

**2017-2018 Legislative Session  
CLCA Tracked Legislation Report for Week Ending 6/29/2018**

<a href="#">AB 1</a>	<a href="#">Frazier D</a>	Transportation funding.	Introduced: 12/5/2016
			16 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	2/1/2018-From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Support
	<b>Priority:</b>	2	
<b>Location:</b>	1/31/2018-A. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	<p><i>(1)Existing law provides various sources of funding for transportation purposes, including funding for the state highway system and the local street and road system. These funding sources include, among others, fuel excise taxes, commercial vehicle weight fees, local transactions and use taxes, and federal funds. Existing law imposes certain registration fees on vehicles, with revenues from these fees deposited in the Motor Vehicle Account and used to fund the Department of Motor Vehicles and the Department of the California Highway Patrol. Existing law provides for the monthly transfer of excess balances in the Motor Vehicle Account to the State Highway Account. This bill would create the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Program to address deferred maintenance on the state highway system and the local street and road system. The bill would require the California Transportation Commission to adopt performance criteria, consistent with a specified asset management plan, to ensure efficient use of certain funds available for the program. The bill would provide for the deposit of various funds for the program in the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account, which the bill would create in the State Transportation Fund, including revenues attributable to a \$0.012 per gallon increase in the motor vehicle fuel (gasoline) tax imposed by the bill with an inflation adjustment, as provided, an increase of \$38 in the annual vehicle registration fee with an inflation adjustment, as provided, a new \$165 annual vehicle registration fee with an inflation adjustment, as provided, applicable to zero-emission motor vehicles, as defined, and certain miscellaneous revenues described in (7) below that are not restricted as to expenditure by Article XIX of the California Constitution. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i></p>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 12</a>	<a href="#">Cooley D</a>	State government: administrative regulations: review.	Introduced: 12/5/2016
			16 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. on 5/26/2017)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	1/20/2018-A. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	<p><i>Existing law authorizes various state entities to adopt, amend, or repeal regulations for various specified purposes. The Administrative Procedure Act requires the Office of Administrative Law and a state agency proposing to adopt, amend, or repeal a regulation to review the proposed changes for, among other things, consistency with existing state regulations. This bill would require each state agency to, on or before January 1, 2020, review that agency's regulations, identify any regulations that are duplicative, overlapping, inconsistent, or out of date, to revise those identified regulations, as provided, and report to the Legislature and Governor, as specified. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2021.</i></p>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 77</a>	<a href="#">Fong R</a>	Regulations: effective dates and legislative review.	Amended: 2/7/2017
			<a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. on 5/26/2017)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	1/20/2018-A. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	<p><i>The Administrative Procedure Act governs the procedure for the adoption, amendment, or repeal of regulations by state agencies and for the review of those regulatory actions by the Office of Administrative Law. That act requires an agency, prior to submitting a proposal to adopt, amend, or repeal an administrative regulation, to determine the economic impact of that regulation, in accordance with certain procedures. The act defines a major regulation as a regulation that the agency determines has an expected economic impact on California business enterprises and individuals estimated to exceed \$50,000,000. The act requires the office to transmit a copy of a regulation to the Secretary of State for filing if the office approves the regulation or fails to act on it within 30 days. The act provides that a regulation or an order of repeal of a regulation becomes effective on a quarterly basis, as prescribed, except in specified instances, including if a regulation adopted by the Fish and Game Commission requires a different effective date to conform with federal law. This bill would require the office to submit to each house of the Legislature for review a copy of each major regulation that it</i></p>		

submits to the Secretary of State. The bill would add another exception to those currently provided that specifies that a regulation does not become effective if the Legislature enacts a statute to override the regulation.

Misc1:

<a href="#">AB 92</a>	<a href="#">Bonta D</a>	Public contracts: payment.			Chaptered: 7/10/2017 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	7/10/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 37, Statutes of 2017.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	7/10/2017-A. CHAPTERED				
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law until January 1, 2018, authorizes the retention proceeds withheld from any payment by an awarding entity, as described, from the original contractor, by the original contractor from any subcontractor, and by a subcontractor from any subcontractor to exceed 5% on specific projects where the director of the applicable department, as specified, has made, or the governing body of the public entity or designated official of the public entity has approved, a finding prior to the bid that the project is substantially complex and requires a higher retention and the department or public entity includes both this finding and the actual retention amount in the bid documents. This bill would extend the operation of these provisions to January 1, 2023.</i>				
Misc1:					

<a href="#">AB 150</a>	<a href="#">Mathis R</a>	Disabled persons: rights: liability.			Introduced: 1/10/2017 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was JUD. on 1/19/2017)			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	1/20/2018-A. DEAD				
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Under existing law, a person, firm, or corporation that interferes with various specified rights of a disabled individual is liable for the actual damages of each offense and any amount determined by a judge or jury of up to 3 times the amount of the actual damages, but in no case less than \$1,000. This bill would establish notice requirements for a plaintiff to follow before bringing an action against a small business, as defined, for an alleged violation of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA). The bill would require the plaintiff to provide notice to a business at least 6 months before filing the complaint. The bill would also preclude commencement of an action against a small business for an alleged ADA violation if the small business has made a good faith effort to correct the alleged violation.</i>				
Misc1:					

<a href="#">AB 190</a>	<a href="#">Steinorth R</a>	Local government: development permits: design review.			Amended: 3/27/2017 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was L. GOV. on 1/30/2017)			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	1/20/2018-A. DEAD				
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>The Permit Streamlining Act within the Planning and Zoning Law requires the lead agency that has the principal responsibility for approving a development project, as defined, to approve or disapprove the project within a specified number of days from the date of certification of an environmental impact report, the date of the adoption of a negative declaration, or the determination by the lead agency that the project is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act. This bill would require a lead agency, where an ordinance requiring design review applies to a development project, to approve or disapprove the design of the development project within 30 days of the date that application has been determined to be complete, or the date of the certification of the environmental impact report, the date of the adoption of a negative declaration, or the date of a determination that the project is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act, whichever occurs later. The bill would provide, that if the lead agency has not approved or disapproved the design of the development project within that 30-day period, the design of the project is deemed to be approved on the 31st day.</i>				
Misc1:					

<a href="#">AB 199</a>	<a href="#">Chu D</a>	Public works: private residential projects.			
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					Chaptered: 10/9/2017 17 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
<b>Status:</b>	10/9/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 610, Statutes of 2017.				
<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b>	Watch
<b>Priority:</b>					
<b>Location:</b>	10/9/2017-A. CHAPTERED				
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>(1)Existing law exempts private residential projects built on private property from certain requirements for projects that are defined as "public works," including, among other requirements, the payment of prevailing wages, unless the project is built pursuant to an agreement with a state agency, redevelopment agency, or local public housing authority. Existing law makes a willful violation by any officer, agent, or representative of the state or of any political subdivision of the state of specific laws relating to the payment of prevailing wages and the hours worked on public works projects a misdemeanor. This bill would make the above-referenced exemption for private residential projects additionally inapplicable to a project built pursuant to an agreement with a successor agency to a redevelopment agency, as specified. By expanding the scope of a crime to include, among other things, additional officers, agents, or representatives of the state or a political subdivision, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i>				
<b>Misc1:</b>					

<a href="#">AB 206</a>	<a href="#">Gonzalez Fletcher D</a>	Workers' compensation: employees.			Amended: 1/4/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
<b>Status:</b>	1/13/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was INS. on 4/19/2017)				
<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b>	Oppose
<b>Priority:</b>	1				
<b>Location:</b>	1/13/2018-A. DEAD				
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, within the Department of Industrial Relations, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of his or her employment. Existing law requires an employer to carry workers' compensation insurance or secure the payment of compensation for an employee and makes the failure to do so a misdemeanor. This bill would specify that the above definition of employee applies without regard to immigration status. The bill would also include within the above definition of an employee, a person who is a day laborer, as defined, thereby expanding the definition of employee for purposes of the laws governing workers' compensation and expanding the scope of a crime. The bill would make additional conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i>				
<b>Misc1:</b>					

<a href="#">AB 221</a>	<a href="#">Gray D</a>	Workers' compensation: liability for payment.			Introduced: 1/25/2018 17 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
<b>Status:</b>	1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was INS. on 2/6/2017)				
<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b>	Watch
<b>Priority:</b>					
<b>Location:</b>	1/20/2018-A. DEAD				
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, that generally requires employers to secure the payment of workers' compensation for injuries incurred by their employees that arise out of, or in the course of, employment. Existing law requires an employer to provide all medical services reasonably required to cure or relieve the injured worker from the effects of the injury. This bill would provide that for claims of occupational disease or cumulative injury filed on or after January 1, 2018, the employee and the employer would have no liability for payment for medical treatment unless one or more of certain conditions are satisfied, including, among others, that the treatment was authorized by the employer.</i>				
<b>Misc1:</b>					

<a href="#">AB 262</a>	<a href="#">Bonta D</a>	Public contracts: bid specifications: Buy Clean California Act.			Chaptered: 10/16/2017 017 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
<b>Status:</b>	10/15/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 816, Statutes of 2017.				
<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b>	
<b>Priority:</b>					
<b>Location:</b>	10/16/2017-A. CHAPTERED				

<b>Summary:</b>	<i>The State Contract Act governs the bidding and award of public works contracts by specific state departments and requires an awarding department, before entering into any contract for a project, to prepare full, complete, and accurate plans and specifications and estimates of cost. This bill, the Buy Clean California Act, would, by January 1, 2019, require the Department of General Services to establish, and publish in the State Contracting Manual, a maximum acceptable global warming potential for each category of eligible materials, in accordance with requirements set out in the bill. The bill, by January 1, 2022, and every 3 years thereafter, would require the department to review the maximum acceptable global warming potential for each category of eligible materials established, and would authorize the department to adjust that number downward for any eligible material to reflect industry improvements, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 281</a>	<a href="#">Salas D</a>	Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004: right to cure.		Amended: 4/26/2017 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	2/1/2018-From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG	<b>Position:</b> Support
	<b>Priority:</b>	3		
<b>Location:</b>	1/20/2018-A. DEAD			
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>The Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 authorizes an aggrieved employee who complies with specified notice and filing requirements to bring a civil action to recover specified civil penalties that would otherwise be assessed and collected by the Labor and Workforce Development Agency. The act provides an employer a right to cure violations under the act, except for certain specified violations, including health and safety violations, before the aggrieved employee may bring a civil action. The act requires that the employer cure a violation within 33 calendar days of the postmark date of the notice sent by the aggrieved employee or representative. This bill would extend the period of time in which the employer may cure the violation from 33 to 65 calendar days.</i>			
<b>Misc1:</b>				

<a href="#">AB 349</a>	<a href="#">McCarty D</a>	Drug Medi-Cal Treatment Program: rate setting process.		Amended: 6/7/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/28/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (June 27). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>			
<b>Location:</b>	6/27/2018-S. APPR.			
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services and under which qualified low-income persons receive health care benefits. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid provisions. Existing law also provides for the Drug Medi-Cal Treatment Program (Drug Medi-Cal), under which each county enters into contracts with the State Department of Health Care Services to provide various drug treatment services to Medi-Cal recipients, or the department directly arranges to provide these services if a county elects not to do so. Existing law specifies the method of determining the maximum allowable reimbursement rates for Drug Medi-Cal and group outpatient drug free services, and requires the department to adopt any necessary regulations to implement those provisions, including emergency regulations, as specified. This bill would instead authorize the department to implement, interpret, or make specific those provisions until the time that necessary regulations are adopted. The bill would require the department to adopt regulations by July 1, 2020, and to provide semi-annual status reports to the Legislature until the regulations are adopted, as specified. The bill would authorize the department to annually establish and update the statewide maximum allowable reimbursement rates described above by means of bulletins or similar instructions.</i>			
<b>Misc1:</b>				

<a href="#">AB 373</a>	<a href="#">Melendez R</a>	Workers' compensation.		Introduced: 2/9/2017 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was PRINT on 2/9/2017)		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>			
<b>Location:</b>	1/20/2018-A. DEAD			
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law prohibits any person, firm, or corporation, other than an insurer admitted to transact workers' compensation insurance, from contracting to administer claims of self-insured employers as third-party administrators</i>			

unless they are in possession of a certificate of consent to administer self-insured employers' workers' compensation claims. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to the those provisions.

Misc1:

<a href="#">AB 442</a>	<a href="#">Frazier D</a>	Employer liability: small business and microbusiness.	Introduced: 2/13/2017
			17 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	1/13/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was L. & E. on 2/27/2017)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Support
	<b>Priority:</b>	2	
	<b>Location:</b>	1/13/2018-A. DEAD	
	<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Under existing law, the California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973, the Division of Occupational Safety and Health investigates complaints that a workplace is not safe and may issue orders necessary to ensure employee safety. Under existing law, certain violations of that act or a standard, order, or special order authorized by the act are a crime. This bill would prohibit the division from commencing any enforcement action for any nonserious violation, as defined, against any employer where the employer is a small business or microbusiness, as defined, without first giving the employer written notice and providing the employer 30 days to correct the violation. The bill would authorize the division to assess a reasonable fee to cover its costs not to exceed \$50.</i>	
	Misc1:		

<a href="#">AB 472</a>	<a href="#">Frazier D</a>	Employer liability: small business and microbusiness.	Amended: 9/7/2017
			<a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	9/11/2017-Withdrawn from committee. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
	<b>Location:</b>	9/11/2017-S. RLS.	
	<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Under existing law, the California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973, the Division of Occupational Safety and Health investigates complaints that a workplace is not safe and may issue orders necessary to ensure employee safety. Under existing law, certain violations of that act or a standard, order, or special order authorized by the act are a crime. This bill would prohibit the division from commencing any enforcement action for any nonserious violation, as defined, against any employer where the employer is a small business or microbusiness, as defined, without first giving the employer written notice and providing the employer 30 days to correct the violation. The bill would authorize the division to assess a reasonable fee to cover its costs not to exceed \$50.</i>	
	Misc1:		

<a href="#">AB 479</a>	<a href="#">Gonzalez Fletcher D</a>	Workers' compensation: permanent disability apportionment.	Amended: 5/21/2018
			8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/19/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (June 19). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
	<b>Location:</b>	6/19/2018-S. APPR.	
	<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing workers' compensation law generally requires employers to secure payment of workers' compensation, including medical treatment, for injuries incurred by their employees that arise out of, or in the course of, employment. An employer is liable only for the percentage of permanent disability directly caused by the injury arising out of, and occurring in the course of, employment. The bill would require, if an employee sustains an injury arising out of and in the course of employment resulting in breast cancer, specified impairments to be considered, including the presence or absence of the organ, skin disfigurement, and pain, among other things. The bill would also provide that whether the person is of childbearing age shall not be a determining factor when determining impairment due to breast cancer. This bill contains other existing laws.</i>	
	Misc1:		

<a href="#">AB 496</a>	<a href="#">Fong R</a>	Transportation funding.	Amended: 2/28/2018
			7 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	2/1/2018-From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Support

	<b>Priority:</b>	3
<b>Location:</b>	1/31/2018-A. DEAD	
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>(1)Existing law provides various sources of funding for transportation purposes, including funding for the state highway system and the local street and road system. These funding sources include, among others, fuel excise taxes, commercial vehicle weight fees, local transactions and use taxes, and federal funds. Existing law imposes certain registration fees on vehicles, with revenues from these fees deposited in the Motor Vehicle Account and used to fund the Department of Motor Vehicles and the Department of the California Highway Patrol. Existing law provides for the monthly transfer of excess balances in the Motor Vehicle Account to the State Highway Account. This bill would create the Traffic Relief and Road Improvement Program to address traffic congestion and deferred maintenance on the state highway system and the local street and road system. The bill would provide for the deposit of various existing sources of revenue in the Traffic Relief and Road Improvement Account, which the bill would create in the State Transportation Fund, including revenues attributable to the sales and use tax on motor vehicles, revenues attributable to automobile and motor vehicle insurance policies from the insurer gross premiums tax, revenues from certain diesel fuel sales and use taxes, revenues from certain vehicle registration fees, and certain miscellaneous State Highway Account revenues. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i>	
<b>Misc1:</b>		

<a href="#">AB 553</a>	<a href="#">Daly D</a>	Workers' compensation: return-to-work program.	Amended: 4/24/2017 7 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	9/1/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. on 7/12/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Position:</b>	Watch	
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	9/1/2017-S. 2 YEAR		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of his or her employment. Under the workers' compensation system, existing law establishes a return-to-work program for the purpose of making supplemental payments to workers whose permanent disability benefits are disproportionately low in comparison to their earnings loss. Existing law funds this program with \$120,000,000 per year derived from the Workers' Compensation Administration Revolving Fund. Existing law requires the director to determine eligibility for payments and the amount of payments, as specified. This bill would require the director to have the program distribute the \$120,000,000 annually to eligible workers, as specified, and would require, commencing with the end of the 2017 calendar year, that any remaining program funds available after the above-described supplemental payments are made be distributed pro rata to those eligible workers, subject to a \$25,000 limit per calendar year. The bill would prohibit a person, including an attorney, from collecting a fee or commission for providing assistance to a worker to apply for benefits provided by the program.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 556</a>	<a href="#">Limón D</a>	County ordinances: violations: fines.	Chaptered: 10/2/2017 17 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	10/2/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 405, Statutes of 2017.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Position:</b>	Watch	
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	10/2/2017-A. CHAPTERED		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>The California Constitution authorizes a county to make and enforce within its limits all police, sanitary, and other ordinances and regulations not in conflict with general laws, and existing law establishes the procedure by which counties may enact ordinances. Under existing law, violation of a county ordinance is generally a misdemeanor, unless by ordinance it is made an infraction. Existing law establishes fines for violations of an ordinance determined to be an infraction and limits the amount of fine to \$100 for a first violation, \$200 for a 2nd violation within one year, and \$500 for each additional violation within one year or, in the case of violations of a local building and safety code, a fine not exceeding \$100 for a first violation, \$500 for a 2nd violation within one year, and \$1,000 for each additional violation within one year. This bill would increase the maximum amount of a fine for a violation of an event permit requirement, as defined, to \$150 for a first violation, \$700 for a 2nd occurrence of the same violation by the same owner or operator within 3 years, and \$2,500 for each additional occurrence of the same violation by the same owner or operator within 3 years. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 570</a>	<a href="#">Gonzalez Fletcher D</a>	Workers' compensation: permanent disability apportionment.	Vetoed: 10/13/2017 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	1/12/2018-Stricken from file.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	10/13/2017-A. VETOED		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing workers' compensation law generally requires employers to secure payment of workers' compensation, including medical treatment, for injuries incurred by their employees that arise out of, or in the course of, employment. An employer is liable only for the percentage of the permanent disability directly caused by the injury arising out of, and occurring in the course of, employment. This bill would prohibit apportionment, in the case of a physical injury occurring on or after January 1, 2018, from being based on pregnancy, childbirth, or other medical conditions related to pregnancy or childbirth. This bill contains other existing laws.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 574</a>	<a href="#">Quirk D</a>	Potable reuse.	Chaptered: 10/6/2017 17 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	10/6/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 528, Statutes of 2017.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	10/6/2017-A. CHAPTERED		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law establishes the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards as the principal state agencies with authority over matters relating to water quality. Existing law required the State Department of Public Health to, on or before December 31, 2013, adopt uniform water recycling criteria for indirect potable reuse for groundwater recharge. Existing law also required the department to develop and adopt uniform water recycling criteria for surface water augmentation, as defined, by December 31, 2016, if a specified expert panel found that the criteria would adequately protect public health, and required the department to investigate the feasibility of developing uniform water recycling criteria for direct potable reuse and to provide a final report on that investigation to the Legislature by December 31, 2016. Existing law defined the terms "direct potable reuse" and "surface water augmentation" for these purposes. Existing law transferred these powers and responsibilities to the State Water Resources Control Board on July 1, 2014. This bill would specify that "direct potable reuse" includes "raw water augmentation" and "treated drinking water augmentation." The bill would change the term "surface water augmentation" to "reservoir water augmentation" and would redefine that term to mean the planned placement of recycled water into a raw surface water reservoir used as a source of domestic drinking water supply for a public water system or into a constructed system conveying water to such a reservoir. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 581</a>	<a href="#">McCarty D</a>	Apprenticeships on public works projects.	Chaptered: 10/7/2017 17 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	10/7/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 553, Statutes of 2017.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	10/7/2017-A. CHAPTERED		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law provides for apprenticeship programs within the Division of Apprenticeship Standards, which is within the Department of Industrial Relations. Existing law requires an apprentice employed on a public works project to be paid the prevailing rate of per diem wages for apprentices in the trade to which he or she is registered. Existing law requires a contractor who employs apprentices on a public works project to contribute specific funds to the California Apprenticeship Council that are used by the council to fund grants to approved apprenticeship programs for the purpose of training apprentices and pay certain expenses of the Department of Industrial Relations. This bill would require an apprenticeship program, to be eligible to receive grant funds from the council, to agree to keep adequate records that document the expenditure of those grant funds and make all records available to the department so that the department is able to verify that grant funds were used solely for training apprentices. The bill would also require the department to verify that grants made by the council are used solely for training apprentices. The bill would prohibit an apprenticeship program that is unable to demonstrate how grant funds are expended or an apprenticeship program that is found to be using grant funds for purposes other than training apprentices from being eligible to receive any future grant from the council under these provisions and would authorize the department to initiate the process to rescind the registration of the apprenticeship program.</i>		

Misc1: 

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<a href="#">AB 640</a>	<a href="#">Harper R</a>	Recycled water: recycling criteria.	Introduced: 2/14/2017 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>	
<b>Status:</b>		1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was PRINT on 2/14/2017)		
<b>Organization:</b>		CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG	
<b>Priority:</b>		<b>Position:</b> Watch		
<b>Location:</b> 1/20/2018-A. DEAD				
<b>Summary:</b> <i>Existing law, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to establish uniform statewide recycling criteria for each varying type of use of recycled water if the use involves the protection of public health. The act defines recycling criteria to mean the levels of constituents of recycled water, and the means for assurance of reliability under the design concept that will result in recycled water that is safe for the uses to be made. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to that definition.</i>				
Misc1: <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td> </td></tr></table>				

<a href="#">AB 680</a>	<a href="#">McCarty D</a>	Workers' compensation: studies.	Introduced: 2/15/2017 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>	
<b>Status:</b>		1/13/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was INS. on 3/2/2017)		
<b>Organization:</b>		CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG	
<b>Priority:</b>		<b>Position:</b>		
<b>Location:</b> 1/13/2018-A. DEAD				
<b>Summary:</b> <i>Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of his or her employment. Existing law authorizes the commission to conduct a continuing examination of the workers' compensation system. Existing law authorizes the commission to conduct or contract for studies it deems necessary to carry out its responsibilities. This bill would prohibit a study that is conducted or contracted for by the commission from being funded or commenced prior to a public hearing on the purpose and design of the study, the sources from which the required data will be obtained, and the proposed researcher or entity. The bill would require a majority vote of the commission to approve the study and the researcher or entity selected to perform the study. The bill would prohibit payment for a study if those requirements are not complied with.</i>				
Misc1: <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td> </td></tr></table>				

<a href="#">AB 703</a>	<a href="#">Flora R</a>	Professions and vocations: licenses: fee waivers.	Introduced: 2/15/2017 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>	
<b>Status:</b>		1/13/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was B.&P. on 3/2/2017)		
<b>Organization:</b>		CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG	
<b>Priority:</b>		<b>Position:</b>		
<b>Location:</b> 1/13/2018-A. DEAD				
<b>Summary:</b> <i>Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of various professions and vocations by boards within the Department of Consumer Affairs. Existing law requires a board within the department to expedite the licensure process for an applicant who is married to, or in a domestic partnership or other legal union with, an active duty member of the Armed Forces of the United States who is assigned to a duty station in this state if the applicant holds a current license in the same profession or vocation in another state, district, or territory. Existing law also requires a board to issue temporary licenses in specified professions to applicants as described above if certain requirements are met. This bill would require every board within the Department of Consumer Affairs to grant a fee waiver for application and issuance of an initial license for an applicant who is married to, or in a domestic partnership or other legal union with, an active duty member of the Armed Forces of the United States if the applicant holds a current license in the same profession or vocation in another state, district, or territory. The bill would require that an applicant be granted fee waivers for both the application for and issuance of a license if the board charges fees for both. The bill would prohibit fee waivers from being issued for renewal of a license, for an additional license, a certificate, a registration, or a permit associated with the initial license, or for the application for an examination.</i>				
Misc1: <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"><tr><td> </td></tr></table>				

<a href="#">AB 708</a>	<a href="#">Quirk-Silva D</a>	Occupational safety and health: accidents: responding agency notifications.	Amended: 5/2/2017 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
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	<b>Status:</b>	9/1/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. on 6/28/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG
	<b>Priority:</b>			
	<b>Location:</b>	9/1/2017-S. 2 YEAR		
	<b>Summary:</b>	<i>The California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973 requires a state, county, or local fire or police agency that is called to an accident involving an employee covered by the act in which a serious injury or illness, or death occurs to immediately notify the nearest office of the Division of Occupational Safety and Health by telephone. Existing law authorizes the assessment of a civil penalty against an employer or physician if a pattern or practice of violations or a willful violation of these or other specified provisions is found, as specified. This bill would revise that immediate notification requirement to apply to accidents in which death or loss of limb occurs and would instead require a responding agency called to an accident in which a serious injury or illness, other than death or loss of limb, occurs, to notify the nearest office of the division by telephone or electronic means within 24 hours.</i>		
	<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 714</a>	<a href="#">Acosta R</a>	Vehicles: automatic registration renewal.	Introduced: 2/15/2017
			17 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. on 5/26/2017)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		
	<b>Location:</b>	1/20/2018-A. DEAD	
	<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Under existing law, except as specified, every vehicle registration and registration card expires at midnight on the expiration date designated by the director and is required to be renewed prior to the expiration of the registration year. Existing law requires the Department of Motor Vehicles to renew a vehicle registration upon payment of the proper fees. Under existing law, renewal of registration for a currently registered vehicle may be obtained not more than 75 days prior to the expiration of the current registration. This bill would require the department, by an unspecified date, to develop and implement an opt-in, automatic vehicle registration process. The bill would require the department to automatically bill a vehicle owner's credit card for the renewal fee no more than 75 days prior to the expiration of the current registration. The bill would require the department to provide the vehicle owner with advance notice of the date of the scheduled renewal fee charge, as well as any additional information required by the department to complete the renewal. The bill would require the vehicle owner to use an alternative renewal method if he or she does not provide the department with the required additional information within a specified timeframe. The bill would require the department to adopt regulations governing the procedures for accepting automatic vehicle registration renewals.</i>	
	<b>Misc1:</b>		

<a href="#">AB 717</a>	<a href="#">Dababneh D</a>	Home inspectors.	Amended: 3/27/2017
			7 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	1/13/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was B.&P. on 3/23/2017)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		
	<b>Location:</b>	1/13/2018-A. DEAD	
	<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law regulates persons who perform home inspections for a fee in connection with a property transfer, as defined. Existing law establishes a standard of care for home inspectors who are not licensed as a general contractor, structural pest control operator, or architect, or registered as a professional engineer, and declares that certain activities by a home inspector or a company that employs a home inspector constitute unfair business practices. This bill would require a home inspector to be a licensee of the Contractors' State License Board pursuant to the Contractors' State License Law. By increasing application and examination fees received into the Contractors' License Fund, a continuously appropriated fund as it pertains to fees collected by the board, this bill would make an appropriation.</i>	
	<b>Misc1:</b>		

<a href="#">AB 723</a>	<a href="#">Arambula D</a>	Agricultural water suppliers: efficient water management practices.	Introduced: 2/15/2017
			17 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was PRINT on 2/15/2017)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		
	<b>Location:</b>	1/20/2018-A. DEAD	
	<b>Summary:</b>		

Existing law requires an agricultural water supplier to implement efficient water management practices, as prescribed. Existing law requires an agricultural water supplier to include in an agricultural water management plan a report on which efficient water management practices have been implemented and are planned to be implemented, an estimate of the water use efficiency improvements that have occurred since the last report, an estimate of the water use efficiency improvements estimated to occur 5 and 10 years in the future, and if an agricultural water supplier determines that an efficient water management practice is not locally cost effective or technically feasible, information documenting that determination. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.

