

Date of Hearing: July 11, 2017

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON JOBS, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, AND THE ECONOMY

Sharon Quirk-Silva, Chair

SB 357 (Hueso) – As Amended March 28, 2017

**SENATE VOTE:** 40-0

**SUBJECT:** International trade and investment office: Mexico

**SUMMARY:** Requires the establishment of a California foreign trade and investment office in Mexico City, Mexico. Specifically, **this bill:**

- 1) Requires GO-Biz, on or before July 1, 2018, to establish and operate an international trade and investment office in Mexico City, Mexico. Alternatively, GO-Biz may create a public-private partnership to establish and operate the office.
- 2) Requires the Mexico City trade and investment office to do all of the following:
  - a) Facilitate access to educational exchange programs between California and Mexico.
  - b) Promote the export of California goods and services into Mexico.
  - c) Encourage and facilitate capital investment from Mexico into California.
- 3) Requires the Director of GO-Biz to include information on the activities of the Mexico trade office, when reporting on other foreign trade office-related activities, as specified.
- 4) Limits the implementation of this measure to that which can be paid for by private moneys received by GO-Biz for this purpose, as specified.
- 5) Expands the list of legislative committees that receive information on GO-Biz' foreign trade activities to include the Senate Select Committee on California-Mexico Cooperation.

**EXISTING LAW:**

- 1) Establishes GO-Biz within the Governor's Office for the purpose of serving as the state's principal entity for issues relating to international trade and foreign investment, excluding agricultural issues. GO-Biz is led by a director, which is appointed by the Governor.
- 2) Authorizes the Director of GO-Biz to establish and terminate trade offices outside the U.S., as he or she determines as appropriate and specific requirements are met. These requirements include:
  - a) A budget that is prepared for the overall international trade and investment program, which includes a separately stated budget for each trade office;
  - b) A description of how the overall program and each individual office will be staffed;
  - c) A description of staffing levels and the positions needed to operate each trade office;

- d) A strategy and business plan for the overall international trade and investment program including a description of staffing levels and how a newly proposed trade office will facilitate an increase in direct foreign investment in California or an increase in California exports, or both.
- 3) Authorizes trade offices to be funded in whole or in part by nonstate funds.
- 4) Requires that the International Trade and Investment Program's annual budget, strategy and business plan, and review of the prior year's activities be submitted to specified legislative offices in the Assembly and the Senate, including the Chief Clerk in each House, the Office of the Speaker and pro Tempore, and the standing committee in each House with international trade oversight responsibilities.
- 5) Establishes the California-Mexico Border Relations Council comprised of the Director of the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development, the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, the Secretary for Environmental Protection, the Secretary of California Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Transportation, the Secretary of Food and Agriculture, the Secretary of State and Consumer Services, and the Director of Emergency Services. The Regional Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, may appoint a representative from his or her staff to serve as an ex-officio, nonvoting member of the council. The Secretary for Environmental Protection serves as chair the California-Mexico Border Relations Council.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Unknown

**POLICY FRAME:**

This bill mandates the establishment of a foreign trade office in Mexico City, Mexico. Mexico is California's number one trade partner and the opening of a Mexico trade office has been, and continues to be, a priority of many Members of the California Legislature. In proposing to mandate the establishment of this office, however, the bill would set precedent for the Legislature's involvement in establishing trade offices through statute.

Given the proposed changes at the federal level and the importance of the California/Mexico economic and social relationship, it may be appropriate for the Legislature and Administration to take a renewed look at ways to support the California and Mexico trade relationship.

The analysis includes background on California and Mexico relations, establishment of foreign trade offices, and California's globally-linked economy. Suggested amendments are listed in Comment 9.

**COMMENTS:**

- 1) **Author's Statement:** According to the author, "*Given the uncertain message from the current federal Administration regarding our trading partnership with Mexico, it is vital that California open and maintain an ongoing presence in Mexico City. By doing this, we can reassure Mexico's civic and business leaders that the people of California value robust trade and an open dialogue with them.*

*Establishing a California trade and investment office in Mexico would position our state to take advantage of the U.S. – Mexico manufacturing platform, one which is unlike anything seen around the world. Goods exported to the U.S from Mexico contain on average 40% of U.S. content. This means that trade between our two countries, regardless of direction, creates jobs and fosters economic growth that benefits all parties involved. Unfortunately, California isn't reaping the most out of our*

