

Assembly Committee on Jobs, Economic Development, and the Economy

DATE: February 9, 2017

TO: Interested Parties

FROM: The Assembly Committee on Jobs, Economic Development and the Economy

RE: Briefing on the February 14, 2017 Hearing - *Policy and Legislative Priorities for 2017*

On Tuesday, February 14, 2017, the Assembly Committee on Jobs, Economic Development, and the Economy (JEDE) will be convening the first in a series of informational hearings designed to provide committee members with a foundation from which to undertake the committee's primary missions of overseeing current state programs and evaluating legislative proposals.

During this first hearing members will have an opportunity to hear from senior government officials and the leadership of stakeholder organizations about their policy and legislative priorities for 2017. An agenda for the hearing can be found in *Appendix A (page 9)*.

Presentations at future hearings will provide an overview of the California economy, including: demographic and economic trends affecting business development, spotlights on major industry sectors, legislative check-ins on previously adopted legislation, and an examination of how federal policy and fiscal changes could impact the California economy.

Hearing Overview

The hearing is organized in three parts: adoption of committee rules; presentations on Administration priorities; and a roundtable discussion with the leadership of stakeholder organizations.

Adoption of Committee Rules

The adoption of the 2017-18 committee rules is the first Order of Business. A majority of policy committees adopt supplemental rules to help guide hearing activities. Committee rules are required to follow the framework of Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure and to not conflict with Assembly House Rules and the Joint Rules adopted by the Assembly and the Senate. Committee rules include provisions for such things as:

- The scheduling of committee hearings;
- The setting of bills for hearing;
- The release of committee analyses;
- Deadlines for submitting letters of support and opposition;
- Amendment procedures;
- Voting on legislation and other matters;

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- Reconsideration of votes; and
- The preparation and adoption of bills on the Consent Calendar.

Appendix B (page 11) includes a copy of the full text of the proposed rules. These rules have been reviewed by the Assembly Desk to ensure their conformity to the House and Joint Rules. Committee Members' offices received copies of the rules on Tuesday, February 7, 2017.

Presentation from Administration Leaders

Supporting a business environment that encourages business start-ups, economic growth, and upward mobility for all Californians requires commitment among state leaders and government entities. In this next section of the agenda (Items III and V), the committee will hear from two Administration Officials who lead important economic and workforce development departments. **Tim Rainey**, Director of the California Workforce Development Board, will be speaking during Agenda Item III and **Panorea Avdis**, Director of the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development, will address the committee during Agenda Item V.

The California Workforce Development Board is responsible for the state's implementation of the federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act. The Board also provides advice to the Governor and Legislature on workforce issues, and generally serves as the state's primary public advisory board comprised of labor, business, industry, and education stakeholders. Mr. Rainey has served as the Director since 2011.

The Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development serves as one of the state's primary point of contacts for business start-ups, expansions, and relocations. Since its inception in 2011, GO-Biz has developed a range of programs and services, including an expanding internet platform (<http://businessportal.ca.gov/>) where business can find information on permitting, regulations, and resources for accessing to capital, business incentives and a skilled workforce. Ms. Avdis has served as Director since 2015.

Director Rainey and Director Avdis have been asked to talk about their 2017 priorities. This may include discussing new initiatives, highlight issues in the Governor's proposed 2017-18 budget, and offer insights on potential responses to federal policy and fiscal actions.

Stakeholder Panel

California's economic dominance is supported through a range of robust business and industry sectors. In this panel, Members will have an opportunity to engage in an open dialogue with stakeholders on key issues for 2017. Today's panel includes:

- **James Mayer**, President and Chief Executive Officer, California Forward
- **Dorothy Rothrock**, President, California Manufacturers and Technology Association
- **Bob Lanter**, Executive Director, California Workforce Association
- **Mark Hebert**, California Director, Small Business Majority

This is the first in a series of stakeholder panels being sponsored by the JEDE Committee. As time permits, additional panels will be included in JEDE hearing agendas.

Public Comment

A public comment period will follow the presentations and panel discussions in order to provide an opportunity for other economic development professionals, business owners, and the general public to add their voices to this important dialogue.

Individuals interested in providing testimony during Public Comment may either sign-up through the JEDE Committee Office, 24 hours prior to the hearing, or on the Public Comment sheet that will be available at the Sergeants desk during the hearing. Written comments may also be submitted to the JEDE office up until March 15, 2017.

The California Economy

California is home to over 39 million people, providing the state with one of the most diverse populations in the world, often comprising the single largest concentration of nationals outside their native country. In 2015, this diverse group of business owners and workers produced \$2.45 trillion in goods and services, ranking the size of the state economy as sixth largest in the world.

The state's significance in the global marketplace results from a variety of factors, including its strategic west coast location, its economically diverse regional economies, its skilled workforce, and its culture of innovation and entrepreneurship, particularly in the area of technology. California has the largest workforce in the nation, comprised of 19.3 million people who are comparatively younger and more educated than the national average. As an example, over 30% of the working age population in California holds at least a bachelor's degree.

Many policy makers and economists describe California as having not a single economy, but having a highly integrated network of industry clusters that provide access points to other areas of the U.S. and across the world. While biotech has a comparative advantage in some regions, information technology drives growth in others. Supporting this economic vitality are both global fortune 250 companies with California headquarters, as well as the state's robust small business sector, which employs half of all workers and is comprised of more than 98% of all businesses in the state. California small businesses play an important role within the California economy and *Appendix D (page 21)* includes additional information on these small businesses

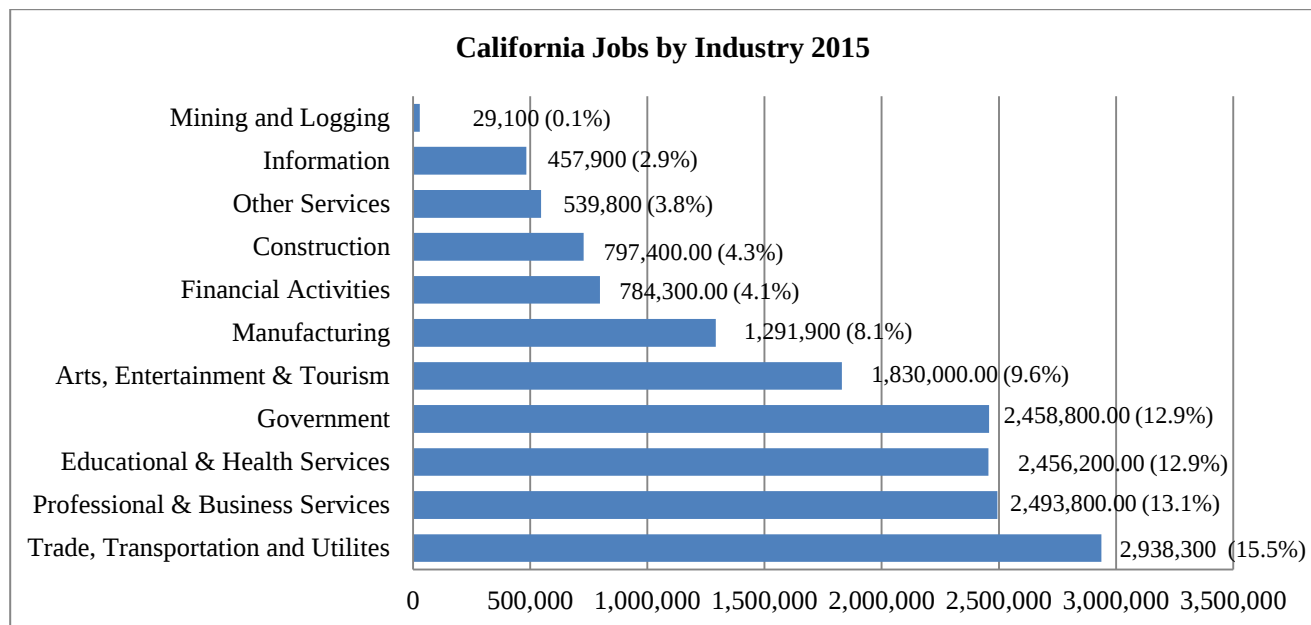
Major Industry Sectors

California's largest industry sector, based on employment, is the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities sector, employing 2.9 million people and representing 15.5% of all California jobs. Jobs in this sector also support employment in other industry sectors including Manufacturing (8.1% of state employment), Professional Services (13.1% of state employment), and Financial Activities (4.1%).

