

**2017-2018 Legislative Session  
CLCA Tracked Legislation Report for Week Ending 5/26/2017**

<a href="#">AB 1</a>	<a href="#">Frazier D</a>	Transportation funding.	Introduced: 12/5/2016
	<b>Status:</b>	1/19/2017-Referred to Coms. on TRANS. and NAT. RES.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Support
	<b>Priority:</b>	2	
<b>Location:</b>	1/19/2017-A. TRANS.		
<b>Summary:</b>	<p>(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.</p>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 5</a>	<a href="#">Gonzalez</a>	Employers: Opportunity to Work Act.	Introduced: 12/5/2016
	<b>Status:</b>	5/3/2017-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Oppose
	<b>Priority:</b>	1	
<b>Location:</b>	4/20/2017-A. APPR.		
<b>Summary:</b>	<p>Existing law creates the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement in the Department of Industrial Relations for the purpose of enforcing labor laws. 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. This bill would create the Opportunity to Work Act. The bill would require an employer with 10 or more employees to offer additional hours of work to an existing nonexempt employee before hiring an additional employee or subcontractor, except as specified, would require an employer to post a notice of employee rights, as specified, and would require the employer to maintain certain documentation. The bill would authorize an employee to file a complaint for violation of these provisions with the division and to, in the alternative, bring a civil action for remedies under the act. The bill would require the division to enforce these provisions, as specified and would authorize the division to, among other things, adopt rules and regulations. The bill would make a violation of these provisions punishable by a civil penalty. The bill would also define various terms for these purposes.</p>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 12</a>	<a href="#">Cooley D</a>	State government: administrative regulations: review.	Introduced: 12/5/2016
	<b>Status:</b>	4/5/2017-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	3/22/2017-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE		
<b>Summary:</b>	<p>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.</p>		

Misc1:	
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<a href="#">AB 46</a>	<a href="#">Cooper D</a>	Employers: wage discrimination.	Introduced: 12/5/2016
			<a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/11/2017-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>	5/11/2017-A. THIRD READING		
<b>Summary:</b>	<p><i>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. This bill would define "employer" for those purposes to include public and private employers. The bill would specify that a public employer is not subject to the misdemeanor provision. This bill contains other existing laws.</i></p>		
Misc1:			

<a href="#">AB 77</a>	<a href="#">Fong R</a>	Regulations: effective dates and legislative review.	Amended: 2/7/2017
			<a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	4/26/2017-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	4/5/2017-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE		
<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 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.</i></p>		
Misc1:			

<a href="#">AB 92</a>	<a href="#">Bonta D</a>	Public contracts: payment.	Introduced: 1/9/2017
			<a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/18/2017-Referred to Com. on G.O.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	5/18/2017-S. G.O.		
<b>Summary:</b>	<p><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></p>		
Misc1:			

<a href="#">AB 150</a>	<a href="#">Mathis R</a>	Disabled persons: rights: liability.	Introduced: 1/10/2017
			<a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/12/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was JUD. on 1/19/2017)(May be acted upon	

		Jan 2018)			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	5/12/2017-A. 2 YEAR				
<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>				
<b>Misc1:</b>					

<a href="#">AB 162</a>	<a href="#">Cervantes D</a>	Income taxation: credits.			Amended: 5/2/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/10/2017-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	5/10/2017-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE				
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law allows a credit against the taxes imposed under the Corporation Tax Law and the Personal Income Tax Law for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2014, and before January 1, 2025, in an amount as provided in a written agreement between the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development and the taxpayer, agreed upon by the California Competes Tax Credit Committee, and based on specified factors, including the number of jobs the taxpayer will create or retain in the state and the amount of investment in the state by the taxpayer. Existing law provides for the allocation of credit amounts through the 2017-18 fiscal year and limits the aggregate amount of credit that may be allocated in a fiscal year. Existing law defines "small business" for these purposes as a trade or business, except as specified, that has an aggregate gross receipts, less returns and allowances reportable to the state, of less than \$2,000,000 during the previous taxable year. This bill would, for allocations for the 2018-19 fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter, define "small business" as having 50 or fewer full-time equivalent employees, on average, in the current and 2 preceding tax years.</i>				
<b>Misc1:</b>					