Misc1:

<a href="#">AB 743</a>	<a href="#">Lackey R</a>	Deductions: net operating losses: extended carryback: construction companies.			Amended: 4/4/2017 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	1/13/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was REV. & TAX on 3/23/2017)			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b>
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	1/13/2018-A. DEAD				
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various deductions in computing the income that is subject to the taxes imposed by those laws. Both laws allow a deduction for net operating losses, which may be carried back for 2 taxable years preceding the taxable year of the loss. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2017, would provide that the carryback for net operating losses is 20 taxable years preceding the taxable year of the loss for losses from a project that contains an affordable housing component, as defined, for low-income to moderate-income residents by a taxpayer that is primarily engaged in home construction, as defined.</i>				
Misc1:					

<a href="#">AB 769</a>	<a href="#">Brough R</a>	Professions and vocations.			Introduced: 2/15/2017 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was PRINT on 2/15/2017)			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b>
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	1/20/2018-A. DEAD				
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law makes the Board for Professional Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Geologists responsible for the certification, licensure, and regulation of the practice of professional engineering and authorizes the Governor to remove a member of the board for misconduct, incompetency, or neglect of duty. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to these provisions.</i>				
Misc1:					

<a href="#">AB 807</a>	<a href="#">Chu D</a>	Daylight saving time.			Chaptered: 6/28/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/28/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 60, Statutes of 2018.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b>
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	6/28/2018-A. CHAPTERED				
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing federal law establishes the standard time of the United States for each of 9 zones and advances the standard time of each zone by one hour during the period commencing at 2 a.m. on the 2nd Sunday of March of each year and ending at 2 a.m. on the first Sunday of November of each year. Existing state law, the Daylight Saving Time Act, which was adopted as an initiative measure by the voters at the November 8, 1949, special election, provides that the standard time within the state is that which is known, described, and designated by federal law as United States Standard Pacific Time. The act also requires, from 1 a.m. on the last Sunday of April, until 2 a.m. on the last Sunday of October, the standard time within the state to be one hour in advance of United States Standard Pacific Time. This bill would repeal the Daylight Saving Time Act and would require the standard time within the state to be that of the 5th zone designated by federal law as Pacific standard time. The bill would require the advancement of this time by one hour during the daylight saving time period commencing at 2 a.m. on the 2nd Sunday of March of each year and ending at 2 a.m. on the first Sunday of November of each year, and would authorize the Legislature to amend these provisions by a 2/3 vote to change the dates and times of the daylight saving time period, consistent with federal law. The bill would also authorize the Legislature to amend these provisions by a 2/3 vote to provide for the application of year-round daylight saving time when authorized by federal law. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i>				
Misc1:					

<a href="#">AB 814</a>	<a href="#">Bloom D</a>	Consumer protection: enforcement powers: investigatory subpoena.	Amended: 3/23/2017 7 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	9/16/2017-Ordered to inactive file at the request of Senator McGuire.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		<b>Position:</b>
<b>Location:</b>	9/16/2017-S. INACTIVE FILE		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>The Unfair Competition Law (UCL) establishes a statutory cause of action for unfair competition, including any unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business act or practice and unfair, deceptive, untrue, or misleading advertising. Under this law, actions for relief are required to be prosecuted exclusively by the Attorney General, a district attorney, a county counsel authorized by agreement with the district attorney in actions involving violation of a county ordinance, a city attorney of a city having a population in excess of 750,000, or a city attorney in a city and county, or, with the consent of the district attorney, by a city prosecutor in a city having a full-time city prosecutor in the name of the people of the State of California, as specified, or by a person who has suffered injury in fact and has lost money or property as a result of the unfair competition. This bill would specify that this investigatory power granted to the Attorney General as a head of a department applies to a city attorney of a city having a population in excess of 750,000 or to a city attorney of a city and county when those city attorneys reasonably believe that there may have been a violation of the UCL. This bill contains other existing laws.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 817</a>	<a href="#">Flora R</a>	Compensation: rest or recovery periods.	Amended: 3/23/2017 7 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	1/13/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was L. & E. on 3/23/2017)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		<b>Position:</b>
<b>Location:</b>	1/13/2018-A. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law prohibits an employer from requiring an employee to work during a meal or rest or recovery period mandated by an applicable statute, or applicable regulation, standard, or order of the Industrial Welfare Commission (IWC), the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board, or the Division of Occupational Safety and Health, and establishes penalties for an employer's failure to provide a mandated meal or rest or recovery period. Existing wage orders of the IWC require that a rest period be counted as hours worked, for which there shall be no deduction from wages. Existing law also requires a rest or recovery period mandated pursuant to a state law to be counted as hours worked, for which there shall be no deduction from wages. This bill would permit an employer providing emergency medical services to the public to require employees to monitor and respond to pagers, radios, station alert boxes, intercoms, cell phones, or other communication methods during rest or recovery periods without penalty, to provide for the public health and welfare. The bill would require mandated rest or recovery periods interrupted for emergency response purposes to be rescheduled. The bill would state that it is declaratory of existing law.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 826</a>	<a href="#">Brough R</a>	Professions and vocations.	Introduced: 2/16/2017 17 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was PRINT on 2/16/2017)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		<b>Position:</b>
<b>Location:</b>	1/20/2018-A. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of various professions and vocations by boards within the Department of Consumer Affairs, and places the department under the control of the Director of Consumer Affairs. Existing law requires the reregistration and clerical work of the department to be organized by the director, subject to the approval of the Governor, in a manner deemed necessary to properly segregate and conduct the work of the department. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that provision.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 827</a>	<a href="#">Rubio D</a>	Department of Consumer Affairs: task force: foreign-trained professionals.	Amended: 4/3/2017 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>		

		9/1/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/17/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG
	<b>Priority:</b>			<b>Position:</b>
<b>Location:</b>	9/1/2017-S. 2 YEAR			
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of various professions and vocations by boards within the Department of Consumer Affairs. Existing law establishes the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, which requires state boards, commissions, and similar state-created multimember bodies to give public notice of meetings and conduct their meetings in public unless authorized to meet in closed session. This bill, the California Opportunity Act of 2017, would require the Department of Consumer Affairs to create a task force, as specified, to study and write a report of its findings and recommendations regarding the licensing of foreign-trained professionals with the goal of integrating foreign-trained professionals into the state's workforce, as specified. The bill would authorize the task force to hold hearings and invite testimony from experts and the public to gather information. The bill would require the task force to submit the report to the Legislature no later than January 1, 2019, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.</i>			
<b>Misc1:</b>				

<a href="#">AB 831</a>	<a href="#">Patterson</a> R	Personal income and corporation taxes: credits: compliance.		Amended: 4/25/2017 7 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	2/1/2018-From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG
	<b>Priority:</b>			<b>Position:</b>
<b>Location:</b>	1/31/2018-A. DEAD			
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. This bill would allow a credit against those taxes for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2017, for microbusinesses, as defined, for costs paid or incurred during the taxable year with regard to compliance with state laws and regulations in an amount equal to \$25 for each person-hour spent on compliance with state regulations and laws, not to exceed \$1,200, or \$1,200, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions.</i>			
<b>Misc1:</b>				

<a href="#">AB 835</a>	<a href="#">Dababneh</a> D	Consumer affairs: licenses: prohibited acts.		Amended: 3/27/2017 7 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	1/13/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was B.&P. on 3/23/2017)		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG
	<b>Priority:</b>			<b>Position:</b>
<b>Location:</b>	1/13/2018-A. DEAD			
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law establishes the Department of Consumer Affairs, which is comprised of various boards, bureaus, commissions, committees, and similarly constituted agencies that license and regulate the practice of various professions and vocations. Under existing law, it is a misdemeanor for any person to, among other things, buy or receive a fraudulent, forged, or counterfeited license knowing that it is fraudulent, forged, or counterfeited. This bill would also make it a misdemeanor for any person to sell a fraudulent, forged, fictitious, or counterfeited license. This bill contains other existing laws.</i>			
<b>Misc1:</b>				

<a href="#">AB 869</a>	<a href="#">Rubio</a> D	Sustainable water use and demand reduction: recycled water.		Amended: 8/24/2017 7 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	9/1/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was N.R. & W. on 8/24/2017) (May be acted upon Jan 2018)		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG
	<b>Priority:</b>			<b>Position:</b> Watch
<b>Location:</b>	9/1/2017-S. 2 YEAR			
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>(1) Existing law imposes various water use reduction requirements that apply to urban retail water suppliers, including a requirement that the state achieve a 20% reduction in urban per capita water use by December 31, 2020. This bill would require long-term standards for urban water conservation and water use to include a credit for recycled water, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i>			
<b>Misc1:</b>				

<a href="#">AB 912</a>	<a href="#">Obernolte</a> R	Small business: California Small Business Regulatory Fairness Act.	Amended: 4/19/2017 7 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/17/2017)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		<b>Position:</b>
<b>Location:</b>	1/20/2018-A. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	<p><i>Existing law, the Administrative Procedure Act, governs the procedures for the adoption, amendment, or repeal of regulations by state agencies and requires, among other things, that a state agency make available to the public facts, evidence, documents, testimony, or other evidence on which the state agency relies to support the agency's determination that the proposed action will not have a significant adverse impact on business. Existing law establishes the Office of Small Business Advocate, within the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development, and establishes the duties and functions of the Director of the Office of Small Business Advocate including, among other duties, representing the views and interests of small businesses before other state agencies whose policies and activities may affect small businesses. Existing law requires each state agency that significantly regulates small business or that significantly impacts small business to designate at least one person who is required to serve as a small business liaison. This bill would require a state agency to assist a small business, as defined, in complying with all statutes and regulations administered by the state agency and in any enforcement action by the state agency. The bill would require a state agency to establish a policy, by December 31, 2018, that provides for the reduction of civil penalties for violations of regulatory or statutory requirements by a small business under appropriate circumstances. The bill would authorize the state agency to update the policy to reflect current issues and conditions affecting small businesses and the state agency. The bill would require the state agency to post a current copy of the policy on the state agency's Internet Web site and, until June 30, 2022, to annually post specified information about enforcement actions and penalty reductions (annual report). The bill would require a state agency to notify the Office of Small Business Advocate of certain events relating to its policy and annual report.</i></p>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 913</a>	<a href="#">Gray</a> D	Construction-related accessibility claims: extremely high-frequency litigants.	Introduced: 2/16/2017 17 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	1/13/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was JUD. on 3/28/2017)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		<b>Position:</b>
<b>Location:</b>	1/13/2018-A. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	<p><i>Existing law provides that individuals with disabilities or medical conditions have the same right as the general public to the full and free use of the streets, highways, sidewalks, walkways, public buildings, medical facilities, public facilities, and other public places, and allows a person who is aggrieved or potentially aggrieved by a violation of specific provisions of law to bring an action to enjoin the violation. Existing law provides that an attorney or unrepresented party who presents a pleading, petition, or other similar paper to the court is certifying that specified conditions have been met, including, but not limited to, that the action is not being presented primarily for an improper purpose, such as to harass or to cause unnecessary delay. This bill would authorize a court to enter a prefiling order prohibiting an extremely high-frequency litigant, as defined, from filing any new litigation in the courts of this state without first obtaining leave of the presiding justice or presiding judge of the court where the litigation is proposed to be filed. The bill would require the clerk of the court to provide the Judicial Council with a copy of all prefiling orders, and would require the Judicial Council to maintain and annually disseminate a record of extremely high-frequency litigants subject to those prefiling orders, as specified. The bill would also authorize a defendant in a construction-related disability action to move the court for an order requiring a plaintiff who is an extremely high-frequency litigant to furnish security or for an order dismissing the litigation on the ground that the plaintiff is an extremely high-frequency litigant subject to a prefiling order and the litigation was filed for an improper purpose.</i></p>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 971</a>	<a href="#">Choi</a> R	Vehicles: driving offenses: falling items.	Amended: 3/28/2017 7 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	1/13/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was TRANS. on 4/24/2017)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		<b>Position:</b> Concerns
<b>Location:</b>	1/13/2018-A. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>			

Existing law authorizes a traffic officer with reason to believe that a vehicle is not safely loaded, to require the driver to stop and submit to an inspection. Existing law authorizes a traffic officer who determines that the vehicle is not safely loaded, to require the driver to stop and reload or remove a portion of the load as necessary to make the vehicle load safe. This bill would require a driver transporting an item in a vehicle or truck bed to ensure that the item is reasonably secured before driving the vehicle. The bill would also require a driver transporting heavy debris, metal, glass, or any other item that falls from a vehicle or truck bed while being transported to report the loss of the item and the route the vehicle traveled during the time the item fell to the Department of the California Highway Patrol as soon as he or she discovers the item is missing. A violation of these provisions is an infraction punishable by a fine of \$200 for a first offense, \$400 for a 2nd offense occurring within one year of a prior offense, or \$800 for a 3rd or subsequent offense occurring within one year of 2 or more prior offenses. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Misc1:

<a href="#">AB 972</a>	<a href="#">Choi R</a>	Vehicles: driving offenses: labeling items.			Amended: 3/28/2017 7 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	1/13/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was TRANS. on 4/24/2017)			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Concerns
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	1/13/2018-A. DEAD				
<b>Summary:</b>	Existing law authorizes a traffic officer with reason to believe that a vehicle is not safely loaded or that the measurements of a vehicle's load are unlawful to require the driver to stop and submit to an inspection, measurement, or weighing of the vehicle. Existing law authorizes a traffic officer who determines that the vehicle is not safely loaded or that the measurements of the vehicle's load are unlawful to require the driver to stop and reload or remove a portion of the load as necessary to make the vehicle load safe. A violation of the Vehicle Code is punishable as an infraction. This bill would require a driver transporting any item that measures longer than 12 inches in length and weighs more than 5 pounds, except as specified, in the cargo area of a vehicle traveling on a highway to affix a label containing information that can be used to identify or contact the owner of the item. A violation of this requirement is an infraction punishable by a fine of \$100 for a first offense, \$200 for a 2nd offense occurring within one year of a prior offense, or \$300 for a 3rd or subsequent offense occurring within one year of 2 or more prior offenses. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other existing laws.				
Misc1:					

<a href="#">AB 978</a>	<a href="#">Limón D</a>	Employment safety: injury and illness prevention program.			Vetoed: 10/14/2017 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	1/12/2018-Stricken from file.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b>
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	10/14/2017-A. VETOED				
<b>Summary:</b>	Existing law, the California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973, establishes certain safety and other responsibilities of employers and employees. Violations of the act under certain circumstances are a crime. Under existing law, the Division of Occupational Safety and Health enforces and administers the act's provisions. The act requires the division to issue a citation to an employer for specified violations of the act's provisions, as provided. This bill would require an employer who receives a written request for a paper or electronic copy of the written injury prevention program from a current employee, or his or her authorized representative, to comply with the request as soon as practicable, but no later than 10 business days from the date the employer receives the request. The bill would require the employer to provide the copy of the written injury prevention program free of charge. The bill would authorize the employer to take reasonable steps to verify the identity of a current employee or his or her authorized representative and to designate the person to whom a request is to be made. The bill would authorize the assertion of impossibility of performance, as specified, as an affirmative defense by an employer in any complaint alleging a violation of these new provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
Misc1:					

<a href="#">AB 984</a>	<a href="#">Calderon D</a>	Courts: frivolous actions or tactics.			Chaptered: 8/7/2017 7 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	8/7/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 169, Statutes of 2017.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b>
	<b>Priority:</b>				

	<b>Priority:</b>	
<b>Location:</b>	8/7/2017-A. CHAPTERED	
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law, until January 1, 2018, authorizes a trial court to order a party, the party's attorney, or both, to pay the reasonable expenses, including attorney's fees, incurred by another party as a result of bad-faith actions or tactics, as defined, that are frivolous or solely intended to cause unnecessary delay. Existing law requires a party filing a motion pursuant to those provisions to promptly transmit specified information to the California Research Bureau of the California State Library. Existing law requires the bureau to maintain a public record of transmitted information for at least 3 years, or until those provisions are repealed, as specified. This bill would extend indefinitely the authorization of the trial court to order the payment of those reasonable expenses, but would not extend, and instead delete, the requirements on the filing party and the bureau relating to transmitting and maintaining the specified information, respectively. The bill would require the actions or tactics to be part of a civil case that was filed on or after January 1, 2015. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i>	
<b>Misc1:</b>		

<a href="#">AB 996</a>	<a href="#">Cunningham</a> R	Contractors Licensing Board Web site: search function for workers' compensation claims.	Amended: 7/17/2017 <a href="#">html</a> , <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	9/1/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/21/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>	2	
<b>Location:</b>	9/1/2017-S. 2 YEAR		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law, the Contractors' State License Law, requires the Contractors' State License Board, on or before January 1, 2019, to adopt an enhancement to the current contractor license check search function on its Internet Web site to permit consumers to search for a licensed contractor either by ZIP Code or geographic location. This bill would require the Contractors' State License Board, on or before January 1, 2020, to adopt an enhancement to the current contractor license check search function on its Internet Web site to permit consumers and licensees to monitor the status and progress of a successfully filed workers' compensation certification that is pending before the board, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 1000</a>	<a href="#">Friedman</a> D	Water conveyance: use of facility with unused capacity.	Amended: 7/3/2017 <a href="#">html</a> , <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	9/1/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/28/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	9/1/2017-S. 2 YEAR		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law prohibits the state or a regional or local public agency from denying a bona fide transferor of water from using a water conveyance facility that has unused capacity for the period of time for which that capacity is available, if fair compensation is paid for that use and other requirements are met. This bill would, notwithstanding that provision, prohibit a transferor of water from using a water conveyance facility that has unused capacity to transfer water from a groundwater basin underlying desert lands, as defined, that is in the vicinity of specified federal lands or state lands to outside of the groundwater basin unless the State Lands Commission, in consultation with the Department of Fish and Wildlife, finds that the transfer of the water will not adversely affect the natural or cultural resources of those federal and state lands.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 1005</a>	<a href="#">Calderon</a> D	Professions and vocations: fines: relief.	Amended: 5/2/2017 <a href="#">html</a> , <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/17/2017)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> GL, MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	1/20/2018-A. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Under existing law, any board within the Department of Consumer Affairs, the board created by the Chiropractic Initiative Act, and the Osteopathic Medical Board of California, is authorized to establish, by regulation, a system for the issuance to a licensee of a citation which may contain an order of abatement or an order to pay an administrative fine</i>		

assessed by the board where the licensee is in violation of the applicable law. Existing law requires the system, whenever appropriate, to include a provision requiring the citation to contain an order of abatement fixing a reasonable time for abatement of the violation. This bill, except with regard to healing arts licensees, would instead require a citation containing an order to pay an administrative fine to contain an order of abatement fixing a period of no less than 30 days for abatement of the violation before the administrative fine becomes effective, as provided.

Misc1:

<a href="#">AB 1008</a>	<a href="#">McCarty D</a>	Employment discrimination: conviction history.	Chaptered: 10/14/2017 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	10/14/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 789, Statutes of 2017.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Oppose
	<b>Priority:</b>	3	
<b>Location:</b>	10/14/2017-A. CHAPTERED		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law, the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA), prohibits an employer from engaging in various defined forms of discriminatory employment practices. This bill would repeal the prohibition on a state or local agency from asking an applicant for employment to disclose information regarding a criminal conviction, as described above. The bill would, instead, provide it is an unlawful employment practice under FEHA for an employer with 5 or more employees to include on any application for employment any question that seeks the disclosure of an applicant's conviction history, to inquire into or consider the conviction history of an applicant until that applicant has received a conditional offer, and, when conducting a conviction history background check, to consider, distribute, or disseminate information related to specified prior arrests, diversions, and convictions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i>		
Misc1:			

<a href="#">AB 1012</a>	<a href="#">Brough R</a>	Construction documents.	Introduced: 2/16/2017 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was PRINT on 2/16/2017)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b>
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	1/20/2018-A. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law requires a contract for construction to contain specified information regarding the names, addresses, and places of business of various parties to the contract. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to this provision.</i>		
Misc1:			

<a href="#">AB 1066</a>	<a href="#">Aguiar-Curry D</a>	Public works: definition.	Chaptered: 10/9/2017 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	10/9/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 616, Statutes of 2017.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	10/9/2017-A. CHAPTERED		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>(1) Existing law defines the term "public works" for purposes of requirements regarding the payment of prevailing wages to include construction, alteration, demolition, installation, or repair work done under contract and paid for in whole or in part out of public funds, except as specified. Existing law makes a willful violation of laws relating to the payment of prevailing wages on public works a misdemeanor. This bill would expand the meaning of the term "public works" to include specific types of tree removal work. By expanding the definition of "public works," this bill would expand the scope of a crime. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i>		
Misc1:			

<a href="#">AB 1070</a>	<a href="#">Gonzalez Fletcher D</a>	Solar energy systems: contracts: disclosures.	Chaptered: 10/11/2017 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	10/11/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 662, Statutes of 2017.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b>



	<b>Priority:</b>	
<b>Location:</b>	10/11/2017-A. CHAPTERED	
<b>Summary:</b>	Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of various professions and vocations by boards within the Department of Consumer Affairs. Existing law, the Contractors' State License Law, provides for the licensure and regulation of contractors by the Contractors' State License Board. Existing law requires licensed contractors to be classified and authorizes them to be classified as, among other things, a solar contractor. Under existing law, a solar contractor installs, modifies, maintains, and repairs thermal and photovoltaic solar energy systems. Existing law prohibits a solar contractor from performing building or construction trades, crafts, or skills, except when required to install a thermal or photovoltaic solar energy system. This bill would require the board, in collaboration with the Public Utilities Commission, on or before July 1, 2018, to develop and make available on its Internet Web site a disclosure document that provides a consumer with accurate, clear, and concise information regarding the installation of a solar energy system, as specified. The bill would require this disclosure document to be provided by the solar energy systems company to the consumer prior to completion of a sale, financing, or lease of a solar energy system, as defined, and that it, and the contract, be written in the same language as was principally used in the sales presentation and marketing material. The bill would also require, for solar energy systems utilizing PACE financing, that the financing estimate and disclosure form satisfy these requirements with respect to the financing contract, as specified. The bill would also require the board to post the PACE Financing Estimate and Disclosure form on its Internet Web site. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<b>Misc1:</b>		

<a href="#">AB 1112</a>	<a href="#">Grayson D</a>	Local government: business licenses.	Introduced: 2/17/2017
			<a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was PRINT on 2/17/2017)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		<b>Position:</b>
<b>Location:</b>	1/20/2018-A. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	Existing law permits the legislative body of an incorporated city, in the exercise of its police power, to license any kind of business not prohibited by law that is transacted and carried on within its jurisdiction. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to this provision.		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 1130</a>	<a href="#">Bocanegra D</a>	Heavy equipment rentals.	Chaptered: 10/5/2017
			<a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	10/5/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 505, Statutes of 2017.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		<b>Position:</b>
<b>Location:</b>	10/5/2017-A. CHAPTERED		
<b>Summary:</b>	Existing law prescribes the manner in which contracts or agreements may be created. This bill would establish, in a rental agreement of heavy equipment property by a qualified heavy equipment renter, a rebuttable presumption that the parties agreed to the addition of estimated personal property tax reimbursement to the rental price of heavy equipment property to a lessee if specified conditions occur. This bill contains other related provisions.		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 1144</a>	<a href="#">Allen, Travis R</a>	Taxation.	Introduced: 2/17/2017
			<a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was PRINT on 2/17/2017)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		<b>Position:</b>
<b>Location:</b>	1/20/2018-A. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	Existing law imposes a state sales and use tax on retailers and on the storage, use, or other consumption of tangible personal property in this state at the rate of 6% of the gross receipts from the retail sale of tangible personal property in this state and of the sales price of tangible personal property purchased from any retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state. The Personal Income Tax Law generally imposes taxes based upon taxable income of individuals, estates, and trusts, at specified rates. The Corporation Tax Law imposes taxes measured by income at a rate of 8.84%. This bill would state that it is the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to reduce tax rates in California.		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 1162</a>	<a href="#">O'Donnell D</a>	California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Low-Carbon Fuel Standard regulations.	Amended: 6/14/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/18/2018-Read second time. Ordered to third reading. Re-referred to Com. on RLS. pursuant to Senate Rule 29.10(c).	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	6/18/2018-S. RLS.		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. Pursuant to the act, the state board has adopted the Low-Carbon Fuel Standard regulations. This bill would require the state board to recognize as generating an innovative crude production method credit under the Low-Carbon Fuel Standard regulations the use of renewable natural gas to displace the existing use of natural gas by oil and natural gas companies that are otherwise eligible to opt in to the innovative crude provisions of the regulations, as specified.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 1173</a>	<a href="#">Harper R</a>	Employment: work hours: holiday season: overtime.	Introduced: 2/17/2018 17 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	1/13/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was L. & E. on 1/11/2018)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	1/13/2018-A. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law, with certain exceptions, establishes 8 hours as a day's work and a 40-hour workweek, and requires payment of prescribed overtime compensation for additional hours worked. Existing law authorizes the adoption by 2/3 of employees in a work unit of alternative workweek schedules providing for workdays no longer than 10 hours within a 40-hour workweek. This bill would establish an overtime exemption for an employee-selected holiday season flexible work schedule. The exemption would allow during the holiday season, as defined, at the request of an individual nonexempt employee working in the retail industry, and upon employer approval, an employee-selected flexible work schedule providing for workdays up to 10 hours per day within a 40-hour workweek. The employer would be obligated to pay overtime based on the employee's regular rate of pay, as prescribed, for all hours worked over 40 hours in a workweek or over 10 hours in a workday, whichever is greater. The bill would establish requirements for the termination of an agreed-upon schedule. The bill would except from its provisions employees covered by collective bargaining and public employees, as specified. The bill would require the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement in the Department of Industrial Relations to enforce this provision and adopt or revise regulations as necessary.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 1209</a>	<a href="#">Gonzalez Fletcher D</a>	Employers: gender pay differentials.	Vetoed: 10/16/2017 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	1/12/2018-Stricken from file.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	10/15/2017-A. VETOED		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law requires a corporation, limited liability company, or common interest development, among others, to file a statement of information with the Secretary of State, providing specified information about the entity. Existing law regulates the terms and conditions of employment, including the payment of wages. Existing law generally prohibits an employer from paying any of its employees at rates less than the rates paid to employees of the opposite sex for substantially similar work, as specified. This bill would require, on and after July 1, 2019, and biennially thereafter, that an employer that is required to file a statement of information with the Secretary of State and that has 500 or more employees in California to collect specified information on gender wage differentials. The bill would require the employer to submit the information to the Secretary of State as specified, by July 1, 2020, and biennially thereafter. The bill would require the Secretary of State to publish the information described above on an Internet Web site available to the public upon receiving necessary funding and establishing adequate mechanisms and procedures.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 1223</a>	<a href="#">Caballero D</a>	Construction contract payments: Internet Web site posting.			Chaptered: 10/8/2017 17 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	10/8/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 585, Statutes of 2017.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b>
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	10/8/2017-A. CHAPTERED				
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law imposes specified requirements on state agencies regarding payment of construction contracts. Existing law also requires the Department of General Services to publish in the California State Contracts Register notice of progress payments made to prime contractors. This bill would require, within 10 days of making a construction contract payment, a state agency that maintains an Internet Web site to post on its Internet Web site the project for which the payment was made, the name of the construction contractor or company paid, the date the payment was made or the date the state agency transmitted instructions to the Controller or other payer to make the payment, the payment application number or other identifying information, and the amount of the payment. The bill would exempt from these provisions construction contracts valued below \$25,000 and specified progress payments published in the California State Contracts Register under existing law.</i>				
<b>Misc1:</b>					

<a href="#">AB 1250</a>	<a href="#">Jones-Sawyer D</a>	Counties: contracts for personal services.			Amended: 9/5/2017 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	9/5/2017-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Oppose
	<b>Priority:</b>	2			
<b>Location:</b>	9/5/2017-S. RLS.				
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law authorizes the board of supervisors of a county to contract for special services on behalf of various public entities with persons who are specially trained, experienced, expert, and competent to perform the special services, as prescribed. These services include financial, economic, accounting, engineering, legal, and other specified services. This bill would establish specific standards for the use of personal services contracts by counties. The bill would allow a county or county agency to contract for personal services currently or customarily performed by employees, as applicable, when specified conditions are met. Among other things, the bill would require the county to clearly demonstrate that the proposed contract will result in actual overall costs savings to the county and also to show that the contract does not cause the displacement of county workers. The bill would exempt certain types of contracts from its provisions, and would exempt a city and county from its provisions. By placing new duties on local government agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i>				
<b>Misc1:</b>					

<a href="#">AB 1260</a>	<a href="#">Medina D</a>	Workers' compensation.			Introduced: 2/17/2017 17 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	1/13/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was INS. on 3/9/2017)			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b>
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	1/13/2018-A. DEAD				
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law prohibits a person or entity, other than physicians or attorneys, from advertising, printing, displaying, publishing, distributing, or broadcasting in any manner a statement concerning services or benefits to be provided to an injured worker, which is paid for by that person or entity that is false, misleading, or deceptive. Violation of these provisions is a misdemeanor punishable by incarceration in the county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine not exceeding \$10,000, or by both that imprisonment and fine. This bill would increase the maximum fine for that offense to \$15,000.</i>				
<b>Misc1:</b>					

<a href="#">AB 1278</a>	<a href="#">Low D</a>	Contractor licensing: judgment debtor prohibition.			Chaptered: 10/5/2017 17 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	10/5/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 506, Statutes of 2017.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch

	<b>Priority:</b>	
<b>Location:</b>	10/5/2017-A. CHAPTERED	
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law, the Contractors' State License Law, provides for licensing and regulation of contractors by the Contractors' State License Board. That law requires the board, with the approval of the Director of Consumer Affairs, to appoint a registrar of contractors to serve as the executive officer and secretary of the board. The bill would revise and recast the provisions relating to notice of an unsatisfied judgment, a sufficient bond for that judgment, and suspension for failure to comply. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i>	
<b>Misc1:</b>		

<a href="#">AB 1295</a>	<a href="#">Chu D</a>	Workers' compensation: aggregate disability payments.	Introduced: 2/17/2017
			<a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	1/13/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was INS. on 3/13/2017)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b>
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	1/13/2018-A. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of his or her employment. Existing law requires every employer to establish a utilization review process, as described, and establishes an independent medical review process to resolve disputes over a utilization review decision, as specified. Existing law requires that aggregate disability payments for a single injury occurring on or after certain dates be limited, as provided. This bill would require that if a denial of treatment requested by a treating physician is subsequently overturned by independent medical review or by the Workers' Compensation Appeals Board, any temporary disability paid or owing from the date of the denial until the treatment is authorized would not be included in the calculation of the aggregate disability payments.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 1422</a>	<a href="#">Daly D</a>	Workers' compensation insurance: fraud.	Chaptered: 9/26/2017
			<a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	9/26/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 300, Statutes of 2017.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b>
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	9/26/2017-A. CHAPTERED		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law governing workers' compensation requires a lien filed by or on behalf of a physician or provider of medical treatment services or medical-legal services, and any accrual of interest related to the lien, to be automatically stayed upon the filing of criminal charges against that physician or provider for an offense involving fraud against the workers' compensation system, medical billing fraud, insurance fraud, or fraud against the Medicare or Medi-Cal programs. Existing law makes the stay effective from the time of the filing of the charges until the disposition of the criminal proceedings. This bill, among other things, would revise and recast these provisions to require the liens of a physician, practitioner, or provider and the liens of an entity controlled by a physician, practitioner, or provider who has been charged with specified crimes involving the federal Medicare or Medicaid programs, the Medi-Cal program, or the workers' compensation system to be automatically stayed, along with any interest accruing, until disposition of the criminal proceedings, except as provided. The bill would also provide that upon conviction of a physician, practitioner, or provider of those specified crimes the automatic stay would be required to remain in effect for any liens not dismissed, as specified, until the commencement of lien consolidation procedures, as provided. The Administrative Director of the Workers' Compensation System would be authorized to adopt regulations to implement these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 1424</a>	<a href="#">Levine D</a>	University of California: Best Value Construction Contracting Program.	Chaptered: 10/15/2017
			<a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	10/15/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 850, Statutes of 2017.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b>
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	10/15/2017-A. CHAPTERED		
<b>Summary:</b>			