The California Jobs and Industry Chart on the following page displays information on state employment within the 10 major industry sectors and government. The employment numbers come from the California Employment Development Department.

Many of the jobs associated with several of the state's largest industry sectors pay wages that are generally considered well above the state average. Manufacturing is considered the "gold standard" for jobs because of the higher wages paid to workers, the inclusion of small businesses within its extended supply chains, and the high multiplier effect on their local communities and across the state. The Milken Institute estimates that

for every job created in manufacturing, 2.5 jobs are created in other sectors. In some industry subsectors, such as electronic computer manufacturing, the multiplier effect is 16 to 1.



While California has the largest manufacturing sector in the nation, the state is often bypassed for new facilities and the expansion of existing facilities. According to the California Manufacturers and Technology Association, California falls into the lower quartile of states, based on its job growth following the recession. In comparing new and expanding manufacturing activity (January 2010 to October 2016), California ranked 24 out of 32 major manufacturing states. California received only 2.57% of the job growth, as compared to Michigan (32.49%) that generated the most and New Jersey (-4.78%) that had a net loss of jobs over the 16-year period.

One challenge California faces in growing manufacturing jobs is the state's perceived lack of cost competitiveness and the regulated nature of its business environment. These perceptions impact not only decisions about expansions and relocation from other states, but also reshoring decisions. According to one study, California is receiving only about 1% of reshored manufacturing jobs. In recent years, the Legislature and Administration have adopted and funded new initiatives related to the initial cost of development and expansions and technical assistance to help businesses navigate the state regulatory and permitting environment.

Current Employment

In December 2016 (most recent data), California reported a seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 5.2% as compared to the U.S. rate of 4.7%. From the employment side, this represents 18.3 million people being employed, with over 80% being employed in full time work. California's nonfarm payrolls gained 3,700 jobs in December with the trade, transportation and utilities (up 13,400) gaining the most jobs.

The lowest December 2016 unemployment rate among California counties were reported in San Mateo (2.7%), Marin (2.9%), and San Francisco (3%). Thirty-one counties had rates below 6.0% in December 2016. The comparable California rate (not seasonally adjusted) was 5.0%. Thirty-eight counties recorded a decrease in their unemployment rate between November and December 2016. Over the year, the unemployment rate decreased in 57 of 58 counties.

As the December 2016 numbers show, many areas of the state have recovered from the recession and are experiencing new economic growth. Other areas of the state, however, including counties with substantial inland areas, continue to report unemployment numbers significantly above the state average. The highest unemployment rates for the month and throughout the year were recorded for Imperial (18.8% in December 2016) and Colusa (19.5% in December 2016).

Supporting business development and job growth for all areas of the state are two of the primary policy issues JEDE Committee Members will address in the coming session. Additional details on the California economy can be found in *Appendix C (page 19)*.

Job Growth 2014 - 2024

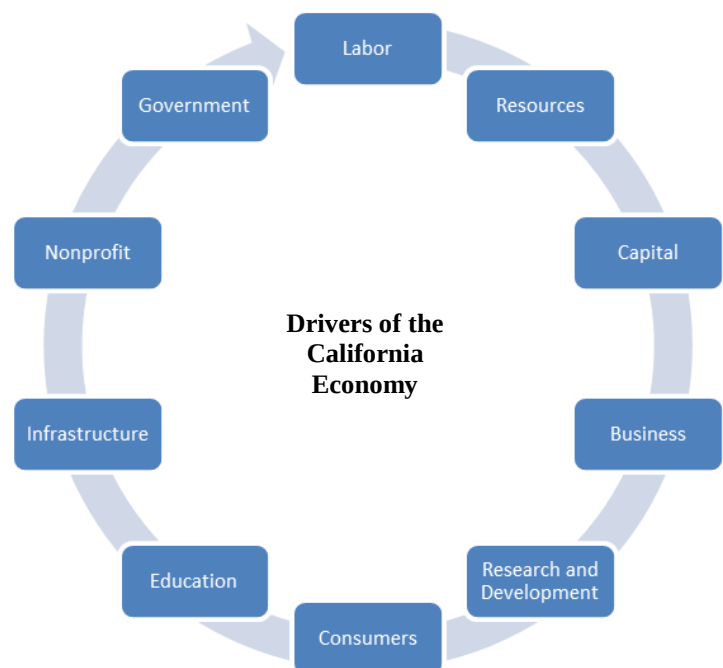
The Employment Development Department (EDD) has forecasted that California will add over 2.3 million nongovernment jobs between 2014 and 2024, which includes 100% recovery of the number of jobs lost during the recession. By 2024, California is expected to have 19.7 million people in the workforce.

EDD estimates that 71% of the job growth will be concentrated in five industry sections: educational services; health and social services; professional and business services; leisure and hospitality; and construction. Manufacturing is expected to add 17,200 jobs.

A significant portion of this projected growth, however, is dependent on the long-term strength of those industry sectors that are linked to consumers and supply chains outside the state. Advances in transportation and communication technologies are encouraging the development of previously undeveloped markets and expanding multinational business opportunities. In 2015, California exported \$165.3 billion in products in 2015 to 229 foreign countries. Today, four of California's top five exports include component parts, which leave the state to be assembled and/or partially assembled before returning.

Framing the Issues

In maintaining a business climate that continues to support the state's economic base sectors, as well as the state's other sectors, strength and weakness of key economic drivers need to be assessed. Strengths should be leveraged for competitive advantage, and weaknesses should be mitigated, where possible and consistent the state's overall public policies. The **Graphic** to the right was designed to illustrate the inherent links between the 10 primary drivers of the California economy including capital, resources, labor, and infrastructure. All 10 drivers are important to the overall health of the economy and set the stage for business development and prosperity for both entrepreneurs and workers. While weakness in one area can be partially offset by higher capacity in another, overall, all drivers must



maintain some level of competency.

Evaluating the drivers of the California economy also includes an assessment of the demographic and economic context in which these drivers operate. Among other significant trends, competitiveness is expected to create a high demand for nimble and specialized small businesses; the efficiency of infrastructure networks will provide comparative business advantages, and the retiring of high skilled workers will place growing pressure on the education and workforce systems to meet the needs of dominant and emerging industries.

During the course of the hearing, Members will hear from state government officials, trade association representatives, and other economic development stakeholders, who have already tasked themselves with making these types of evaluations. Witnesses have been asked to share their insights on the right mix of policies and programs to help make California a good place to have a career, start and grow a business, and make an investment.