*shared values and close proximity with Mexico. In 2016, Texas goods exports outdid California's by \$69 billion dollars. By establishing our own trade and investment office, we can take advantage of Mexico's market and show the rest of the world that California and Mexico not only trade with each other but produce goods together."*

- 2) **The Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development:** In California, the primary state agency responsible for state trade and foreign investment activity (excluding agriculture) is GO-Biz. Initially established in 2011, international trade responsibility was transferred from the Business, Transportation, and Housing Agency to GO-Biz in 2012. Among GO-Biz' assets are the Office of the Small Business Advocate, the Permit Assistance Unit, the Office Foreign Trade and Investment, and the Business Investment Services Unit. [AB 29 (John A. Pérez), Chapter 475, Statutes of 2011 and AB 2012 (John A. Pérez), Chapter 294, Statutes of 2012]

A Governor's Reorganization Plan transferred a number of additional economic development related entities under the purview of GO-Biz in 2012 including the California Travel and Tourism Commission, the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank (IBank), and the California Film Commission. In 2013, the Innovation Hub Program, the California Competes Tax Credit, and the EB-5 investment visa program were codified under the administration of GO-Biz. Also in 2013, a Small Business Finance Center was established within the IBank, and debt and credit enhancement programs administered through a network of 11 small business financial development corporations were transferred to GO-Biz under the auspices of the new Center. The Office of Permit Assistance was codified in 2016. [AB 93 (Assembly Committee on Budget), Chapter 69, Statutes of 2013; AB 250 (Holden and V. Manuel Pérez), Chapter 530, Statutes of 2013; AB 1067 (Medina), Chapter 535, Statutes of 2013; AB 1247 (Medina and Bocanegra), Chapter 537, Statutes of 2013; AB 2605 (Nazarian), Chapter 78, Statutes of 2016.]

As the state's lead agency on trade and foreign investment, GO-Biz is tasked with the development of a state International Trade and Investment Strategy, which sets policies and priorities for the state's activities. GO-Biz also operates a number of key programs to facilitate business development, in general, and trade and foreign investment, specifically, including the State Trade and Export Promotion (STEP) Program, EB-5 investment visa activities, export finance support through the Small Business Finance Center, data reports and tracking of foreign trade trends, and the China Trade Office.

STEP is a three-year pilot trade and export initiative authorized by the federal Small Business Jobs Act of 2010. The program is regionally administered through a partnership between GO-Biz and the California Community Colleges through a network of Centers for International Trade and Development (CITDs). The primary purpose of the program is to create jobs by increasing the number of, and the volume of, small businesses exporting.

The California Trade and Investment Office in Shanghai is self-funded through private contributions and operates under a cooperative agreement between GO-Biz and the Bay Area Council, a San Francisco-headquartered nonprofit business organization. Opened in October 2012, the purpose of the Trade Office is to provide California companies with increased access to Chinese business contacts, Chinese investors with access to California projects, and to spur new investment and trade growth between California and China. In order to expand the Offices' outreach, GO-Biz later entered into a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with additional California-China trade partners including the California Asian Pacific Chamber of Commerce; World Trade Center Los Angeles; and the City of Sacramento.

- 3) **Establishment of Foreign Trade Offices:** Over the past several decades, the state has used a variety of methods for establishing trade offices. In 2003, when the Legislature and the Governor agreed to eliminate the Technology, Trade, and Commerce Agency (TTCA), the state directly operated or contracted for the operation of 12 trade offices including offices in Shanghai, Mexico City, Buenos Aires, London, Frankfurt, Jerusalem, Johannesburg, Seoul, Tokyo, Hong Kong, Taipei, and Singapore. With the closure of TTCA, nearly all related programs were removed from statute including the authority to engage in international trade activities and operate trade offices. One trade office remained, that being a "self-supporting" office in Armenia, which had been established through a separate statute, *SB 1657 (Scott), Chapter 863, Statutes of 2002*, and later extended through *SB 897 (Scott), Chapter 604, Statutes of 2005*.

It was not until 2006, that the Governor and Legislature were able to come to agreement about a new trade framework, which was included in *SB 1513 (Romero), Chapter 663, Statutes of 2006*. As a condition for re-granting the Governor's authority to open trade offices, the Legislature required the Governor to obtain its pre-approval in the form of a resolution or statute and to have the five-year International Trade Investment Strategy be reviewed by the Legislature prior to its implementation. With the implementation of *AB 2012*, however, the Legislature's pre-approval authority and mandatory strategy review was eliminated.

