



SGR CONNECTION

Periodic overview of some of NFIB's issues in state legislatures. (July 1, 2022)

ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING

ILLINOIS

In January 2022, Illinois lawmakers [introduced](#) HB3125, a bill requiring new and renovated buildings to have dedicated parking spots with the wiring and other equipment necessary to install electric vehicle charging stations. The bill requires residential buildings to have a minimum of six parking spaces set aside for electric vehicle charging purposes and commercial buildings to dedicate 20% of their parking spaces for electric vehicles. The bill passed in the House in March 2022 and is under consideration by the Senate.

COLORADO

In June 2022, Colorado Governor Jared Polis [vetoed](#) a bill that would have required new and renovated multifamily buildings to set aside 20% of their parking spaces for electric vehicle charging and 50% of spaces to be equipped with the infrastructure needed to serve electric vehicles in the future. The bill would have also required new and renovated commercial buildings (25,000 square feet or more) to dedicate 10% of their parking spaces for electric vehicles and 25% to have the wiring necessary for electric vehicle charging.

NORTH CAROLINA

In May 2022, North Carolina [lawmakers introduced](#) a bill that would discourage free electric vehicle charging in businesses such as hotels and restaurants. The proposal also prohibits free electric charging services in government buildings. The bill was referred to the Committee on Transportation on May 26, 2022.

FY2023 BUDGET UPDATE

The state FY2023 budget process has [been underway](#) in several states as 46 states begin their FY2023 cycle this month. As of July 2022, 41 states have enacted their FY2023 budgets, and five states (Arizona, Rhode Island, Michigan, New Jersey, and Delaware) passed their budgets and await final approval. The states that are in continuous budget negotiation include California, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts.

RHODE ISLAND

On June 27, 2022, Rhode [Island Governor Dan](#) McKee signed into law the state's FY2023 budget proposal. The package is capped at \$13.6 billion and includes \$29.5 million for housing infrastructure, and \$23 million for electric vehicle infrastructure. The package also includes \$250 (per child) in child tax rebates and eliminates vehicle tax.

VIRGINIA

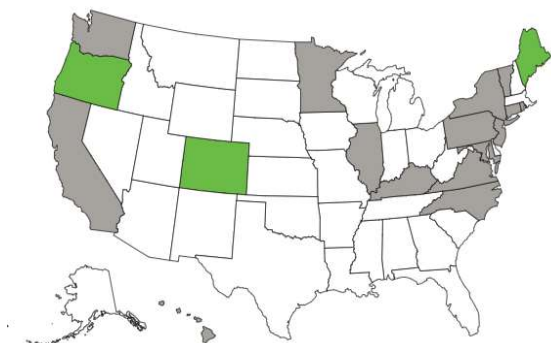
On June 21, 2022, Virginia Governor Glenn Youngkin [signed into](#) law the state's two-year FY2023 budget plan. The package is capped at \$165 billion and [includes](#) 10% raises to state employees, one-time \$250 payments for individuals and \$500 for families, and eliminates the state's 1.5% grocery tax. The budget also increases the standard deductions for personal income tax from \$4,500 to \$8,000 for individuals and \$9,000 to \$16,000 for couples.

ARIZONA

On June 23, 2022, the Arizona legislature passed its \$18 billion [FY2023](#) budget proposal. The proposal includes funding for public safety, health and welfare, and natural resources. Specifically, the plan includes \$46 million for higher education, \$50 million for transportation infrastructure and \$1 billion for water infrastructure. The budget proposal is awaiting the Governor's signature.

EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY

Legislators in 16 states [introduced](#) proposals this year establishing Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) programs to shift the responsibility of recyclable products to the [manufacturers](#) and distributors. Of the 16 bills introduced this year, only three remain active. As of June 2022, [Maine](#), [Oregon](#) and [Colorado](#) are the only states to have passed laws establishing EPR programs.



16

States have introduced legislation on EPR for packaging in 2022

3

EPR for packaging bills have passed in the U.S.