Key Policy Questions

Rapid globalization in the past two decades has permanently changed the economic development paradigm for California communities. The state's unique location and demographics provide both opportunities for engaging in domestic and international commerce, as well as challenges such as obtaining business capital, hiring a workforce skilled in emerging technologies, and accessing quality infrastructure to support the exchange of products, services, and ideas. While not the only driver, state and local governments have an important role in establishing the conditions that support a vibrant economy where both workers and entrepreneurs are prosperous. Among other issues, the Members may want to consider the following:

- What actions can the state take to reduce de facto barriers to business start-ups, re-shoring of manufacturing and expansion of research and development facilities in California?
- Can the state's education and workforce development systems meet the challenges of the 21st Century economy? How can the state help to transcend historic divisions between career tech, college degrees, and employer needs?
- Where are the opportunities for enhancing California business and worker competitiveness and support for their economic transition to a lower carbon economy?
- How can the state enhance the specific conditions necessary to support young entrepreneurs, microenterprises, and small business development?
- Does the state have an the appropriate game plan to engage private investors in helping to meet California's significant challenge in providing a modern infrastructure network that can sustain the production and movement of goods, services, and workforce throughout the state, country, and across the world?
- What role can the state play in supporting California businesses within an evolving federal policy on international trade and investment?
- How can e-commerce platforms, technical assistance, and the development of better regulatory implementation methods reduce government impediments to economic growth?

Materials in the Appendix

A fact-packed summary of the California economy and copies of other materials related to the presentations are provided in the appendices.

- Appendix A - *Agenda for the February 14, 2017 hearing*
- Appendix B – *Proposed Committee Rules for 2017-18 Session*
- Appendix C – *Fast Facts on the California Economy*
- Appendix D – *Overview of California Small Business*
- Appendix E - *Biographies of the Speakers*

Committee Contact Information

The Assembly Committee on Jobs, Economic Development and the Economy is the committee of the California State Legislature responsible for overseeing issues related to business formation, foreign trade and investment, industrial innovation and research, and state and local economic development activities.

The Committee Office is located in the Legislative Office Building (LOB) at 1020 N Street, Room 359. The phone number to the Committee is 916.319.2090.

Mail should be addressed to: Assembly Committee on Jobs, Economic Development and the Economy; State Capitol; Sacramento, CA, 95814. For security reasons, mail is not received or delivered to the LOB.

Appendices

Appendix A

Hearing Agenda for February 14, 2017

Policy and Legislative Priorities for 2017

The Assembly Committee on Jobs, Economic Development, and the Economy is convening its first hearing of the 2017-18 Session. Supporting a business environment that encourages start-ups, supports new job creation, and provides for general economic growth requires both a commitment to sound economic policies and openness to update programs and services to address current market needs. Today's hearing will provide an opportunity for the Members to adopt committee rules and to engage with internal and external stakeholders on the 2017 issues and priorities.

I. Welcome, Introductions, and Opening Statements

Chair and Members of the Assembly Committee on Jobs, Economic Development, and the Economy will give opening statements and frame the key issues to be examined during the hearing.

II. Adoption of the Committee Rules

The Committee will review and consider the operating rules for 2017-18. A draft of these rules has been posted on the committee website and copies were also available outside the Committee Office.

III. Priorities of the California Workforce Development Board

- **Tim Rainey**, Director, California Workforce Development Board

The California Workforce Development Board (Board) is responsible for the state's implementation of the federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA). The Board also provides advice to the Governor and Legislature, and generally serves as the state's primary place where labor, business, industry, and education stakeholders come together. Mr. Rainey has served as Director since 2011.

IV. Priorities of Businesses, Workers, and Entrepreneurs

- **James Mayer**, President and Chief Executive Officer, California Forward
- **Dorothy Rothrock**, President, California Manufacturers and Technology Association
- **Bob Lanter**, Executive Director, California Workforce Association
- **Mark Hebert**, California Director, Small Business Majority

California's economic dominance is supported through a range of robust business and industry sectors. California workers and owners produced \$2.4 trillion of economic value in 2015, ranking the state as the 6th largest economy in the world. In this panel, Members will hold an open dialogue with stakeholders on their policy and legislative priorities for 2017. This panel is the first in a series of opportunities stakeholders will have to address the Committee on issues of general concern.

V. Priorities of the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development

- **Panorea Avdis**, Director, Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development

The Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development serves as one of the state's primary point of contacts for business start-ups, expansions, and relocations. Since its inception in 200X, GO-Biz has developed a range of programs and serves, including an expanding internet platform (<http://businessportal.ca.gov/>) where business can find information on permitting, regulations, and resources for accessing to capital, business incentives and a skilled workforce. Ms. Avdis has served as Director since 2015.

VI. Public Comment

Anyone interested in addressing the Committee may sign up to speak during the public comment period. A sign-up sheet is located at the back of the hearing room. Written comments may also be submitted to the Committee Office.

VII. Closing Remarks

Assemblymembers will make closing remarks and offer recommendations on further actions by the Assembly Committee on Jobs, Economic Development, and the Economy.

Appendix B

2017-18 Proposed Committee Rules

On February 14, 2017, the Assembly Committee on Jobs, Economic Development, and the Economy (JEDE), will be adopting committee rules for the 2017-18 legislative session.

These rules follow the framework of Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure, which serves as the California Legislature's guide to parliamentary law and procedure. The JEDE proposed rules were submitted and have received clearance from the Assembly Desk as being consistent with Assembly House Rules, adopted by the California State Assembly for the 2017-18 session, and the Legislative Joint Rules adopted by the California State Assembly and the California State Senate in 2015. By custom and practice, the Legislature follows the most recently adopted Joint Rules.

The proposed committee rules were submitted for review to the committee members on Tuesday, February 7, 2017. Key elements of the proposed JEDE committee rules include provisions for:

- The scheduling of committee hearings;
- The setting of bills for hearing;
- The release of committee analyses;
- Deadlines for submitting letters of support and opposition;
- Amendment procedures;
- Voting on legislation and other matters;
- Reconsideration of votes; and
- The preparation and adoption of bills on the Consent Calendar.

SCHEDULING OF COMMITTEE MEETINGS

- 1) **Scheduling Regular Committee Hearings:** Committee hearings are regularly scheduled for the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of the month according to the legislative calendar, established by the Speaker of the Assembly, commencing at 9:00 a.m., in Room 127 of the State Capitol. (Assembly Rule 56)
- 2) **Requirements of an Open Meeting:** All committee meetings are open to the public, except as specifically authorized in Assembly Rule 11.3 relating to employment of a public officer or staff, safety and security of Members and staff, and when the committee is receiving legal counsel on pending or reasonably anticipated litigation. Committee members may not meet privately to discuss legislation or other issues before the committee, if that number of members attending the meeting would constitute a quorum of the committee. Any substantive discussion of how members plan to vote on bills before the committee would raise question as to the purpose of the meeting, and thus may be construed as a violation of Assembly Rules. (Assembly Rule 11.3)
- 3) **Attending Committee Hearings in a Timely Fashion:** Committee members are expected to be on time to committee meetings. If a Member has a conflict which could result in the Member being unable to attend a committee meeting, the Committee Chair (Chair) and the Speaker are to be notified in advance.