In April 2013, Governor Brown opened a trade office in Shanghai, China, which is the first trade office opened under the *AB 2012* rules. The Shanghai trade office was established pursuant to a public-private partnership between the state and the Bay Area Council. The operation of the China Office is dependent on private donations and the collection of those donations is the responsibility of the Bay Area Council.

*SB 357* reasserts the Legislature's involvement in the selection of location and timing of new trade offices. The bill proposes the opening of a trade office in Mexico City either by GO-Biz or under a public private partnership, similar to the Shanghai Office. Funding for the operation of the Mexico City trade office is limited to private funding.

- 4) **Path Forward:** *AB 2012* made significant changes to California statute from the perspective of what actions GO-Biz was to take once a decision was made to open a trade office. Statute is relatively silent, however, as to how an outside public or private organization would approach GO-Biz about establishing a new trade office.

While this lack of specificity was likely designed to encourage innovation and flexibility, the current statutory structure has not resulted in a vibrant public process nor new trade offices aside from the initial office for which *AB 2012* had been crafted to authorize. Every session, legislation is introduced to open one or more trade offices. Beyond legislation, various constituency groups approach Members of the Legislature to help present their case to GO-Biz about opening trade offices. The Committee may wish to modify the existing statute to include a specific process for making new trade office proposals to GO-Biz.

- 5) **State's Diverse Population as a Trade Advantage:** New globally-based models for innovation and technology have brought great changes in how world economies work. The emerging economies of China, India, and Singapore, just to name a few, have been and are committed to continuing massive investments in research and development. While these dynamics may pose challenges to some

existing technology centers, California's diverse population provides the state with a key trade and investment advantage over other states and nations.

Due to strong past immigration from other nations, more than one-in-four of California's current residents (9.5 million people) were born outside the U.S., compared to just over one-in-ten nationally. About half of foreign-born Californians are from Latin America, and another third are from Asia. Regionally, 36% of the population in Los Angeles is foreign-born, as is 27% of the Bay Area. It is estimated that 40% of the entrepreneurs in the Silicon Valley are foreign born. For many immigrant groups, California represents the single largest gathering of their brethren outside their native lands.

- 6) **California's Global Economy:** International trade and foreign investment are important components of California's \$2.6 trillion economy supporting over 4 million California jobs. The importance of trade to the California economy is increasing as reflected in the percentage of California jobs tied to trade more than doubled from 1992 to 2011, 10.6% vs. 22.0%.

California's largest industry sector by employment is Trade, Transportation, and Utilities, which encompasses everything from major retail outlets, to import-export businesses, to transportation and warehousing. Workers in trade-related jobs earn on average 13% to 28% higher wages than the national average. California leads the nation in export-related jobs. The U.S. Department of Commerce estimates that 775,320 jobs were directly supported by the export of products in 2014, including 665,000 manufacturing jobs.

California's land, sea, and air ports of entry served as key international commercial gateways for the \$573.5 billion in products entering and exiting the U.S. in 2016. If California were a country, it would be the 28th largest exporter and the 10th largest importer in the world, based on 2016 trade numbers. Exports out of California were valued at \$163.5 billion and represented 11.3% of total U.S. exports in 2016. Imports into California were valued at \$410 billion and represented 18.7% of total U.S. imports in 2016.

The *Chart* below shows export data on the state's top five trade partners, based on origin of movement. Mexico has been California's top trade partner since 1999. Other top-ranking export destinations, not shown on the chart, include Hong Kong, Taiwan, Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom.

California Exports 2011 to 2016 (billions of dollars)							
	Partner	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	World	159.4	161.7	168.0	174.1	165.3	163.5
1	Mexico	25.8	26.3	23.9	25.4	26.7	25.2
2	Canada	17.2	17.4	18.8	18.2	17.2	16.1
3	China	14.2	13.9	16.2	16.0	14.3	14.3
4	Japan	13.1	13.0	12.7	12.2	11.7	11.7
5	Hong King	7.6	7.8	7.7	8.5	8.7	9.6
6	South Korea	8.4	8.2	8.3	8.6	8.6	8.2

Source: International Trade Administration, accessed 04/11/2017

In today's globally linked economy, manufacturing utilizes products from across the U.S., as well as from other nations. In 2012, 61% (\$1.3 trillion) of the products imported into the U.S. were inputs and components intended for use by American producers. In addition, U.S. exports often include

components. The Wilson Center estimates that Mexican imports contain 40% U.S. components, respectively. The Chart below shows the top 16 California exports from California to Mexico in 2016, many of which include components and partially assembled items.