Existing law creates a Best Value Construction Contracting Pilot Program for the Regents of the University of California to award construction contracts based on the best value procedures, as specified. Existing law requires the regents to adopt and publish procedures and required criteria, as specified, that ensure that all selections are conducted in a fair and impartial manner. Existing law requires bidders to verify specified information under oath. Existing law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2018. This bill, with certain exceptions, would prohibit a best value contractor from being prequalified or shortlisted unless the best value contractor provides an enforceable commitment to the regents that the best value contractor and its subcontractors at every tier will use a skilled and trained workforce to perform all work on the project or contract that falls within an apprenticeable occupation in the building and construction trades, in accordance with specified skilled and trained workforce requirements. The bill would require a contractor, bidder, or other entity that commits to using a skilled and trained workforce to complete a contract or project also to provide a monthly report demonstrating compliance with these provisions. The bill would eliminate the repeal date for the pilot program, and by doing so, would extend the requirement that bidders verify specified information under oath, and impose a state-mandated local program by expanding the scope of an existing crime. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Misc1:

<a href="#">AB 1425</a>	<a href="#">Kalra D</a>	Apprentices.			Amended: 3/28/2017 7 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	9/7/2017-Ordered to inactive file at the request of Senator Bradford.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b>
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	9/7/2017-S. INACTIVE FILE				
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law requires contractors on public works projects to comply with various requirements for employing apprentices, including, among others, requiring every contractor to submit contract award information to an applicable apprenticeship program that can supply apprentices to the site of the public work. Existing law imposes penalties for a violation of requirements relating to apprentices. This bill would require a contractor, within a designated time period, to provide specific written information to applicable apprenticeship committees whose geographic area of operation includes the area of the public works project. The bill would impose additional penalties for a violation of these various requirements, including, among others, prohibiting a contractor who knowingly commits 4 or more violations within a 3-year period to be ineligible to bid on or to be awarded or perform work on any public works contract for one year.</i>				
Misc1:					

<a href="#">AB 1429</a>	<a href="#">Fong R</a>	Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004.			Amended: 3/22/2017 7 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was L. & E. on 3/13/2017)			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Support
	<b>Priority:</b>	2			
<b>Location:</b>	1/20/2018-A. DEAD				
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>The Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 authorizes an aggrieved employee to bring a civil action to recover specified civil penalties that would otherwise be assessed and collected by the Labor and Workforce Development Agency on behalf of the employee and other current or former employees for the violation of certain provisions affecting employees. The act requires the employee to follow specified procedures before bringing an action. Existing law provides for civil penalties and for recovery of attorneys fees, costs, and filing fees by a successful claimant under these provisions. Existing law requires the superior court to review any settlement of a civil action under these provisions. This bill would limit the violations for which an aggrieved employee is authorized to bring a civil action under the act and would require the employee to follow specified procedures before bringing an action. The bill would cap the civil penalties recoverable under these provisions at \$10,000 per claimant and would exclude the recovery of filing fees by a successful claimant. The bill would require the superior court to review any penalties sought as part of a settlement agreement under these provisions.</i>				
Misc1:					

<a href="#">AB 1430</a>	<a href="#">Fong R</a>	Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004.			Introduced: 2/17/2017 17 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	1/13/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was L. & E. on 3/13/2017)			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Support
	<b>Priority:</b>	2			
<b>Location:</b>	1/13/2018-A. DEAD				

<b>Summary:</b>	<i>The Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 authorizes an aggrieved employee to bring a civil action to recover specified civil penalties, that would otherwise be assessed and collected by the Labor and Workforce Development Agency, on behalf of the employee and other current or former employees for the violation of certain provisions affecting employees. Under the act, an employee is authorized to bring an action for such an alleged violation after the agency notifies the employer and the aggrieved employee or representative that it does not intend to investigate the alleged violation, if the agency proceeds with an investigation and no citation is issued, or the agency fails to provide notification as prescribed. This bill would revise those procedural provisions to require the agency, after receiving notification of an alleged violation, to investigate the alleged violation and either issue a citation or determine if there is a reasonable basis for a civil action. The bill would authorize an aggrieved employee to commence an action upon receipt of notice from the agency that there is a reasonable basis for a civil action, or if the agency fails to provide timely or any notification, as specified.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 1457</a>	<a href="#">Allen, Travis</a> R	State Contract Act: suspension of contractors: contempt of Congress.	Amended: 3/28/2017 7 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
<b>Status:</b>	1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was A. & A.R. on 3/27/2017)		
<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG <b>Position:</b>
<b>Priority:</b>			
<b>Location:</b>	1/20/2018-A. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law, the State Contract Act, authorizes a state agency, following a noticed hearing, to suspend a person from bidding on or being awarded a public works or services contract with the agency or from being a subcontractor at any tier if the person, or a specified other person associated with that person, has been convicted of specified violations, including fraud and bribery, in connection with a public works contract with a public entity, as provided, for a period of 3 years following the date of conviction. This bill would additionally authorize a state agency to suspend a person for 3 years from bidding on, or being awarded, a public works or services contract if that person or specified other person has been certified by the President of the United States Senate or the Speaker of the House of Representatives under specified federal law as having failed to give testimony, produce papers, or answer any pertinent question when summoned as a witness by the authority of the United States Congress.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 1481</a>	<a href="#">Nazarian</a> D	Water: public use.	Introduced: 2/17/2017 17 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
<b>Status:</b>	1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was PRINT on 2/17/2017)		
<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG <b>Position:</b>
<b>Priority:</b>			
<b>Location:</b>	1/20/2018-A. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law declares that all water within the state is the property of the people of the state, but the right to the use of the water may be acquired by appropriation in the manner provided by law. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that provision.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 1489</a>	<a href="#">Brough</a> R	Architects Practice Act.	Introduced: 2/17/2017 17 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
<b>Status:</b>	1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was B.&P. on 3/16/2017)		
<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG <b>Position:</b>
<b>Priority:</b>			
<b>Location:</b>	1/20/2018-A. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law, the Architects Practice Act, establishes the California Architects Board and sets forth its powers and duties over the licensure and regulation of architecture. Under existing law, a licensed architect who signs and stamps plans, specifications, reports, or documents is not responsible for damage caused by subsequent changes to or uses of those plans, specifications, reports, or documents, where the subsequent changes or uses are not authorized or approved in writing by the licensed architect who originally signed the plans, specifications, reports, or documents, as provided. This bill would additionally provide that a licensed architect is not responsible for damage caused by construction deviating from a permitted set of plans, specifications, reports, or documents. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 1547</a>	<a href="#">Quirk-Silva D</a>	State finance: financing authorities.			Amended: 6/18/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/26/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (June 25). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	6/25/2018-S. APPR.				
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>(1)Existing law, the California Industrial Development Financing Act, authorizes cities, counties, cities and counties, and redevelopment agencies to establish industrial development authorities that are authorized to issue industrial development bonds, the proceeds of which may be used to fund capital projects of private enterprise under terms and conditions specified in the act. The act authorizes an authority to issue tax-exempt bonds, and defines "tax-exempt" for these purposes to mean that the interest on the bonds is excluded from gross income of the holders thereof for federal income tax purposes. The act establishes the California Industrial Development Financing Advisory Commission, and requires the commission to approve the issuance of industrial development bonds pursuant to these provisions. The act also authorizes the commission to carry out other specified powers related to the issuance of industrial development bonds, including authorizing the commission to act as a bond pooling agent. This bill would abolish the California Industrial Development Financing Advisory Commission, and would make conforming changes to that effect. The bill would also provide that "tax-exempt" for purposes of the act includes that the interest on the bonds is otherwise entitled to any federal tax advantage. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i>				
<b>Misc1:</b>					

<a href="#">AB 1565</a>	<a href="#">Thurmond D</a>	Labor-related liabilities: direct contractor.			Amended: 5/24/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/13/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on JUD. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (June 13). Re-referred to Com. on JUD.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Neutral
	<b>Priority:</b>	3			
<b>Location:</b>	6/13/2018-S. JUD.				
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law requires, for all contracts entered into on or after January 1, 2018, a direct contractor, as defined, making or taking a contract in the state for the erection, construction, alteration, or repair of a building, structure, or other work, to assume, and be liable for, specified debt owed to a wage claimant that is incurred by a subcontractor, at any tier, acting under, by, or for the direct contractor for the wage claimant's performance of labor included in the subject of the original contract. Existing law authorizes the Labor Commissioner to bring an action under specified statutes or in a civil action to enforce this liability, and authorizes a 3rd party owed fringe or other benefits, or a joint labor-management cooperation committee, as defined, to bring a civil action to enforce the liability against a direct contractor under these provisions, as specified. Existing law provides that the obligations and remedies under these provisions are in addition to any obligations and remedies otherwise provided by law, except that the provisions are not to be construed to impose liability on a direct contractor for anything other than unpaid wages and fringe or other benefit payments or contributions, including interest owed. This bill would repeal the provisions that state that the obligations and remedies are in addition to existing obligations and remedies provided by law, except that the provisions are not to be construed to impose liability on a direct contractor for anything other than unpaid wages and fringe or other benefit payments or contributions including interest owed. The bill, for contracts entered into on or after January 1, 2019, would require a direct contractor or a subcontractor to include a specified provision in its contract that lists the specific documents or information that the direct contractor or subcontractor will require a lower tiered subcontractor to produce before the direct contractor or subcontractor is allowed to withhold any disputed payments from the lower tiered subcontractor under these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions.</i>				
<b>Misc1:</b>					

<a href="#">AB 1608</a>	<a href="#">Kalra D</a>	Vibrant landscapes for California.			Amended: 5/1/2017 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/10/2017)			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	1/20/2018-A. DEAD				
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>The California Farmland Conservancy Program Act requires the Department of Conservation to implement and administer a program to provide grants for the acquisition by specified applicants of agricultural conservation</i>				

easements, as defined. The act allows an agricultural conservation easement to provide for the construction and use of structures necessary for agricultural production and marketing, additional residences for immediate family members of the landowner, and necessary housing for seasonal or full-time employees of the agricultural operation. This bill would require the department to develop the Vibrant Landscape Program to assist eligible applicants in the development and implementation of county and regional plans to, among other things, integrate the conservation and management of natural and working lands with other sectors to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases and achieve other public and environmental benefits. The bill would require the department, in collaboration with the Strategic Growth Council and the State Air Resources Board, to develop guidelines and criteria for the program. The bill would establish the Vibrant Landscape Program Fund in the State Treasury and would, upon appropriation by the Legislature, authorize the department to expend moneys in the fund to implement the program. This bill contains other existing laws.

Misc1:

<a href="#">AB 1615</a>	<a href="#">Garcia, Eduardo</a> D	Gender discrimination: civil actions.	Chaptered: 7/31/2017 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	7/31/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 156, Statutes of 2017.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b>
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	7/31/2017-A. CHAPTERED		
<b>Summary:</b>	Existing state and federal law prohibits discrimination based on sex. Existing state law, the Unruh Civil Rights Act, prohibits discrimination on a variety of personal characteristics including sex and defines sex to include pregnancy and childbirth. The act provides that sex includes gender and that gender is sex, and that gender includes gender identity and gender expression. Existing law prohibits a business from boycotting or discriminating, among other actions, based on a characteristic protected by the Unruh Civil Rights Act. This bill would enact the Small Business Gender Discrimination in Services Compliance Act, and would define a "gender discrimination in pricing services claim" as a civil claim in a civil action with respect to a business establishment, including, but not limited to, a claim brought under the Unruh Civil Rights Act or the Gender Tax Repeal Act of 1995, based on an alleged price difference charged for services of similar or like kind against a person because of the person's gender. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.		
Misc1:			

<a href="#">AB 1628</a>	<a href="#">Grayson</a> D	Public works: independent contractors.	Introduced: 2/17/2017 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was PRINT on 2/17/2017)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	1/20/2018-A. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	Existing law defines "public works," for purposes of regulating public works contracts, as, among other things, construction, alteration, demolition, installation, or repair work that is performed under contract and paid for in whole or in part out of public funds. Existing law requires that not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for work of similar character in the locality in which the public work is performed be paid to all workers employed on public works, as specified. This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would prohibit the use of independent contractors on public works projects.		
Misc1:			

<a href="#">AB 1654</a>	<a href="#">Rubio</a> D	Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004: construction industry.	Amended: 6/18/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/28/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 4. Noes 1.) (June 27). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	6/28/2018-S. APPR.		
<b>Summary:</b>	The Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 authorizes an aggrieved employee to bring a civil action to recover specified civil penalties, that would otherwise be assessed and collected by the Labor and Workforce Development Agency, on behalf of the employee and other current or former employees for the violation of certain provisions affecting employees. The act requires the employee to follow prescribed procedures before bringing an action and establishes alternate procedures for specific categories of violations. The act requires, except as provided, that 75%		



of the civil penalties recovered by aggrieved employees be distributed to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency for enforcement of labor laws and for education of employers and employees about their rights and responsibilities, and 25% be distributed to the aggrieved employees. This bill would except from the act an employee in the construction industry, as defined, with respect to work performed under a valid collective bargaining agreement, if the agreement provides for certain terms of employment, prohibits violations otherwise redressable pursuant to the act, provides a grievance and binding arbitration procedure to redress violations, expressly and unambiguously waives the act, and authorizes the arbitrator to award otherwise available remedies.

Misc1:

<a href="#">AB 1668</a>	<a href="#">Friedman D</a>	Water management planning.			Chaptered: 5/31/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/31/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 15, Statutes of 2018.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	5/31/2018-A. CHAPTERED				
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>(1) Existing law requires the state to achieve a 20% reduction in urban per capita water use in California by December 31, 2020. Existing law requires each urban retail water supplier to develop urban water use targets and an interim urban water use target, as specified. This bill would require the State Water Resources Control Board, in coordination with the Department of Water Resources, to adopt long-term standards for the efficient use of water, as provided, and performance measures for commercial, industrial, and institutional water use on or before June 30, 2022. The bill would require the department, in coordination with the board, to conduct necessary studies and investigations and make recommendations, no later than October 1, 2021, for purposes of these standards and performance measures. The bill would require the department, in coordination with the board, to conduct necessary studies and investigations and would authorize the department and the board to jointly recommend to the Legislature a standard for indoor residential water use. The bill, until January 1, 2025, would establish 55 gallons per capita daily as the standard for indoor residential water use, beginning January 1, 2025, would establish the greater of 52.5 gallons per capita daily or a standard recommended by the department and the board as the standard for indoor residential water use, and beginning January 1, 2030, would establish the greater of 50 gallons per capita daily or a standard recommended by the department and the board as the standard for indoor residential water use. The bill would impose civil liability for a violation of an order or regulation issued pursuant to these provisions, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i>				
Misc1:					

<a href="#">AB 1669</a>	<a href="#">Friedman D</a>	Urban water conservation standards and use reporting.			Amended: 4/18/2017 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/10/2017)			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b>
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	1/20/2018-A. DEAD				
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>(1) Existing law requires the state to achieve a 20% reduction in urban per capita water use in California by December 31, 2020. Existing law requires each urban retail water supplier to develop urban water use targets and an interim urban water use target, as specified. This bill would require the State Water Resources Control Board, in consultation with the Department of Water Resources, to adopt long-term standards for urban water conservation and water use by May 20, 2021. The bill would authorize the board, in consultation with the department, to adopt interim standards for urban water conservation and water use by emergency regulation. The bill would require the board, before adopting an emergency regulation, to provide at least 60 days for the public to review and comment on the proposed regulation and would require the board to hold a public hearing. The bill would authorize a court or public entity to hold a person civilly liable in an amount not to exceed \$10,000 for a violation of a regulation adopted under these provisions, unless the regulation provides otherwise. The bill would also authorize the board to issue a regulation or informational order requiring a distributor of a public water supply to submit information relating to water production, water use, or water conservation. (2) Existing law establishes procedures for reconsideration and amendment of specified decisions and orders of the board. Existing law authorizes any party aggrieved by a specified decision or order of the board to file, not later than 30 days from the date of final board action, a petition for writ of mandate for judicial review of the decision or order. This bill would apply these procedures to decisions and orders of the board issued pursuant to the provisions described in paragraph (1), including existing provisions and those added by this bill. (3) Existing law authorizes the board to issue a cease and desist order in response to a violation or threatened violation of certain requirements, including specified emergency regulations adopted by the board. Under existing law, a person who violates a cease and desist order of the board may be liable for each day in which the violation occurs, as specified. Revenue generated from these penalties is</i>				

	deposited in the Water Rights Fund. The moneys in the Water Rights Fund are available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for, among other things, the administration of the board's water rights program. This bill would authorize the board to issue a cease and desist order in response to a violation or threatened violation of any regulation adopted by the board.		
Misc1:			

<a href="#">AB 1673</a>	<a href="#">Aguiar-Curry D</a>	The California Water Plan.		Introduced: 2/17/2017 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was PRINT on 2/17/2017)		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG	<b>Position:</b>
	<b>Priority:</b>			
<b>Location:</b>	1/20/2018-A. DEAD			
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law requires the Department of Water Resources to update every 5 years the plan for the orderly and coordinated control, protection, conservation, development, and use of the water resources of the state, which is known as The California Water Plan. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to that requirement.</i>			
Misc1:				

<a href="#">AB 1701</a>	<a href="#">Thurmond D</a>	Labor-related liabilities: original contractor.		Chaptered: 10/14/2017 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	10/14/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 804, Statutes of 2017.		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG	<b>Position:</b> Oppose
	<b>Priority:</b>	1		
<b>Location:</b>	10/14/2017-A. CHAPTERED			
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Under existing law, an action may be brought for nonpayment of wages, fringe benefits, or health and welfare or pension fund contributions. This bill would, for all contracts entered into on or after January 1, 2018, require a direct contractor, as defined, making or taking a contract in the state for the erection, construction, alteration, or repair of a building, structure, or other work, to assume, and be liable for, specified debt owed to a wage claimant that is incurred by a subcontractor, at any tier, acting under, by, or for the direct contractor for the wage claimant's performance of labor included in the subject of the original contract. The bill would authorize the Labor Commissioner to bring an action under specified statutes or in a civil action to enforce this liability, as provided. The bill would also authorize a third party owed fringe or other benefits or a joint labor-management cooperation committee, as defined, to bring a civil action to enforce the liability against a direct contractor under these provisions, as specified. The bill would provide that it does not apply to any work being done by an employee of the state or any political subdivision of the state. The bill would require a subcontractor, upon request from the direct contractor, to provide specified information regarding the subcontractor's and third party's work on the project and would provide that the direct contractor could withhold disputed sums upon the subcontractor's failure to provide the requested information, as specified. The bill would provide that these obligations and remedies are in addition to any other remedy provided by law. The bill would provide that its provisions are severable.</i>			
Misc1:				

<a href="#">AB 1702</a>	Committee on Labor and Employment	Employment.		Introduced: 2/28/2017 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was PRINT on 2/28/2017)		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>			
<b>Location:</b>	1/20/2018-A. DEAD			
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law, the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, protects and safeguards the right and opportunity of all persons to seek, obtain, and hold employment without discrimination, abridgment, or harassment on account of race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, age, sexual orientation, or military and veteran status. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to these provisions.</i>			
Misc1:				

<a href="#">AB 1703</a>	Committee on Labor and Employment	Employee wages.	Introduced: 2/28/2017
	<b>Status:</b>	1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was PRINT on 2/28/2017)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	1/20/2018-A. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law requires that employers pay wages to their employees, twice per calendar month, on days designated in advance as regular paydays. However, employees defined as executive, administrative, or professional may be paid once per month. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to this provision.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 1704</a>	Committee on Labor and Employment	Employment: Labor Standards Enforcement.	Introduced: 2/28/2017
	<b>Status:</b>	1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was PRINT on 2/28/2017)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	1/20/2018-A. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law establishes within the Department of Industrial Relations the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, which is vested with the general duty of enforcing labor laws, including those relating to wage claims and employer retaliation. Existing law requires the Labor Commissioner, defined as the Chief of the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, to establish and maintain a field enforcement unit in order to ensure that minimum labor standards are met. Existing law requires the Labor Commissioner to report annually to the Legislature, not later than March 1, concerning the effectiveness of the field enforcement unit, as specified. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those reporting requirements.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 1772</a>	<a href="#">Aguiar-Curry D</a>	Fire insurance: indemnity.	Amended: 6/19/2018
	<b>Status:</b>	6/21/2018-Ordered to inactive file at the request of Senator McGuire.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	6/21/2018-S. INACTIVE FILE		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law defines the measure of indemnity for a loss under an open fire insurance policy and specifies time limits under which an insured must collect the full replacement cost of the loss. In the event of a loss relating to a state of emergency, as defined, existing law establishes a minimum time limit of not less than 24 months from the date that the first payment toward the actual cash value is made during which the insured may collect the full replacement cost of the loss, subject to the policy limit, as specified. This bill would extend the minimum time limit during which an insured may collect the full replacement cost of a loss relating to a state of emergency to 36 months. The bill would require that additional extensions of 6 months be provided to policyholders for good cause under that circumstance. The bill would also require that policy forms issued by an insurer be in compliance with these changes on and after July 1, 2019. The bill would also make technical changes.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 1781</a>	<a href="#">Steinorth R</a>	Corporations: annual statement.	Amended: 3/8/2018
	<b>Status:</b>	5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/25/2018)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	5/25/2018-A. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law requires corporations to file an annual statement with the Secretary of State containing specified information. Existing law requires that the statement be available and open to the public for inspection and requires the Secretary of State to provide access to all information contained in the statement by means of an online database. This bill would require the Secretary of State, no later than December 31, 2019, to provide access to all information contained in the statement by means of an online database, except for residence addresses and personal signatures.</i>		

Misc1:	
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<a href="#">AB 1870</a>	<a href="#">Reyes D</a>	Employment discrimination: unlawful employment practices.	Introduced: 1/12/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/20/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (June 19). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Position:</b>	Oppose	
	<b>Priority:</b>	3	
<b>Location:</b>	6/20/2018-S. APPR.		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law, the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, makes specified employment and housing practices unlawful, including discrimination against or harassment of employees and tenants, among others. Existing law authorizes a person claiming to be aggrieved by an alleged unlawful practice to file a complaint with the Department of Fair Employment and Housing within one year from the date upon which the unlawful practice occurred, unless otherwise specified. This bill would extend the period to 3 years for which complaints alleging unlawful employment or housing practices may be filed with the department, as specified.</i>		
Misc1:			

<a href="#">AB 1885</a>	<a href="#">Garcia, Eduardo D</a>	Undocumented workers: California Resident Worker Program and Economic Stabilization Act.	Amended: 4/9/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was L. & E. on 2/5/2018)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Position:</b>	Watch	
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	4/27/2018-A. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing provisions of federal law regulate immigration. This bill would require the Employment Development Department and the Department of Food and Agriculture to determine the extent of labor shortages in the state agricultural and service industries and provide that information to specified federal government entities. The bill would require those departments to convene a working group to address the issues relating to a work permit program for undocumented persons who are agricultural or service industry employees to work and live in the state, and to serve as liaison to the United States Department of Homeland Security and the United States Department of Justice to ensure that state departments are not taking on responsibilities in matters dealing with immigration policy that are the jurisdiction of the federal government. The bill would require the working group to create and submit to the Legislature and the Governor a report expressing its recommendations, which would be required to incorporate specified provisions describing a model program. The bill would require the Governor, using the report, to make a formal request to the federal government to implement a program to provide undocumented persons who are agricultural or service industry employees with a permit to work and live in California. The bill would require the Governor to issue an explanation if the federal government proposes a program and the Governor disapproves of the proposed program. The bill would make the implementation of these requirements contingent on a determination by the Employment Development Department and the Department of Food and Agriculture that nonstate funds are available for the purposes of the bill. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact necessary implementing legislation if the federal government approves or adopts a program to provide undocumented persons who are agricultural or service industry employees with a permit to work and live in California.</i>		
Misc1:			

<a href="#">AB 1904</a>	<a href="#">Cervantes D</a>	Income taxes: credits: apprenticeships.	Amended: 3/15/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/25/2018-In committee: Held under submission.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Position:</b>	Watch	
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	4/4/2018-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. Existing law provides for the establishment of apprenticeship programs in various trades, to be approved by the Chief of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards in any trade in the state or in a city or trade area whenever the apprentice training needs justify the establishment. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2019, and before January 1, 2023, would allow a credit against the taxes imposed under those tax laws in an amount equal to \$1 for each hour a registered apprentice worked in the taxable year, up to \$1,000 each for up to 10 registered apprentices, as defined, trained by the taxpayer in the taxable year. This bill would provide that the credit would have an aggregate cap of \$10,000,000 for each calendar year. This bill would require the Division of Apprenticeship Standards in the</i>		

Department of Industrial Relations, among other things, to establish a procedure for taxpayers, in the form and manner jointly prescribed by the Division of Apprenticeship Standards and the Franchise Tax Board, to apply and receive a certificate for purposes of the credit. This bill would also require the Division of Apprenticeship Standards to prepare reports for each of the 5 calendar years beginning on January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2025, containing specified information relating to the credits, to be submitted to the Assembly and Senate Appropriations Committees, the Assembly Revenue and Taxation Committee, and the Senate Governance and Finance Committee on or before March 1 of the following calendar year, commencing March 1, 2021. This bill contains other related provisions.

Misc1:

<a href="#">AB 1906</a>	<a href="#">Irwin D</a>	Business regulations: information privacy: connected devices: security features.	Amended: 6/11/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/26/2018-VOTE: Do pass as amended, but first amend, and re-refer to the Committee on [Appropriations]	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		<b>Position:</b> Watch
<b>Location:</b>	6/26/2018-S. APPR.		
<b>Summary:</b>	Existing law requires a device that includes an integrated and enabled wireless access point and that is sold as new in California for use in a small office, home office, or residential setting to be manufactured to include certain security warnings or advisories about protection against unauthorized access. Existing law also prohibits a person or entity from providing for the operation of a voice recognition feature in California without prominently informing, during initial setup or installation of a connected television, either the user or person designated by the user to perform the initial setup or installation of the connected television. This bill, beginning January 1, 2020, would, with certain exceptions, require a person who manufactures, or contracts with another person to manufacture on the person's behalf, a connected device that is sold or offered for sale in California, to equip the connected device, as defined, with a reasonable security feature or features, appropriate to the nature and function of the device, designed to protect the device from unauthorized remote access or use. The bill would provide that equipping a connected device with a means for authentication outside a local area network is deemed a reasonable security feature, if the preprogrammed password is unique to each device manufactured or the device contains a security feature that requires a user to generate a new means of authentication before access is granted to the device for the first time. The bill would grant exclusive authority to enforce these provisions to the Attorney General, a city attorney, a county counsel, or a district attorney.		
Misc1:			

<a href="#">AB 1907</a>	<a href="#">Choi R</a>	Vehicle loads.	Amended: 3/19/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was TRANS. on 4/9/2018)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		<b>Position:</b> Watch
<b>Location:</b>	4/27/2018-A. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	Existing law prohibits a person from operating a vehicle on any highway unless it is constructed, covered, or loaded as to prevent any of its contents or load, other than clear water or feathers from live birds, from escaping the vehicle. Under existing law, a violation of this provision is an infraction punishable by a fine determined by the Judicial Council. Existing law also requires a vehicle carrying animals to have the animals properly secured. Under existing law, a violation of this provision is an infraction punishable by a specified fine, set at escalating amounts for subsequent convictions. This bill would make the penalty for driving with an unsecured load the same as the penalty for driving with animals that have not been properly secured. This bill contains other existing laws.		
Misc1:			

<a href="#">AB 1913</a>	<a href="#">Kalra D</a>	Foreign labor contractors.	Introduced: 1/23/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/1/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(11). (Last location was A. THIRD READING on 5/25/2018)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		<b>Position:</b> Watch
<b>Location:</b>	6/1/2018-A. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	Existing law requires the Labor Commissioner to enforce and administer a program to register and supervise foreign labor contractors who perform foreign labor contracting activities to recruit or solicit foreign workers. Existing law defines terms for its purposes, including defining "foreign worker" to mean any person seeking employment who is not a		

United States citizen or permanent resident but who is authorized by the federal government to work in the United States, including a person who engages in temporary nonagricultural labor pursuant to existing federal law. Existing law requires foreign labor contractors to register under the program, as prescribed, and imposes specific requirements relating to recruitment or solicitation for employment and to work contracts. Existing law authorizes the Labor Commissioner to adopt regulations or policies and procedures to implement these provisions. A violation of these provisions is a crime. Existing law limits the application of these provisions to nonagricultural workers, as defined. This bill would delete those limitations. By expanding the application of the foreign labor contractor provisions, this bill would expand an existing crime, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Misc1:

<a href="#">AB 1914</a>	<a href="#">Flora R</a>	Underground installations: excavations.	Amended: 6/25/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/27/2018-Re-referred to Com. on B., P. & E.D.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>
	<b>Priority:</b>	1	<b>Position:</b> Watch
<b>Location:</b>	6/27/2018-S. B., P. & E.D.		
<b>Summary:</b>	Existing law requires any person who plans to conduct any excavation to contact the appropriate regional notification center before commencing that excavation, as specified. Existing law requires an operator of a subsurface installation who receives notification of proposed excavation work, within 2 working days of that notification excluding weekends and holidays, to mark the approximate location and number of subsurface installations that may be affected by the excavation or to advise that no subsurface installations operated by him or her would be affected. This bill would authorize an excavator and the operator of affected subsurface facilities to agree to allow the excavation to be done with certain equipment prior to determining the exact location of the facilities affected by the excavation.		
Misc1:			