<a href="#">AB 168</a>	<a href="#">Eggman D</a>	Employers: salary information.			Amended: 5/15/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/22/2017-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Oppose
	<b>Priority:</b>	3			
<b>Location:</b>	5/22/2017-S. DESK				
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law imposes various restrictions on employers with respect to applicants for employment. A violation of those restrictions is a misdemeanor. This bill would prohibit an employer, including state and local government employers, from seeking salary history information about an applicant for employment, except as otherwise provided. The bill would require an employer, except state and local government employers, upon reasonable request, to provide the pay scale for a position to an applicant for employment. The bill would specify that a violation of its provisions would not be subject to the misdemeanor provision.</i>				
<b>Misc1:</b>					

<a href="#">AB 188</a>	<a href="#">Salas D</a>	Vehicle retirement.			Introduced: 1/19/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	4/26/2017-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	3/28/2017-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE				
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law creates the enhanced fleet modernization program to provide compensation for the retirement of passenger vehicles and light-duty and medium-duty trucks that are high polluters. This bill would require the State Air Resources Board, no later than March 2018, to update the guidelines for the enhanced fleet modernization program to make applicable to light-duty pickup trucks the same standard for miles per gallon that is applicable to minivans, as specified.</i>				
<b>Misc1:</b>					

<a href="#">AB 190</a>	<a href="#">Steinorth R</a>	Local government: development permits: design review.			Amended: 3/27/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/12/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was L. GOV. on 1/30/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	5/12/2017-A. 2 YEAR				
<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>				
<b>Misc1:</b>					

<a href="#">AB 199</a>	<a href="#">Chu D</a>	Public works: private residential projects.			Amended: 4/6/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	4/26/2017-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	4/17/2017-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE				
<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.			Introduced: 1/23/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was INS. on 2/6/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Oppose
	<b>Priority:</b>	1			
<b>Location:</b>	4/28/2017-A. 2 YEAR				
<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 remove the exclusion for an employee who was employed, or was contracted to be employed, for less than 52 hours, thereby expanding the definition of employee for purposes of the laws governing workers' compensation and expanding the scope of a crime. 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: 1/25/2017
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					<a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/12/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was INS. on 2/6/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	5/12/2017-A. 2 YEAR				
<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.			Amended: 5/10/2017	<a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/24/2017-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file. Joint Rule 62(a), file notice suspended.				
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b>	
	<b>Priority:</b>					
<b>Location:</b>	5/24/2017-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE					
<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="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/12/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was L. & E. on 2/13/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)				
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b>	Support
	<b>Priority:</b>	3				
<b>Location:</b>	5/12/2017-A. 2 YEAR					
<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 306</a>	<a href="#">Gonzalez Fletcher D</a>	Unemployment benefits: eligibility.			Amended: 3/23/2017	<a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was INS. on 3/23/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)				
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b>	Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>					
<b>Location:</b>	4/28/2017-A. 2 YEAR					
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law prescribes a system for the payment of benefits to unemployed individuals who meet specified eligibility criteria. Existing law disqualifies an individual for unemployment compensation benefits if the Director of Employment Development finds that the</i>					

individual left his or her most recent work voluntarily without good cause or that he or she has been discharged for misconduct connected with his or her most recent work. Existing law also deems an individual not eligible for unemployment compensation benefits if the individual left his or her work because of a trade dispute. This bill would delete the prohibition against unemployment compensation benefit eligibility if the individual left his or her work because of a trade dispute. The bill would also provide that an individual is deemed to have left his or her most recent work with good cause if (1) he or she is prohibited by his or her employer from performing his or her work as a result of a trade dispute with the employer regarding wages, hours, or other terms or conditions of employment or (2) he or she left this work during a bona fide strike of more than 50% of the bargaining unit employees in a refusal of these employees who are authorized by a bona fide labor organization pursuant to state or federal labor law to perform work or services for the employer. This bill contains other related provisions.

Misc1:

<a href="#">AB 345</a>	<a href="#">Ridley-Thomas</a> D	Municipal code violations.	Amended: 5/16/2017
			<a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/17/2017-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		<b>Position:</b> Watch
<b>Location:</b>	5/17/2017-A. THIRD READING		
<b>Summary:</b>	Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a local agency 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 city building and safety code determined to be an infraction, increase the amounts of the fines to \$134 for a first violation, \$668 for a 2nd violation of the same ordinance within one year, and \$1,336 for each additional violation of the same ordinance within one year of the first violation.		
Misc1:			