<b>California Trade with Mexico 2016 (Top 16 Products)</b>			
<i>NAICS Code – Product Type</i>	<i>Export Value in Dollars (\$)</i>	<i>NAICS Code – Product Type</i>	<i>Export Value in Dollars (\$)</i>
334-Computer And Electronic Products	\$5,476,371,388	331-Primary Metal Mfg	\$1,193,660,535
336-Transportation Equipment	\$3,117,953,937	339-Miscellaneous Manufactured Commodities	\$1,124,692,912
333-Machinery, Except Electrical	\$2,015,808,955	324-Petroleum & Coal Products	\$850,162,918
325-Chemicals	\$1,729,665,250	322-Paper	\$710,612,810
335-Electrical Equipment, Appliances & Components	\$1,690,572,638	111-Agricultural Products	\$644,940,769
326-Plastics & Rubber Products	\$1,504,925,195	315-Apparel Manufacturing Products	\$486,734,238
332-Fabricated Metal Products, Neso	\$1,314,190,485	313-Textiles & Fabrics	\$459,895,716
311-Food Manufactures	\$1,267,539,270	321-Wood Products	\$318,459,088
<i>Total Exports - All Products</i>	\$25,266,104,804		
Source: International Trade Administration <a href="http://tse.export.gov/TSE/ChartDisplay.aspx">http://tse.export.gov/TSE/ChartDisplay.aspx</a>			

In addition to exporting goods and services, the California economy benefits from foreign-owned firms. The federal International Trade Administration estimates that in 2013 over 631,500 California workers benefit from jobs with foreign-owned firms, which accounts for 10.3% of all jobs in foreign-owned firms in the U.S. California has had the highest level of employment in foreign-owned firms in the nation since at least 1997. In 2013, jobs in California foreign-owned firms represented 4.1% of all private sector jobs in the state. Along with employment, foreign-owned firms own more property, plants, and equipment in California than in any other state.

- 7) **California Agreements with Mexico:** Existing law requires the state's International Trade and Investment Program to be focused on attracting employment producing direct foreign investment; to support California businesses' access to foreign markets; and to engage in other trade and foreign investment activities assigned by the Governor. One of the ways in which the GO-Biz implements its trade program is through the development and enactment of MOUs between California and foreign governments.

While no trade office has been established, Governor Brown has been supportive of developing a deeper relationship with Mexico. Among other activities, he led a trade delegation in 2014, hosted two presidents of Mexico at the Capitol during his tenure, and entered into a half-dozen MOUs. The chart below summarizes these MOUs and includes links for additional information.

<b>California and Mexico MOU 2014 and 2015</b>		
<i>Date Signed</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Link to Governor's Press Release</i>
July 28, 2014	MOU to Enhance Cooperation on Climate Change and the Environment between the State of California of the United States and the Ministry of Environment and Natural	<a href="https://www.gov.ca.gov/news.php?id=18622">https://www.gov.ca.gov/news.php?id=18622</a>

	Resources and the National Forestry of Commission of the United Mexican States	
July 29, 2014	MOU for Cooperation in Clean Energies Between the Ministry of Energy of the United Mexican States and the State of California of the United States of America	<a href="https://www.gov.ca.gov/news.php?id=18630">https://www.gov.ca.gov/news.php?id=18630</a>
July 29, 2014	MOU for Cooperation on Education, Research and Scholarly Activities Between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Public Education and the National Council for Science and Technology of the United Mexican States and the State of California	<a href="https://www.gov.ca.gov/news.php?id=18628">https://www.gov.ca.gov/news.php?id=18628</a>
July 30, 2014	MOU for Strengthening Trade and Investment Cooperation Between the Ministry of Economy of the United Mexican States and the Government of the State of California of the United States of America	<a href="https://www.gov.ca.gov/news.php?id=18636">https://www.gov.ca.gov/news.php?id=18636</a>
July 30, 2014	MOU Between the State of California and the Ministry of Communications and Transportation of the United Mexican States on the Establishment of An Oversight Committee for the New Otay Mesa East Port of Entry, California State Route 11 and Otay Highways and Port of Entry Projects	Still trying to identify the link
August 26, 2014	MOU Between the Secretariat of Tourism of the United Mexican States and the Government of California of the United States on Cooperation in the Tourism Sector	<a href="https://www.gov.ca.gov/docs/8.26.14_MOU.pdf">https://www.gov.ca.gov/docs/8.26.14_MOU.pdf</a>
May 19, 2015	MOU on Subnational Global Climate Leadership with State of Baja California, Mexico State of Jalisco, Mexico	<a href="https://www.gov.ca.gov/news.php?id=18964">https://www.gov.ca.gov/news.php?id=18964</a>
September 24, 2015	MOU on Subnational Global Climate Leadership with Mexico City, Mexico	<a href="https://www.gov.ca.gov/news.php?id=19122">https://www.gov.ca.gov/news.php?id=19122</a>

