

MORE EXPENSIVE

Adam Gray will vote to make your bills more expensive. In the California Assembly, Adam Gray voted for taxes that made food, electricity, and housing more expensive. In Congress, he would vote to make them even more expensive.

FOOD

AB 419

Adam Gray Voted For A Bill That Extends Various Agricultural Inspection Fees On Food Producers Which Costs Approximately \$2.3 Million Per Year And Are Completely Funded From Industry Assessments:

NOTE: Adam Gray voted for a version on 08/26/19, which was then chaptered into law on 09/06/19. The California Tax Foundation report analyzed the bill's budget impact for the chaptered version.

Adam Gray Voted For AB 419, A Bill Related To Food And Agriculture. (AB 419, Y: 77, N: 0, NVR: 2, Adam Gray Voted Yea, [California Legislative Information](#), 08/26/19)

According To The California Tax Foundation Report, AB 419 Would Extend Various Agricultural Inspection Fees On Food Producers For Five Years.

<p>AB 419 - AGRICULTURE INSPECTION FEES</p> <p>\$2.3 MILLION Vote Required: Two-Thirds Version Reviewed: Chaptered-9/6/2019 Status: Enacted</p> <p>AB 419 (Assembly Agriculture Committee) extends various agricultural inspection fees on food producers for five years, through January 1, 2025. The bill was signed into law by Governor Gavin Newsom (Chapter 261, Statutes of 2019).</p>	 <p>Revenue Estimate: Assembly Appropriations Committee Analysis.</p>
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(Vol. VI, No. 4, "Tax And Fee Report," [California Tax Foundation](#), 11/19/19)

AB 419 Is Expected To Cost Taxpayers \$2.3 Million Annually, According To A Report By The California Tax Foundation.

Agriculture Inspection Fees - AB 419 (Assembly Agriculture Committee)	\$ 2,300,000	✓
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(Vol. VI, No. 4, "Tax And Fee Report," [California Tax Foundation](#), 11/19/19)

AB 419 Extends The Fruit And Vegetable Standardization Program, And Extends The California Department Of Food And Agriculture's Authority To Establish An Additional Fee To Operate The Licensing Program For The Rendering And Collection Of Inedible Kitchen Grease.

<p>SUMMARY:</p> <p>This bill extends the fruit and vegetable standardization Program (FVS Program) to January 1, 2025. The bill also extends the California Department of Food and Agriculture's (CDFA) authority to establish an additional fee to operate the licensing program for the rendering and collection of inedible kitchen grease (IKG) until July 1, 2025, and extends to July 1, 2021 the optional county subvention program for enforcement activities, and other provisions of California Seed Law (CSL).</p>
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(AB 419, [Assembly Floor Analysis](#), 08/23/19)

According To A Senate Appropriations Analysis, AB 419 Would Result In No Fiscal Impact; The Standardization Programs Cost Approximately \$2.3 Million Per Year And Are Completely Funded From Industry Assessments.

Fiscal Impact: CDFA indicates that the bill would result in no fiscal impact. The standardization programs cost approximately \$2.3 million per year and are completely funded from industry assessments.

(AB 419, [Senate Appropriations](#), 08/12/19)

AB 657


Adam Gray Voted For A Bill That Would Increase And Extend A Tonnage Tax On Commercial Agricultural Feed And Was Expected To Generate \$1.95 Million Annually:

NOTE: Gray voted for a version on 08/30/19, which was then chaptered into law on 09/20/19. The California Tax Foundation report analyzed the bill's budget impact for the chaptered version.

NOTE: \$1,950,000 = \$2,700,000 - \$750,000.

Adam Gray Voted For AB 657, A Bill Related To Agriculture And Commercial Feed. (AB 657, Y: 69, N: 0, NVR: 10, Adam Gray Voted Yea, [California Legislative Information](#), 08/30/19)

According To The California Tax Foundation Report, AB 657 Increased And Extends A Tonnage Tax By 10 Cents To 25 Cents Per Ton Of Commercial Agriculture Feed Sold.

<p>AB 657 - COMMERCIAL FEED TAX</p> <p>\$1.9 MILLION Vote Required: Two-Thirds Version Reviewed: Chaptered - 9/20/2019 Status: Enacted</p> <p>AB 657 (Eggman) increases and extends a tonnage tax by 10 cents, to 25 cents per ton of commercial agriculture feed sold, to raise revenue for research and education about safe livestock feeding practices. The bill also imposes a \$100 new license fee per facility until January 1, 2025. The bill was signed into law by Governor Gavin Newsom (Chapter 306, Statutes of 2019).</p>	 <p>Revenue Estimate: Senate Appropriations Committee Analysis of AB 1132 (2013).</p>
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Vol. VI, No. 4, "Tax And Fee Report," [California Tax Foundation](#), 11/19/19)

NOTE: There was not a new \$100 fee per facility. There was already an existing fee, set by the Secretary of Food and Agriculture, of between \$100 and \$600 It was set to be reduced to \$100 on January 1, 2020, but this bill extended the authority to impose a higher fee until January 1, 2025.