<a href="#">AB 1919</a>	<a href="#">Wood D</a>	Price gouging: state of emergency.	Amended: 6/12/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/26/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 13. Noes 0.) (June 26). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		<b>Position:</b> Watch
<b>Location:</b>	6/26/2018-S. APPR.		
<b>Summary:</b>	Under existing law, upon the proclamation of a state of emergency, as defined, declared by the President of the United States or the Governor, or upon the declaration of a local emergency, as defined, by the executive officer of any county, city, or city and county, and for a period of 30 days following that declaration, it is a misdemeanor with specified penalties for a person, contractor, business, or other entity to sell or offer to sell certain goods and services, including housing, for a price that exceeds by 10% the price charged by that person immediately prior to the proclamation of emergency, except as specified. Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, establishes the Office of Emergency Services and vests the office with responsibility for the state's emergency and disaster response services for natural, technological, or manmade disasters and emergencies, as specified. This bill would additionally, upon the proclamation or declaration of an emergency as described above, make it a misdemeanor for a person, business, or other entity to increase the rental price, as defined, advertised, offered, or charged for housing to an existing or prospective tenant by more than 10%. The bill would extend the prohibition with regards to housing for any period that the proclamation or declaration is extended. The bill would additionally make it a misdemeanor for a person, business, or entity to evict a housing tenant after the proclamation of a state of emergency and then rent or offer to rent to another person at a rental price higher than the evicted tenant could be charged. By creating a new crime, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the Office of Emergency Services, upon the proclamation of an emergency by the Governor, to include information about these provisions and guidance to property owners, as specified, on an appropriate Internet Web site. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.		
Misc1:			

<a href="#">AB 1925</a>	<a href="#">Choi R</a>	Vehicles: unsafe, unsecured load.	Introduced: 1/24/2018 18 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/26/2018-Read second time. Ordered to Consent Calendar.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		<b>Position:</b> Watch

<b>Location:</b>	6/26/2018-S. CONSENT CALENDAR
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law requires the department to administer a written test of those persons seeking driver's licenses or certificates of renewal. Existing law requires the Department of Motor Vehicles to include at least one question in at least 20% of the tests of an applicant's knowledge and understanding of the provisions of the Vehicle Code to verify, among other things, that the applicant has read and understands that the abandonment or dumping of any animal is a criminal offense that can create a severe traffic safety hazard. This bill would require the department to include at least one question in at least 20% of the tests of an applicant's knowledge and understanding of the provisions of the code to verify that the applicant has read and understands that driving with an unsafe, unsecured load is a violation of law and may create a severe traffic safety hazard for other motorists.</i>
<b>Misc1:</b>	

<a href="#">AB 1938</a>	<a href="#">Burke</a> D	Employment discrimination: familial status.	Amended: 3/5/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was L. & E. on 2/5/2018)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	4/27/2018-A. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law, the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, protects and safeguards the right and opportunity of all persons to seek, obtain, and hold employment without discrimination, abridgment, or harassment on account of race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, age, sexual orientation, or military and veteran status. Existing law prohibits, among other things, an employer or employment agency from printing or circulating a publication, or making a nonjob-related inquiry of an employee or applicant, either verbally or on an application form, that expresses any limitation, specification, or limitation based upon, among other things, a person's race, religion, national origin, or gender. This bill would, in addition, prohibit an employer or other covered entity or employment agency from printing or circulating a publication, or making a nonjob-related inquiring of an employee or applicant, that expresses any limitation, specification, or limitation based upon a person's familial status, as defined. The bill would make related findings and declarations. The bill would allow an employer to receive information regarding familial status that is provided by a prospective employee voluntarily and without prompting.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 1976</a>	<a href="#">Limón</a> D	Employment: lactation accommodation.	Amended: 6/26/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/28/2018-In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	6/13/2018-S. APPR.		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law requires every employer to provide a reasonable amount of break time to accommodate an employee desiring to express breast milk for the employee's infant child and requires an employer to make reasonable efforts to provide the employee with the use of a room or other location, other than a toilet stall, in close proximity to the employee's work area for the employee to express milk in private. Existing law makes a violation of these provisions subject to a civil penalty and makes the Labor Commissioner responsible for enforcement. This bill would instead require an employer to make reasonable efforts to provide an employee with use of a room or other location, other than a bathroom, for these purposes. The bill would deem an employer to be in compliance with the requirement of providing a lactation location if the employer makes available a temporary lactation location that meets specified conditions, including that the temporary lactation location be used only for lactation purposes. The bill would deem an agricultural employer to be in compliance with the requirement of providing a lactation location if the agricultural employer provides an employee with a private, enclosed, shaded, and air conditioned space, as specified.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 2021</a>	<a href="#">Steinorth</a> R	Solicitations: do not contact list.	Introduced: 2/5/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was P. & C.P. on 2/16/2018)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	4/27/2018-A. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>			

Existing law regulates telephone solicitations by telephone solicitors, as defined, and specifies those representations by a telephone solicitor to a prospective purchaser that constitute a telephone solicitation for purposes of this law. Existing law prohibits, subject to certain exceptions, a telephone solicitor from calling any California telephone number, beginning on or after the 31st day after the federal “do not call” registry becomes available, to, among other things, seek to offer a prize; to rent, sell, exchange, promote, gift, or lease any goods or services; to offer or solicit credit; to seek certain marketing information; or to seek to sell or promote any investment, insurance, or financial services. Existing law does not prohibit a telephone solicitor from contacting by mail a residential or wireless telephone subscriber whose telephone number appears on the “do not call” list to obtain the subscriber’s express written permission allowing the telephone solicitor to make the otherwise prohibited calls. Existing law provides that it is unlawful for a person to use a “do not call” list for other than specified purposes. A violation of these provisions is a crime, punishable by specified penalties, and a violation of the provisions applicable to the “do not call” registry are subject to specified civil liability. This bill would require the Attorney General to maintain a “do not contact” list, updated no less frequently than quarterly, that sets forth the telephone numbers or physical mail addresses or both of telephone subscribers or mail recipients or both, who do not wish to receive unsolicited and unwanted telephone solicitation calls or physical mail or both from solicitors, as described. The bill would require the “do not contact” list to include any California telephone numbers that are on the “do not call” registry established and maintained by the Federal Trade Commission. The bill would prohibit, subject to certain exceptions, a solicitor, as defined, from calling a telephone number or sending mail to a physical mail address on the “do not contact” list, beginning on the 31st day after this list becomes available to solicitors. By changing the definition of a crime, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Misc1:

<a href="#">AB 2024</a>	<a href="#">Fong</a> R	Vehicle registration.	Introduced: 2/5/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/5/2018)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	5/11/2018-A. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law prohibits a person from driving, moving, or leaving standing upon a highway any motor vehicle unless it is registered and the appropriate fees have been paid. Existing law, except as specified, requires an application for registration to be made to the department within 20 days following the date registration became due when California registration is required of a vehicle last registered in a foreign jurisdiction. The bill would instead require an application for registration to be made to the department within 30 days following the registration became due.</i>		
Misc1:			

<a href="#">AB 2038</a>	<a href="#">Gallagher</a> R	Countywide drought and water shortage contingency plans.	Introduced: 2/6/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was W., P. & W. on 2/16/2018)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	4/27/2018-A. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law requires every public and private urban water supplier that directly or indirectly provides water for municipal purposes to prepare and adopt an urban water management plan and to update its plan once every 5 years on or before December 31 in years ending in 5 and zero, except as specified. Existing law also requires an agricultural water supplier to prepare and adopt an agricultural water management plan with specified components on or before December 31, 2012, and to update those plans on or before December 31, 2015, and on or before December 31 every 5 years thereafter. This bill would require the Department of Water Resources, no later than January 1, 2020, in consultation with the State Water Resources Control Board and other relevant state and local agencies and stakeholders, to use available data to identify small water suppliers and rural communities that may be at risk of drought and water shortage vulnerability and would require the department to notify counties and groundwater sustainability agencies of those suppliers or communities. The bill would require the department, in consultation with the board, to propose to the Governor and the Legislature, by January 1, 2020, recommendations and guidance relating to the development and implementation of countywide drought and water shortage contingency plans to address the planning needs of small water suppliers and rural communities, as provided.</i>		
Misc1:			

<a href="#">AB 2042</a>	<a href="#">Steinorth</a> R	Personal income tax credits: residential graywater reuse systems.	Amended: 5/1/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
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	<b>Status:</b>	5/25/2018-In committee: Held under submission.		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG
	<b>Position:</b>	Support		
	<b>Priority:</b>	2		
<b>Location:</b>	5/9/2018-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE			
<b>Summary:</b>	<p>The Personal Income Tax Law allows various credits against the taxes imposed by that law. Existing law requires any bill authorizing a new tax credit to contain, among other things, specific goals, purposes, and objectives that the tax credit will achieve, detailed performance indicators, and data collection requirements. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2019, and before January 1, 2024, would allow as a credit against the net tax imposed by that law equal to 25% of the cost of installing a residential graywater reuse system during the taxable year in the taxpayer's residence located in this state. The bill would limit the cumulative amount of the credit to \$1,000 for the same residence. The bill would require the Franchise Tax Board to receive and evaluate applications that are submitted by taxpayers to receive a residential graywater reuse system credit and to certify to the taxpayer the amount of the credit that is authorized. The bill would prohibit the board from certifying tax credits exceeding the sum of \$250,000 for any calendar year. The bill also would include additional information required for any bill authorizing a new income tax credit. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>			
<b>Misc1:</b>				

<a href="#">AB 2046</a>	<a href="#">Daly D</a>	Workers' compensation insurance fraud reporting.		Amended: 6/14/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/27/2018-VOTE: Do pass, but first be re-referred to the Committee on [Appropriations] with the recommendation: To Consent Calendar		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG
	<b>Position:</b>	Support		
	<b>Priority:</b>	2		
<b>Location:</b>	6/27/2018-S. APPR.			
<b>Summary:</b>	<p>Existing law requires the Insurance Commissioner to aggressively pursue all reported incidents of probable workers' compensation fraud, as defined. Existing law requires that an annual assessment be imposed on workers' compensation insurers for purposes related to workers' compensation fraud, and requires the Fraud Assessment Commission, as specified, to establish the amount of the assessment. Existing law requires that, for each fiscal year, the total amount of revenues derived from the assessment, together with amounts collected pursuant to fines imposed for unlawful acts, be not less than \$3,000,000. Existing law requires that funds appropriated by the Legislature that are not expended in the fiscal year for which they have been appropriated, and that have not been allocated to district attorneys, be applied to satisfy for the immediately following fiscal year the minimum total amount required. This bill would instead authorize, rather than require, funds appropriated by the Legislature that are not expended in the fiscal year for which they have been appropriated, and that have not been allocated to the district attorneys, to be applied to satisfy for the immediately following fiscal year the minimum total amount required, or, subject to appropriation by the Legislature, to be used to augment funding in the immediately following fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>			
<b>Misc1:</b>				

<a href="#">AB 2062</a>	<a href="#">Maienschein R</a>	State highways: landscaping.		Amended: 4/30/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/26/2018-Read second time. Ordered to Consent Calendar.		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG
	<b>Position:</b>	Support		
	<b>Priority:</b>	2		
<b>Location:</b>	6/26/2018-S. CONSENT CALENDAR			
<b>Summary:</b>	<p>Existing law provides that the Department of Transportation has full possession and control of all state highways and associated property, and sets forth the powers and duties of the department with respect to the operation, maintenance, and improvement of state highways. Existing law authorizes the department to enter into an agreement to accept funds, materials, equipment, or services from any person for maintenance or roadside enhancement of a section of a state highway. Existing law requires the department to discontinue further water intensive freeway landscaping and to use drought resistant landscaping whenever feasible, taking into consideration specified factors. This bill would require planting projects undertaken or approved by the department to include, when appropriate and consistent with integrated pest management strategies, California native wildflowers and native and climate-appropriate vegetation as an integral and permanent part of the planting design, with priority given to those species of wildflower and native and climate-appropriate vegetation that will help rebuild pollinator populations.</p>			
<b>Misc1:</b>				

<a href="#">AB 2069</a>	<a href="#">Bonta D</a>	Medicinal cannabis: employment discrimination.	Amended: 4/16/2018 <a href="#">8</a> <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/16/2018)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Oppose
	<b>Priority:</b>	3	
<b>Location:</b>	5/25/2018-A. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law, the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, protects and safeguards the right and opportunity of all persons to seek, obtain, and hold employment without discrimination, abridgment, or harassment on account of race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, age, sexual orientation, or military and veteran status. The act prohibits various forms of employment discrimination, including discharging or refusing to hire or to select for training programs on a prohibited basis. This bill would provide that, when used to treat a known physical or mental disability or known medical condition, the medical use of cannabis by a qualified patient or person with an identification card is subject to reasonable accommodation. The bill would provide that it does not prohibit an employer from refusing to hire an individual or discharging an employee who is a qualified or person with an identification card, if hiring or failing to discharge an employee would cause the employer to lose a monetary or licensing-related benefit under federal law. The bill would also provide that it does not prohibit an employer from terminating the employment of, or taking corrective action against, an employee who is impaired on the property or premises of the place of employment or during the hours of employment because of the use of cannabis. This bill contains other existing laws.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 2115</a>	<a href="#">Santiago D</a>	Vehicles: passing and overtaking: waste service vehicles.	Amended: 5/2/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/25/2018-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	6/12/2018-S. APPR.		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law requires the driver of a vehicle overtaking another vehicle proceeding in the same direction to pass to the left at a safe distance without interfering with the safe operation of the overtaken vehicle, as specified. Existing law requires the driver of a vehicle overtaking any interurban electric or streetcar stopped or about to stop for the purpose of receiving or discharging any passenger to stop the vehicle to the rear of the nearest running board or door of the car and remain standing until all passengers have boarded the car, or upon alighting have reached a place of safety, except as provided. A violation of these provisions is an offense. This bill would require, subject to exceptions, the driver of a vehicle on a public street or highway approaching or overtaking a stopped waste service vehicle, as defined, to make a lane change into an available lane adjacent to the waste service vehicle and pass at a safe distance without interfering with the safe operation of the waste service vehicle, with due regard for safety and traffic conditions, if practicable and not prohibited by law. The bill would require that if that maneuver would be unsafe or impractical, the driver slow to a reasonable and prudent speed that is safe for existing weather, road, and vehicular or pedestrian traffic conditions. The requirements of the bill would apply if the waste service vehicle is readily identifiable as a waste service vehicle based on the vehicle configuration or markings on the vehicle, and displays flashing amber lights. Because a violation of these provisions would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 2131</a>	<a href="#">Melendez R</a>	Minimum franchise tax.	Amended: 4/2/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/25/2018-In committee: Held under submission.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Support
	<b>Priority:</b>	2	
<b>Location:</b>	4/11/2018-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law, generally, imposes a minimum franchise tax of \$800, except as provided, on every corporation incorporated in this state, qualified to transact intrastate business in this state, or doing business in this state. This bill would reduce the minimum franchise tax to \$400 for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2019, and before January 1, 2024. This bill contains other related provisions.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 2132</a>	<a href="#">Levine D</a>	Building permit fees: waiver.	Amended: 6/13/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/13/2018-Read second time and amended. Ordered to third reading.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	6/13/2018-S. THIRD READING		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>The State Housing Law authorizes cities and counties to prescribe fees for permits required or authorized pursuant to the State Housing Law. This bill would authorize these entities to waive or reduce all building permit fees for improvements to the home of a person at least 60 years of age with a qualifying disability that are made to accommodate that disability.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 2138</a>	<a href="#">Chiu D</a>	Licensing boards: denial of application: revocation or suspension of licensure: criminal conviction.	Amended: 6/20/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/26/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 4. Noes 2.) (June 26). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Support
	<b>Priority:</b>	2	
<b>Location:</b>	6/26/2018-S. APPR.		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of various professions and vocations by boards within the Department of Consumer Affairs. Existing law authorizes a board to deny, suspend, or revoke a license or take disciplinary action against a licensee on the grounds that the applicant or licensee has, among other things, been convicted of a crime, as specified. Existing law provides that a person shall not be denied a license solely on the basis that the person has been convicted of a felony if he or she has obtained a certificate of rehabilitation or that the person has been convicted of a misdemeanor if he or she has met applicable requirements of rehabilitation developed by the board, as specified. Existing law also prohibits a person from being denied a license solely on the basis of a conviction that has been dismissed, as specified. Existing law requires a board to develop criteria to aid it when considering the denial, suspension, or revocation of a license to determine whether a crime is substantially related to the qualifications, functions, or duties of the business or profession the board regulates and requires a board to develop criteria to evaluate the rehabilitation of a person when considering the denial, suspension, or revocation of a license. This bill would revise and recast those provisions to instead authorize a board to, among other things, deny, revoke, or suspend a license on the grounds that the applicant or licensee has been convicted of a crime only if the applicant or licensee is presently incarcerated or if the conviction, as defined, occurred within the preceding 7 years, except for serious felonies, and would require the crime to be substantially related to the qualifications, functions, or duties of the business or profession. The bill would prohibit a board from denying a person a license based on the conviction of a crime, or on the basis of acts underlying a conviction for a crime, if the conviction has been dismissed or expunged, if the person has provided evidence of rehabilitation, if the person has been granted clemency or a pardon, or if an arrest resulted in a disposition other than a conviction. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 2184</a>	<a href="#">Chiu D</a>	Business licenses.	Amended: 6/28/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/28/2018-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Support
	<b>Priority:</b>	2	
<b>Location:</b>	6/27/2018-S. APPR.		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law authorizes the legislative body of an incorporated city and the county board of supervisors to license businesses carried on within their respective jurisdictions and to set license fees as specified. This bill would require a city, including a charter city, county, and city and county that licenses businesses carried on within their respective jurisdictions to accept a California driver's license or identification number, individual taxpayer identification number, or municipal identification number in lieu of a social security number if the city, county, or city and county otherwise requires a social security number for the issuance of a business license. The bill would require these jurisdictions to require the applicant to provide an address where the individual consents to receive service of process, which may include a post office box or private mailbox that meets certain requirements. The bill would prohibit personal information, as defined to include these numbers, collected for purposes of issuing the business license from being disclosed, except as specified. By increasing the duties of local officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 2223</a>	<a href="#">Flora R</a>	Wages: written statements.			Amended: 3/22/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. L. & E. on 3/22/2018)			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Support
	<b>Priority:</b>	2			
<b>Location:</b>	5/11/2018-A. DEAD				
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law requires an employer, semimonthly or at the time of payment of wages, to furnish an employee, an accurate, itemized, written statement containing specified information regarding the amounts earned, hours worked, and the employee's identity, among other things, subject to certain variations. This bill would authorize the required written statement, as described above, to be provided monthly. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i>				
<b>Misc1:</b>					

<a href="#">AB 2237</a>	<a href="#">Maienschein R</a>	Corporations: corporate records.			Enrollment: 6/26/2018 018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/26/2018-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	6/26/2018-A. ENROLLED				
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>The General Corporation Law provides for the formation of domestic general corporations by the execution and filing of articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State. Under that law, the business and affairs of these corporations are generally managed by, and all corporate powers exercised by or under, the direction of their boards of directors, and each director is elected by shareholder vote, with certain exceptions, as specified. That law also allows foreign corporations to transact intrastate business by obtaining certificates of qualification from the Secretary of State and requires foreign corporations that meet certain criteria to comply with specified provisions applicable to domestic general corporations to the exclusion of the law of the jurisdiction in which the foreign corporation is incorporated. This bill would revise that provision to permit, if the original has been lost, destroyed, or is not normally physically located within this state, a true and accurate copy of the above-described documents to be open to inspection at the corporation's principal office in this state or, if there is none, at the physical location for the corporation's registered agent for service of process. The bill would permit a shareholder or holder of a voting trust certificate, as an alternative to this procedure, to request that the corporation produce these documents by mail or electronically, if the shareholder or holder of a voting trust certificate pays the reasonable costs for copy or converting the requested documents to electronic format. The bill would also make related and conforming changes. This bill contains other existing laws.</i>				
<b>Misc1:</b>					

<a href="#">AB 2242</a>	<a href="#">Rubio D</a>	Urban water management planning.			Amended: 3/15/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/1/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(11). (Last location was A. INACTIVE FILE on 6/4/2018)			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	6/1/2018-A. DEAD				
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law, the Urban Water Management Planning Act, requires every public and private urban water supplier that directly or indirectly provides water for municipal purposes to prepare and adopt an urban water management plan and to update its plan once every 5 years on or before December 31 in years ending in 5 and zero, except as specified. Existing law requires an urban water management plan, among other things, to describe the reliability of the water supply and vulnerability to seasonal or climatic shortage, to the extent practicable, and provide data for average, single-dry, and multiple-dry water years. Existing law requires that an urban water management plan provides an urban water shortage contingency analysis that includes, among other things, an estimate of the minimum water supply available during each of the following 3 water years based on the driest 3-year historic sequence for the agency's water supply. This bill would require an urban water supplier to include in its urban water management plan an assessment of the reliability of its water service, as specified, to its customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry years, including a repeat of the 5 consecutive historic driest years the urban water supplier has experienced.</i>				
<b>Misc1:</b>					

<a href="#">AB 2249</a>	<a href="#">Cooley D</a>	Public contracts: local agencies: alternative procedure.			
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					Amended: 6/4/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
<b>Status:</b>	6/26/2018-Read second time. Ordered to Consent Calendar.				
<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b>	Watch
<b>Priority:</b>					
<b>Location:</b>	6/26/2018-S. CONSENT CALENDAR				
<b>Summary:</b>	<p><i>The Uniform Public Construction Cost Accounting Act authorizes a public agency, whose governing board has by resolution elected, to become subject to uniform construction cost accounting procedures. Existing law declares that these procedures promote statewide uniformity of the cost accounting standards and bidding procedures on construction work performed or contracted by public entities. The act defines "public agency" as a city, county, city and county, including chartered cities and chartered counties, any special district, and any other agency of the state for the local performance of governmental or proprietary functions within limited boundaries, and also includes a nonprofit transit corporation wholly owned by a public agency and formed to carry out the purposes of the public agency. The act authorizes public projects of \$45,000 or less to be performed by the employees of a public agency, authorizes public projects of \$175,000 or less to be let to contract by informal procedures, and requires public projects of more than \$175,000 to be let to contract by formal bidding procedures. The act permits the governing body of a public agency, in the event all bids received for the performance of that public project are in excess of \$175,000, to award the contract at \$187,500 or less to the lowest responsible bidder if it determines the cost estimate of the public agency was reasonable. This bill would instead authorize public projects of \$60,000 or less to be performed by the employees of a public agency, authorize public projects of \$200,000 or less to be let to contract by informal procedures, and require public projects of more than \$200,000 to be let to contract by formal bidding procedures. The bill would permit the governing body of a public agency, in the event all bids received for the performance of that public project are in excess of \$200,000, to award the contract at \$212,500 or less to the lowest responsible bidder if it determines the cost estimate of the public agency was reasonable. This bill contains other existing laws.</i></p>				
<b>Misc1:</b>					

<a href="#">AB 2264</a>	<a href="#">Brough</a> R	Professions and vocations: fees.			Introduced: 2/13/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
<b>Status:</b>	4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was B.&P. on 3/1/2018)				
<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b>	Watch
<b>Priority:</b>					
<b>Location:</b>	4/27/2018-A. DEAD				
<b>Summary:</b>	<p><i>Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of various professions and vocations by boards within the Department of Consumer Affairs. Existing law requires the Department of Consumer Affairs and each board in the department to charge a \$2 fee for the certification of a record, document, or paper in its custody or for the certification of a document evidencing the content of that record, document, or paper, except as otherwise provided by law. This bill would instead authorize the department and boards to charge a fee of not more than \$2 for these certifications, except as otherwise provided by law. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i></p>				
<b>Misc1:</b>					

<a href="#">AB 2266</a>	<a href="#">Bigelow</a> R	Urban water management plans: adoption.			Amended: 3/15/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
<b>Status:</b>	4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was W.,P. & W. on 3/15/2018)				
<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b>	Watch
<b>Priority:</b>					
<b>Location:</b>	4/27/2018-A. DEAD				
<b>Summary:</b>	<p><i>Existing law, the Urban Water Management Planning Act, requires every public and private urban water supplier that directly or indirectly provides water for municipal purposes to prepare and adopt an urban water management plan within one year after it becomes an urban water supplier. Existing law declares that the act is intended to provide assistance to water agencies in carrying out their long-term resource planning responsibilities to ensure adequate water supplies meet existing and future demands for water. This bill would instead require those urban water suppliers to prepare and adopt urban water management plans within 2 years after becoming urban water suppliers.</i></p>				
<b>Misc1:</b>					

<a href="#">AB 2282</a>	<a href="#">Eggman</a> D	Salary history information.			Amended: 3/15/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
<b>Status:</b>	6/26/2018-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.				

	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b>	Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>					
<b>Location:</b>	6/26/2018-S. THIRD READING					
<b>Summary:</b>	<p>(1) Existing law prohibits an employer from relying on the salary history information of an applicant for employment as a factor in determining whether to offer an applicant employment or what salary to offer an applicant, except in specified circumstances. Existing law requires an employer, upon reasonable request, to provide the pay scale for a position to an applicant applying for employment. This bill would define “pay scale,” “reasonable request,” and “applicant” for purposes of these provisions. The bill would specify that these provisions do not prohibit an employer from asking about an applicant for employment’s salary expectation for the position being applied for. (2) Existing law prohibits an employer from paying any of its employees at wage rates less than the rates paid to employees of the opposite sex for substantially similar work, when viewed as a composite of skill, effort, and responsibility, and performed under similar working conditions, unless the employer demonstrates that one or more specific factors, reasonably applied, account for the entire wage differential. Existing law also similarly prohibits an employer from paying any of its employees at wage rates less than the rates paid to employees of another race or ethnicity for substantially similar work. Existing law prohibits prior salary, by itself, from justifying a disparity in compensation under these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>					
<b>Misc1:</b>						

<a href="#">AB 2283</a>	<a href="#">Holden D</a>	Income taxes: exclusion: turf removal water conservation program.			Introduced: 2/13/2018
	<b>Status:</b>	5/25/2018-In committee: Held under submission.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Support
	<b>Priority:</b>	2			
<b>Location:</b>	4/4/2018-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE				
<b>Summary:</b>	<p>The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, and before January 1, 2019, provide an exclusion from gross income for any amount received as a rebate, voucher, or other financial incentive issued by a local water agency or supplier for participation in a turf removal water conservation program. This bill would extend the operation of those provisions to January 1, 2024. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>				
<b>Misc1:</b>					

<a href="#">AB 2334</a>	<a href="#">Thurmond D</a>	Occupational injuries and illness: employer reporting requirements: electronic submission.			Amended: 6/20/2018
	<b>Status:</b>	6/28/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 4. Noes 1.) (June 27). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	6/27/2018-S. APPR.				
<b>Summary:</b>	<p>Existing law establishes a workers’ compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers’ Compensation, within the Department of Industrial Relations, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of his or her employment. Existing law prohibits a person or public or private entity who is not a party to a claim for workers’ compensation benefits from obtaining individually identifiable information, as defined, that is obtained or maintained by the division regarding that claim. Existing law permits, however, various state entities to use that information to carry out their duties. This bill would permit the Office of Self-Insurance Plans of the Department of Industrial Relations to use individually identifiable information as necessary to carry out its duties. The bill would authorize the office to make public the identity of claims administrators, joint powers authorities, and individual public self-insured employers, provided that individually identifiable claimant information or any portion of excess insurance coverage information that contains any individually identifiable claimant information is not made public. Existing law requires, for purposes of the workers’ compensation system, every employer except the state to secure the payment of compensation in one or more ways, including by securing from the Director of Industrial Relations a certificate of consent to self-insure either as an individual employer, or as one employer in a group of employers. Existing law requires all self-insured employers to file a self-insurer’s annual report in a form prescribed by the director. Existing law requires the director to annually prepare an aggregated summary of all self-insured employer liability to pay compensation reported on the self-insured employers’ annual reports, including a separate summary for public and private employer self-insurers, and requires the aggregated summaries to be made available to the public on the self-insurance section of the department’s Internet Web site. This bill would authorize the director to release or make available to the public information regarding the costs of administration, workers’ compensation benefit expenditures, and solvency and performance of public self-insured employers’ workers’ compensation programs, as specified. Existing law gives the Division of Occupational Safety and Health, within the department, the power, jurisdiction, and supervision over every employment and place of employment in this state, which is necessary to adequately enforce and administer all laws</p>				

requiring that employment and places of employment be safe, and requiring the protection of the life, safety, and health of every employee in that employment or place of employment. Existing law requires the division to enforce all occupational safety and health standards, as specified, and to issue a citation for a violation relating to those standards. Existing law prohibits the division from issuing a citation more than 6 months after the occurrence of the violation. This bill would provide that an occurrence, for purposes of issuing a citation, continues until it is corrected, the division discovers the violation, or the duty to comply with the requirement is no longer applicable. This bill would require the division to monitor the rulemaking and implementation of the United States Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration's Improve Tracking of Workplace Injuries and Illnesses rule with respect to the electronic submission of workplace injury and illness data. The bill would also require, if the division determines that the Occupational Safety and Health Administration has eliminated this federal submission requirement, the division to adopt regulations requiring employers who are required to keep injury and illness records under specified state regulations to electronically report data to the division as was required to be reported to OSHA by the Improve Tracking of Workplace Injuries and Illnesses rule. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Misc1:

<a href="#">AB 2353</a>	<a href="#">Frazier D</a>	Construction defects: actions.			Amended: 5/10/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/7/2018-Referred to Com. on JUD.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Neutral
	<b>Priority:</b>	3			
	<b>Location:</b>	6/7/2018-S. JUD.			
	<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law specifies the requirements for actions for construction defects and includes a nonadversarial procedure for the parties to resolve the dispute. Existing law requires, as part of this nonadversarial procedure, a builder who elects to inspect a claim of unmet building standards to meet certain requirements for the inspection. This bill would require that an inspection for purposes of the above-described provisions be conducted by a person who is licensed as a contractor with a license that applies to the field and scope in which the person is conducting the inspection and issuing his or her inspection findings or report.</i>			
	Misc1:				

<a href="#">AB 2357</a>	<a href="#">Voepel R</a>	Driver's licenses: renewal.			Amended: 6/6/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/26/2018-Read second time. Ordered to Consent Calendar.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
	<b>Location:</b>	6/26/2018-S. CONSENT CALENDAR			
	<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law requires an application for renewal of a driver's license to be made at an office of the Department of Motor Vehicles by the person to whom the license was issued. Existing law requires renewal of a license to be under the terms and conditions prescribed by the department, and authorizes the department to require an examination of the applicant as upon an original application, an examination deemed by the department to be appropriate considering the licensee's record of convictions and accidents, or an examination deemed by the department to be appropriate in relation to evidence of a condition that may affect the ability of the applicant to safely operate a motor vehicle. This bill would require a driver's license renewal notice for a person who is required to pass a knowledge examination in order to renew his or her driver's license to provide written notice of that requirement.</i>			
	Misc1:				

<a href="#">AB 2358</a>	<a href="#">Carrillo D</a>	Apprenticeships: discrimination: prohibition.			Amended: 4/16/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/26/2018-VOTE: Do pass as amended, but first amend, and re-refer to the Committee on [Appropriations]			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
	<b>Location:</b>	6/26/2018-S. APPR.			
	<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law provides for apprenticeship programs within the Division of Apprenticeship Standards (division) within the Department of Industrial Relations, sponsored by specific entities and employers, and requires the Chief of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards to perform various functions with respect to apprenticeship programs and the welfare of apprentices. This bill would expressly prohibit discrimination in any building and construction trades apprenticeship program on the basis of certain enumerated categories, including, race, sex, religious creed, or national origin, with</i>			

regard to acceptance into, or participation in, the program, as specified. The bill, among other things, would require an apprenticeship program to designate one or more individuals to oversee the commitment to equal opportunity in the program and to maintain records regarding compliance with certain requirements, as specified. The bill would require the apprenticeship program to develop and implement procedures to ensure that its apprentices are not harassed or discriminated against. The bill would also require each apprenticeship program to include a specified equal opportunity pledge in its apprenticeship standards and other publications and would require a program to reach compliance with these provisions within a specified timeframe. The bill would authorize the council to issue rules and regulations as necessary to implement these provisions. This bill contains other existing laws.