<a href="#">AB 349</a>	<a href="#">McCarty</a> D	Civil service: preference: special immigrant visa holder.	Amended: 4/19/2017
			<a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/24/2017-Referred to Coms. on P.E. & R. and JUD.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		<b>Position:</b> Watch
<b>Location:</b>	5/24/2017-S. P.E. & R.		
<b>Summary:</b>	Existing provisions of the State Civil Service Act require that, whenever any veteran, widow or widower of a veteran, or spouse of a 100% disabled veteran achieves a passing score on an entrance examination, he or she be ranked in the top rank of the resulting civil service eligibility list. This bill would authorize any person who assisted the United States military and was issued a specified special immigrant also to be ranked in the top of the resulting eligibility list if he or she achieves a passing score on an entrance examination.		
Misc1:			

<a href="#">AB 373</a>	<a href="#">Melendez</a> R	Workers' compensation.	Introduced: 2/9/2017
			<a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/12/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/9/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		<b>Position:</b> Watch
<b>Location:</b>	5/12/2017-A. 2 YEAR		
<b>Summary:</b>	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 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 417</a>	<a href="#">Wood</a> D	Health coverage: small employers.	Amended: 4/27/2017
			<a href="#">Text</a>

	<b>Status:</b>	5/24/2017-Referred to Com. on HEALTH.		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		<b>Position:</b>	Watch
<b>Location:</b>	5/24/2017-S. HEALTH			
<b>Summary:</b>	<p>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.</p>			
<b>Misc1:</b>				

<a href="#">AB 440</a>	<a href="#">Gipson D</a>	State government: Department of Finance: report.			Amended: 3/23/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was L. GOV. on 3/23/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b>
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	4/28/2017-A. 2 YEAR				
<b>Summary:</b>	<p>Existing law grants the Department of Finance general powers of supervision over all matters concerning the financial and business policies of the state. This bill would require the department to convene a working group to create a report on the anticipated financial impact to cities if federal funding is reduced or eliminated for those cities because of being identified as a sanctuary city. The bill would require the report to be published on the department's Internet Web site.</p>				
<b>Misc1:</b>					

<a href="#">AB 442</a>	<a href="#">Frazier D</a>	Employer liability: small business and microbusiness.			Introduced: 2/13/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was L. & E. on 2/27/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Support
	<b>Priority:</b>	2			
<b>Location:</b>	4/28/2017-A. 2 YEAR				
<b>Summary:</b>	<p>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.</p>				
<b>Misc1:</b>					

<a href="#">AB 450</a>	<a href="#">Chiu D</a>	Employment regulation: immigration worksite enforcement actions.			Amended: 4/27/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/17/2017-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Oppose
	<b>Priority:</b>	3			
<b>Location:</b>	5/17/2017-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE				
<b>Summary:</b>	<p>Existing law prohibits an employer or other person or entity from engaging in, or to directing another person or entity to engage in, unfair immigration-related practices against a person for exercising specified rights. Existing law defines unfair immigration-related practices for these purposes. Existing law grants the Labor Commissioner access to places of labor and authorizes the commissioner to conduct investigations and prosecute actions in relation to the prescribed duties of the office. This bill would impose various requirements on public and private employers with regard to federal immigration agency immigration worksite enforcement actions.</p>				

<p><i>Except as otherwise provided by federal law, the bill would prohibit an employer from providing a federal immigration enforcement agent access to a place of labor without a properly executed warrant and would prohibit an employer from providing voluntary access to a federal government immigration enforcement agent to the employer's employee records without a subpoena. The bill would require an employer to provide an employee, and the employee's representative, a written notice containing specified information, in the language the employer normally uses to communicate employment information, of an immigration worksite enforcement action to be conducted by a federal immigration agency at the employer's worksite, unless prohibited by federal law. The bill would require an employer to provide to an affected employee, and to the employee's representative, a copy of the written federal immigration agency notice describing the results of an immigration worksite enforcement audit or inspection and written notice of the obligations of the employer and the affected employee arising from the action, as specified. The bill would prescribe penalties for failure to satisfy requirements and prohibitions of not less than \$10,000, and not more than \$25,000, for each violation, to be recoverable by the Labor Commissioner. This bill contains other related provisions.</i></p>	
<p>Misc1:</p>	

