New paid sick leave law for California contains a mandatory posting requirement that will be prepared and released by the California Labor Commissioner. When the notice is released, 2015 all-in-one poster buyers will receive the posting at no cost from CalChamber.

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