Misc1:

<a href="#">AB 2371</a>	<a href="#">Carrillo D</a>	Water use efficiency: landscape irrigation.			Amended: 6/28/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/28/2018-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	6/26/2018-S. APPR.				
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>(1) Existing law, the Contractors' State License Law, provides for the licensing by written examination and regulation of contractors by the Contractors' State License Board in the Department of Consumer Affairs. Existing law requires the Contractors' State License Board to periodically review and, if needed, revise the contents of qualifying examinations to insure that the examination questions are timely and relevant to the business of contracting. This bill, before revision of the landscaping contractor examination, would require the Contractors' State License Board to confer with specified entities to determine whether any updates or revisions to the examination are needed to reflect new and emerging landscape irrigation efficiency practices, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i>				
Misc1:					

<a href="#">AB 2410</a>	<a href="#">Grayson D</a>	Annual tax: limited liability company small business.			Amended: 5/1/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/25/2018-In committee: Held under submission.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Support
	<b>Priority:</b>	2			
<b>Location:</b>	5/9/2018-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE				
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law imposes an annual tax in an amount equal to the minimum franchise tax on every limited liability company doing business in this state. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2025, would reduce that annual tax to \$400 for a limited liability company that is a small business, which is defined as a business entity with gross receipts of \$250,000 or less, during the 2 taxable years after the date on which the articles of organization have been accepted or a certificate of registration has been issued. This bill contains other related provisions.</i>				
Misc1:					

<a href="#">AB 2422</a>	<a href="#">Bloom D</a>	Pesticides: use of anticoagulants.			Amended: 4/3/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was W.,P. & W. on 4/11/2018)			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	4/27/2018-A. DEAD				
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law regulates the use of pesticides and authorizes the Director of Pesticide Regulation to adopt regulations to govern the possession, sale, or use of any pesticide, as prescribed. Existing law prohibits the use of any pesticide that contains one or more of specified anticoagulants in wildlife habitat areas, as defined. Existing law exempts from this prohibition the use of these pesticides for agricultural activities, as defined. Existing law requires the director, and each county agricultural commissioner under the direction and supervision of the director, to enforce the provisions regulating the use of pesticides. A violation of these provisions is a misdemeanor. This bill would expand this prohibition to include a pesticide containing any anticoagulant and would also prohibit the use of a pesticide containing an anticoagulant in the entire state. The bill would also authorize the use of a pesticide containing a specified anticoagulant if the local health authority determines that an emergency pest infestation poses an immediate threat to public health or could cause significant economic damage and the county agricultural commissioner determines that use of a pesticide that contains an anticoagulant is necessary to remediate the emergency pest infestation. The bill would also authorize a pest management provider to apply to the county agricultural commissioner to request the use of an anticoagulant relative to</i>				



	<i>an emergency pest infestation. The bill would authorize the county agricultural commissioner to impose additional conditions for emergency applications of an anticoagulant. The bill would expand the exemption for agricultural activities to include activities conducted in certain locations and would also exempt from its provisions the use of pesticides by any governmental agency employee who uses pesticides for public health activities and a mosquito or vector control district that uses pesticides to protect the public health. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i>		
Misc1:			

<a href="#">AB 2475</a>	<a href="#">Ting D</a>	State-owned property: sustainable landscaping.		Amended: 4/17/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/24/2018-Referred to Com. on G.O.		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>			
<b>Location:</b>	5/24/2018-S. G.O.			
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law requires the Department of General Services to provide planning, acquisition, construction, and maintenance of state buildings and property, and maintain a statewide property inventory of all real property held by the state. Existing law, when a state agency builds upon state-owned real property, purchases real property, or replaces landscaping or irrigation, except as specified, requires the state agency to reduce water consumption and increase water efficiencies for that property where feasible, as defined, through specified water efficiency measures. This bill would require the Department of General Services to review, at least every 5 years, any existing regulations and practices for sustainability, energy efficiency, and water efficiency requirements for landscapes on state-owned real property to ensure those regulations and practices reflect the most current sustainability and efficiency standards available.</i>			
Misc1:				

<a href="#">AB 2481</a>	<a href="#">Voepel R</a>	State employees: Infant at Work programs.		Amended: 4/10/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/26/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (June 25). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>			
<b>Location:</b>	6/7/2018-S. APPR.			
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law establishes various employment protections to promote parent-infant bonds and infant health. The Moore-Brown-Roberti Family Rights Act, or California Family Rights Act, makes it an unlawful employment practice for an employer, as defined, to refuse to grant a request by an eligible employee to take up to 12 workweeks of unpaid protected leave during any 12-month period to care for a child born to, adopted by, or placed for foster care with, the employee. The New Parent Leave Act prohibits an employer, as defined, from refusing to allow eligible employees to take up to 12 weeks of parental leave to bond with a new child within one year of the child's birth, adoption, or foster care placement. Other existing law requires both public and private employers to provide accommodations for maternal lactation, including a reasonable amount of break time to employees desiring to express breast milk and a reasonable effort to provide the employee use of a room or other location in close proximity to the employees' work area for that purpose. This bill, until January 1, 2020, would authorize a state agency, as defined, to adopt an Infant at Work program to allow an employee of the agency who is a new parent or caregiver to an infant to bring the infant to the workplace. The bill would establish certain required elements for such a program. The bill would authorize a state agency to adopt regulations that it determines necessary to establish the program. The bill would prohibit a state agency from adopting the program in circumstances that are inappropriate based on safety, health, or other concerns for the infant or adult, as specified.</i>			
Misc1:				

<a href="#">AB 2482</a>	<a href="#">Voepel R</a>	Employment: flexible work schedules.		Introduced: 2/14/2018 18 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was L. & E. on 3/5/2018)		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>			
<b>Location:</b>	4/27/2018-A. DEAD			
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law, with certain exceptions, establishes 8 hours as a day's work and a 40-hour workweek, and requires payment of prescribed overtime compensation for additional hours worked. Existing law authorizes the adoption by 2/3 of employees in a work unit of alternative workweek schedules providing for workdays no longer than 10 hours within a 40-</i>			

hour workweek. This bill would permit an individual nonexempt employee to request an employee-selected flexible work schedule providing for workdays up to 10 hours per day within a 40-hour workweek, and would allow an employer to implement this schedule without the obligation to pay overtime compensation for those additional hours in a workday, except as specified. The bill would require that the flexible work schedule contain specified information and the employer's and the employee's original signature. The bill would also require the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement in the Department of Industrial Relations to enforce this provision and adopt regulations.

Misc1:

<a href="#">AB 2484</a>	<a href="#">Voepel R</a>	Private employment: compensating time off: exceptions.	Introduced: 2/14/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was L. & E. on 3/5/2018)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	4/27/2018-A. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law authorizes an employee to receive compensating time off in lieu of overtime pay under specified conditions, including that the compensating time off is provided pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement, or other written agreement. Existing law excepts from this authorization employees who are subject to specified wage orders of the Industrial Welfare Commission, including those applicable to certain agricultural occupations and manufacturing industry employees. This bill would delete the exception to receiving compensating time off that is applicable to employees who are subject to specified wage orders, as described above.</i>		
Misc1:			

<a href="#">AB 2485</a>	<a href="#">Chau D</a>	Code enforcement: financially interested parties.	Amended: 6/26/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/26/2018-Read second time and amended. Ordered to third reading.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	6/26/2018-S. THIRD READING		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law provides for code enforcement officers employed by cities and counties who have enforcement authority for health, safety, and welfare requirements. Existing law also provides for county and city health officers to enforce orders and ordinances of the governing body of the county or city, or state statutes pertaining to public health. This bill would prohibit a local official, as defined, who inspects a commercial property or business for compliance with a state statute or regulation or local ordinance from being accompanied during the inspection by a person with a potential financial interest in the outcome of the inspection, as defined, unless the person is the owner of the property or business, is the agent or representative of the owner, is a person who has, or operates under, a specified existing contract with the local government who has been directed by a local official to perform services at the property or business, or is a contractor or consultant, or a designated representative of a contractor or consultant, that is on a publicly available list of qualified bidders that may provide inspection, abatement, or remediation services to, and receive compensation for those services from, the local government, as specified. The bill would additionally prohibit a person who has entered into a contract with a local government for inspection, abatement, or remediation services, who inspects a commercial property or business for compliance with a state statute or regulation or local ordinance without the presence of a local official from soliciting or receiving compensation from the owner to remediate any potential violations of a state statute or regulation or local ordinance found in the course of the inspection, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.</i>		
Misc1:			

<a href="#">AB 2491</a>	<a href="#">Cooley D</a>	Local government finance: vehicle license fee adjustment amounts.	Amended: 4/2/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/25/2018)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	5/25/2018-A. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing property tax law requires the county auditor, in each fiscal year, to allocate property tax revenue to local jurisdictions in accordance with specified formulas and procedures, and generally provides that each jurisdiction be allocated an amount equal to the total of the amount of revenue allocated to that jurisdiction in the prior fiscal year, subject to certain modifications, and that jurisdiction's portion of the annual tax increment, as defined. This bill would establish a separate vehicle license fee adjustment amount for a city incorporating after January 1, 2012, including an</i>		

additional separate vehicle license fee adjustment amount for the first fiscal year of incorporation and for the next 4 fiscal years thereafter. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Misc1:

<a href="#">AB 2492</a>	<a href="#">Salas D</a>	Medium duty vehicles: pilot program.	Amended: 4/10/2018 <a href="#">8</a> <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/2/2018)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		<b>Position:</b> Watch
<b>Location:</b>	5/25/2018-A. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>(1)Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board, in consultation with the Bureau of Automotive Repair, to adopt a program that allows for the voluntary retirement of passenger vehicles and light duty and medium duty trucks that are high polluters. Existing establishes the Clean Cars 4 All Program, administered by the state board, to focus on achieving reductions in the emissions of greenhouse gases, improvements in air quality, and benefits to low-income state residents through the replacement of high-polluter motor vehicles with cleaner and more efficient motor vehicles or a mobility option, as specified. This bill would require the state board to adopt a pilot program, administered by the air pollution control and air quality management districts designated as federal extreme nonattainment, to provide incentives for emissions repairs and to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions of class 3 medium duty trucks, as specified. The bill would authorize moneys from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to be available upon appropriation to implement the pilot program. By adding to the duties of air districts, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other existing laws.</i>		
Misc1:			

<a href="#">AB 2503</a>	<a href="#">Irwin D</a>	Corporations: limited liability companies: dissolution: cancellation: abatement of taxes.	Introduced: 2/14/2018 <a href="#">18</a> <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/28/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (June 27). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		<b>Position:</b> Watch
<b>Location:</b>	6/28/2018-S. APPR.		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>(1)The General Corporation Law sets forth procedures for the creation and dissolution of a corporation. The California Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act governs the formation, operation, and dissolution of limited liability companies. This bill would make a domestic corporation and a limited liability company subject to administrative dissolution or administrative cancellation, as specified, if the corporation's or company's corporate powers are, and have been, suspended by the Franchise Tax Board for a specified period of time. Prior to the administrative dissolution or administrative cancellation of the corporation or company, the bill would require the Franchise Tax Board to provide notice to the corporation or company of the pending administrative dissolution or administrative cancellation. The bill would require the Franchise Tax Board to transmit to the Secretary of State the names and Secretary of State file numbers of the corporations and companies subject to administrative dissolution or administrative cancellation. The bill would also require the Secretary of State to provide notice of the pending administrative dissolution or administrative cancellation on its Internet Web site, as specified. The bill would authorize a corporation or limited liability company to provide the Franchise Tax Board with a written objection to the administrative dissolution or administrative cancellation. If there is no written objection or the written objection fails, the bill would require the corporation or company to be administratively dissolved or administratively canceled and would provide that the certificate of the Secretary of State is prima facie evidence of the administrative dissolution or administrative cancellation. Upon administrative dissolution or administrative cancellation, the bill would abate the corporation's or company's liabilities for qualified taxes, interest, and penalties, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i>		
Misc1:			

<a href="#">AB 2509</a>	<a href="#">Waldron R</a>	Employees: meal breaks.	Amended: 3/15/2018 <a href="#">8</a> <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was L. & E. on 3/15/2018)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		<b>Position:</b> Watch
<b>Location:</b>	4/27/2018-A. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>			

Existing law generally prohibits an employer from requiring an employee to work more than 5 hours per day without providing a meal period of not less than 30 minutes. Existing law excepts employees in specified occupations that meet certain conditions from this prohibition and authorizes the Industrial Welfare Commission to adopt a working condition order permitting a meal period to commence after 6 hours of work if the order is consistent with the health and welfare of affected employees. Existing law makes a violation of these provisions a misdemeanor. This bill would authorize an employee to submit a written request to his or her employer to take an on-duty meal period in order to reduce the employee's work shift by not less than 30 minutes, as specified. The bill would prohibit an employer from encouraging or soliciting an employee to request an on-duty meal period. This bill contains other related provisions.

Misc1:

<a href="#">AB 2510</a>	<a href="#">Muratsuchi D</a>	Limited liability companies: annual tax: microbusinesses.	Introduced: 2/14/2018
			18 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	4/9/2018-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>	2	
	<b>Location:</b>	3/5/2018-A. REV. & TAX	
	<b>Summary:</b>	Existing law imposes an annual tax in an amount equal to the minimum franchise tax, which is \$800, on every limited liability company that is doing business in this state. Existing law also exempts, until taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, a limited liability company that is a small business solely owned by a deployed member of the United States Armed Forces from paying the annual tax for any taxable year the owner is deployed and the limited liability company operates at a loss or ceases operation. This bill would reduce to \$100 the annual tax for microbusinesses, as defined, and would extend indefinitely the exemption for a limited liability company that is a small business solely owned by a deployed member of the United States Armed Forces. This bill contains other related provisions.	
	Misc1:		

<a href="#">AB 2544</a>	<a href="#">Lackey R</a>	Parking penalties.	Amended: 5/31/2018
			8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/14/2018-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		
	<b>Location:</b>	5/3/2018-S. T. & H.	
	<b>Summary:</b>	Existing law authorizes an agency that processes unpaid parking penalties to proceed under 3 specified options to collect those penalties. Under one option, a processing agency is authorized to file an itemization of unpaid penalties with the Department of Motor Vehicles for the department to collect the penalties along with the registration of the vehicle. Existing law requires this option, starting on July 1, 2018, to include a process to provide a payment plan for indigent persons. This bill would specify that this option is applicable to all unpaid parking penalties, regardless of the date on which the ticket was issued. The bill would further specify the timeframe for making an application for an indigency determination. The bill would make technical changes to the provisions for the 3 specified options to collect the unpaid parking penalty. This bill contains other related provisions.	
	Misc1:		

<a href="#">AB 2546</a>	<a href="#">Chau D</a>	Commercial email advertisements.	Amended: 6/20/2018
			8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/28/2018-From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (June 26).	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		
	<b>Location:</b>	6/26/2018-S. APPR.	
	<b>Summary:</b>	Existing law prohibits a person or entity from initiating or advertising in unsolicited commercial email advertisements and places other restrictions related to that activity. Existing law defines the term "commercial email advertisement" for purposes of those provisions to mean an electronic mail message initiated for the purpose of advertising or promoting the lease, sale, rental, gift offer, or other disposition of property, goods, services, or extension of credit. This bill would expand the definition of "commercial email advertisement" to include an electronic mail message initiated for the purpose of advertising or promoting the lease, sale, rental, gift offer, promotion, or other disposition of stocks, bonds, sweepstakes, insurance, employment opportunities, or any other solicitation, excluding charitable or political solicitations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
	Misc1:		

<a href="#">AB 2577</a>	<a href="#">Gray D</a>	Personal income taxes: deductions: labor organization dues.	Amended: 4/9/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/7/2018-Referred to Com. on GOV. & F.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	6/7/2018-S. GOV. & F.		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>The Personal Income Tax Law, in modified conformity with federal income tax laws, allows various deductions from gross income in computing adjusted gross income under that law, including deductions for payments to individual retirement accounts, alimony payments, and interest on educational loans. That law also allows an itemized deduction for unreimbursed employee expenses that exceed 2% of adjusted gross income. This bill, for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2018, and before January 1, 2023, would allow as a deduction from gross income an amount equal to the amount paid or incurred for member dues paid by a taxpayer during the taxable year to specified labor organizations. This bill contains other related provisions.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 2581</a>	<a href="#">Ting D</a>	Corporation income taxes.	Introduced: 2/15/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/15/2018)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	5/11/2018-A. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>The Corporation Tax Law imposes an income tax upon every corporation not subject to the corporate franchise tax at a specified rate upon its net income derived from sources within this state, except as otherwise provided. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to this provision.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 2586</a>	<a href="#">Maves R</a>	Workers' compensation.	Introduced: 2/15/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was INS. on 3/5/2018)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	4/27/2018-A. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law regulates workers' compensation insurance rates and, among other things, requires rates to be adequate to cover an insurer's losses and expenses. Existing law provides that a person aggrieved by a decision, action, or omission of a rating organization may request reconsideration, and if the request for reconsideration is rejected or is not acted upon within 30 days, the person may file an appeal with the Insurance Commissioner, as specified. This bill would extend the timeline for reconsideration to 45 days, after which a person may then appeal the decision, action, or omission of the rating organization with the commissioner. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 2587</a>	<a href="#">Levine D</a>	Disability compensation: paid family leave.	Enrolled: 6/27/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/25/2018-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Ordered to Engrossing and Enrolling.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Neutral
	<b>Priority:</b>	3	
<b>Location:</b>	6/25/2018-A. ENROLLMENT		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law establishes, within the state disability insurance program, a family temporary disability insurance program, also known as the paid family leave program, for the provision of wage replacement benefits to workers who take time off work to care for a seriously ill family member or to bond with a minor child within one year of birth or placement, as specified. This bill would delete that application of vacation leave to the waiting period, consistent with the removal of the 7-day waiting period for these benefits on and after January 1, 2018. This bill contains other existing laws.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 2598</a>	<a href="#">Quirk D</a>	Cities and counties: ordinances: violations.			Amended: 6/14/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/21/2018-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	6/21/2018-S. THIRD READING				
<b>Summary:</b>	<p><i>Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a city or a county to make, by ordinance, any violation of an ordinance subject to an administrative fine or penalty and limits the maximum fine or penalty amounts for infractions, to \$100 for the first violation, \$200 for a 2nd violation of the same ordinance within one year of the first violation, and \$500 for each additional violation of the same ordinance within one year of the first violation. For violations of city or county building and safety codes determined to be an infraction, existing law limits the amount of the fine to \$100 for a first violation, \$500 for a 2nd violation of the same ordinance within one year, and \$1,000 for each additional violation of the same ordinance within one year of the first violation. The bill would, for violations of a local building and safety code determined to be an infraction, increase the amounts of the fines to \$130 for a first violation, \$700 for a 2nd violation of the same ordinance within one year, and \$1,300 for each additional violation of the same ordinance within one year of the first violation. The bill would additionally provide for a fine of \$2,500 for each additional violation of the same ordinance within 2 years of the first violation if the property is a commercial property that has an existing building at the time of the violation and the violation is of a local building and safety code that is an infraction and is due to failure by the owner to remove visible refuse or failure to prohibit unauthorized use of the property. This bill contains other related provisions.</i></p>				
<b>Misc1:</b>					

<a href="#">AB 2610</a>	<a href="#">Aguar-Curry D</a>	Employees: meal periods.			Amended: 5/10/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/26/2018-Read second time. Ordered to Consent Calendar.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	6/26/2018-S. CONSENT CALENDAR				
<b>Summary:</b>	<p><i>Existing law generally prohibits an employer from requiring an employee to work more than 5 hours per day without providing a meal period of not less than 30 minutes. Existing law excepts employees in specified occupations that meet certain conditions from this prohibition and authorizes the Industrial Welfare Commission to adopt a working condition order permitting a meal period to commence after 6 hours of work if the order is consistent with the health and welfare of affected employees. This bill would authorize a commercial driver employed by a motor carrier transporting nutrients and byproducts from a licensed commercial feed manufacturer to a customer located in a remote rural location to commence a meal period after 6 hours of work, if the regular rate of pay of the driver is no less than one and one-half times the state minimum wage and the driver receives overtime compensation in accordance with specific provisions of existing law.</i></p>				
<b>Misc1:</b>					

<a href="#">AB 2613</a>	<a href="#">Reyes D</a>	Failure to pay wages: penalties.			Amended: 5/29/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/1/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(11). (Last location was A. INACTIVE FILE on 6/4/2018)			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	6/1/2018-A. DEAD				
<b>Summary:</b>	<p><i>Existing law provides for a civil penalty, in addition to, and entirely independent and apart from other penalties, on every person who fails to pay the wages of each employee, as specified, and requires the Labor Commissioner to recover that penalty. Existing law requires that a specified percentage of the penalty recovered under that provision be paid into a fund within the Labor and Workforce Development Agency dedicated to educating employers about state labor laws and that the remainder be paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the General Fund. This bill would repeal those provisions and instead make an employer or other person acting on behalf of an employer, as described, who fails to pay specified wages of each employee subject to a penalty of \$200, payable to each affected employee, per pay period where the wages due are not paid on time, as specified. The bill would provide that the additional penalty does not apply to the failure to pay the final wages of an employee who is discharged or quits. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i></p>				
<b>Misc1:</b>					

<a href="#">AB 2680</a>	<a href="#">Jones-Sawyer</a> D	Employment: applicants: criminal conviction history consent form.	Introduced: 2/15/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was L. & E. on 3/8/2018)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	4/27/2018-A. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law governs contracts and applications for employment and makes a violation of these provisions punishable as a misdemeanor. This bill would, under those laws relating to contract and applications for employment, require the Department of Justice to adopt a standard form for use by an employer, whether public or private, seeking the consent of an applicant for employment to conduct a conviction history background check on that applicant by the department, as specified. The bill would also require an employer to use that document when seeking the consent of an applicant for employment to conduct a conviction history background check by the department. The bill would specify that a violation of its provisions would not be subject to the misdemeanor provision. This bill contains other existing laws.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 2690</a>	<a href="#">Burke</a> D	Employment Development Department: Franchise Tax Board: report: payroll charge.	Amended: 3/22/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was REV. & TAX on 4/2/2018)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	4/27/2018-A. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law requires the Employment Development Department within the Labor and Workforce Development Agency to administer various programs, including the state unemployment and disability compensation programs, and perform duties relating to income tax withholding. Existing law creates the Franchise Tax Board, which administers and collects income taxes. This bill would require the Employment Development Department and the Franchise Tax Board to develop a written report, by July 1, 2019, to be submitted to the Legislature with recommendations for the enactment of a voluntary payroll charge imposed on employers.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 2700</a>	<a href="#">Burke</a> D	Income taxes: credits: job development.	Amended: 5/16/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/25/2018-Joint Rule 62(a), file notice suspended. In committee: Held under submission.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Support
	<b>Priority:</b>	2	
<b>Location:</b>	5/23/2018-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. Existing law requires any bill authorizing a new tax credit to contain, among other things, specific goals, purposes, and objectives that the tax credit will achieve, detailed performance indicators, and data collection requirements. This bill would, under both laws for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2019, and before January 1, 2029, allow credits against tax in amounts equal to 30% or 15% of the qualified expenditures related to education and training programs for high-demand jobs and the "Doing What Matters" program, respectively. The bill would specify data collection requirements for the credit. This bill contains other related provisions.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 2705</a>	<a href="#">Holden</a> D	Contractors: violations.	Introduced: 2/15/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/26/2018-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Support
	<b>Priority:</b>	2	
<b>Location:</b>	6/26/2018-S. THIRD READING		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of employment. Existing law generally requires an employer to secure the payment of compensation, as specified, and makes it a misdemeanor to fail to secure the payment of compensation by one who knew, or should be reasonably</i>		

expected to have known, of the obligation to secure the payment of compensation, punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for up to one year, a specified fine of not less than \$10,000, or both. Existing law, except as specified, generally requires that prosecution for an offense not punishable by death or imprisonment in the state prison, as specified, be commenced within one year after commission of the offense. This bill additionally would make it a misdemeanor violation not to secure the payment of compensation, as specified, by any licensee or agent or officer thereof, or by any person licensed in accordance with these provisions acting as a contractor, and would make that violation subject to the 2-year statute of limitations.