SETTING OF BILLS

- 4) **Definition of a Bill:** The word "bill," as used in these rules, includes a constitutional amendment, a concurrent resolution, and a joint resolution, except as otherwise specifically exempted under the House or Joint Rules. (Assembly Rule 46 and Joint Rule 6)
- 5) **Setting of a Bill:** All bills referred to the Committee pursuant to Assembly Rule 51 will be set and heard, if requested by the author. Bills will be set by the Chair at the time convenient to the committee. Measures may be set for a special time as a "special order of business" at the discretion of the Chair. To the extent possible, bills of like subject matter will be grouped and set together on the same hearing date. (Assembly Rule 56 and 56.1)
- 6) **Public Notice of a Bill Set:** Bills shall be noticed for hearing in the Assembly Daily File for at least four (4) days prior to the hearing of the first committee of reference, unless such notice is waived by a majority vote of the Assembly. If the committee is of second or other reference of the bill, the notice will be published in the Assembly Daily File for at least two (2) days prior to the hearing. These rules may be waived by a majority vote of the Assembly. (Joint Rule 62a*)
- 7) **Application of the Three Set Rule:** A bill may be set for hearing in a committee only three (3) times. A "set" occurs when a notice for hearing has been published in the Daily File for one or more days. If a bill has been set for hearing and the committee, at its own initiative, postpones the hearing or adjourns the hearing while testimony is being taken, such a hearing will not be counted as one of the three sets. If the hearing notice in the Daily File specifically indicates that "testimony only" will be taken, that hearing is not counted as one of the three times the bill may be set. The committee, however, may not vote on a bill which has been noticed as "testimony only." If the committee adopts amendments other than those offered by the author and the bill is sent to be reprinted prior to the committee taking further action, the hearing where the amendments are taken does not count as the final set. This rule may be suspended with respect to a particular bill by approval of the Committee on Rules and two-thirds vote of the Members of the Assembly. (Joint Rule 62a* and 62b*)
- 8) **Failure to Return Committee Worksheet:** The Committee will forward a worksheet to the authors of bills referred to the committee within 48 hours of being logged into the Committee Actions System. The Chair may remove a bill from a scheduled hearing or refuse to set a bill, if the author fails to return a completed worksheet for the bill at least one week prior to the hearing, or within 24 hours of the bill being assigned to committee, whichever is later. Such a set shall be deemed an author's set. A completed worksheet contains, at minimum, all requested background information, a summary statement of the bill's intent, and a summary of any amendments being considered by the author for inclusion prior to the committee hearing.

COMMITTEE ANALYSIS

- 9) **Availability of the Committee Analysis:** Committee staff analyses of bills scheduled for hearing will be made available to the public in the committee office at least one (1) working day prior to the day of the committee hearing. In case of special hearings, the analyses will be made available to the public at the time of the hearing and prior to any testimony being taken on the bill. A working day is any day in which an Assembly File is published. (Assembly Rule 56.5)
- 10) **Distribution of the Committee Analysis:** A copy of committee analyses will be provided to the authors and members of the committee prior to its general distribution to the public.

- 11) **Deadline for Support and Opposition Letters:** Letters of support and opposition must be received in the committee office by 5:00 p.m. on the Wednesday preceding the regularly scheduled Tuesday hearing in order to be listed within the analysis. The deadline for submitting letters for special hearings shall be set by the Chair. Letters of support and opposition received after the deadline may, at the discretion of the Chair, be listed on a separate document, "Late Support and Opposition," and distributed at the committee hearing.
- 12) **Requirements of an Official Letter of Support and Opposition:** Letters of support and opposition are required to be submitted to the committee on letterhead that includes the name, mailing address, and telephone number of the business, organization, government or individual expressing support or opposition. All letters must be signed by a person who has the authority to speak for the business, organization, government or individual. Letters may be hand-delivered, mailed, faxed, or emailed. Only businesses, organizations and public officials will be individually listed on the bill analysis and the "Late Support and Opposition" document. Individuals will be listed collectively as to inform the Members of the level of general public interest. This rule does not impact the ability of any business, organization, government or individual from providing letters directly to the Members of the Committee.
- 13) **Support and Opposition Letters are Public Records:** All letters of support and opposition are a matter of public record. The public may review the committee bill files by contacting the committee office and arranging an appointment at a mutually agreeable time during regular business hours.

AMENDMENTS

- 14) **Author's Amendments:** An author may submit amendments to his or her bill at any time prior to 1:00 p.m. on the seventh (7th) calendar day preceding the date that the bill is scheduled to heard by the committee. Eight copies of the proposed amendments, in Legislative Counsel form, are required to be submitted to the committee with the original signed by the author. Amendments received after 1:00 p.m. on the seventh day prior to the hearing shall only be put over the Assembly Desk with the expressed permission of the Chair. (Assembly Rule 68)
- 15) **Late Amendments:** Failure to meet the committee's amendment deadline may be cause to remove the bill from the committee hearing agenda and have the bill be placed on the agenda for the next hearing to allow adequate time for the public to review the legislative matter and for the staff to reanalyze the bill. Should there be no regularly scheduled hearing prior to a policy committee deadline, the committee is not required to request an additional hearing from the Speaker of the Assembly in order to have the bill meet the deadline.
- 16) **Amendments Proposed in Committee:** Authors may present amendments in committee to the limited extent that the amendments address issues raised in the analysis. Amendments which the author proposes to present in Committee must be prepared in mock-up form and provided to the Committee at least 20 hours prior to the hearing. The Chair shall have the sole discretion for determining whether the amendments can reasonably be considered without a new analysis of the bill. If the amendments are deemed substantive or not sufficiently linked to the issues raised in the analysis so as to be reasonably understandable to the public, the Chair may put the bill over until the next hearing to allow adequate time for the public to review the bill and for the staff to reanalyze the bill. This pull will be considered a "set." Should there be no regularly scheduled hearing prior to a policy committee deadline, the committee is not required to request an additional hearing from the Speaker of the Assembly in order to have the bill meet the deadline.

- 17) **Amendments Adopted in Committee:** Committee staff are responsible for preparing the mock-up, summary, and language of all amendments adopted in committee. Authors which intend to present amendments to the Committee shall provide the language to the Committee Office at least 20 hours prior to the hearing.
- 18) **Urgency Clause Amendments:** No bill pending in the committee can be amended to add an urgency clause unless the author of the amendment has obtained prior approval of the Assembly Committee on Rules. (Joint Rule 58*)

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

- 19) **Organization of the Hearing:** Bills set for hearing will be heard in a manner and in an order most conducive to the work of the committee including scheduling bills of a similar subject matter at the same hearing. (Assembly Rule 56)
- 20) **Definition of a Quorum:** Committee membership is determined and appointed by the Speaker. A majority of the committee members constitutes a quorum. A quorum is required to report a bill out of committee. Lacking a quorum, a committee may – at the Chair's discretion – act as a subcommittee (for the purpose of taking testimony and recommending action to the full committee) until a quorum is present. A vacancy on the committee does not reduce the votes required to take action on a bill. (Assembly Rule 12, Assembly Rule 57).
- 21) **Call of the Committee and a Quorum Call:** The Chair may order a call of the committee at any time the committee is hearing a bill. At the request of the author or any committee member, the Chair is required to order a call of the committee. In the absence of a quorum, a majority of the members present may order a quorum call of the committee for any reason. Once a quorum call has been appropriately called, the Chair shall send the Sergeant of Arms for those members who are absent and not excused from the hearing by the Speaker of the Assembly. If the quorum call relates to a particular bill before the committee, only those members who have not voted on the bill are required to return to the committee to vote.
- A quorum call or a call of the committee with respect to a specific bill may be dispensed with by the chair without objection by any committee members, or by a majority vote of the members present. If a motion is adopted to adjourn the committee while the committee is operating under a call, the call shall be dispensed with and any pending vote announced. (Joint Rule 62d*)
- 22) **Oversight of Bill Presentations:** When it is necessary, due to the number or complexity of the bills on the agenda at a hearing, to limit testimony on one or more of the bills in order to ensure that all of the bills on the agenda have a fair and reasonable opportunity to be presented by the author and heard and discussed by the Committee, the Chair, at his or her discretion, may: 1) limit duplicative testimony; 2) limit the number of witnesses appearing in support or opposition to a bill; or 3) limit the time allotted to the presentation of testimony on a bill provided that both support and opposition receive equitable time for their presentation.
- 23) **Presentation of Another Member's Bill:** If an author is unable to present their bill, another Member of the Legislature, or a member of the author's staff, may, with the permission of the Chair, present the bill on the behalf of the author. The request to the Chair shall be made in writing and provide authorization

for a specific individual to present the bill. No lobbyist, sponsor, or supporter of the bill may present the bill before the committee.