Key elements of these agreements are the importance of promoting trade and investment missions, encouraging innovation, and strengthening the capacity of both parties to participate in business development activities that are mutually beneficial. Priority initiatives include work in the following industry and issues areas:

- Advanced Manufacturing;
- Alternative and Renewable Energy;
- Environmental Protection and other related Clean Technologies;
- Biotechnology;
- Medical Devices;
- Information Technologies;
- Agriculture and Agricultural Technologies;
- Education;
- Tourism;
- Cross-Border Goods Movement Infrastructure.

Bilateral working groups have been established to support the implementation of these MOUs.

- 8) **Profile on Mexico:** Mexico is located in North America, south of the U.S. and north of Belize and Guatemala in Central America, with a coastline along the Pacific Ocean, and borders the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. Mexico is the 14th largest country in the world, based on area (1.9

million square miles), and its 123.1 million people place Mexico as the 12th most populous country in the world.

Mexico's climate varies from tropical to desert. The 31 states that make up Mexico have varied terrain ranging from rugged mountains with high elevations, low coastal plains, high plateaus and desert, to tropical jungles, and seacoast regions.

With rapid urbanization, 79.2% of the population live in urban areas. There are six cities with populations at or over 2 million including the federal district, Mexico City. A majority of the population live in central Mexico with one-quarter of the total population living in and around Mexico City. While Spanish is the official language for most people of Mexico, the government recognizes 68 Mexican indigenous languages as official national languages.

Since NAFTA came into force, Mexico's \$2.3 trillion economy has increasingly become oriented toward manufacturing. However, employment in service related industries is still the dominant form of work, representing 61.9% of jobs, and contributing 63.2% of the country's GDP in 2016. Agriculture-related industries were responsible for the employment of 13.4% of workers and represented 3.7% of GDP. Favorable trade and commerce provisions under NAFTA have attracted multinational corporations and other investors to Mexico, who have established new manufacturing facilities and provided an increasing number of mid-to high-tech related jobs, notably in the automotive industry. In 2016, industry, including manufacturing, employed 24.1% of the labor force and accounted for 33.1% of GDP.



Not surprisingly, Mexico's largest trading partners are the U.S. and Canada with trade between the

countries having tripled since NAFTA came into force in 1994. Mexico has also benefited from the largest network of free trade agreements in the world, including 46 countries, which provide access to a potential market of more than 113 million consumers. Currently, more than 90% of Mexico's trade occurs under free trade agreements.

Mexico is the 12<sup>th</sup> largest exporter in the world totaling \$373.7 billion in 2016. Mexico's top 10 exports accounted for 81% of the overall value of its global shipments. The country's largest exports include: manufactured goods, oil and oil products, silver, fruits, vegetables, coffee, cotton. Mexico is also a major importer of goods, ranking 11<sup>th</sup> largest in the world with \$387 billion in imports in 2016. Top imports include: metalworking machines, steel mill products, agricultural machinery, electrical equipment, automobile parts for assembly and repair, aircraft, and aircraft parts. In 2015, Mexico imports were comprised of 47.3% from the US, 17.7% from China, and 4.4% from Japan. As noted above, Mexico is California's largest trading partner receiving 15.5% of California exports in 2016. This large flow of imports and exports are why component parts from the U.S. play such a significant role in finished goods from Mexico.

California is home to 11 million residents of Mexican descent. While many of these people are third and fourth generation Americans, a significant number of people living in California still have family ties to Mexico. In 2016, individuals in Mexico received upwards of \$27 billion in remittances from the U.S.