Misc1:

<a href="#">AB 2708</a>	<a href="#">Reyes D</a>	Contracts: translation.			Amended: 4/18/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. on 4/24/2018)			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	5/25/2018-A. DEAD				
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law requires a person engaged in a trade or business, or a supervised financial organization, that negotiates primarily in one of specified languages other than English in the course of entering into certain contracts or agreements to deliver to the other party a translation of the contract or agreement into the language other than English, as specified. This bill would also require a person engaged in a trade or business, or a supervised financial organization, to provide a translation of a contract or agreement to a consumer who primarily speaks one of specified foreign languages if the transaction is negotiated in English by a minor on behalf of the consumer.</i>				
Misc1:					

<a href="#">AB 2725</a>	<a href="#">Acosta R</a>	California Conservation Corps: job training: construction and related fields.			Introduced: 2/15/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 4/24/2018)			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>		<b>Position:</b> Support if Amended
	<b>Priority:</b>	2			
<b>Location:</b>	4/27/2018-A. DEAD				
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law establishes the California Conservation Corps in the Natural Resources Agency, administered by the Director of the California Conservation Corps. Existing law requires that participants in the corps generally be engaged in certain kinds of projects, including projects that accomplish useful and needed public works projects in urban and rural areas. This bill would specify that those projects include the construction of housing. The bill would require the director to establish a Construction Corps Program to provide corpsmembers with job training in construction-related fields, as specified. The bill would require the director, in developing and administering the program, to partner with local builders, apprenticeship programs, preapprenticeship programs, and community colleges to provide relevant training and experience to corpsmembers. The bill would authorize the director to determine the appropriate location or locations for the program based on factors the director determines are appropriate, including, among other things, the local need for housing or construction workers. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i>				
Misc1:					

<a href="#">AB 2732</a>	<a href="#">Gonzalez Fletcher D</a>	Employment: unfair immigration-related practices.			Amended: 6/19/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/26/2018-Action From JUD.: Do pass as amended.To APPR..			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	6/26/2018-S. APPR.				
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Under existing law, it is unlawful for an employer or any other person or entity to engage in, or to direct another person or entity to engage in, unfair immigration-related practices against any person for the purpose of, or with the intent of, retaliating against any person for exercising any right protected under the Labor Code or by any local ordinance applicable to employees, as specified. This bill would make it unlawful for an employer to knowingly destroy, conceal, remove, confiscate, or possess any actual or purported passport or other immigration document, or any other actual or purported government identification document of another person in the course of committing, or with the intent to commit, trafficking, peonage, slavery, involuntary servitude, or a coercive labor practice. The bill would impose specified civil and criminal penalties for a violation. By imposing criminal penalties, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require an employer to post a prescribed workplace notice with information including the right</i>				



to maintain custody and control of immigration documents and that the withholding of immigration documents by an employer is a crime. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Misc1:

<a href="#">AB 2816</a>	<a href="#">Muratsuchi D</a>	Pesticides: schoolsites: report.	Amended: 4/26/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/28/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (June 27). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		<b>Position:</b> Neutral
<b>Location:</b>	6/27/2018-S. APPR.		
<b>Summary:</b>	Existing law, the Healthy Schools Act of 2000, requires that the preferred method of managing pests at schoolsites, as defined, is to use effective, least toxic pest management practices and requires schoolsites to maintain records of all pesticides used at the schoolsite for a period of 4 years. Existing law requires schools to provide all staff and parents or guardians of pupils enrolled at a school written notification of, among other things, expected pesticide use at that schoolsite. Existing law requires the Department of Pesticide Regulation to establish an integrated pest management training program in order to facilitate the adoption of a model integrated pest management program and least-hazardous pest control practices by schoolsites and requires certain persons who, in the course of their work, intend to apply a pesticide at a schoolsite to annually complete a training course provided by that department. This bill would require the department to submit a report to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2020, that evaluates the implementation, and the effect of the implementation, of the Healthy Schools Act of 2000 and that recommends whether the restriction or prohibition of the use of one or more pesticides at schoolsites should be considered. The bill would require the department, when determining whether to recommend that the use of a pesticide be restricted or prohibited, to, among other things, consult, as appropriate, with specified entities and consider what alternatives to the pesticide are available to schoolsites.		
Misc1:			

<a href="#">AB 2827</a>	<a href="#">Allen, Travis R</a>	Employment regulation: immigration enforcement.	Amended: 3/22/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was L. & E. on 3/22/2018)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		<b>Position:</b> Watch
<b>Location:</b>	4/27/2018-A. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	Existing law imposes various requirements on public and private employers with regard to federal immigration agency worksite enforcement actions, including, except as otherwise required by federal law, prohibiting an employer or other person acting on the employer's behalf from providing voluntary consent to an immigration enforcement agent to enter nonpublic areas of a place of labor unless the agent provides a judicial warrant or to access, review, or obtain the employer's employee records without a subpoena or court order, except as specified. Existing law, except as specified, subjects an employer who violates these prohibitions to civil penalties of \$2,000 up to \$5,000 for a first violation and \$5,000 up to \$10,000 for each subsequent violation, to be enforced by the Labor Commissioner or the Attorney General in a civil action. This bill would authorize an employer to provide voluntary consent to an immigration enforcement agent to enter any nonpublic areas of a place of labor, in the absence of a federal law requirement. The bill would define "voluntary consent" for those purposes. The bill would delete the penalties for a violation of entry and record access provisions. The bill would require a court to grant a prevailing defendant court costs and reasonable attorney's fees.		
Misc1:			

<a href="#">AB 2841</a>	<a href="#">Gonzalez Fletcher D</a>	Sick leave: accrual and use.	Introduced: 2/16/2018 18 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/25/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/25/2018)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		<b>Position:</b> Watch
<b>Location:</b>	5/25/2018-A. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	(1) Under existing law, an employee who works in California for 30 or more days within a year from the commencement of employment is entitled to paid sick days for certain purposes, to be accrued at a rate of no less than one hour for every 30 hours worked, and to be available for use beginning on the 90th day of employment, so that an employee has no less than 24 hours of accrued sick leave or paid time off by the 120th calendar day of employment or each calendar year, or		

in each 12-month period. Existing law provides that an employer may satisfy the accrual requirements of this section by providing not less than 24 hours or 3 days of paid sick leave that is available to the employee to use by the completion of his or her 120th calendar day of employment. Under existing law an employer has no obligation under these provisions to allow an employee's total accrual of paid sick leave to exceed 48 hours or 6 days, provided that an employee's rights to accrue and use paid sick leave are not otherwise limited, as specified. Under existing law, an employer is required to permit sick leave to carry over to the following year of employment, but may limit the carryover amount to 24 hours or 3 days. This bill would change the requirements of the employer's alternate sick leave accrual method to require no less than 40 hours of accrued sick leave or paid time off by the 200th calendar day of employment, as specified. The bill would also provide an employer is under no obligation to allow an employee's total accrual of paid of sick leave to exceed 80 hours or 10 days, as specified. The bill would raise the limitation on sick leave carried over to the following year of employment to 40 hours or 5 days. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Misc1:

<a href="#">AB 2913</a>	<a href="#">Wood</a> D	Building standards: building permits: expiration.			Amended: 5/15/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/30/2018-Referred to Com. on T. & H.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	5/30/2018-S. T. & H.				
<b>Summary:</b>	A provision of the California Building Standards Law specifies that a local ordinance adding or modifying building standards for residential occupancies, published in the California Building Standards Code, applies only to an application for a building permit submitted after the effective date of the ordinance and to plans and specifications for, and the construction performed under, that permit, unless, among other reasons, the permit is subsequently deemed expired because the building or work authorized by the permit is not commenced within 180 days from the date of the permit, or the permittee has suspended or abandoned the work authorized by the permit at any time after the work is commenced. This bill, until January 1, 2024, would instead provide that a permit would remain valid for purposes of the California Building Standards Law if the work on the site authorized by that permit is commenced within 3 years after issuance. The bill, until January 1, 2024, would authorize the building official to grant, in writing, one or more extensions of time for periods of not more than 180 days per extension upon a written request by the permittee that demonstrates justifiable cause for the extension.				
Misc1:					

<a href="#">AB 2946</a>	<a href="#">Kalra</a> D	Division of Labor Standards Enforcement: complaint.			Introduced: 2/16/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/1/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(11). (Last location was A. THIRD READING on 5/25/2018)			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Oppose
	<b>Priority:</b>	3			
<b>Location:</b>	6/1/2018-A. DEAD				
<b>Summary:</b>	(1)Existing law authorizes a person who believes he or she has been discharged or otherwise discriminated against in violation of any law under the jurisdiction of the Labor Commissioner to file a complaint with the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement within 6 months after the occurrence of the violation. This bill would extend the period to file a complaint to within 3 years after the occurrence of the violation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.				
Misc1:					

<a href="#">AB 3018</a>	<a href="#">Low</a> D	State contracts: skilled and trained workforce.			Amended: 6/20/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/28/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 4. Noes 1.) (June 27). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	6/27/2018-S. APPR.				
<b>Summary:</b>	Existing law authorizes a public entity to require a bidder, contractor, or other entity to use a skilled and trained workforce to complete a contract or project, and requires that the commitment to use a skilled and trained workforce be made in an enforceable agreement that meets specified requirements. Existing law defines a "skilled and trained workforce" to mean a workforce that meets certain conditions, including specified apprenticeship graduation				

requirements. Existing law requires a contractor, bidder, or other entity to provide to the public entity or other awarding body, on a monthly basis while the project or contract is being performed, a report demonstrating compliance with skilled and trained workforce requirements. This bill would require the public agency or other awarding body to forward a copy of the monthly report to the Labor Commissioner for issuance of a civil wage and penalty assessment and a copy of the plan, if any, to achieve substantial compliance with skilled and trained workforce requirements and the response to that plan, as prescribed, if the monthly report does not demonstrate compliance with skilled and trained workforce requirements. The bill would limit the public agency or awarding body to withholding 150% of the value of the monthly bill for subcontractor that failed to timely submit the required information or did not demonstrate compliance, and would allow the contractor, bidder, or other entity to withhold the same amount from the subcontractor. The bill would require a contractor or subcontractor to pay a civil penalty to the state of not more than \$5,000 per month of work performed in violation of the skilled and trained workforce requirements if the Labor Commissioner or his or her designee determines that the contractor or subcontractor failed to use a skilled and trained workforce. The bill would require a contractor or subcontractor that commits a second or subsequent violation within a 3-year period to pay a civil penalty to the state of not more than \$10,000 per month of work performed in violation of the skilled and trained workforce requirements. The bill would require a contractor to obtain a declaration signed under penalty of perjury from the subcontractor that he or she has met the skilled and trained workforce requirements before making the final payment to the subcontractor. The bill would make a contractor or subcontractor who, with the intent to defraud, violates the above-described requirements ineligible to bid on, be awarded, or perform work on a contract for a public works project, as specified. The bill would require the Labor Commissioner to publish on the commissioner's Internet Web site a list of contractors who are ineligible under these provisions. By expanding the crime of perjury, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Misc1:

<a href="#">AB 3029</a>	<a href="#">Arambula</a> D	Income taxes: credits: employment: California New Employment Credit.			Amended: 5/16/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/25/2018-Joint Rule 62(a), file notice suspended. In committee: Held under submission.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	5/23/2018-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE				
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws, including, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, and before January 1, 2021, a credit for hiring qualified full-time employees within a designated census tract or economic development area in an amount equal to 35% of the qualified wages paid to those employees multiplied by the applicable percentage for that taxable year. For the purposes of that credit, a qualified full-time employee is defined as an individual who meets certain requirements and satisfies at least one of several specified conditions, and the applicable percentage is calculated, in part, by comparing the total number of full-time employees employed in this state during the taxable year to the total number of full-time employees employed in this state during the base year, as defined, and qualified wages are limited to wages that exceed 150% of minimum wage, or \$10 per hour, as applicable, but do not exceed 350% of minimum wage. Under existing law, employers that provide retail trade services, or that are primarily engaged in providing food services, among others, are ineligible for that credit. This bill would remove that database requirement. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i>				
Misc1:					

<a href="#">AB 3031</a>	<a href="#">Quirk</a> D	Safety in employment: power tools: training.			Introduced: 2/16/2018 18 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was L. & E. on 3/12/2018)			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Oppose
	<b>Priority:</b>	3			
<b>Location:</b>	4/27/2018-A. DEAD				
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law, the California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973, establishes certain safety and other responsibilities of employers and employees, including the requirement that employers provide safety devices and safeguards reasonably necessary to render the employment safe. A knowing or repeated violation is a crime. This bill would require an employer whose employees are involved in using power tools or other equipment for the cutting, grinding, coring, or drilling of concrete or masonry materials to provide specified training to those employees to reduce health hazards associated with the inhalation or ingestion of dust arising from those operations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i>				
Misc1:					

<a href="#">AB 3080</a>	<a href="#">Gonzalez Fletcher D</a>	Employment discrimination: enforcement.	Amended: 5/25/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
<b>Status:</b>	6/28/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 4. Noes 1.) (June 27). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.		
<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	GL, MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
<b>Priority:</b>	2		
<b>Location:</b>	6/27/2018-S. APPR.		
<b>Summary:</b>	<p><i>Existing law imposes various restrictions on employers with respect to contracts and applications for employment. A violation of those restrictions is a misdemeanor. This bill would prohibit a person from, as a condition of employment, continued employment, the receipt of any employment-related benefit, or as a condition of entering into a contractual agreement, prohibiting an applicant for employment, employee, or independent contractor from disclosing to any person an instance of sexual harassment that the employee or independent contractor suffers, witnesses, or discovers in the workplace or in the performance of the contract, or otherwise opposing any lawful practice, or from exercising any right or obligation or participating in any investigation or proceeding with respect to unlawful harassment or discrimination. The bill would also prohibit an employer from requiring any applicant for employment or any employee to waive any right, forum, or procedure for a violation of any provision of the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA) or other specific statutes governing employment, as a condition of employment, continued employment, the receipt of any employment-related benefit, or as a condition of entering into a contractual agreement. The bill would also prohibit an employer from threatening, retaliating or discriminating against, or terminating any applicant for employment or any employee because of the refusal to consent to the waiver of any right, forum, or procedure for a violation of specific statutes governing employment. The bill would establish a specific exemption from those prohibitions. Because a violation of these prohibitions would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i></p>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 3081</a>	<a href="#">Gonzalez Fletcher D</a>	Employment: sexual harassment.	Amended: 5/25/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
<b>Status:</b>	6/28/2018-From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 4. Noes 1.) (June 27).		
<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
<b>Priority:</b>			
<b>Location:</b>	6/28/2018-S. APPR.		
<b>Summary:</b>	<p><i>(1) Existing law prohibits an employer from discharging or in any manner discriminating or retaliating against an employee who is a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking for taking time off work to obtain specified relief or because of the employee's status as a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, if the victim provides notice to the employer of the status or the employer has actual knowledge of the status. Existing law requires an employer to provide reasonable accommodations for a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking who requests an accommodation for the safety of the victim while at work. Existing law authorizes an employee to file a complaint with the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement for a violation of these prohibitions or that reasonable accommodations requirement within one year from the date of occurrence of the violation. Existing law makes it a misdemeanor for an employer to refuse to rehire, promote, or restore an employee who has been determined to be so eligible by a grievance procedure or legal hearing. This bill would also prohibit an employer from discharging or in any manner discriminating or retaliating against an employee because of the employee's status as a victim of sexual harassment, as defined. The bill would also extend these protections to an employee who takes time off to assist a family member, as defined, who is the victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, sexual harassment, or stalking. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i></p>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 3126</a>	<a href="#">Brough R</a>	Contractors' State License Law: cash deposit in lieu of a bond.	Amended: 6/21/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
<b>Status:</b>	6/21/2018-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.		
<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG <b>Position:</b> Neutral
<b>Priority:</b>			
<b>Location:</b>	6/21/2018-S. APPR.		
<b>Summary:</b>	<p><i>Existing law, the Contractors' State License Law, provides for licensing and regulation of contractors by the Contractors' State License Board, which is within the Department of Consumer Affairs. Existing law requires an applicant for licensure or a licensee to file or have on file certain bonds, including a contractor's bond in the sum of \$15,000. Existing law authorizes an applicant or licensee to instead post a cash deposit in lieu of a required bond. This bill would revise the authorization to post a cash deposit in lieu of a bond to prohibit, among other things, certificates of deposit, and instead would require the contractor to deposit the appropriate amount of lawful money or a cashier's check</i></p>		

with the registrar pursuant to specified statutes on and after January 1, 2019, and would require each person licensed under that law and subject to any bond requirement to maintain the required bond as executed by an admitted surety insurer or the money deposited with the registrar in the appropriate amount, except as specified. The bill would require all existing alternatives in lieu of a bond or the specified deposit with the registrar, currently filed with the board, to be replaced for a surety bond or the specified deposit with the registrar by January 1, 2020. The bill would provide that the information required from the contractor to obtain the surety requirements be consistent with the information required to obtain a contractor's license. The bill would require that any deposits of money or cashier's checks to the registrar under these provisions be deposited in an interest-bearing or share account, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.

Misc1:

<a href="#">AB 3155</a>	<a href="#">Cooper D</a>	Public works: definition.	Introduced: 2/16/2018
			8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was L. & E. on 3/12/2018)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		<b>Position:</b> Watch
<b>Location:</b>	4/27/2018-A. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	Existing law defines the term "public works" for purposes of requirements regarding the payment of prevailing wages to include construction, alteration, demolition, installation, or repair work done under contract and paid for using public funds, except as specified. Existing law makes a willful violation of laws relating to the payment of prevailing wages on public works a misdemeanor. This bill would expand the meaning of the term "public works" to include warranty work, and would include warranty work within the definition of "construction" as it is used to define "public works." By expanding the definition of "public works," the bill would expand the scope of a crime. The bill would also make technical, nonsubstantive changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.		
Misc1:			

<a href="#">AB 3158</a>	<a href="#">Mathis R</a>	Disability access: construction-related access barrier: civil actions.	Amended: 3/19/2018
			8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was JUD. on 4/10/2018)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		<b>Position:</b> Watch
<b>Location:</b>	4/27/2018-A. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	Existing law prohibits discrimination on the basis of various specified personal characteristics, including disability. Existing law imposes civil liability upon any person or persons, firm, or corporation who denies or interferes with admittance to or enjoyment of public facilities or otherwise interferes with the rights of an individual with a disability, as specified. The Construction-Related Accessibility Standards Compliance Act establishes standards for making new construction and existing facilities accessible to persons with disabilities and provides for construction-related accessibility claims for violations of those standards. This bill would prohibit a cause of action on the basis of a construction-related access barrier in an existing public accommodation by an individual who alleges to have been aggrieved by the existence of the access barrier from accruing unless specified conditions are met, including that a written notice has been sent to the owner and operator, as specified. The bill would create a specified 90-day period and an additional 30-day period during which the owner or operator of the public accommodation shall be permitted to remove the barrier or to make substantial progress toward removing the barrier, or to made a good faith effort to remove the barrier, as defined, before a cause of action accrues. The bill would also specify that a cause of action against an owner or operator of a public accommodation on the basis of a construction-related access barrier by an individual who alleges to have been aggrieved by the existence of the access barrier shall not accrue under the Unruh Civil Rights Act, provisions that impose civil liability upon those who deny or interfere with admittance to or enjoyment of public facilities or otherwise interfere with the rights of an individual with a disability, or the Construction-Related Accessibility Standards Compliance Act during a 90-day period, and, if applicable, the additional 30-day period, if a civil action relating to the same construction-related access barrier is pending. The bill would also require the Judicial Council to submit a report to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2021, that analyzes the impact of these provisions, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.		
Misc1:			

<a href="#">AB 3170</a>	<a href="#">Friedman D</a>	Sales and use taxes: exemptions: water efficiency.	Amended: 4/16/2018
			8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/25/2018-In committee: Held under submission.	

	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b>	Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>					
<b>Location:</b>	4/25/2018-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE					
<b>Summary:</b>	Existing sales and use tax laws impose taxes on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state, or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state, and provides various exemptions from the taxes imposed by those laws. Under existing law, a sale or purchase of tangible personal property pursuant to a layaway agreement or raincheck, or under certain conditions, is considered a sale or purchase only when both payment and delivery are complete. This bill would, until January 1, 2024, exempt from those taxes the gross receipts from the sale of, and the storage, use, or other consumption of, qualified water efficiency products sold or purchased during the 3-day period beginning at 12:01 a.m. on the Saturday preceding the last Monday in March, and ending at 11:59 p.m. on the following Monday in March, or for which a layaway agreement is entered into, a raincheck is issued, or other specified orders are placed, during this period, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.					
<b>Misc1:</b>						

<a href="#">AB 3178</a>	<a href="#">Rubio</a> D	Integrated waste management plans: source reduction and recycling element: diversion requirements.	Amended: 6/27/2018
	<b>Status:</b>	6/27/2018-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	6/27/2018-S. APPR.		
<b>Summary:</b>	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, establishes an integrated waste management program. Existing law requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan. The act requires the source reduction and recycling element to divert from disposal 50% of all solid waste subject to the element through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities, with specified exceptions. This bill would make findings, including, among others, that under China's National Sword import policy, many recyclable materials are now banned and may no longer be imported into that country, which has had a profound impact on California efforts to meet state recycling objectives. The bill would require the department, when evaluating a jurisdiction's good faith effort to implement a diversion program, to also consider, until January 1, 2022, whether China's National Sword import policy caused the absence or loss of a market for recyclable materials that necessitated the disposal of those materials as a temporary measure to avoid a public health threat, as specified. The bill would also require the department to consider the extent to which the jurisdiction has made efforts to reduce contamination and improve the quality of recycled materials and the extent to which the lack of an available market for one or more types of recyclable materials, which prevented the jurisdiction from fully implementing its diversion programs, was the result of circumstances beyond the reasonable control of the jurisdiction. This bill contains other existing laws.		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 3215</a>	<a href="#">Kalra</a> D	Joint Enforcement Strike Force on the Underground Economy.	Introduced: 2/16/2018
	<b>Status:</b>	5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/16/2018)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	5/11/2018-A. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	Existing law establishes the Joint Enforcement Strike Force on the Underground Economy to facilitate the development and sharing of information to deter tax evasion and enforce cash-pay reporting laws, among other things. Existing law authorizes the Labor Commissioner to authorize an employee of any of the agencies that participate in the strike force to issue citations and issue and serve a penalty assessment order. Existing law prohibits an employee from issuing citations or penalty assessment orders unless the employee has been specifically designated, authorized, and trained by the Labor Commissioner for this purpose. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that authorization and prohibition.		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 3222</a>	<a href="#">O'Donnell</a> D	Public works: prevailing wages.	Introduced: 2/16/2018
	<b>Status:</b>	6/28/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (June 27). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>			
<b>Summary:</b>			
<b>Misc1:</b>			

	<b>Priority:</b>	
<b>Location:</b>	6/27/2018-S. APPR.	
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law defines "public works," for the purposes of regulating public works contracts, as, among other things, construction, alteration, demolition, installation, or repair work done under contract and paid for, in whole or in part, out of public funds. Existing law further requires that, except as specified, not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages be paid to workers employed on public works and imposes misdemeanor penalties for a willful violation of this requirement. This bill would expand the definition of "public works," for the purposes of provisions relating to the prevailing rate of per diem wages, to also include any construction, alteration, demolition, installation, or repair work done under private contract on a project for a charter school, as defined, when the project is paid for, in whole or in part, with the proceeds of conduit revenue bonds, as defined, that were issued on or after January 1, 2019. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i>	
<b>Misc1:</b>		

<a href="#">AB 3234</a>	<a href="#">Carrillo D</a>	Overtime compensation.	Introduced: 2/16/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/16/2018)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	5/11/2018-A. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law provides that 8 hours of labor is a day's work. Existing law prescribes general rules for compensation for work in excess of 8 hours in a day or work in excess of 40 hours in a workweek. Existing law provides that these requirements, among others, do not require an employer to combine more than one rate of overtime compensation in order to calculate the amount to be paid to an employee for any hour of overtime work. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 3242</a>	Committee on Labor and Employment	Public works: labor compliance.	Introduced: 2/21/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/21/2018)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	5/11/2018-A. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law defines the term "public works" for purposes of requirements regarding the payment of prevailing wages, the regulation of working hours, and the securing of workers' compensation for public works projects. Existing law generally requires that not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages be paid to workers employed on public works projects, and imposes misdemeanor penalties for a willful violation of this requirement. Existing law authorizes the awarding body for a public works project to not require the payment of the general prevailing rate of per diem wages on public works projects of specified sizes and types of work, including construction projects of \$25,000 or less, if the awarding body elects to initiate and enforce a labor compliance program containing specified requirements for every public works project under its authority, as specified. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 3243</a>	Committee on Labor and Employment	Employment.	Introduced: 2/21/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/21/2018)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	5/11/2018-A. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law requires an employer, at the time of hiring, to provide each employee a written notice, in the language the employer normally uses to communicate employment-related information to the employee, containing specified information, including, the rate or rates of pay and basis thereof. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to this provision.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 3244</a>	Committee on Labor and Employment	Labor Commissioner investigations.	Introduced: 2/21/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/21/2018)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	5/11/2018-A. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law authorizes the Labor Commissioner to investigate employee complaints and to provide for a hearing in any action to recover wages, penalties, and other demands for compensation, as provided. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">ACA 22</a>	<a href="#">McCarty</a> D	Middle Class Fiscal Relief Act.	Introduced: 1/18/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	1/19/2018-From printer. May be heard in committee February 18.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	1/18/2018-A. PRINT		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law imposes various taxes upon, or measured by, taxable income or net income, where applicable. This measure, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, would impose a surcharge of 10% on the net income of all corporations that is over \$1,000,000. The measure would authorize the Legislature to increase or decrease the surcharge by a 2/3 vote of each house, as provided. The measure would require the deposit of those revenues, less refunds, into the Middle Class Fiscal Relief Fund, which would be created by the measure. Revenues in the fund would be allocated, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for specified purposes, including providing fiscal benefits to lower and middle-income Californians. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">SB 37</a>	<a href="#">Roth</a> D	Local government finance: property tax revenue allocations: vehicle license fee adjustments.	Introduced: 12/5/2016 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/25/2017)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	1/20/2018-S. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing property tax law requires the county auditor, in each fiscal year, to allocate property tax revenue to local jurisdictions in accordance with specified formulas and procedures, and generally provides that each jurisdiction be allocated an amount equal to the total of the amount of revenue allocated to that jurisdiction in the prior fiscal year, subject to certain modifications, and that jurisdiction's portion of the annual tax increment, as defined. This bill would modify these reduction and transfer provisions for a city incorporating after January 1, 2004, and on or before January 1, 2012, for the 2017-18 fiscal year and for each fiscal year thereafter, by providing for a vehicle license fee adjustment amount calculated on the basis of changes in assessed valuation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">SB 63</a>	<a href="#">Jackson</a> D	Unlawful employment practice: parental leave.	Chaptered: 10/12/2017 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	10/12/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 686, Statutes of 2017.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Oppose
	<b>Priority:</b>	2	
<b>Location:</b>	10/12/2017-S. CHAPTERED		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law, the Moore-Brown-Roberti Family Rights Act, or California Family Rights Act (CFRA), makes it an unlawful employment practice for an employer, as defined, to refuse to grant a request by an eligible employee to take up to 12 workweeks of unpaid protected leave during any 12-month period (1) for reason of a child born to, adopted by, or placed for foster care with, the employee, (2) to care for the employee's parent or spouse who has a serious health condition, as</i>		



defined, or (3) because the employee is suffering from a serious health condition rendering him or her unable to perform the functions of the job. This bill would prohibit an employer, as defined, from refusing to allow an employee with more than 12 months of service with the employer, who has at least 1,250 hours of service with the employer during the previous 12-month period, and who works at a worksite in which the employer employs at least 20 employees within 75 miles, to take up to 12 weeks of parental leave to bond with a new child within one year of the child's birth, adoption, or foster care placement. The bill would also prohibit an employer from refusing to maintain and pay for coverage under a group health plan for an employee who takes this leave. The bill would allow the employer to recover coverage costs under specific circumstances. The bill would provide that it would not apply to an employee who is subject to both specified state law regarding family care and medical leave, and the federal Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993. Under the bill, if the employer employs both parents and they are entitled to leave pursuant to this bill for the same birth, adoption, or foster care placement, the parents' mandated parental leave would be capped at the amount granted to an employee by the bill. The bill would authorize the employer to grant simultaneous leave to these parents. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Misc1:

<a href="#">SB 66</a>	<a href="#">Wieckowski</a> D	Damages: income taxes deduction.			Amended: 6/18/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/25/2018-Re-referred to Com. on RLS. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
	<b>Location:</b>	6/25/2018-A. RLS.			
	<b>Summary:</b>	<i>The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various deductions in computing the income that is subject to the taxes imposed by those laws. Both laws allow a deduction for ordinary and necessary business expenses, including a deduction for amounts paid or incurred for specified types of punitive damages. This bill would, in an action in which those damages are sought, require the court to inform the trier of fact, prior to deliberation, that a tax deduction on these damages is allowed as ordinary and necessary business.</i>			
	Misc1:				

<a href="#">SB 158</a>	<a href="#">Monning</a> D	Commercial driver's license: education.			Amended: 7/12/2017 7 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	9/1/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. on 8/23/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
	<b>Location:</b>	9/1/2017-A. 2 YEAR			
	<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law prohibits the Department of Motor Vehicles from issuing a commercial driver's license to any person to operate a commercial motor vehicle unless the person has passed a written and driving test for the operation of a commercial motor vehicle that complies with the minimum standards established by the federal Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986 and specified federal regulations, and has satisfied all other requirements of that act as well as any other requirements imposed by state law. This bill would require the department, no later than June 5, 2020, to adopt regulations related to entry-level driver training requirements for drivers of commercial motor vehicles including specified minimum hours of behind-the-wheel training and in compliance with the requirements of specified federal regulations. This bill contains other related provisions.</i>			
	Misc1:				

<a href="#">SB 189</a>	<a href="#">Bradford</a> D	Workers' compensation: definition of employee.			Chaptered: 10/13/2017 017 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	10/13/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 770, Statutes of 2017.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
	<b>Location:</b>	10/13/2017-S. CHAPTERED			
	<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, within the Department of Industrial Relations, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of his or her employment. This bill would expand the scope of the exception from the definition of an employee to apply to an officer or member of the board of directors of a quasi-public or private corporation, except as specified, who owns at least 10% of the issued and outstanding stock, or 1% of the issued and outstanding stock of the</i>			

corporation if that officer's or member's parent, grandparent, sibling, spouse, or child owns at least 10% of the issued and outstanding stock of the corporation and that officer or member is covered by a health care service plan or a health insurance policy, and executes a written waiver, as described above. The bill would expand the scope of the exception to apply to an owner of a professional corporation, as defined, who is a practitioner rendering the professional services for which the professional corporation is organized, and who executes a document, in writing and under penalty of perjury, both waiving his or her rights under the laws governing workers' compensation, and stating that he or she is covered by a health insurance policy or a health care service plan. The bill would expand the scope of the exception to include an officer or member of the board of directors of a cooperative corporation, as specified. The bill would also expand the definition of an employee to specifically include a person who holds the power to revoke a trust, with respect to shares of a private corporation held in trust or general partnership or limited liability company interests held in trust, and would authorize that person to also elect to be excluded from the requirement to obtain workers' compensation coverage, as specified. The bill would provide that an insurance carrier, insurance agent, or insurance broker is not required to investigate, verify, or confirm the accuracy of the facts contained in the waiver. The bill would make other changes relating to the execution and acceptance of waivers. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Misc1:

<a href="#">SB 247</a>	<a href="#">Moorlach R</a>	Professions and vocations: license requirement: business: surety bond requirement.			Amended: 4/17/2017 7 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	1/13/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was B., P. & E.D. on 4/17/2017)			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Oppose
	<b>Priority:</b>	1			
<b>Location:</b>	1/13/2018-S. DEAD				
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>(1)Existing law, the Speech-Language Pathologists and Audiologists and Hearing Aid Dispensers Licensure Act, makes it unlawful for an individual to engage in the practice of fitting or selling hearing aids, or to display a sign or in any other way to advertise or hold himself or herself out as being so engaged without having first obtained a license from the Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology and Hearing Aid Dispensers Board. This bill would repeal this license requirement. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i>				
Misc1:					

<a href="#">SB 288</a>	<a href="#">Hernandez D</a>	Health coverage: small employers.			Amended: 5/1/2017 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	9/13/2017-Ordered to inactive file on request of Assembly Member Calderon.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	9/13/2017-A. INACTIVE FILE				
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing federal law, the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), enacts various health care coverage market reforms that took effect January 1, 2014. Among other things, PPACA requires each state, by January 1, 2014, to establish an American Health Benefit Exchange that facilitates the purchase of qualified health plans by qualified individuals and qualified small employers. Existing state law establishes the California Health Benefit Exchange (the Exchange) within state government for the purpose of facilitating the enrollment of qualified individuals and qualified small employers in qualified health plans, and specifies the powers and duties of the board governing the Exchange. Existing law requires the board to establish the Small Business Health Options Program, otherwise referred to as the SHOP Program, separate from the activities of the board related to the individual market, to assist qualified small employers in facilitating the enrollment of their employees in qualified health plans offered through the Exchange in the small employer market in a manner consistent with a specified provision of the federal act. This bill would change the name of the SHOP Program to the Covered California for Small Business Exchange and make related conforming changes.</i>				
Misc1:					

<a href="#">SB 306</a>	<a href="#">Hertzberg D</a>	Retaliation actions: complaints: administrative review.			Chaptered: 10/3/2017 17 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	10/3/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 460, Statutes of 2017.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b>
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	10/3/2017-S. CHAPTERED				
<b>Summary:</b>					