AB 657 Is Expected To Cost Taxpayers \$1.9 Million Annually, According To A Report By The California Tax Foundation.

Commercial Feed Tax - AB 657 (Eggman)	\$1,900,000	✓
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(Vol. VI, No. 4, "Tax And Fee Report," [California Tax Foundation](#), 11/19/19)

According To An Assembly Floor Analysis, AB 657 Increased The Maximum Rate Of The Tonnage Tax From \$0.15 To \$0.25 Per Ton Of Commercial Feed Sold.

SUMMARY:

This extends the sunset date for commercial feed licensure and inspection tonnage tax from January 1, 2020 to January 1, 2025. The bill also increases the maximum rate of the tonnage tax from \$0.15 to \$0.25 per ton of commercial feed sold. The funding is used for education and research regarding the safe handling of commercial feed.

The Senate Amendments:

Increase the tonnage tax rate from \$0.15 to \$0.25 per ton of commercial feed sold.

(AB 657, [Assembly Floor Analysis](#), 08/29/19)

The Bill Would Also Establish The License Fee Required For Each Location Where Commercial Feed Is Manufactured, Distributed, Sold, Or Stored For Later Sale Be \$100.

Proposed Law: This bill would (1) increase the maximum rate of tonnage tax from \$0.15 to \$0.25 per ton of commercial feed sold, (2) Extend CDFA's authority to designate a specified amount of tonnage tax collected to provide funding for research and education from January 1, 2020, to January 1, 2025, and (3) establishes, beginning January 1, 2020, the license fee required for each location where commercial feed is manufactured, distributed, sold, or stored for later sale be \$100.

(AB 657, [Senate Appropriations](#), 08/12/19)

Total Revenues Would Increase By An Additional \$2.7 Million Annually If The Current Tax Rate Was Increased To The Maximum \$.25 Rate As Proposed.

Staff Comments: As noted above, under current law, the authority for the Board to allocate a certain share of tonnage tax revenue to the SAFE program will expire on January 1, 2020. Absent this bill, the SAFE program would lose a source of dedicated funding. If the current tax rate were increased to the maximum \$0.25 rate as proposed, total revenues would increase by an additional \$2.7 million annually.

(AB 657, [Senate Appropriations](#), 08/12/19)

There Would Be An Annual Reduction In Revenue Of \$750,000 If The Current License Fee Of \$500 Reverts To The \$100 Per License In 2020.

Additionally, if the current license fee of \$500 reverts to \$100 per license in 2020, the annual reduction in revenue would be about \$750,000.

(AB 657, [Senate Appropriations](#), 08/12/19)

ELECTRICITY

In 2022, Gray Voted For AB 205. (AB 205, Y: 64, N: 13, NVR: 3, [California Legislative Information](#), 6/29/22)

The Legislation Removed The Existing \$10 Per Month Cap On Utility Taxes And Mandated That A Utility Tax Be Imposed On All Ratepayers. "AB 205 removed the existing \$10 per month cap on Utility Taxes and mandated that a Utility Tax be imposed on all ratepayers. This new Utility Tax will have unlimited potential to grow." ("Proposed Utility Tax Would Increase Electricity Bills For Millions, Undermine Rooftop Solar, And Discourage Conservation," [Solar Rights Alliance](#), 2/6/23)

In 2024, The California Public Utilities Commission Approved A Flat Fee Of \$24.15 On Most Customers. "The dreariness of 'May gray' hangs in the air, but soon enough people will be

turning on their fans to fend off the heat. And as the temperature rises, so will electric bills. As early as next year, though, the increase won't be so pronounced for customers of Southern California Edison, San Diego Gas & Electric and Pacific Gas & Electric. At least, that's the goal of a new approach to electricity rates adopted by the California Public Utilities Commission. Your results, however, will depend on how much electricity you use. The change ordered by the CPUC will save money for Californians who pay hundreds of dollars a month for electricity, but it could be costly for people whose bills today are comparatively small. In an effort to pare high electric bills during the summer heat, the CPUC adopted a utility-backed proposal to impose a flat monthly fee of up to \$24.15 on all customers while reducing the charges imposed per kilowatt of electricity used. The order applies only to investor-owned utilities such as Edison, not to the Los Angeles Department of Water & Power and other municipal utilities." (Karen Garcia, "California Is Changing How big Power Companies Charge For Electricity. What To Expect On Your Bill," [Los Angeles Times](#), 5/16/24)

Solar Rights Alliance HEADLINE: "Proposed Utility Tax Would Increase Electricity Bills For Millions, Undermine Rooftop Solar, And Discourage Conservation." ([Solar Rights Alliance](#), 2/6/23)

According To The StopTheBigUtilityTax.org, "A \$24 a month Utility Tax would raise the energy bills on millions of working and middle class families in California." (Californians Are Counting ON State Legislators To Stop The Big Utility Tax," [StopTheBigUtilityTax.org](#), Accessed 7/15/24)

Ken Cook, President Of The Nonprofit Environmental Working Group, Claimed The Tax Does Not Account For People Living In Apartments Or Small Houses And That The "\$24 A Month Utility Tax Will Wipe Out Any Savings And Cause Their Bills To Go Up." "The utilities are offering a really small one time drop in the amount that's paid per unit of electricity, but it doesn't cancel things out because people living in apartments or small homes use very little electricity. Even a \$24 a month utility tax will wipe out any savings and cause their bills to go up,' said Ken Cook, president of the nonprofit Environmental Working Group, at a Tuesday, April 16 press conference where he spoke for a coalition of groups."