- 24) **Committee Member Bill Presentations:** Bills authored by one or more committee members shall be heard last, unless no other authors are present in the hearing room or the presentation of the bill at another time expedites the work of the Committee or Legislature.
- 25) **Committee Involvement after Passage of the Bill:** The Chair may require, as a condition for passage of a bill from the committee, a commitment by the author to keep the committee involved and informed in the development of the bill as it moves through the Legislature. Subsequent amendments to a bill that are contrary to the policies approved by the committee, as the measure passed the committee, shall be clearly indicated in the Assembly Floor analysis. The Chair may make a request to the Speaker that a bill be returned to the committee pursuant to Assembly Rule 77.2 or by a motion approved by a majority of vote of the Assembly if it is substantially amended after it leaves the committee.

VOTING

- 26) **Action on a Bill:** A vote to pass a bill from committee may only be taken after a motion and a second to the motion has been made by members of the committee. The committee shall record the name of the member who made the motion and the second. This information shall be available, upon request, for public review after the hearing. A vote on a bill may be taken only after the author, support/opposition witnesses, and the public have been granted the opportunity to be heard, if present.
- 27) **Passage of a Bill:** A majority of the full committee membership is required to pass a bill from the committee. Any vacancy on the committee does not reduce the votes required to take action on the bill in committee. (Assembly Rule 57)
- 28) **Amendments to a Bill:** A majority of those present and voting is required to amend a bill in committee. (Assembly Rule 57)
- 29) **Roll Call Vote Requirement:** A recorded roll call vote must be taken on all of the following actions of the committee or subcommittee:
- a) An action that constitutes the committee's final action on a bill, constitutional amendment, or resolution;
 - b) An action to approve amendments taken up in committee, whether adopted or not;
 - c) An action to reconsider a committee action, including a substitute motion proposing to amend an earlier motion; or,
 - d) An action to make a recommendation to the Assembly Floor relating to Executive Reorganization plans. (Assembly Rule 58.5 and Joint Rule 62(c)*)
- 30) **Voice Vote Requirement:** A recorded roll call vote is **not** required on the following actions by the committee:
- a) Procedural motions that do not have the effect of disposing of a bill.

- b) Return of bills to the floor where the bill has not been voted on by the committee; or
 - c) An author's request to withdraw a bill from the committee's calendar.
(Joint Rule 62c*)
- 31) **Substitution of a Roll Call Vote:** With unanimous consent of the members, a roll call vote from a bill taken up previously may be substituted for the roll call vote on another bill, provided all the members whose votes are substituted are present at the time of substitution. (Joint Rule 62c*)
- 32) **Open the Roll:** At the request of the author of a bill, or any committee member, and prior to announcement of the final outcome of the bill, the Chair may announce that the bill is being placed on call and that the roll will be held open until adjournment of the meeting to permit absent committee members to vote. Upon motion to adjourn, all calls must be lifted and the votes announced. (Assembly Rule 58.5)
- 33) **Bill Held in Committee:** A motion to "hold in committee" requires a second, shall be put to the committee, and requires an affirmative vote by a majority of those present and voting.
- 34) **Bill on Call:** When a bill is on call, a member may vote on the bill only when the call is lifted. Once the final outcome of the vote has been announced by the chair, whether passage or failure of the bill, Members may be allowed to add his or her vote to the roll, provided that his or her vote will not affect the passage or failure of the bill. Under no circumstances shall a member be allowed to add his or her vote to any bill after the committee has been officially adjourned.
- 35) **Conflicts of Interest:** Whenever a Committee member is disqualified from taking any action on a bill, pursuant to Joint Rule 44 or the Political Reform Act of 1974, that disqualification shall be treated the same as a vacancy and will have no effect on the required number of votes for passage. The member shall advise the Chair of the disqualification in writing, and the Chair shall announce the member so disqualified at the beginning of the hearing or as soon as the chair is notified, whichever is later.
(Assembly Rule 57)

RECONSIDERATION

- 36) **Reconsideration Vote:** After the final vote on a bill has been announced, reconsideration may be granted only once. The motion and second to reconsider the vote on the bill may be made by any member of the committee. A majority vote of the membership of the Committee is required for the bill to be reconsidered. (Assembly Rule 57.1 and Joint Rule 62a)
- 37) **Reconsideration Vote at the Initial Hearing:** No notice of the reconsideration vote is required if the reconsideration vote is taken in the presence of the author during the same hearing as the vote that is being reconsidered occurred. (Assembly Rule 57.1 and Joint Rule 62a)
- 38) **Request for Reconsideration after Initial Hearing:** A vote for reconsideration shall be held within 15 legislative days of the hearing where the measure failed passage, or prior to the interim study joint recess, whichever occurs first. To request that a bill be placed on a future committee agenda for a reconsideration vote, the author shall submit a written request to the committee within a timeframe that provides the committee with adequate time to meet applicable notice requirements and legislative deadlines. The committee may only vote on reconsideration if the bill has been noticed for a reconsideration vote in the Assembly File for at least four days if the committee is the committee of first

reference, or for at least two days if the committee is the committee of second reference. This rule may be suspended by Assembly Rules Committee approval and a two-thirds vote of the membership of the Assembly. (Assembly Rule 57.1 and Joint Rule 62a*)

- 39) **Committee Actions after Reconsideration is Granted:** If reconsideration is granted, the committee may vote on the bill immediately, or may postpone the vote until the next regular or special hearing. If the motion for reconsideration fails, the bill must be immediately returned to the Chief Clerk. (Assembly Rule 57.1 and Joint Rule 62a*)

CONSENT CALENDAR

- 40) **Establishment of the Consent Calendar:** The chair may place bills with no known opposition on a committee "consent calendar." This consent calendar list must be made available to the public at least one working day prior to the hearing. If a committee member objects to a bill being placed on the consent calendar, that bill shall be removed and heard as a regular agenda item. (Assembly Rule 56.7)
- 41) **Consent Calendar Referrals:** The Chair may report an uncontested bill out of committee with a recommendation that it be placed on the Consent Calendar on the Assembly Floor. An uncontested bill means a bill that receives a do pass or a do pass as amended recommendation from the committee by unanimous vote, and for which no opposition has been expressed on the final version of the bill on which the committee voted. The author, or any member of the committee, may make the request to the chair that the bill be recommended to be placed on Assembly Floor Consent Calendar. (Joint Rule 22.2*)

SUBCOMMITTEES

- 42) **Establishment of a Subcommittee:** The Chair may request the establishment of a subcommittee from the Speaker. The Speaker may create a subcommittee for the purpose of providing an in-depth study of a particular bill or subject matter. Bills may be assigned to a subcommittee as deemed proper by the Chair.
- 43) **Rules of Operation:** A Subcommittee will operate under the same rules as the full committee, subject to approval of the full committee. All actions for the subcommittee are advisory to the full committee.