Given the close economic relationship between California and Mexico, changes in NAFTA could have a significant economic impact on California businesses.

9) **Proposed Amendments:** Below is a list of amendments the Committee may wish to consider:

- a) Establishing a general process for submitting applications to GO-Biz for establishment of a foreign trade office.
- b) Expanding the list of committees that receive copies of the annual report on trade offices to include the Assembly Select Committee on California-Mexico Bi-National Affairs.
- c) Specifying what happens should GO-Biz be unsuccessful in raising sufficient private capital to establish a trade office in Mexico.

10) **Related Legislation:** Below is a list of bills from the current and prior sessions.

- a) **AB 29 (John A. Pérez, Feuer and V. Manuel Pérez) Office of Business and Economic Development:**\* This bill establishes the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-BIZ), to be administered by a director appointed by the Governor. The bill would also moves the Office of the Small Business Advocate to the Office of Economic Development. Status: Signed by the Governor, Chapter 475, Statutes of 2011.
- b) **AB 337 (Allen) Economic Development: International Trade and Investment Strategy:** This bill adds specificity to the development and content of the state international trade and investment strategy (ITI Strategy), which is an existing report requirement of the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz). This bill requires the ITI Strategy to be based on current and emerging market conditions and the needs of investors, businesses, and workers. Specific new content requirements include the addition of a framework, which can be used by GO-Biz to evaluate the changing needs of business during the five-year term of the ITI Strategy. Status: Signed by the Governor, Chapter 776, Statutes of 2014.
- c) **AB 928 (Correa) Mexico Trade Office:** This bill requires the establishment of an international trade and investment office in Mexico by January 1, 2016. Status: Vetoed by the Governor. His veto message stated: "*I agree that trade with Mexico is of significant economic importance which is why I led a trade mission to Mexico City in August and hosted the President of Mexico in Sacramento shortly afterwards. We are working directly with the Mexican government and the business community on increasing bilateral trade and other initiatives. I am not convinced we need a legislatively-mandated trade office to continue our growing partnership with Mexico.*"
- d) **AB 1137 (V. Manuel Pérez) Small Business Assistance and Attracting Private Investment:** This bill would have facilitated local economic development and job creation by assisting small businesses to access new export markets for their goods and services, updating the law relating to free trade zones, and authorizing the use of new federal funds under the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010. Status: Held in Senate Committee on Appropriations, 2012.
- e) **AB 1409 (Jobs, Economic Development and the Economy Committee) International Trade and Investment Strategy:** This bill, as it passed JEDE, would have required that the next update by

Business, Transportation and Housing Agency, of the international trade and investment strategy to include policy goals, objectives and recommendations from the state Goods Movement Action Plan. The measure was amended in the Senate related another subject matter. Status: Held in Senate Rules Committee, 2012.

- f) **AB 1727 (JEDE) Trade Omnibus Bill:** This bill makes technical changes to update the content and the statutory placement of the codes relating to Foreign Trade Zones and the California Foreign Investment Program. Status: Signed by the Governor, Chapter 13, Statutes of 2017.
- g) **AB 2012 (John A. Pérez) Economic Development Reorganization:** This bill transfers the authority for undertaking international trade and foreign investment activities from the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency to the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development. In addition, the bill transfers the responsibility for establishing an Internet-based permit assistance center from the Secretary of the California Environmental Protection Agency to GO-Biz. Status: Signed by the Governor, Chapter 294, Statutes of 2012.
- h) **SB 460 (Price) International Trade Marketing and Promotion:** This bill would have required the Secretary of the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency to convene a statewide business partnership for international trade marketing and promotion. Status: Held on the Suspense File of the Assembly Committee on Appropriations, 2011.

#### **REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

##### **Support**

City and County of San Francisco  
City of San Diego  
City of Tijuana  
Greater Coachella Valley Chamber of Commerce  
La Cooperativa  
Mexican Business Council for Foreign Trade, Investment, and Technology  
National Association of Importers and Exporters of Mexico  
Otay Mesa Chamber of Commerce  
San Diego Regional Chamber of Commerce (Sponsor)  
San Ysidro Chamber of Commerce  
Smart Border Coalition  
South County Economic Development Council  
US-Mexico Chamber of Commerce

##### **Opposition**

None on File

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