<a href="#">AB 476</a>	<a href="#">Gipson D</a>	Vehicular air pollution: heavy-duty vehicles.			Amended: 4/17/2017
		<a href="#">Text</a>			
<b>Status:</b>		4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was TRANS. on 4/17/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)			
<b>Organization:</b>		CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b>
<b>Priority:</b>					
<b>Location:</b>	4/28/2017-A. 2 YEAR				
<b>Summary:</b>	<p><i>Existing law imposes various limitations on emissions of air contaminants for the control of air pollution from vehicular and nonvehicular sources. Existing law generally designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency with the primary responsibility for the control of vehicular air pollution. Existing law defines a heavy-duty vehicle as having a manufacturer's maximum gross vehicle weight rating of 6,001 or more pounds, a light-duty vehicle as having a manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating of under 6,001 pounds, and a medium duty vehicle as a heavy-duty vehicle having a manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating under a limit established by the state board. This bill instead would define a heavy-duty vehicle as having a manufacturer's maximum gross vehicle weight rating of 26,001 or more pounds.</i></p>				
<p>Misc1:</p>					

<a href="#">AB 496</a>	<a href="#">Fong R</a>	Transportation funding.			Amended: 2/28/2017
		<a href="#">Text</a>			
<b>Status:</b>		3/1/2017-Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.			
<b>Organization:</b>		CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Support
<b>Priority:</b>		3			
<b>Location:</b>	2/27/2017-A. TRANS.				
<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 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></p>				
<p>Misc1:</p>					

<a href="#">AB 553</a>	<a href="#">Daly D</a>	Workers' compensation: return-to-work program.			Amended: 4/24/2017
		<a href="#">Text</a>			
<b>Status:</b>		5/3/2017-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.			
<b>Organization:</b>		CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
<b>Priority:</b>					
<b>Location:</b>	5/3/2017-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE				
<b>Summary:</b>	<p><i>Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers'</i></p>				



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.

Misc1:

<a href="#">AB 556</a>	<a href="#">Limón D</a>	County ordinances: violations: fines.			Amended: 5/16/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/17/2017-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>	5/17/2017-A. THIRD READING				
<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 5 years, and \$500 for each additional violation within 5 years or, in the case of violations of a local building and safety code, \$500 for a 2nd violation within 5 years and \$1,000 for each additional violation within 5 years. This bill would increase the maximum amount of fine for violations of event permit requirements, as defined, to \$150 for a first violation, \$700 for a 2nd occurrence of the same violation by the same owner or operator within 5 years, and \$2,500 for each additional occurrence of the same violation by the same owner or operator within 5 years. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i>				
Misc1:					

<a href="#">AB 570</a>	<a href="#">Gonzalez Fletcher D</a>	Workers' compensation: permanent disability apportionment.			Introduced: 2/14/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/17/2017-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	5/17/2017-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE				
<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>				
Misc1:					

<a href="#">AB 574</a>	<a href="#">Quirk D</a>	Potable reuse.			Amended: 4/18/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/3/2017-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	5/3/2017-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE				
<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," "indirect potable reuse for groundwater recharge," 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 remove certain references to</i>				

	"direct potable reuse," "indirect potable reuse for groundwater recharge," and "surface water augmentation," and would instead specify the four different types of potable reuse projects as "groundwater augmentation," "reservoir augmentation," "raw water augmentation," and "treated drinking water augmentation." This bill contains other related provisions.		
Misc1:			

<a href="#">AB 581</a>	<a href="#">McCarty D</a>	Apprenticeships on public works projects.		Amended: 3/22/2017
	<b>Status:</b>	5/3/2017-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		<b>Position:</b>	Watch
<b>Location:</b>	5/3/2017-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE			
<b>Summary:</b>	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.			
Misc1:				

<a href="#">AB 640</a>	<a href="#">Harper R</a>	Recycled water: recycling criteria.		Introduced: 2/14/2017
	<b>Status:</b>	5/12/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/14/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		<b>Position:</b>	Watch
<b>Location:</b>	5/12/2017-A. 2 YEAR			
<b>Summary:</b>	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.			
Misc1:				

<a href="#">AB 680</a>	<a href="#">McCarty D</a>	Workers' compensation: studies.		Introduced: 2/15/2017
	<b>Status:</b>	4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was INS. on 3/2/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		<b>Position:</b>	
<b>Location:</b>	4/28/2017-A. 2 YEAR			
<b>Summary:</b>	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.			
Misc1:				