INTERIM STUDY RECOMMENDATION

- 44) **Interim Study Referrals:** The committee may refer the subject matter of any bill not given a do pass recommendation to the Rules Committee for interim study. The committee may, however, subsequently hear the bill and report the measure to out of committee on a do-pass or do-pass as amended recommendation and act on the bill. Reconsideration of bills referred to interim study are exempt from the time limitation for requesting the reconsideration vote in Committee Rule 39. (Assembly Rule 59)

*Citations for Joint Rules are based on SCR 37, Resolution Chapter 48 from 2015. No Joint Rules have been adopted in 2017. By usage and custom the last adopted Joint Rules apply.

Appendix C

Fast Facts on the California Economy

California Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

- California's economy is the sixth largest in the world – larger than Russia, Italy, India, and Canada.ⁱ

- In 2015, California GDP grew from \$2.3 trillion to \$2.4 trillion.ⁱⁱⁱ
California's largest private industry sectors were: Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing (21.3% of state GDP); trade, transportation, and utilities (14.6% of total GDP); professional and business services (13.3% of state GDP); manufacturing (11.3% of state GDP); information (8.2% of state GDP).^{iv}

Comparison of 2015 GDPs			
Country	GDP	Country	GDP
1 - United States	\$17.94 trillion	9 - Italy	\$1.81 trillion
2 - China	\$10.98 trillion	10 - Brazil	\$1.77 trillion
3 - Japan	\$4.12 trillion	11 - Canada	\$1.55 trillion
4 - Germany	\$3.35 trillion	12 - Korea	\$1.37 trillion
5 - United Kingdom	\$2.84 trillion	13 - Russia	\$1.32 trillion
6 - California*	\$2.45 trillion	14 - Australia	\$1.22 trillion
7 - France	\$2.42 trillion	15 - Spain	\$1.20 trillion
8 - India	\$2.09 trillion		

Source: Department of Financeⁱⁱ

Firms, Employment and Wages

- There were 3,117,591 firms in California that had no employees in 2014, representing 77% of all firms in California (4,007,237 in total). Of firms which have employees (889,646 in total) 50.5% had 1 to 4 employees, 80.5% had less than 20 employees, 92% had less than 100 employees, and 94% had less than 500 employees (federal small business definition). About 2,102 firms in California had 500 employees or more.^v
- There were 19.4 million workers in the California labor force in December 2016 with 18.4 million individuals employed, a month over decrease of 39,000 jobs. This represents a 499,000 (2.8%) increase in jobs over the prior year.^{vi}
- In December 2016, nonfarm employment rose in six industry sectors. The largest job gains were in trade, transportation & utilities (13,400); leisure and hospitality (7,500); educational & health services (3,400); manufacturing (1,500); government (1,000); mining & logging (1,000).^{vii}
- California exported \$165.3 billion in products in 2015 to 229 foreign countries. Mexico (\$26.7 billion) and Canada (\$17.2 billion) are the state's largest export markets.^{viii} California imported \$408.2 billion in products from other countries in 2015, accounting for 18.2% of total U.S. imports in 2015. China (\$143.6 billion) and Mexico (\$45 billion) are the state's largest import markets.^{ix}
- California median household income in 2015 was \$64,500 (\$55,775 for U.S.)^x with 15.3% of individuals in the state (14.7% for U.S.) living on incomes at or below the federal poverty designation.^{xi} Using the federal Supplemental Poverty Measure, which accounts for geographic differences, transfer payments, and out-of-pocket expenses, 20.6% of California residents live in poverty, as compared to 15.1% nationally.^{xii}

Future California Job Market

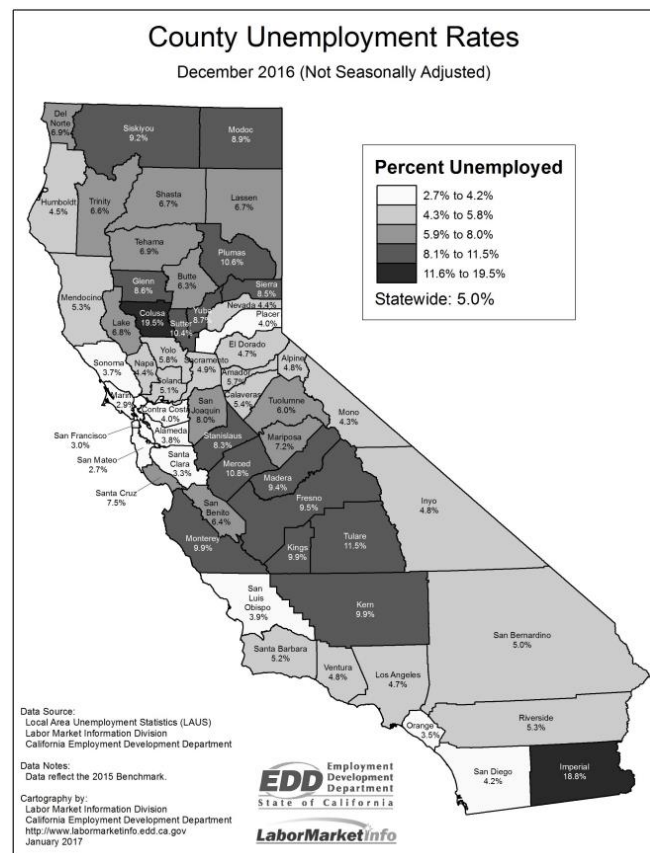
- The Employment Development Department is responsible for accessing future employment needs based on regional industry clusters. *The chart displays employment projections for 2012-2022, including new and replacement jobs.*

Projections for California Employment for 2012-2022					
	Industry Sector	Net Jobs		Industry Sector	Net Jobs
1	Hospitality and Tourism	823,883	6	Professional and Technical Services	350,483
2	Retail	647,468	7	Information and Communication Technologies	317,896
3	Health Care Services	602,228	8	Construction Materials and Services	304,961
4	Business Services	492,658	9	Social Services	271,977
5	Education and Training	467,713	10	Financial Services and Real Estate	246,710

Source: Employment Development Department^{xiii}

December Unemployment

- In December 2016, the California seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.2%, down 0.1% from the prior month and down 0.7% from the prior year. This figure represents over 1 million unemployed workers.^{xiv} Over the same period, the national unemployment rate was 4.7%.^{xv} *The map displays unemployment rate by county.*
- For December 2016, the counties with the highest unemployment were Imperial (18.8%) and Colusa (19.5%) and the county with the lowest unemployment was San Mateo (2.7%). The comparable non-seasonally adjusted state unemployment rate was 5.3%^{xvi}



- The highest not seasonally adjusted unemployment rates by race and ethnicity were among blacks (8.8%), Hispanics (6.6%), and whites (5.4%).^{xvii}

- Most Californians, 80.7% generally worked full time. There were 920,000 persons in California who worked part time involuntarily, comprising 5.1% of all employed workers during the survey week.^{xviii}

- By age group, the highest unemployment group was among workers 16 to 19 (17.8%), up 0.2% from the prior month.^{xix} The largest group of unemployed persons, when sorted by duration, were those unemployed for less than 5 weeks, which represented 312,000 persons or 30.1% of all unemployed. These are not seasonally adjusted rates^{xx}

Prepared by: Toni Symonds, Chief Consultant and Matthew Hurley, Committee Secretary.