HOUSING

SB 2

In 2017, Adam Gray Voted For SB 2. (SB 2, Y: 54, N: 25, Gray Voted Yea, [California Legislative Information](#), 9/14/17)

According To The California Tax Foundation, SB 2 Imposes A \$75 Tax On Most Recorded Real Estate Documents That Will Cost Taxpayers \$200 To \$300 Million Annually.

SENATE BILL 2



**PROPERTY TRANSFER
RECORDING TAX**

SB 2 (Atkins) imposes a \$75 tax on most recorded real estate documents to raise funds for affordable housing, homeownership opportunities and other housing-related programs.

This bill will cost taxpayers \$200 million to \$300 million annually.

Status: Signed into law (Chapter 364).

Version Reviewed: Amended – 8/29/2017

Legislative Vote Needed for Approval: 2/3

\$200 MILLION

Revenue Estimate: Senate Appropriations Committee.

(“Tax Watch,” [California Tax Foundation](#), 2017)

SB 46

Adam Gray Voted For A Bill Extending California’s Mobile Home Park Inspection Fee, Which Was Expected To Raise Between \$1 Million And \$1.5 Million Each Year Over The Course Of Five Years:


Adam Gray Voted For SB 46, A Bill Entitled “Mobilehomes: Enforcement Actions: Sunset Provision.” (SB 46, Y: 73, N: 4, NVR: 3, Adam Gray Voted Yea, [California Legislative Information](#), 8/30/18)

According To The California Tax Foundation, SB 46 Was A “Mobilehome Park Fee Extension” That Extends The \$4 Annual Mobilehome Park Inspection Fee At A Cost To Taxpayers Between \$1 Million And \$1.5 Million Per Year.

SB 46 – MOBILEHOME PARK FEE EXTENSION

\$1 MILLION ⚡ **Vote Required:** Majority
⚡ **Version Reviewed:** Amended 8/24/2018

SB 46 (Leyva) extends the mobilehome park inspection fee from 2019 to 2024. Currently the \$4 annual fee is used to fund health and safety inspections, among other things. This bill costs taxpayers an additional \$1 million to \$1.5 million annually. SB 46 was signed and chaptered into law.



Revenue Estimate: Senate Floor Analysis.

(Vol. V, No. 3, “Tax And Fee Report,” [California Tax Foundation](#), 10/9/18)

According To The Assembly Floor Analysis From August 24, 2018, The Bill Extends The Sunset On The Mobilehome Park Maintenance (MPM) Inspection Program And Associated Fees From January 1, 2019 To January 1, 2024.

SUMMARY: Extends the sunset on the Mobilehome Park Maintenance (MPM) inspection program and associated fees from January 1, 2019 to January 1, 2024.

(SB 46, [Assembly Floor Analysis](#), 8/24/18)

According To The Assembly Floor Analysis From August 24, 2018, The Assembly Appropriations Committee Estimated The Bill Would Result In Costs Between \$1.5 Million And \$2 Million Annually For The Extension The Mobile Home Park Inspection Program.

- 1) Ongoing Housing and Community Development (HCD) expenditures of approximately \$1.5 million to \$2 million annually, beginning on January 1, 2019, to extend the MPM inspection program and the associated enforcement authority. (Mobilehome Park Revolving Fund.)

(SB 46, [Assembly Floor Analysis](#), 8/24/18)

According To The Assembly Floor Analysis From August 24, 2018, The Assembly Appropriations Committee Estimated The Bill Would Raise Revenues Between \$1 Million And \$1.5 Million Annually, Although The California Department Of Housing And Community Development Indicated That The Fees Did Not Cover The Entire Cost Of The Inspection Program.

- 2) Ongoing revenues in the range of \$1million to \$1.5 million annually, beginning on January 1, 2019, to extend the \$4 per space annual fee that supports the inspection program. (Mobilehome Park Revolving Fund.) HCD indicates that the fees are insufficient to offset the overall costs of MPM inspection program activities.

(SB 46, [Assembly Floor Analysis](#), 8/24/18)

NOTE: *SB 46 extended the sunset on the Mobilehome Park Maintenance (MPM) inspection program and associated fees from January 1, 2019 to January 1, 2024, a total of five years. At an annual cost between \$1 million and \$1.5 million, estimated total revenues over a five year period amounts to between \$5 million and \$7.5 million in revenues. The NRCC has opted to use the low-range estimate of \$1 million in revenues for the bill.*