<a href="#">AB 703</a>	<a href="#">Flora R</a>	Professions and vocations: licenses: fee waivers.	Introduced: 2/15/2017
	<b>Status:</b>	4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was B.&P. on 3/2/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		<b>Position:</b>
<b>Location:</b>	4/28/2017-A. 2 YEAR		
<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 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></p>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 708</a>	<a href="#">Quirk-Silva D</a>	Occupational safety and health: accidents: responding agency notifications.	Amended: 5/2/2017
	<b>Status:</b>	5/17/2017-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		<b>Position:</b>
<b>Location:</b>	5/17/2017-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE		
<b>Summary:</b>	<p><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></p>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 710</a>	<a href="#">Wood D</a>	Department of Consumer Affairs: boards: meetings.	Amended: 4/27/2017
	<b>Status:</b>	5/24/2017-Referred to Com. on B., P. & E.D.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		<b>Position:</b>
<b>Location:</b>	5/24/2017-S. B., P. & E.D.		
<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 generally requires these boards to meet at least 3 times each calendar year, and at least once in northern California and once in southern California per calendar year. This bill would require a board to meet once every other calendar year in rural California.</i></p>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 714</a>	<a href="#">Acosta R</a>	Vehicles: automatic registration renewal.	Introduced: 2/15/2017
	<b>Status:</b>	4/5/2017-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		<b>Position:</b>

<b>Priority:</b>	
<b>Location:</b>	3/20/2017-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE
<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</a> D	Home inspectors.	Amended: 3/27/2017
			<a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was B.&P. on 3/23/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b>
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	4/28/2017-A. 2 YEAR		
<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</a> D	Agricultural water suppliers: efficient water management practices.	Introduced: 2/15/2017
			<a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/12/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/15/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b>
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	5/12/2017-A. 2 YEAR		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>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.</i>		
<b>Misc1:</b>			

<a href="#">AB 743</a>	<a href="#">Lackey</a> R	Deductions: net operating losses: extended carryback: construction companies.	Amended: 4/4/2017
			<a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was REV. & TAX on 3/23/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b>
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	4/28/2017-A. 2 YEAR		
<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</i>		

	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.
Misc1:	

<a href="#">AB 769</a>	<a href="#">Brough R</a>	Professions and vocations.	Introduced: 2/15/2017
	<b>Status:</b>	5/12/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/15/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b>
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	5/12/2017-A. 2 YEAR		
<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.	Amended: 4/3/2017
	<b>Status:</b>	5/3/2017-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b>
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	5/3/2017-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE		
<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 either change the dates and times of the daylight saving time period, consistent with federal law, or to remain on standard time on a year-round basis. 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
	<b>Status:</b>	5/10/2017-Referred to Coms. on JUD. and APPR.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b>
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	5/10/2017-S. JUD.		
<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>		
Misc1:			

<a href="#">AB 817</a>	<a href="#">Flora R</a>	Compensation: rest or recovery periods.			Amended: 3/23/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was L. & E. on 3/23/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b>
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	4/28/2017-A. 2 YEAR				
<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 <a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/12/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/16/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b>
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	5/12/2017-A. 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, 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="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	4/26/2017-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b>
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	4/4/2017-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE				
<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 R</a>	Personal income and corporation taxes: credits: compliance.			Amended: 4/25/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/3/2017-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b>
	<b>Priority:</b>				

<b>Location:</b>	5/3/2017-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. 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 D</a>	Consumer affairs: licenses: prohibited acts.		Amended: 3/27/2017
	<b>Status:</b>	4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was B.&P. on 3/23/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG
	<b>Priority:</b>			
<b>Location:</b>	4/28/2017-A. 2 YEAR			
<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 D</a>	Sustainable water use and demand reduction: recycled water.		Amended: 5/15/2017
	<b>Status:</b>	5/25/2017-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG
	<b>Priority:</b>			
<b>Location:</b>	5/25/2017-A. THIRD READING			
<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 recycled water delivered within the service area of an urban retail water supplier or its urban wholesale water supplier for either nonpotable or potable use or that replenishes a groundwater basin and supplements the groundwater supply available to an urban retail water supplier be excluded from the calculation of any urban water use target or reduction in urban per capita water use. The bill would state that for these purposes recycled water use is an efficient use of water and would require recycled water use to be considered equivalent to other water use efficiency measures. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i>			
<b>Misc1:</b>				

<a href="#">AB 912</a>	<a href="#">Obernolte R</a>	Small business: California Small Business Regulatory Fairness Act.		Amended: 4/19/2017
	<b>Status:</b>	5/17/2017-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG
	<b>Priority:</b>			
<b>Location:</b>	5/17/2017-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE			
<b>Summary:</b>	<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</i>			

	<i>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>		
Misc1:			