Appendix D

California Small Businesses

Small businesses play an essential role in California's regional economies and industry sectors, having generated an annual payroll of \$207.8 billion in 2013 (*most recent*). One of the challenges public policy makers have in discussing small businesses is the variety of definitions of small business, which often vary by program and industry. Small businesses are in some cases defined by their number of employees and in other cases they are defined by gross receipts and/or other financial data.

The chart below illustrates, the actual employment size of the greatest number of businesses is very low. Nearly 90% of all businesses have fewer than 20 employees. The 20 employee threshold is also important relative to job creation. Separate research undertaken by the U.S. Census Bureau and the Kauffman Foundation have shown that net new job creation is reported to be highest among businesses with fewer than 20 employees.

2013 Business Profile By Size (excludes non-employer firms)						
Area Description	Employment Size	Number of Firms	Percent of Firms	Employees	Percent of Jobs	Annual Payroll (\$1,000)
United States	Total	5,775,055		118,266,253		\$5,621,697,325
California	Total	711,086	12.3% of U.S. Firms	13,401,863	11.3% of all U.S. Jobs	\$742,523,853
United States	0-4	3,575,290	61.9% of U.S. Firms	5,926,660	5% of U.S. Jobs	\$241,347,624
California	0-4	440,341	61.9% of CA Firms	715,711	5.3% of CA Jobs	\$37,108,705
United States	<20	5,168,122	89.5% of U.S. Firms	20,508,253	17.3% of U.S. Jobs	\$766,673,997
California	<20	631,114	88.8% of CA Firms	2,451,599	18.3% of CA Jobs	\$104,952,422
United States	0-99	5,671,155	98.2% of U.S. Firms	40,205,960	34% of U.S. Jobs	\$1,565,749,147
California	0-99	692,949	97.4% of CA Firms	4,794,863	36% of CA Jobs	\$207,758,893
United States	<500	5,756,419	99.7% of U.S. Firms	56,823,377	48% of U.S. Jobs	\$2,318,163,431
California	<500	705,284	99.2% of CA Firms	6,650,576	49.6% of CA Jobs	\$304,748,094
United States	500+	18,636	0.32% of U.S. Firms	61,442,876	52% of U.S. Jobs	\$3,303,533,894
California	500+	5,802	0.82% of CA Firms	6,751,287	50.4% of CA Jobs	\$437,775,759

Source: U.S. Census <http://www.census.gov/econ/susb/index.html>

Small Business by Industry Sectors

Small businesses play differing roles within industry sectors. The bullets below show the top three industry sectors for California small businesses (employing 0-99 employees) by number of businesses:

- The real estate and rental and leasing sector had the highest percentage of small businesses in California, consisting of 98.1% of the firms in the sector.
- The health care and social assistance sector had the second highest percentage of small businesses in California, consisting of 97.8% of the firms in the sector.
- The professional, scientific, and technical services sector had the third highest percentage of small businesses in California, consisting of 97.7% of the firms in the sector.

Based on the number of employees, the top three industry sectors for California small businesses (employing 0-99 employees) are:

- The accommodation and food services sector, which had the highest number of workers employed by small businesses in California, with a total of 676,837 employees, consisting of 48% of employment in the sector.
- The health care and social assistance sector, which had the second highest number of workers employed by small businesses in California, with a total of 574,968 employees, consisting of 33% of employment in the sector.
- The professional, scientific, and technical services, which had the third highest number of workers employed by small businesses in California, with a total of 488,362 employees, consisting of 43% of employment in the sector.

The 2012 Survey of Business Owners

In August 2015, the U.S. Department of Census published initial data from the 2012 Survey of Business Owners. The last survey was made in 2007. While the data significantly trails real-time, it is the most comprehensive source for tracking trends in entrepreneurship, including ownership by women and individuals of color.

Gender Differences in U.S. Businesses			
	Percent Change 2007 to 2012 Women-Owned Firms	Percent of Change 2007 to 2012 Man and Women-Owned Firms	Percent Change 2007 to 2012 Men-Owned Firms
U.S. Firms	27.5%	-45.8%	7.9%
Receipts from all firms (employer and nonemployer)	35.1%	6.7%	33.8%
Employer Firms	15.7%	-25.8%	5.3%
Receipts from Employer Firms	35.4%	13.2%	34.9%
Employment	19.4%	-11.9%	11.5%
Payroll	35.3%	-0.9%	25.8%

Source: National Women's Business Council

The **Gender Differences in Business Chart** shows selected data from the 2012 Survey of Small Business Owners. Among other findings, the data shows a 27.5% increase in women-owned businesses between 2007 and 2012, as compared to a 7.9% increase in businesses owned by men and a -45.8% decrease in firms

owned equally by men and women. Women-owned businesses also experienced the greatest increase in the number of people they employed and wages paid.

States with the highest percentage of women-owned firms included District of Columbia, Georgia, Maryland, New Mexico, and Florida. Delaware, Alaska, North Dakota, Maine, and New Jersey were the states where women-owned firms collected the highest amount of receipts.

Women entrepreneurs, according to the Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation, have unique skill sets, which both set them apart from other business owners and make them successful entrepreneurs. Among other advantages, the Kauffman Foundation states that women entrepreneurs have a more nuanced understanding of businesses risk/reward profile. Women are more comfortable with financial risks, but more sensitive about risks that may seem foolhardy. The Kauffman Foundation also believes that there is a correlation between a rise in women entrepreneurs and increased business returns and payout ratios.

In California, business ownership by women was up 13.7%, which was the highest among states with the largest number of women-owned businesses. In Texas, women-owned businesses were up 8.7%; Florida, 8.18%; New York, 7.3%; and Illinois, 4.23%. California also had the highest number of Hispanic and Asian American women-owned firms. For businesses owned by Black women, Georgia had the largest number of firms, California had the fifth largest number.

The Comparison of Business Growth by Race, Ethnicity, and Veterans Chart shows additional information from the 2012 Survey of Business Owners relative to race and ethnicity. The largest percentage changes in business ownership were by Hispanic women, where the number of firms grew by 87.3% between 2007 and from 20012. As a comparison, male Hispanic-owned firms grew by 39.3%.

Comparison of Business Growth by Race, Ethnicity, and Veterans	
Business Ownership	Percent Change 2007 to 2012 Number of all Firms
Asian American Women	44.3%
Asian American Men	25.7%
Black Women	67.5%
Black Men	18.8%
Hispanic Women	87.3%
Hispanic Men	39.3%
White Women	10.1%
Veteran Women	29.6%
Veteran Men	7.7%
Source: 2012 Survey of Business Owners	

Appendix E

Speaker Biographies (alphabetical order)

Panorea Avdis; Director, Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development

Panorea Avdis serves as the Director of the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz), the state's lead entity for economic development and job creation efforts. Appointed by Governor Brown in 2012, Director Avdis has been instrumental in the restructure of California's economic development office.

Director Avdis' role entails direct oversight of some of the state's key economic development programs including:

- Infrastructure and Economic Development (IBank)
- California Film Commission
- California Commission of Travel and Tourism
- California (CA) Competes Tax Credit

Prior to her most recent appointment, Director Avdis served as the Chief Deputy Director for GO-Biz, Chief of Staff in the Office of Sacramento County Supervisor Phil Serna, Director of External Affairs at the California Department of Housing and Community Development under Governor Schwarzenegger. She also served in several positions in the Office of Governor Gray Davis including advance staff and special assistant to the Governor. In addition to her public sector work, she spent several years in the private sector as a project manager and advisor to the Chairman of AKT Development; a major land development company based in Northern California.