Source: [Sustainable Packaging Coalition](#)

COLORADO

In June 2022, Governor Jared Polis signed into law a bill [establishing](#) an EPR program in the state. The new law creates a statewide recycling program that would be managed by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment and financed by producers and manufacturers. The program goes into effect in 2026 and require producers to pay dues that would be calculated based on the amount of packaging material utilized.

NEW JERSEY

In January 2022, New Jersey lawmakers [introduced](#) SB426, a bill that requires producers of packaging material to collaborate with the Department of Environmental Protection to develop a “stewardship plan” to recycle their products. The bill defines a producer as “the manufacturer of a packaging product who sells, offers for sale, or distributes the product in the State under the person’s own name or brand; the owner or license of a trademark under which a packaging product is sold, offered for sale or distributed in the State.” Producers in violation of provisions of this bill could face up to \$10,000 in civil penalties. The bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Environment and Energy.

SALARY TRANSPARENCY

Over the past few years, an increasing number of states enacted laws regulating salary transparency in the job recruitment process. While the majority of states (20 states) have enacted laws making it unlawful to inquire about salary history in the hiring process, a few have passed laws addressing salary transparency on job postings. For instance, Washington state [lawmakers](#) passed [a bill](#) earlier this year that requires employers to disclose salary and benefit information on job postings. The bill becomes effective in January 2023 and applies to employers with 15 or more employees and requires the disclosure of “wage scale or salary range” on jobs advertised directly by employers or through a third-party organization. In enacting this law, Washington joins New York City (effective May 2022) and Colorado (effective January 2021). New York City’s law [applies to employers](#) with four or more employees, while Colorado’s law applies to all employers regardless of size.

MISCELLANEOUS

CONNECTICUT

In May 2022, Connecticut Governor Lamont signed a law prohibiting “captive audience” [meetings](#) in the workplace. Specifically, “the bill prohibits employers, including the state and its political subdivisions, from disciplining or discharging (i.e., penalizing) an employee or threatening to do so because the employee refused to attend employer-sponsored meetings, listen to speech, or view communications primarily intended to convey the employer’s opinion about religious or political matters.” Connecticut is the second state in the nation after Oregon to have captive audience laws in place. The new law goes into effect on July 1, 2022.

HAWAII

In June 2022, Hawaii Governor David Ige signed into law a bill that [raises the minimum](#) wage from \$10.10 per hour to \$18 per hour, the highest rate in the nation. The new law goes into effect in [October 2022](#), raising the minimum wage to \$12 per hour. The minimum wage would then be increased to \$14 per hour by 2024; \$16 per hour by 2026; and \$18 per hour by 2028.

COLORADO

In June 2022, Colorado Governor Jared Polis [signed into](#) law a SB 22-234, a bill that includes \$600 million to replenish the state's unemployment trust fund, which owes over \$1 billion to the Department of the Treasury. Among other things, the bill includes provisions to extend unemployment insurance benefits to undocumented workers and removes the waiting period between when applicants file and receive benefits.

MICHIGAN

In June 2022, Michigan Governor Gretchen Whitmer [signed into law](#) a bill that lowers the age to serve and sell alcohol in the state from 18 to 17. The new law requires that those serving alcohol at 17 years old be supervised by older employees and undertake training by the Liquor Control Commission. The new law goes into effect immediately.

NEW YORK

On June 3, 2022, the New York legislature [passed](#) the Digital Fair Repair Act, a bill that would "make diagnostic and repair information for digital electronic parts and equipment available to independent repair providers and consumers if such parts and repair information are also available to OEM authorized repair providers." The bill is awaiting the Governor's signature. A similar law has been enacted in Massachusetts and introduced in California.

NEW JERSEY

In June 2022, New Jersey Assembly lawmakers introduced [AB4222](#), a bill permanently codifying a 2021 law that permits teenagers between the age of 16-17 to work up to 50 hours per week (from 40 hours per week) during the summertime. The bill passed the Assembly on June 16, 2022, and passed the Senate on June 30, 2022. The bill was sent to the Governor for final approval.

Need additional information?

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