(1)Existing law prohibits a person from discharging or otherwise discriminating, retaliating, or taking any adverse action against any employee or applicant for employment because the employee or applicant engaged in specified protected conduct. Under existing law, an aggrieved employee or applicant is entitled to reinstatement or employment and reimbursement for lost wages and work benefits caused by acts of the employer in violation of this prohibition, and may file a complaint with the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement (division).This bill would authorize the division to commence an investigation of an employer, with or without a complaint being filed, when specified retaliation or discrimination is suspected during the course of a wage claim or other specified investigation being conducted by the Labor Commissioner. The bill would also authorize the commissioner, upon finding reasonable cause to believe that any person has engaged in or is engaging in a violation, to petition a superior court for prescribed injunctive relief. The bill would require a court, if an employee has been discharged or faced adverse action for raising a claim of retaliation for asserting rights under any law under the jurisdiction of the commissioner, to order appropriate injunctive relief on a showing that reasonable cause exists to believe a violation has occurred.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Misc1:

<a href="#">SB 313</a>	<a href="#">Hertzberg D</a>	Advertising: automatic renewal and continuous service offers.			Chaptered: 9/28/2017 17 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	9/28/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 356, Statutes of 2017.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	9/28/2017-S. CHAPTERED				
<b>Summary:</b>	Existing law makes it unlawful for a business that makes an automatic renewal offer or continuous service offer to a consumer in this state, among other things, to fail to present the automatic renewal or continuous service offer terms in a clear and conspicuous manner, to charge the consumer for an automatic renewal or continuous service without first obtaining the consumer's affirmative consent, and to fail to provide an acknowledgment that includes the automatic renewal or continuous service offer terms, cancellation policy, and information regarding how to cancel in a manner that is capable of being retained by the consumer, as specified. A violation of these provisions is subject to enforcement by any available civil remedies, except for specified activities exempt from these requirements.This bill would, commencing on July 1, 2018, require a business that makes an automatic renewal offer or continuous service offer that includes a free gift or trial, to include in the offer a clear and conspicuous explanation of the price that will be charged after the trial ends or the manner in which the subscription or purchasing agreement pricing will change upon conclusion of the trial. The bill would prohibit a business from charging a consumer's credit or debit card, or the consumer's account with a 3rd party, for an automatic renewal or continuous service that is made at a promotional or discounted price for a limited period of time without first obtaining the consumer's consent to the agreement. The bill would also specify that if the automatic service offer or continuous service offer includes a free gift or trial, the business is required to disclose how to cancel, and allow the consumer to cancel, the automatic renewal or continuous service before the consumer pays for the goods or services. The bill also would require a consumer who accepts an automatic renewal offer or continuous service offer online to be allowed to terminate the automatic renewal or continuous service exclusively, as specified. The bill would also make other clarifying and nonsubstantive changes.				
Misc1:					

<a href="#">SB 391</a>	<a href="#">Vidak R</a>	Employment: workers' compensation and piece-rate compensation.			Introduced: 2/15/2018 17 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	2/1/2018-Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b>
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	2/1/2018-S. DEAD				
<b>Summary:</b>	Existing law requires employers to provide itemized statements to employees at the time wages are paid that show, among other things, gross wages earned and total hours worked. Existing law requires the itemized statements for employees who are compensated on a piece-rate basis to state separately the total hours of compensable rest and recovery periods, the rate of compensation, and the gross wages paid for those periods during the pay period, among other things. Existing law requires those employees to be compensated for rest and recovery periods and other nonproductive time at, or above, specified minimum hourly rates, separately from any piece-rate compensation. Existing law, until January 1, 2021, requires an employer to use due diligence, including, but not limited to, the use of people locator services, to locate and pay former employees who were compensated on a piece-rate basis for any work performed during a pay period and who no longer work for the employer in the event that the former employees have relocated.This bill would require the Labor Commissioner to post each month on the commissioner's Internet Web site information regarding payments made to the commissioner described above, the total number of employees located for whom the Labor Commissioner has collected				

	payments and the total amount remitted to those employees, and the balance remaining from the amounts paid to the commissioner after remitting payments to employees. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.
Misc1:	

<a href="#">SB 418</a>	<a href="#">Hernandez D</a>	Public contracts: skilled and trained workforce.	Chaptered: 9/30/2017
			17 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	9/30/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 393, Statutes of 2017.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		<b>Position:</b>
<b>Location:</b>	9/30/2017-S. CHAPTERED		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law defines a "skilled and trained workforce" to mean a workforce that meets certain conditions for when a public entity is required by statute or regulation to obtain an enforceable commitment that a bidder, contractor, or other entity will use a skilled and trained workforce to complete a contract or project. Existing law also authorizes a public entity to require that a bidder, contractor, or other entity use a skilled and trained workforce to complete a contract or project. This bill would revise the definition of a "skilled and trained workforce" to exclude from the conditions work performed on or after specified dates, in certain occupations.</i>		
Misc1:			

<a href="#">SB 486</a>	<a href="#">Monning D</a>	Contractors' State License Law: letter of admonishment.	Chaptered: 9/26/2017
			17 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	9/26/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 308, Statutes of 2017.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>	1	<b>Position:</b> Support
<b>Location:</b>	9/26/2017-S. CHAPTERED		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>(1) Existing law, the Contractors' State License Law, provides for the licensure and regulation of contractors by the Contractors' State License Board. Existing law also provides for the registration and regulation of home improvement salespersons by the board. Existing law requires the board to appoint a registrar of contractors who is the executive officer and secretary of the board and is responsible for carrying out specified administrative duties. If, upon investigation, the registrar has probable cause to believe that a licensee or an applicant for a license under existing law has committed any acts or omissions that are grounds for denial, revocation, or suspension of license, he or she, in lieu of a specified proceeding, may issue a citation to the licensee or applicant. This bill would authorize the registrar to issue a written and detailed letter of admonishment to an applicant, licensee, or registrant instead of issuing a citation if, upon investigation, the registrar has probable cause to believe that a licensee, registrant, or applicant has committed acts or omissions that are grounds for denial, suspension, or revocation of a license or registration. The bill would require the letter to inform the applicant, licensee, or registrant that he or she may submit a written request for an office conference to contest the letter of admonishment, subject to specified procedures, including a process to appeal a decision, or comply with the letter, as provided. The bill would prohibit the board from issuing a letter of admonishment when specified factors are present. The bill would authorize the board to adopt regulations to further define the circumstances under which a letter of admonishment may be issued. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i>		
Misc1:			

<a href="#">SB 524</a>	<a href="#">Vidak R</a>	Employment: violations: good faith defense.	Amended: 1/3/2018
			<a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	1/13/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was L. & I.R. on 1/3/2018)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		<b>Position:</b>
<b>Location:</b>	1/13/2018-S. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>The Division of Labor Standards Enforcement of the Department of Industrial Relations is generally charged with enforcing employment statutes and regulations, either in administrative actions or through litigation. Under existing law, an employer may face administrative sanctions, civil fines and penalties, and criminal penalties for violations of employment statutes or regulations. This bill would permit a person to raise as an affirmative defense that, at the time of an alleged violation of statute or regulation in a judicial or administrative proceeding, the person was acting in good faith, had sought, relied upon, and conformed with a published opinion letter or enforcement policy of the division, and had provided true and correct information to the division in seeking the opinion letter or enforcement policy. The bill</i>		

would require any person who asserts the affirmative defense to post a bond as prescribed. These provisions would be repealed on January 1, 2024.

Misc1:

<a href="#">SB 558</a>	<a href="#">Glazer</a> D	Property taxation: new construction exclusion: rain water capture system.	Chaptered: 1/31/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	1/31/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 1, Statutes of 2018.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	1/31/2018-S. CHAPTERED		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>The California Constitution generally limits ad valorem taxes on real property to 1% of the full cash value of that property. For purposes of this limitation, "full cash value" is defined as the assessor's valuation of real property as shown on the 1975-76 tax bill under "full cash value" or, thereafter, the appraised value of that real property when purchased, newly constructed, or a change in ownership has occurred. This bill, until January 1, 2029, would exclude from classification as "newly constructed" and "new construction" the construction or addition, on or after January 1, 2019, of a rain water capture system, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i>		
Misc1:			

<a href="#">SB 606</a>	<a href="#">Hertzberg</a> D	Water management planning.	Chaptered: 5/31/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/31/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 14, Statutes of 2018.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	5/31/2018-S. CHAPTERED		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>(1) Existing law requires the state to achieve a 20% reduction in urban per capita water use in California by December 31, 2020. Existing law requires each urban retail water supplier to develop urban water use targets and an interim urban water use target, as specified. Assembly Bill 1668 of the 2017-18 Regular Session, if enacted, would require the State Water Resources Control Board, in coordination with the Department of Water Resources, to adopt long-term standards for the efficient use of water and would establish specified standards for per capita daily indoor residential water use. The bill would require an urban retail water supplier to calculate an urban water use objective no later than November 1, 2023, and by November 1 every year thereafter, and its actual urban water use by those same dates. The bill would require an urban retail water supplier to submit a report to the department for these purposes by those dates. The bill would authorize the board to issue information orders, written notices, and conservation orders to an urban retail water supplier that does not meet its urban water use objective, as specified. The bill would authorize the board to waive these requirements for a period of up to 5 years, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i>		
Misc1:			

<a href="#">SB 633</a>	<a href="#">Portantino</a> D	Water quality objectives: stormwater.	Amended: 4/26/2017 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/25/2017)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b>
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	1/20/2018-S. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, requires each California regional water quality control board to adopt water quality control plans and to establish water quality objectives in those plans, considering certain factors, to ensure the reasonable protection of beneficial uses and the prevention of nuisance. This bill would require a regional board preparing a water quality control plan for a region having a population in excess of 10 million residents to additionally consider opportunities to convey stormwater to a regional site within the watershed in which the stormwater originated for capture and infiltration and to consider the opportunity for stormwater capture when determining past and probable future beneficial uses of water, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.</i>		
Misc1:			

<a href="#">SB 640</a>	<a href="#">Hertzberg</a> D	Taxation.	Introduced: 2/17/2017 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
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	<b>Status:</b>	1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was GOV. & F. on 3/2/2017)		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG
	<b>Priority:</b>			<b>Position:</b>
<b>Location:</b>	1/20/2018-S. DEAD			
<b>Summary:</b>	Existing sales and use tax laws impose a tax on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state, or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state. This bill would make legislative findings regarding responding to pending proposals for federal tax reform and California's tax climate and would state that the intent of the bill is to make 3 changes to taxation within the state, including broadening the tax base by imposing a modest sales tax on services. This bill would also establish the Retail Sales Tax on Services Fund in the State Treasury and state the intent of the Legislature that moneys in the fund would be appropriated to, among other purposes, provide tax relief to middle- and low-income Californians to offset the effect of a sales tax on services.			
<b>Misc1:</b>				

<a href="#">SB 721</a>	<a href="#">Hill D</a>	Building standards: decks and balconies: inspection.		Amended: 6/20/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/27/2018-VOTE: Do pass as amended and be re-referred to the Committee on [Appropriations]		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG
	<b>Priority:</b>			<b>Position:</b> Watch
<b>Location:</b>	6/27/2018-A. APPR.			
<b>Summary:</b>	Existing law provides authority for an enforcement agency to enter and inspect any buildings or premises whenever necessary to secure compliance with or prevent a violation of the building standards published in the California Building Standards Code and other rules and regulations that the enforcement agency has the power to enforce. This bill would require an inspection of exterior elevated elements and associated waterproofing elements, as defined, including decks and balconies, for buildings with 3 or more multifamily dwelling units by a licensed architect, licensed civil or structural engineer, a building contractor holding specified licenses, or an individual certified as a building inspector or building official, as specified. The bill would require the inspections, including any necessary testing, to be completed by January 1, 2025, with certain exceptions, and would require subsequent inspections every 6 years, except as specified. The bill would require the inspection report to contain specified items and would require that a copy of the inspection report be presented to the owner of the building within 45 days of the completion of the inspection and would require copies of the reports to be maintained in the building owner's records for 2 inspection cycles, as specified. The bill would require that if the inspection reveals conditions that pose an immediate hazard to the safety of the occupants, the inspection report be delivered to the owner of the building within 15 days and emergency repairs be undertaken, as specified, with notice given to the local enforcement agency. The nonemergency repairs made under these provisions would be required to be completed within 120 days, unless an extension is granted by the local authorities. The bill would authorize local enforcement agencies to recover enforcement costs associated with these requirements. The bill would require the local enforcement agency to send a 30-day corrective notice to the owner of the building if repairs are not completed on time and would provide for specified civil penalties and liens against the property for the owner of the building who fails to comply with these provisions. The bill would authorize a local governing entity to enact stricter requirements than those imposed by these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.			
<b>Misc1:</b>				

<a href="#">SB 740</a>	<a href="#">Wiener D</a>	Onsite treated water.		Amended: 4/26/2018 7 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/25/2017)		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG
	<b>Priority:</b>			<b>Position:</b> Watch
<b>Location:</b>	1/20/2018-S. DEAD			
<b>Summary:</b>	Existing law requires the State Water Resources Control Board to establish uniform statewide recycling criteria for each varying type of use of recycled water where the use involves the protection of public health. This bill would, on or before December 1, 2018, require the state board, in consultation with other state agencies, to adopt regulations, consistent with federal and state law in effect on January 1, 2018, to provide comprehensive risk-based standards for local jurisdictions permitting programs for onsite recycling of water in multifamily residential, commercial, and mixed-use buildings for nonpotable use. The bill would require the regulations to address specified issues and practices relating to the management, monitoring, and treatment of recycled water for nonpotable use. The bill would require that a local jurisdiction comply with those regulations if the local jurisdiction allows the onsite recycling of water and subsequent uses of that recycled water.			
<b>Misc1:</b>				

<a href="#">SB 753</a>	<a href="#">Stone R</a>	Employment: meal periods.	Introduced: 2/17/2017 17 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	2/1/2018-Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	2/1/2018-S. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law requires an employer to provide an employee with one meal period during a work period of more than 5 hours and 2 meal periods during a work period of 10 hours, subject to certain exceptions. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">SB 780</a>	<a href="#">Wiener D</a>	Water Conservation in Landscaping Act.	Amended: 4/4/2017 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	1/20/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/25/2017)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	1/20/2018-S. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Previously existing law required the Department of Water Resources to develop a model local water efficient landscape ordinance by January 1, 1992, and the Water Conservation in Landscaping Act, which is part of the Planning and Zoning Law, requires the department to update the model ordinance, as provided. The act provides that, if a local agency did not adopt a water efficient landscape ordinance or specified findings that an ordinance is not necessary by January 1, 1993, that model ordinance applies within the jurisdiction of the local agency, except in the case of a chartered city. This bill would authorize the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to promote the application of compost in urban areas of the state to assist with projects that follow the watershed approach to landscaping and, in coordination with the Department of Water Resources, to develop and implement pilot projects that support the understanding and deployment of compost to meet specified goals. The bill would also require the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, in coordination with the State Air Resources Board, to develop a greenhouse gas emissions reduction factor for new climate appropriate landscapes, as provided. This bill contains other existing laws.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">SB 825</a>	<a href="#">Beall D</a>	State prisons: preapprenticeship program.	Amended: 3/12/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/26/2018-June 26 set for second hearing canceled at the request of author.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Oppose
	<b>Priority:</b>	3	
<b>Location:</b>	6/11/2018-A. PUB. S.		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>(1) Existing law establishes a system of state prisons under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. Existing law authorizes the department to institute various programs for inmates, including programs for education and job training. This bill would require the department to develop guidelines for inmate participation in preapprenticeship training programs, as specified. The bill would also require the department to coordinate with local state-approved apprenticeship programs and local building trade councils so that inmates who complete an inmate preapprenticeship program have a pathway to employment upon release. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">SB 880</a>	<a href="#">Pan D</a>	Workers' compensation.	Amended: 6/20/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/27/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 13. Noes 0.) (June 27). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	6/27/2018-A. APPR.		

<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of his or her employment. Existing law governs temporary and permanent disability indemnity payments. Existing law prohibits a disability indemnity payment from being made by any written instrument unless it is immediately negotiable and payable in cash, on demand, without discount, at some established place of business in the state. This bill would, until January 1, 2023, authorize an employer, with the written consent of the employee, to deposit temporary disability indemnity payments for the employee in a prepaid card account that meets specified requirements, including, among other things, allowing the employee reasonable access to in-network automatic teller machines. The bill would require employers to provide all necessary aggregated data on their prepaid account programs to the Commission on Health and Safety and Workers' Compensation upon request, and would require the commission to issue a report on or before December 1, 2022, to the Legislature regarding payments made to those prepaid card accounts, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">SB 899</a>	<a href="#">Pan D</a>	Workers' compensation.		Amended: 6/19/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/28/2018-From committee: Do pass as amended. (Ayes 13. Noes 0.) (June 27).		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>			
<b>Location:</b>	6/11/2018-A. INS.			
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of his or her employment. Existing law makes an employer liable only for the percentage of permanent disability directly caused by the injury arising out of and occurring in the course of employment. Existing law also requires that apportionment of permanent disability be based on causation, and requires the physician to determine the approximate percentage of the permanent disability that was caused by the direct result of injury arising out of and occurring in the course of employment and the approximate percentage of the permanent disability that was caused by other factors both before and subsequent to the industrial injury, including prior industrial injuries. Existing law requires a physician who prepares a report addressing the issue of permanent disability due to a claimed industrial injury to address in that report the issue of causation of the permanent disability. This bill would prohibit a physician from using race, gender, or national origin in determining the percentage of permanent disability that was caused by other factors before and subsequent to the industrial injury. This bill contains other existing laws.</i>			
<b>Misc1:</b>				

<a href="#">SB 914</a>	<a href="#">Dodd D</a>	Local agency contracts: construction manager at-risk construction contracts.		Amended: 6/6/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/25/2018-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending.		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>			
<b>Location:</b>	6/25/2018-S. UNFINISHED BUSINESS			
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law authorizes a county, until January 1, 2023, with approval of the board of supervisors, to utilize construction manager at-risk construction contracts for the erection, construction, alteration, repair, or improvement of any building owned or leased by the county, subject to certain requirements, including that the method may only be used for projects that are in excess of \$1,000,000. This bill would expand that authorization by authorizing a public entity, of which the members of the county board of supervisors make up the members of the governing body of that public entity, with the approval of its governing body, to utilize construction manager at-risk construction contracts. The bill would also authorize the county or public entity to utilize those contracts for the erection, construction, alteration, repair, or improvement of infrastructure owned or leased by the county or the public entity, as applicable, including, but not limited to, buildings, utility improvements associated with buildings, flood control and underground utility improvements, and bridges, but excluding roads.</i>			
<b>Misc1:</b>				

<a href="#">SB 920</a>	<a href="#">Cannella R</a>	Engineering, land surveying, and architecture: limited liability partnerships.		Amended: 4/30/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/28/2018-Read second time. Ordered to consent calendar.		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>			



<b>Location:</b>	6/27/2018-A. CONSENT CALENDAR		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>The Professional Engineers Act and the Professional Land Surveyors' Act provide for the licensure and regulation of engineers and land surveyors by the Board for Professional Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Geologists. The Architects Practice Act provides for the licensure and regulation of architects by the California Architects Board. The Uniform Partnership Act of 1994 authorizes the formation of registered limited liability partnerships and foreign limited liability partnerships, as specified. This bill would extend, until January 1, 2026, the authorization for persons licensed to engage in the practice of engineering, land surveying, or architecture to form limited liability partnerships, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">SB 966</a>	<a href="#">Wiener D</a>	Onsite treated nonpotable water systems.	Amended: 6/19/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/27/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (June 26). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	6/26/2018-A. APPR.		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law requires the State Water Resources Control Board to establish uniform statewide recycling criteria for each varying type of use of recycled water where the use involves the protection of public health. This bill would, on or before December 1, 2022, require the state board, in consultation with the California Building Standards Commission, to adopt regulations for risk-based water quality standards for the onsite treatment and reuse of nonpotable water, as provided. The bill would authorize the state board to contract with public or private entities regarding the content of the standards. The bill would require a local jurisdiction, as defined, that elects to establish a program for onsite treated nonpotable water systems to, among other things, adopt, through ordinance, a local program that includes the risk-based water quality standards established by the state board. The bill would prohibit an onsite treated nonpotable water system from being installed except under a program established by a local jurisdiction in compliance with the bill's provisions.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">SB 981</a>	<a href="#">Dodd D</a>	Home solicitation contract or offer: water treatment devices: rescission.	Amended: 4/16/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/20/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (June 19). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	6/20/2018-A. APPR.		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law authorizes a buyer to rescind a home solicitation contract or offer, as defined, within a limited period of time if specified requirements are met. Under existing law, a contract or offer, subject to approval, for the sale, lease, or rental of a water treatment device is deemed a home solicitation contract or offer. Existing law prohibits a water treatment device or other materials that are the subject of a home solicitation contract or offer from being delivered or installed, or other services performed, until the expiration of the rescission period, as provided. Existing law makes a violation of these provisions a crime. This bill would authorize the delivery and installation of a water treatment device or other materials during the rescission period. The bill would make the seller responsible for all costs in removing the installed water treatment device or other materials, and would require that removal to occur within 20 days if the buyer rescinds the contract before the expiration of the rescission period. The bill would also require the seller to restore the property to substantially as good condition as it was at the time the services were rendered if the seller's services result in the alteration of property of the buyer. Because a violation of the bill's requirements would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">SB 993</a>	<a href="#">Hertzberg D</a>	Sales and use taxes: service tax: qualified business.	Amended: 5/9/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/16/2018-May 16 hearing: Heard for testimony only.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	5/9/2018-S. GOV. & F.		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing sales and use tax laws impose a tax on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state, or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal</i>		

property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state. This bill would reduce the rate of tax imposed by the Sales and Use Tax Law incrementally every calendar year beginning on January 1, 2020, until January 1, 2022, at which time the rate would be reduced by a total of 2%. This bill would require the Director of Finance to estimate the amount of net revenue that will be derived for specified calendar years as a result of the changes made by this bill and would require the rate of tax imposed by the Sales and Use Tax Law to be reduced or increased by a specified percentage amount for specified calendar years depending on the amount of the estimated revenue gains or losses. Existing law imposes various taxes, including taxes on the privilege of engaging in certain activities. The Fee Collection Procedures Law, the violation of which is a crime, provides procedures for the collection of certain fees and surcharges. This bill, beginning on and after January 1, 2020, would impose a tax on the receipt of a benefit in this state of a service that is purchased by a qualified business from any retailer, as measured by a percentage of the sales price for the service. This bill would incrementally increase the rate of the tax every calendar year until January 1, 2022, at which time the rate would be 3%. This bill would require every seller and retailer engaged in business in this state, as specified, and making sales of services whose benefit is received in this state, to, at the time of making the sales or if the receipt of the benefit is not then taxable hereunder at the time the receipt of the services becomes taxable, determine whether the purchaser is a qualified business, collect the tax from the qualified business purchasing the service, and give the qualified business a receipt, as specified. This bill would require those sellers and retailers to register with the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration. This bill would make any person that violates specified provisions relating to the collection of the tax, the advertisement of the tax, and the separate statement of price and tax guilty of a misdemeanor. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill would require all amounts to be paid to the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration, and would require the department to transmit those amounts, less refunds, to the Treasurer to be deposited into the General Fund. This bill would provide for the administration and collection of this tax pursuant to procedures set forth in the Fee Collection Procedures Law. By expanding the application of the Fee Collection Procedures Law, the violation of which is a crime, this bill imposes a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. This bill would include a change in state statute that would result in a taxpayer paying a higher tax within the meaning of Section 3 of Article XIII A of the California Constitution, and thus would require for passage the approval of 2/3 of the membership of each house of the Legislature. This bill contains other related provisions.

Misc1:

<a href="#">SB 1030</a>	<a href="#">Newman</a> D	Driver records: points: distracted driving.			Introduced: 2/8/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/11/2018-June 11 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	5/7/2018-A. TRANS.				
<b>Summary:</b>	Existing law prohibits a person from driving a motor vehicle while using a wireless telephone unless that telephone is specifically designed and configured to allow hands-free listening and talking, and is used in that manner while driving. Existing law also prohibits a person from driving while holding and operating a handheld wireless telephone or an electronic wireless communications device unless the telephone or device is specifically designed and configured to allow voice-operated and hands-free operation, and is used in that manner while driving. A person who is 18 years of age or younger is prohibited from driving while using a wireless telephone or an electronic wireless communications device, even if equipped with a hands-free device. This bill would abolish that exemption, thereby making those violations subject to a violation point against the driver's record. This bill contains other existing laws.				
Misc1:					

<a href="#">SB 1038</a>	<a href="#">Levva</a> D	California Fair Employment and Housing Act: violations: personal liability.			Amended: 6/25/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/25/2018-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on JUD.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	6/18/2018-A. JUD.				
<b>Summary:</b>	Existing law prohibits discrimination and harassment in employment based on certain factors, including race, religious creed, gender, or sex. Existing law prohibits discharging or discriminating against a person who has opposed any practices prohibited by these provisions or has filed a complaint, testified, or assisted in any proceeding for a violation of these provisions. This bill would impose personal liability on specified employees for certain actions in connection with violating the prohibition against discharging or discriminating against a person who has opposed any practices prohibited by these provisions or has filed a complaint, testified, or assisted in any proceeding for a violation.				

Misc1: 

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<a href="#">SB 1042</a>	<a href="#">Monning</a> D	Contractors: violations.			Amended: 4/10/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/28/2018-Read second time. Ordered to consent calendar.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Support
	<b>Priority:</b>	2			
<b>Location:</b>	6/27/2018-A. CONSENT CALENDAR				
<b>Summary:</b>	<p><i>Existing law, the Contractors' State License Law, provides for the licensure and regulation of contractors by the Contractors' State License Board in the Department of Consumer Affairs. Existing law requires the board to appoint a registrar of contractors to carry out administrative duties, as provided. Existing law, if the registrar has probable cause to believe that a person is acting in the capacity of or engaging in the business of a contractor or salesperson without a license or registration in good standing, requires the registrar to issue a citation to that person, as specified. Existing law authorizes the registrar to issue a citation, as specified, to a licensee or applicant for a license, if the registrar has probable cause to believe that a licensee or applicant for a license has committed any acts or omissions that are grounds for denial, revocation, or suspension of a license. Existing law, if the person cited under these provisions notifies the registrar that the person intends to contest the citation, requires the registrar to provide an opportunity for an administrative hearing. This bill would require that the person cited under those provisions file a written request for an administrative hearing within 15 days. The bill would authorize a person to contest the citation by submitting a written request for an informal citation conference in addition to, or instead of, requesting an administrative hearing. The bill would specify the procedures to be followed if an informal citation conference is requested.</i></p>				
Misc1:					

<a href="#">SB 1049</a>	<a href="#">Moorlach</a> R	Public contracts: local public entities: project labor agreements.			Introduced: 2/8/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was GOV. & F. on 2/22/2018)			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	4/27/2018-S. DEAD				
<b>Summary:</b>	<p><i>Existing law sets forth the requirements for the solicitation and evaluation of bids and the awarding of contracts by public entities and requires a project labor agreement for a construction project used or entered into by a public entity, or required of contractors by the public entity, to include specified provisions. Existing law authorizes members of the governing board of a local public entity to choose by majority vote whether to use, enter into, or require contractors to enter into such a project labor agreement for a specific project or projects awarded by that entity and whether to allocate funding to a specific project covered by such an agreement. Existing law prohibits a charter provision, initiative, or ordinance from preventing the governing board of a local public entity, other than a charter city, from exercising this authority on a project-specific basis. Existing law prohibits the use of state funding or financial assistance to support a charter city project if a charter provision, initiative, or ordinance prohibits the governing board's consideration of such a project labor agreement for the project or prohibits the governing board from considering whether to allocate funds to a city-funded project covered by such an agreement. Existing law also prohibits the use of state funding or financial assistance to support any construction projects awarded by a charter city if a charter provision, initiative, or ordinance prohibits, limits, or constrains in any way the governing board's consideration of authority or discretion to adopt, require, or utilize such a project labor agreement for some or all of the construction projects to be awarded by the city, as specified. This bill would delete all of the above prohibitions</i></p>				
Misc1:					

<a href="#">SB 1077</a>	<a href="#">Wilk</a> R	Construction contracts: wrap-up insurance and indemnification.			Amended: 6/13/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/27/2018-June 27 hearing postponed by committee.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Neutral
	<b>Priority:</b>	2			
<b>Location:</b>	6/19/2018-A. APPR.				
<b>Summary:</b>	<p><i>Existing law regulates the use of wrap-up insurance or other consolidated insurance programs in connection with specified construction projects. Existing law distinguishes, in this regard, between residential construction projects, private residential works of improvement, as specified, and public works and other projects that are not residential, as specified. In this regard, among other things, for residential construction to which wrap-up insurance or another consolidated insurance program is applicable, existing law declares unenforceable a provision requiring a subcontractor</i></p>				

who is enrolled and participating in the insurance to indemnify, hold harmless, or defend another for a claim or action covered by the insurance program. Existing law makes any waiver of these provisions void. Existing law permits a party to pursue an equitable indemnity claim in this context, subject to certain conditions, if these indemnification provisions have been deemed unenforceable. Existing law, with regard to a private residential work of improvement and public works, as specified, requires an owner, builder, or general contractor who obtains wrap-up or other insurance to make specified disclosures regarding calculations of its cost and the premiums to be required from a subcontractor or other participant and, in the case of private residential works of improvement, that specified estimates are presumptively in good faith. Existing law requires a copy of the insurance policy to be provided to a subcontractor or other participant under certain circumstances. Existing law, with respect to construction contracts entered into on and after January 1, 2013, voids certain insurance and indemnity provisions, subject to a variety of exceptions that are reserved to the agreement of the parties. This bill would recast the wrap-up insurance or other consolidated insurance program requirements for public and other works of improvement that are not residential construction, entered into or amended on and after January 1, 2019, to track generally the requirements that apply to residential projects. The bill would provide that, notwithstanding any other law, any waiver of these provisions is contrary to public policy and void. With regard to wrap-up insurance or consolidated insurance program provisions applicable to private residential construction, the bill would specify that disclosures regarding the scope of policy coverage include certain items. The bill would void a provision of a wrap-up insurance policy or other consolidated insurance program that requires a general contractor to indemnify, hold harmless, or defend another for any claim or action covered by the policy or program, if the general contractor did not obtain the policy or other program.