Director Avdis Chairs the I-Bank Board and the CA Competes Tax Credit Committee and serves on the California Employment Training Panel, Green Collar Jobs Council, California Industrial Development Financing Advisory Commission, Economic Recovery Financing Committee and the CalED Advisory Committee. She also serves on the Board of Director for the California State University, Sacramento Hellenic Outreach Program, the Tsakopoulos Hellenic Foundation, Music on a Mission, Angelic LLC, and serves as the custodian of archives for Governor Gray Davis. She is a native Sacramento, daughter of Greek immigrants, and a graduate of UC Davis.

Mark Herbert; California Director, Small Business Majority

Mark Herbert directs Small Business Majority's operations throughout California. As California Director, he works with the state outreach team to build relationships with business organizations and small business owners. He also directs Small Business Majority's policy work by representing the voice of small business owners among policymakers in Sacramento.

Previously, Mark served as the organization's Project Manager and Outreach Manager in California where he developed strong relationships with small business owners and business organizations across the state. Prior to joining the organization, he worked for state and federal lawmakers where he directed business operations and built relationships with small business owners and key stakeholders as they pertained to public policy issues. An entrepreneur himself, Mark runs a small consulting business specializing in volunteer management and organizational capacity building.

David Lanier; Secretary, California Labor and Workforce Agency

David M. Lanier is the Secretary of the California Labor and Workforce Development Agency. Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr. appointed Lanier in November of 2013 to serve as his cabinet advisor on labor issues and employment programs for workers and businesses throughout California.

Secretary Lanier oversees the state departments and boards that enforce labor and occupational safety laws, provide state disability and unemployment insurance benefits, fund workforce training and apprenticeship programs, protect injured workers, and arbitrate public sector contract disputes. Upon his appointment, Lanier led the efforts to resolve the state's unemployment insurance system failure. As a result, vulnerable out of work Californians had their phone calls answered and received their unemployment insurance payments on time.

Prior to his appointment, Lanier served as chief deputy legislative affairs secretary to Governor Brown. In this capacity, he was instrumental in the final negotiations and in securing bipartisan legislative approval of the Governor's 2012 workers' compensation reforms. This new law eliminates inefficiencies in the system and uses the savings to increase permanent disability benefits for injured workers. He led the Governor's legislative efforts to overhaul enterprise zone tax credits and eliminate the state sales tax on manufacturing equipment purchases. Lanier also played a key role in the Governor's efforts to direct increased resources to California's neediest students and provide local discretion over school spending, and to fund the nation's first high speed rail project.

Lanier spent nearly two decades serving in leadership positions in the California Legislature. From 1999 to 2011, he was a principal consultant and special advisor at the Assembly Speaker's Office of Member Services. He served as chief of staff for California State Assemblymember Grace Napolitano from 1997 to 1998, senior consultant for the Joint Legislative Government Oversight Task Force from 1996 to 1997 and legislative director for California State Assemblymember Carole Migden from 1995 to 1996. He started as a legislative aide in the State Capitol in 1993.

Secretary Lanier received his bachelor's degree from the University of California, Berkeley. He lives in Davis with his wife and two children.

Bob Lanter; Executive Director, California Workforce Association

Bob Lanter is currently the Executive Director of the California Workforce Association leading the way in workforce strategy and the implementation of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunities Act for the state of California. Bob has worked almost two decades in the public sector and non-profit industry, with experience in the field of workforce development and job training. He has held various positions in local workforce investment systems from case manager to the Executive Director of the Contra Costa County Workforce Board.

He gained national/federal experience working for the U.S. Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration as a Federal Project Officer. Before taking over as Executive Director at CWA, Bob owned and managed a national consulting practice where he and his team facilitated organizational retreats, team building meetings, strategic planning and assessment projects for local, state, and national workforce development, government and non-profit organizations. He also has developed and delivered training curriculum and keynote addresses in multiple topics of workforce development that have helped inspire thousands of professionals in the industry. He graduated from California State University, East Bay with a Bachelors Degree in Personnel Administration and Industrial Relations; additionally he is a Certified Master Facilitator from the Institute of Cultural Affairs.

Jim Mayer; President, California Forward and the California Economic Summit

Jim Mayer is President and CEO of California Forward, a bipartisan public interest effort to bolster democracy and improve the performance of government in California. Jim was part of the team that launched California Forward in 2008 and the California Economic Summit in 2012. Jim now serves as the Summit representative on the California Community College Board of Governors Task Force on Workforce, Job Creation, and a Strong Economy.

Previously, Jim was the founding executive director of the New California Network, a nonpartisan project to improve the state's fiscal decision-making. Prior to joining NCN, Jim was the executive director of the Little Hoover Commission, an independent and bipartisan state panel that reviews state programs and policies for efficiency and effectiveness.

For more than a dozen years, Jim was a daily newspaper journalist. He was a senior writer with the Sacramento Bee, and was a staff writer for the Bakersfield Californian and the Press Tribune in Placer County. During his career as a journalist, he was recognized statewide for his coverage of education and public resource issues.

Jim has an associate of arts degree from Diablo Valley College, a bachelor's degree in journalism from California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo and a master's degree from the graduate program in public policy administration at California State University, Sacramento. He was a mid-career fellow at the schools of Communications and Natural Resources at the University of Michigan.

Jim serves on the board of the Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District and is an associate director of the Yolo County Resource Conservation District.

Tim Rainey; Executive Director, California Workforce Development Board

Tim Rainey is the Executive Director of the California Workforce Development Board having been appointed by Governor Brown on November 22, 2011. As required by the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, the State Board is responsible for assisting the Governor in the development, oversight, and continuous improvement of California's workforce investment system.

Previously, Mr. Rainey was the Director of the Workforce and Economic Development Program (WED) of the California Labor Federation, where he was responsible for policy development at the State and local levels and brokering industry-based training partnerships among unions, employers, community organizations, education, and public workforce agencies.

Mr. Rainey was also the Policy Director for the California Workforce Association where he advocated on behalf of Local Workforce Development Boards in legislative, policy, and administrative deliberations in Sacramento and Washington DC.

Prior to joining CWA, Mr. Rainey was a consultant to the Senate Democratic Caucus of the California State Senate.

Mr. Rainey is a co-founder and executive committee member of the EDGE Campaign, member of the California Apollo Alliance Steering Committee, and serves on several other committees and commissions related to workforce and economic development.

He holds a B.A. degree in Government from California State University, Sacramento.

Dorothy Rothrock; President, California Manufacturers and Technology Association

Beginning October 2014 Dorothy became President of CMTA, the only statewide organization solely dedicated to advocating on behalf of the state's manufacturing and technology companies. CMTA lobbyists work on issues of importance to California manufacturers, including energy, civil justice, workers compensation, labor, tax, environmental quality and education.

She regularly speaks to policymakers, media and civic groups about the importance of manufacturing investment and job creation, and how well-designed laws and regulations can promote environmental protection, public health and economic prosperity. Since 2006 Dorothy has chaired the AB 32 Implementation Group, a coalition of business and taxpayer organizations interested in California's ground-breaking climate change law.

Before coming to CMTA in February 2000 she consulted on energy and telecommunications regulatory issues for industrial energy users, policy advocates, and economic research firms. She began her career at Portland General Corporation as an attorney, moving to management positions in commercial operations, public affairs and power marketing prior to relocating to California in 1990.

Dorothy graduated from University of Oregon and Lewis and Clark Law School, joining the Oregon Bar in 1980 and the California Bar in 1997.

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