Misc1:

<a href="#">SB 1121</a>	<a href="#">Dodd D</a>	Personal information.	Amended: 6/14/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/19/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on P. & C.P. (Ayes 6. Noes 3.) (June 19). Re-referred to Com. on P. & C.P.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Oppose
	<b>Priority:</b>	3	
<b>Location:</b>	6/19/2018-A. P. & C.P.		
<b>Summary:</b>	Existing law requires a business to take all reasonable steps to dispose of customer records containing personal information and imposes other requirements on a business relating to the custody of customer records containing personal information. Existing law defines the term "customer" for purposes of those provisions to mean an individual who provides personal information to a business for the purpose of purchasing or leasing a product or obtaining a service from the business. This bill would instead make those provisions applicable to consumers and consumer records, would define "consumer" for purposes of those provisions to mean a natural person, and would make other related and conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.		
Misc1:			

<a href="#">SB 1123</a>	<a href="#">Jackson D</a>	Disability compensation: paid family leave.	Amended: 4/26/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/20/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 12. Noes 0.) (June 20). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	6/20/2018-A. APPR.		
<b>Summary:</b>	Existing law establishes, within the state disability insurance program, a family temporary disability insurance program, also known as the paid family leave program, for the provision of wage replacement benefits to workers who take time off work to care for a seriously ill family member or to bond with a minor child within one year of birth or placement, as specified. Under existing law, an individual who is entitled to leave under FMLA and CFRA is required to take Family Temporary Disability Insurance leave concurrent with leave taken under FMLA and CFRA. This bill would expand the scope of the family temporary disability insurance program to include time off to participate in a qualifying exigency related to the covered active duty, as defined, or call to covered active duty of the individual's spouse, domestic partner, child, or parent in the armed forces of the United States, as specified. The bill would, when an employee for the first time requests leave because of a qualifying exigency arising out of the covered active duty or call to covered active duty, or notification of an impending call or order to covered active duty, of the employee's spouse, domestic partner, child, or parent in the armed forces of the United States, authorize the Employment Development Department to require the employee to provide a copy of the covered active duty orders or other documentation issued by the military that indicates that the employee's spouse, domestic partner, child, or parent is in the armed forces of the United States, is on covered active duty or call to covered active duty, and the dates of the covered active duty service. This bill contains other existing laws.		
Misc1:			

<a href="#">SB 1181</a>	<a href="#">Hueso D</a>	Emergency services: certified community conservation corps.	Introduced: 2/14/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/21/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 19. Noes 0.) (June 20). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	6/20/2018-A. APPR.		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, grants the Governor certain powers to be exercised in accordance with the State Emergency Plan and programs for the mitigation of the effects of an emergency. Existing law creates the Office of Emergency Services within the Governor's office and commits to the office the responsibility for the state's response services for natural, technological, or manmade disasters and emergencies. This bill would authorize the Office of Emergency Services to enter into an agreement directly with one or more certified community conservation corps, as defined, to perform emergency or disaster response services as the office deems appropriate.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">SB 1222</a>	<a href="#">Stone R</a>	Use of vacuum or suction dredge equipment.	Introduced: 2/15/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was N.R. & W. on 3/1/2018)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	4/27/2018-S. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law prohibits the use of any vacuum or suction dredge equipment by any person in any river, stream, or lake of this state without a permit issued by the Department of Fish and Wildlife. Existing law requires the department to issue a permit if the department determines that the use does not cause any significant effects to fish and wildlife and would authorize the department to adjust the specified fee to an amount sufficient to cover all reasonable costs of the department in regulating suction dredging activities. Existing law prohibits the use of any vacuum or suction dredge equipment in any river, stream, or lake of this state until the Director of Fish and Wildlife makes a prescribed certification to the Secretary of State. Existing law authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board or a California regional water quality control board to adopt waste discharge requirements or a waiver of waste discharge requirements that address certain water quality impacts, specify conditions or areas where the discharge of waste or other adverse impacts on beneficial uses of the waters of the state from the use of vacuum or suction dredge equipment is prohibited, or prohibit particular use of, or methods of using, vacuum or suction dredge equipment, or any portion thereof, for the extraction of minerals, that the state board or a regional board determines generally cause or contribute to an exceedance of applicable water quality objectives or unreasonably impact beneficial uses. This bill would instead provide for the purpose of these provisions that the use of vacuum or suction dredge equipment means the use of any equipment that removes minerals and water in conjunction to process and recover minerals. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">SB 1223</a>	<a href="#">Galgiani D</a>	Construction industry: discrimination and harassment prevention policy.	Amended: 3/22/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/21/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (June 20). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> GL, MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	6/21/2018-A. APPR.		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law creates the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement (division) within the Department of Industrial Relations (department) and authorizes the division to investigate violations of, and to enforce the provisions of the Labor Code that are not specifically vested in any other officer, board, or commission. This bill would require the division to develop an industry-specific harassment and discrimination prevention policy and training standard for use by employers in the construction industry, as defined. The bill would also require the department to convene an advisory committee by March 1, 2019, consisting of specified representatives from the construction industry and state agencies to assist the division in developing the policy. The bill would require the division to report to the Legislature by January 1, 2020, with recommendations for a harassment and discrimination prevention policy and training standard for the construction industry and recommendations for implementation of such a standard.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">SB 1226</a>	<a href="#">Bates R</a>	Building standards: building permits.	Amended: 5/3/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/27/2018-June 27 set for first hearing. Placed on APPR. suspense file.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	6/27/2018-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law, the Planning and Zoning Law, provides for the adoption and administration of zoning laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations by counties and cities. This bill would require the department to propose the adoption of a building standard to the California Building Standards Commission pursuant to existing law that would authorize, when a record of the issuance of a building permit for the construction of an existing residential unit does not exist, the above-described enforcement officials to determine when the residential unit was constructed and then apply the State Housing Law, the building standards published in the California Building Standards Code, and other specified rules and regulations in effect on that date and issue a retroactive building permit for that construction. This bill would declare that the provisions of the bill are declaratory of existing law. This bill contains other existing laws.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">SB 1231</a>	<a href="#">Gaines R</a>	Tax rebate.	Introduced: 2/15/2018 18 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	4/17/2018-April 25 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	3/1/2018-S. GOV. & F.		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law contains various assistance programs, including programs that provide for financial assistance. This bill would require the Franchise Tax Board, on or before ____ to provide a tax rebate in a qualified amount, as defined, to individuals who filed a return for the 2016 taxable year. The bill would appropriate \$6,000,000,000 to the Franchise Tax Board for administrative costs related to this program and to provide the tax rebates, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">SB 1234</a>	<a href="#">Vidak R</a>	Employee wages: payment.	Amended: 4/12/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was P.E. & R. on 4/23/2018)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	4/27/2018-S. DEAD		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law, with certain exceptions, requires that employers pay wages to their employees twice per calendar month on days designated in advance as regular paydays. A violation of that requirement is a crime. Existing law exempts the payment of wages of employees directly employed by the State of California from that requirement. This bill would repeal that exemption as of January 1, 2020, thereby subjecting the payment of wages of employees directly employed by the State of California to the twice-per-month requirement. By changing the definition of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">SB 1236</a>	<a href="#">Monning D</a>	Commercial driver's license: education.	Amended: 6/19/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/26/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 13. Noes 0.) (June 25). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	4/30/2018-A. APPR.		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law prohibits the Department of Motor Vehicles from issuing a commercial driver's license to any person to operate a commercial motor vehicle unless the person has passed a written and driving test for the operation of a commercial motor vehicle that complies with the minimum standards established by the federal Commercial Motor</i>		

Vehicle Safety Act of 1986 and specified federal regulations, and has satisfied all other requirements of that act as well as any other requirements imposed by state law. This bill would require the department, no later than June 5, 2020, to adopt regulations related to entry-level driver training requirements for drivers of commercial motor vehicles including specified minimum hours of behind-the-wheel training and in compliance with the requirements of specified federal regulations.

Misc1:

<a href="#">SB 1237</a>	<a href="#">Bates R</a>	Property taxation: change in ownership.			Introduced: 2/15/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/16/2018-May 16 set for second hearing. Failed passage in committee. (Ayes 2. Noes 3.) Reconsideration granted.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	5/16/2018-S. GOV. & F.				
<b>Summary:</b>	<p><i>The California Constitution generally limits ad valorem taxes on real property to 1% of the full cash value of that property. For purposes of this limitation, "full cash value" is defined as the assessor's valuation of real property as shown on the 1975-76 tax bill under "full cash value" or, thereafter, the appraised value of that real property when purchased, newly constructed, or a change in ownership has occurred. This bill would additionally specify that if 90% or more of the direct or indirect ownership interests in a legal entity are sold or transferred in a single transaction, as defined, the real property owned by that legal entity has changed ownership whether or not any one legal entity or person that is a party to the transaction obtains control, as defined. The bill would require the Franchise Tax Board to include an additional question on returns for partnerships, banks, and corporations to assist in the determination of whether a change in ownership as so described has occurred. The bill would require the State Board of Equalization to prescribe regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act. The bill would also require the State Board of Equalization to report to the Legislature, no later than January 1, 2021, regarding the implementation of these changes in ownership, including, but not limited to, the revenue impact and frequency of reassessments of real property owned by legal entities. The bill would require the Legislative Analyst's Office to report to the Legislature no later than January 1, 2021, regarding the economic impact of this bill. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i></p>				
Misc1:					

<a href="#">SB 1252</a>	<a href="#">Pan D</a>	Wages: records: inspection and copying.			Amended: 4/16/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/21/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (June 20). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	6/21/2018-A. APPR.				
<b>Summary:</b>	<p><i>Existing law requires an employer, semimonthly or at the time of payment of wages, to furnish an employee, an accurate, itemized, written statement containing specified information regarding the amounts earned, hours worked, and the employee's identity, among other things, subject to certain variations. Existing law grants current and former employees of employers who are required to keep this information the right to inspect or copy records pertaining to their employment, upon reasonable request. Existing law requires an employer to respond to these requests within a specified time and prescribes a penalty of \$750 for an employer's failure to permit a current or former employee to inspect or copy records within that time, to be recovered by the employee or the Labor Commissioner. This bill provide that employees have the right to receive a copy of the employment records described above and apply the associated time requirements and penalty provisions in this context. The bill would state that it is declaratory of existing law.</i></p>				
Misc1:					

<a href="#">SB 1262</a>	<a href="#">Beall D</a>	Construction Manager/General Contractor project delivery method: Department of Transportation.			Amended: 6/21/2018 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/26/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 13. Noes 0.) (June 25). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	6/25/2018-A. APPR.				
<b>Summary:</b>	<p><i>Existing law authorizes the Department of Transportation to engage in a Construction Manager/General Contractor project delivery method (CM/GC method), as specified, for projects for the construction of a highway, bridge, or tunnel.</i></p>				

Existing law authorizes the department to use the CM/GC method on up to 12 projects, 10 of which are required to have construction costs greater than \$10,000,000. Existing law also authorizes the department to enter into a contract using this method on 12 additional projects, 2 of which are required to be authorized for projects in the County of Riverside, as prescribed. This bill would remove the cap on the number of projects for which the department is authorized to use the CM/GC method, eliminate the minimum construction costs limitation, and make conforming changes to existing provisions. The bill would impose the requirement to use department employees or consultants to perform project design and engineering services on at least 2/3 of the projects delivered by the department utilizing the CM/GC method. The bill would require the department to submit a report to the Legislature by July 1, 2022, that includes, among other requirements, a comprehensive assessment on the effectiveness of the Construction Manager/General Contractor project delivery method relative to project cost and time savings for all projects approved under these provisions as of January 1, 2022. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Misc1:

<a href="#">SB 1272</a>	<a href="#">Galgiani D</a>	Tax Recovery and Criminal Enforcement (TRaCE) Task Force.			Amended: 6/13/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/25/2018-VOTE: Do pass as amended and be re-referred to the Committee on [Appropriations]			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Support
	<b>Priority:</b>	2			
<b>Location:</b>	6/26/2018-A. APPR.				
<b>Summary:</b>	Existing law, until January 1, 2019, establishes the Revenue Recovery and Collaborative Enforcement Team as a pilot program consisting of a team of agencies charged with specified duties that include developing a plan to document, review, and evaluate data and complaints, evaluating the benefits of a processing center to receive and analyze data, share complaints, and research leads, and providing agencies with investigative leads, as specified, to combat criminal tax evasion associated with the underground economy. This bill would establish the Tax Recovery and Criminal Enforcement (TRaCE) Task Force in the Department of Justice to combat underground economic activities through a multiagency collaboration to, among other things, pool resources, collaborate and share data, prosecute violations, and recover state revenue lost to the underground economy, as specified. This bill would require TRaCE Task Force investigative teams to be located in Sacramento, Los Angeles, San Diego, the San Francisco Bay area, and Fresno. The bill would establish a TRaCE Task Force executive board and TRaCE Task Force investigative team committees to ensure multiagency collaboration. The bill would require that information exchanged pursuant to these provisions retain its confidential status, as specified. The bill would require the TRaCE Task Force to develop a data analytics system that enhances the efficiency and effectiveness of the multiagency collaboration to the extent the Legislature appropriates funds for these purposes. The bill would require the Department of Justice, in consultation with the executive board of the TRaCE Task Force, to submit an annual report to the Legislature that includes specified information.				
Misc1:					

<a href="#">SB 1284</a>	<a href="#">Jackson D</a>	Employers: annual report: pay data.			Amended: 5/25/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/26/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 3.) (June 26). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Oppose
	<b>Priority:</b>	3			
<b>Location:</b>	6/26/2018-A. APPR.				
<b>Summary:</b>	Existing law establishes the Department of Industrial Relations in the Labor and Workforce Development Agency to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of California, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment. Existing law establishes within the department the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, which is vested with the general duty of enforcing various labor laws. Existing law creates the Labor Enforcement and Compliance Fund, moneys in which, upon appropriation by the Legislature, are available to support the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, including, among other things, enforcement of laws prohibiting wage differentials. This bill would require, on or before September 30, 2019, and on or before September 30 each year thereafter, a private employer that has 100 or more employees to submit a pay data report to the Department of Industrial Relations that contains specified information. This bill would require the department to make the reports available to the Department of Fair Employment and Housing upon request. This bill would impose specified civil penalties on any employer who does not comply with the reporting requirement, and would require any penalties collected to be deposited into the Labor Enforcement and Compliance Fund, to be allocated upon appropriation by the Legislature to the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement to enforce wage differential laws. This bill would authorize the Labor Commissioner to issue a citation to an employer for a violation of these provisions. This bill would require the department to maintain the pay data reports for a minimum of 10 years and make it unlawful for any officer or employee of the department or the Department of Fair Employment and Housing to make public in any manner whatever any				



individually identifiable information obtained from this report, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Misc1:	
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<a href="#">SB 1300</a>	<a href="#">Jackson D</a>	Unlawful employment practices: discrimination and harassment.	Amended: 6/27/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/27/2018-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>	3	
	<b>Location:</b>	6/27/2018-A. APPR.	
	<b>Summary:</b>	<p><i>The California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA) prohibits various actions as unlawful employment practices unless the employer acts based upon a bona fide occupational qualification or applicable security regulations established by the United States or the State of California. In this regard, FEHA makes it an unlawful employment practice for an employer, labor organization, employment agency, apprenticeship training program, or any training program leading to employment, to engage in harassment of an employee or other specified person. FEHA also makes harassment of those persons by an employee, other than an agent or supervisor, unlawful if the entity, or its agents or supervisors, knows or should have known of this conduct and fails to take immediate and appropriate corrective action. Under FEHA, an employer may also be responsible for the acts of nonemployees, with respect to sexual harassment of employees and other specified persons, if the employer, or its agents or supervisors, knows or should have known of the conduct and fails to take immediate and appropriate corrective action. An entity is required to take all reasonable steps to prevent harassment from occurring. FEHA defines "employer" as any person regularly employing 5 or more persons, or any person acting as an agent of an employer, directly or indirectly, the state or any political or civil subdivision of the state, and cities, except as specified. This bill would require an employer in an action alleging that a defendant failed to take all reasonable steps necessary to prevent discrimination and harassment from occurring, as described above, to show that the employer knew that the conduct was unwelcome to the employee, that the conduct would meet the legal standard for harassment or discrimination if it increased in severity or became pervasive, and that the defendant failed to take all reasonable steps to prevent the same or similar conduct from recurring. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i></p>	
	Misc1:		

<a href="#">SB 1326</a>	<a href="#">Hueso D</a>	Construction contracts: indemnity.	Amended: 3/22/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/11/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was S. JUD. on 4/4/2018)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		
	<b>Location:</b>	5/11/2018-S. DEAD	
	<b>Summary:</b>	<p><i>Existing law, with specified exceptions, provides that provisions, clauses, covenants, or agreements contained in, collateral to, or affecting any construction contract entered into on or after January 1, 2013, with the owner of privately owned real property to be improved and as to which the owner is not acting as a contractor or supplier of materials or equipment to the work, that purport to impose on any contractor, subcontractor, or supplier of goods or services, or relieve the owner from, liability are unenforceable to the extent of the active negligence of the owner, including that of its employees. This bill would clarify that the contractual provisions described above are unenforceable if the liability purported to be imposed is caused, in whole or in part, by the active negligence of the owner or its employees. The bill, in addition, would make unenforceable, except as specified, provisions, clauses, covenants, or agreements contained in, collateral to, or affecting any construction contract with the owner or privately owned real property to be improved as to which the owner is not acting as contractor or supplier of materials or equipment to the work, that purport to require a contractor or subcontractor to indemnify the owner for death or bodily injury to persons, or for injury to property, other than that caused by the negligence of the contractor or subcontractor.</i></p>	
	Misc1:		

<a href="#">SB 1343</a>	<a href="#">Mitchell D</a>	Employers: sexual harassment training: requirements.	Amended: 6/19/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/27/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (June 27). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>	3	
			<b>Position:</b> Oppose Unless Amended

<b>Location:</b>	6/27/2018-A. APPR.
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>The California Fair Employment and Housing Act makes specified employment practices unlawful, including the harassment of an employee directly by the employer or indirectly by agents of the employer with the employer's knowledge. The act requires employers with 50 or more employees to provide at least 2 hours of prescribed training and education regarding sexual harassment, abusive conduct, and harassment based upon gender, as specified, to all supervisory employees within 6 months of their assumption of a supervisory position and once every 2 years, as specified. This bill would instead require an employer who employs 5 or more employees, including temporary or seasonal employees, to provide at least 2 hours of sexual harassment training to all supervisory employees and at least one hour of sexual harassment training to all nonsupervisory employees by January 1, 2020, and once every 2 years thereafter, as specified. The bill would require the Department of Fair Employment and Housing to develop or obtain 1-hour and 2-hour online training courses on the prevention of sexual harassment in the workplace, as specified, and to post the courses on the department's Internet Web site. The bill would also require the department to provide existing informational posters and fact sheets, as well as the online training courses regarding sexual harassment prevention, available to employers and to members of the public in specified alternate languages on the department's Internet Web site.</i>
<b>Misc1:</b>	

<a href="#">SB 1402</a>	<a href="#">Lara D</a>	Labor contracting: customer liability.			Amended: 6/21/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/26/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 2.) (June 26). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	6/26/2018-A. APPR.				
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law requires a client employer to share with a labor contractor all civil legal responsibility and civil liability for all workers supplied by that labor contractor for the payment of wages and the failure to obtain valid workers' compensation coverage. Existing law also prohibits a client employer from shifting to the labor contractor legal duties or liabilities under workplace safety provisions with respect to workers provided by the labor contractor. Existing law defines terms for these purposes and authorizes the Labor Commissioner to adopt regulations and rules of practice and procedure necessary to administer and enforce these provisions. Existing law excludes certain types of employers from these provisions, including, but not limited to, a client employer that is not a motor carrier of property based solely on the employer's use of a third-party motor carrier of property with interstate or intrastate operating authority to ship or receive freight, and a client employer that is a motor carrier of property subcontracting with, or otherwise engaging, another motor carrier of property to provide transportation services using its own employees and commercial motor vehicles. This bill would require a customer that, as part of its business, engages or uses to perform port drayage services a port drayage motor carrier, as defined, that is on a list established by the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement and posted on its Internet Web site pursuant to the bill, to share with the motor carrier all civil legal responsibility and civil liability for port drayage services obtained after the date the motor carrier appeared on the list, as specified. The bill would require the division to notify a port drayage motor carrier at least 15 days before adding the port drayage motor carrier to its Internet Web site and would require a port drayage motor carrier who provides port drayage services to a customer, prior to executing an agreement to provide transportation services, to furnish prescribed notice to the customer concerning these provisions. The bill would define terms for its purposes, including defining "customer," with certain exceptions, to mean a business entity, regardless of its form, that engages or uses a port drayage motor carrier to perform port drayage services on the customer's behalf, as described. The bill would prohibit a customer and a port drayage motor carrier from taking any adverse action against a commercial driver for providing notification of violations or filing a claim or civil action. The bill would, with certain exceptions, not apply the joint and severable liability to customers who engage a drayage motor carrier whose employees are covered by a collective bargaining agreement or to a customer who wishes to terminate an existing contract until the termination date or until 90 days following the listing of the drayage motor carrier on the division's Internet Web site, whichever is shorter. The bill would require a customer or port drayage motor carrier to provide to the Labor Commissioner, and make available for copying, information within its possession, custody, or control required to verify compliance with applicable state laws. The bill would authorize the Labor Commissioner and the Employment Development Department to adopt necessary regulations and rules to administer and enforce the bill's provisions. The bill would provide that waiver of its provisions is contrary to public policy, void, and unenforceable. The bill would provide that its provisions are severable.</i>				
<b>Misc1:</b>					

<a href="#">SB 1412</a>	<a href="#">Bradford D</a>	Applicants for employment: criminal history.			Amended: 6/19/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/27/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (June 27). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.			

	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b>	Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>					
<b>Location:</b>	6/27/2018-A. APPR.					
<b>Summary:</b>	<p>Existing law prohibits an employer, whether a public agency or private individual or corporation, from asking an applicant for employment to disclose, from seeking from any source, or from utilizing as a factor in determining any condition of employment, information concerning participating in a pretrial or posttrial diversion program or concerning a conviction that has been judicially dismissed or ordered sealed, as provided. Existing law makes it a crime to intentionally violate these provisions. Existing law specifies that these provisions do not prohibit an employer from asking an applicant about a criminal conviction of, seeking from any source information regarding a criminal conviction of, utilizing as a factor in determining any condition of employment of, or entry into a pretrial diversion or similar program by the applicant if, pursuant to state or federal law, (1) the employer is required to obtain information regarding a conviction of an applicant, (2) the applicant would be required to possess or use a firearm in the course of his or her employment, (3) an individual who has been convicted of a crime is prohibited by law from holding the position sought, regardless of whether the conviction has been expunged, judicially ordered sealed, statutorily eradicated, or judicially dismissed following probation, or (4) the employer is prohibited by law from hiring an applicant who has been convicted of a crime. This bill would instead specify that these provisions do not prohibit an employer from asking an applicant about, or seeking from any source information regarding, a particular conviction of the applicant if, pursuant to federal law, federal regulation, or state law, (1) the employer is required to obtain information regarding the particular conviction of the applicant, regardless of whether the conviction has been expunged, judicially ordered sealed, statutorily eradicated, or judicially dismissed following probation, (2) the applicant would be required to possess or use a firearm in the course of his or her employment, (3) an individual with that particular conviction is prohibited by law from holding the position sought, regardless of whether the conviction has been expunged, judicially ordered sealed, statutorily eradicated, or judicially dismissed following probation, or (4) the employer is prohibited by law from hiring an applicant who has that particular conviction, regardless of whether the conviction has been expunged, judicially ordered sealed, statutorily eradicated, or judicially dismissed following probation. The bill would define "particular conviction" for these purposes and would also make various nonsubstantive and clarifying changes to those provisions. The bill would also specify that these provisions do not prohibit an employer required by state, federal, or local law to conduct criminal background checks for employment purposes or to restrict employment based on criminal history from complying with those requirements. Because the bill would increase the scope of a crime, it would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>					
<b>Misc1:</b>						

<a href="#">SB 1416</a>	<a href="#">McGuire D</a>	Local government: nuisance abatement.			Amended: 4/4/2018
		<a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>			
	<b>Status:</b>	6/28/2018-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 6. Noes 3.) (June 27).			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	5/31/2018-A. L. GOV.				
<b>Summary:</b>	<p>Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a city or county to establish a procedure to use a nuisance abatement lien or a special assessment to collect abatement costs and related administrative costs. This bill would authorize, until January 1, 2024, the legislative body of a city or county to also collect fines related to the nuisance abatement using a nuisance abatement lien or a special assessment. The bill would require any fines or penalties related to nuisance abatement that are recovered pursuant to these provisions to be used for specified purposes relating to supporting local enforcement of state and local building and fire code standards.</p>				
<b>Misc1:</b>					

<a href="#">SB 1450</a>	<a href="#">Gaines R</a>	Vehicle weight fees: exemptions: pick-up trucks.			Amended: 4/3/2018
		<a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>			
	<b>Status:</b>	4/27/2018-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was T. & H. on 3/8/2018)			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	4/27/2018-S. DEAD				
<b>Summary:</b>	<p>Under existing law, in addition to vehicle registration fees, an annual fee based upon vehicle weight is imposed on commercial motor vehicles. Existing law applies these provisions to pickup trucks and provides that whenever a camper is temporarily attached to a motor vehicle designed to transport property, it is deemed a load and the fees imposed are based on the unladen weight of the motor vehicle, exclusive of the camper. This bill would exempt pick-up trucks from weight requirements. The bill would provide that whenever a camper is temporarily attached to a motor vehicle designed to transport property and is specifically designated for commercial purposes, it is deemed a load and subject to the imposition of weight fees based on the unladen weight of the motor vehicle. The bill would also make conforming changes.</p>				

Misc1:	
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<a href="#">SB 1465</a>	<a href="#">Hill</a> D	Contractors: civil actions: reporting.			Amended: 6/20/2018 8 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	6/28/2018-From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 17. Noes 0.) (June 26).			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	6/26/2018-A. APPR.				
<b>Summary:</b>	<p><i>Existing law, the Contractors' State License Law, provides for the licensure, regulation, and discipline of contractors by the Contractors' State License Board. Existing law requires the board, with the approval of the Director of Consumer Affairs, to appoint a registrar of contractors to serve as the executive officer and secretary of the board. Under existing law, protection of the public is required to be the highest priority for the Contractors' State License Board in exercising its licensing, regulatory, and disciplinary functions. Existing law requires a licensee to report to the registrar within 90 days of the date that the licensee has knowledge of the conviction of the licensee for any felony or any other crime substantially related to the qualifications, functions, and duties of a licensed contractor. This bill would require a licensee to report to the registrar within 90 days of the date that the licensee has knowledge of any civil action resulting in a final judgment, executed settlement agreement, or final arbitration award in an action in which the licensee is named as a defendant or cross-defendant, that meets specified criteria, including that the amount or value of the judgment, settlement payment, or award is \$1,000,000 or greater and that the action is the result of a claim for damages to a property or person allegedly caused by specified construction activities of a licensee on any part of a multifamily rental residential structure, as specified. The bill would further require, within 30 days of all or a portion of the judgment, settlement payment, or award, an insurer providing a specified type of insurance to that licensee to report listed information relating to the judgment, settlement payment, or award to the registrar.</i></p>				
Misc1:					

<a href="#">SCA 2</a>	<a href="#">Newman</a> D	Motor vehicle fees and taxes: restriction on expenditures: appropriations limit.			Amended: 3/30/2017 7 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	4/17/2017-Ordered to inactive file on request of Senator Newman.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	4/3/2017-S. INACTIVE FILE				
<b>Summary:</b>	<p><i>(1)Article XIX of the California Constitution restricts the expenditure of revenues from taxes imposed by the state on fuels used in motor vehicles upon public streets and highways to street and highway and certain mass transit purposes, and restricts the expenditure of revenues from fees and taxes imposed by the state upon vehicles or their use or operation to state administration and enforcement of laws regulating the use, operation, or registration of vehicles used upon the public streets and highways, as well as to street and highway and certain mass transit purposes. These restrictions do not apply to revenues from taxes or fees imposed under the Sales and Use Tax Law or the Vehicle License Fee Law. This measure would add Article XIXD to the California Constitution to require revenues derived from vehicle fees imposed under a specified chapter of the Vehicle License Fee Law to be used solely for transportation purposes. The measure would prohibit these revenues from being used for the payment of principal and interest on state transportation general obligation bonds that were authorized by the voters on or before November 8, 2016. The measure would prohibit the revenues from being used for the payment of principal and interest on state transportation general obligation bonds issued after that date unless the bond act submitted to the voters expressly authorizes that use. The measure would also prohibit the Legislature from borrowing these revenues, except as specified, or using them for purposes other than transportation purposes, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i></p>				
Misc1:					

<a href="#">SCA 9</a>	<a href="#">Glazer</a> D	Property tax: new construction exclusion: rain water capture system.			Chaptered: 1/30/2018 18 <a href="#">html</a> <a href="#">pdf</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	1/29/2018-Chaptered by Secretary of State- Chapter 1, Statutes of 2018			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	1/29/2018-S. CHAPTERED				
<b>Summary:</b>	<p><i>The California Constitution generally limits ad valorem taxes on real property to 1% of the full cash value of that property. For purposes of this limitation, "full cash value" is defined as the assessor's valuation of real property as shown on the 1975-76 tax bill under "full cash value" or, thereafter, the appraised value of that real property when</i></p>				

*purchased, newly constructed, or a change in ownership has occurred. This measure would authorize the Legislature to exclude from classification as "newly constructed" the construction or addition, completed on or after January 1, 2019, of a rain water capture system.*

Misc1:

**Total Measures: 230**  
**Total Tracking Forms: 230**