<a href="#">AB 913</a>	<a href="#">Gray</a> D	Construction-related accessibility claims: extremely high-frequency litigants.		Introduced: 2/16/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was JUD. on 3/28/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG
	<b>Priority:</b>			
<b>Location:</b>	4/28/2017-A. 2 YEAR			
<b>Summary:</b>	<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>			
Misc1:				

<a href="#">AB 978</a>	<a href="#">Limón</a> D	Employment safety: injury and illness prevention program.		Introduced: 2/16/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	4/27/2017-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG
	<b>Priority:</b>			
<b>Location:</b>	4/27/2017-A. THIRD READING			
<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. 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 5 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. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i>			
Misc1:				

<a href="#">AB 984</a>	<a href="#">Calderon</a> D	Courts: frivolous actions or tactics.		Amended: 4/20/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/24/2017-Referred to Com. on JUD.		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG
	<b>Priority:</b>			
<b>Location:</b>	5/24/2017-S. JUD.			
<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 that any sanctions imposed pursuant to those provisions be imposed consistently with the standards, conditions, and procedures set forth in specified provisions relating to sanctions. 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 the authorization of the trial court to order the payment of those</i>			



	<i>reasonable expenses until January 1, 2019. The bill would require the actions or tactics to be part of a civil case that was filed on or after January 1, 2015. The bill would delete the requirement that any sanctions imposed pursuant to these provisions be imposed consistently with the standards, conditions, and procedures set forth in the above-described provisions relating to sanctions, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.</i>
Misc1:	

<a href="#">AB 996</a>	<a href="#">Cunningham R</a>	Contractors Licensing Board Web site: search function for workers compensation claims.	Introduced: 2/16/2017
			<a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/3/2017-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>	2	<b>Position:</b> Support
<b>Location:</b>	5/3/2017-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE		
<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 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 licensee's application for, or renewal of, a certificate of workers' compensation insurance or certification of self-insurance that is pending before the board, as specified. The bill would also require the Internet Web site to denote that when the application is in the possession of the board past the 30-day deadline, the status would state that the application is pending review and that the failure to have a certificate on file is due to circumstances beyond the control of the licensee.</i>		
Misc1:			

<a href="#">AB 1000</a>	<a href="#">Friedman D</a>	Water conservation: certification.	Introduced: 2/16/2017
			<a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/10/2017-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>	2	<b>Position:</b> Support
<b>Location:</b>	5/10/2017-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to establish design and construction standards and energy and water conservation design standards that increase efficiency in the use of energy and water for new residential and new nonresidential buildings to reduce the wasteful, uneconomic, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy. Existing law requires the commission to establish minimum levels of operating efficiency to promote the use of energy and water efficient appliances. This bill would require the commission to certify innovative water conservation and water loss detection and control technologies that meet certain criteria.</i>		
Misc1:			

<a href="#">AB 1005</a>	<a href="#">Calderon D</a>	Professions and vocations: fines: relief.	Amended: 5/2/2017
			<a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/17/2017-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> GL, MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		<b>Position:</b> Watch
<b>Location:</b>	5/17/2017-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE		
<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 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.</i>		
Misc1:			

<a href="#">AB 1008</a>	<a href="#">McCarty D</a>	Employment discrimination: prior criminal history.	Amended: 5/1/2017
			<a href="#">Text</a>

	<b>Status:</b>	5/17/2017-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG
	<b>Position:</b>	Oppose		
	<b>Priority:</b>	3		
<b>Location:</b>	5/17/2017-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE			
<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 to include on any application for employment any question that seeks the disclosure of an applicant's criminal 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 specified information related to prior criminal convictions, except as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i>			
<b>Misc1:</b>				

<a href="#">AB 1012</a>	<a href="#">Brough R</a>	Construction documents.		Introduced: 2/16/2017
				<a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/12/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/16/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG
	<b>Position:</b>			
	<b>Priority:</b>			
<b>Location:</b>	5/12/2017-A. 2 YEAR			
<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>			
<b>Misc1:</b>				

<a href="#">AB 1066</a>	<a href="#">Aguilar-Curry D</a>	Public works: definition.		Introduced: 2/16/2017
				<a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	4/26/2017-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to suspense file.		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG
	<b>Position:</b>	Watch		
	<b>Priority:</b>			
<b>Location:</b>	3/30/2017-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE			
<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 specify that the term "demolition" within the definition of "public works" includes, but is not limited to, tree removal. By expanding the definition of "public works," this bill would modify the definition of a crime. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i>			
<b>Misc1:</b>				

<a href="#">AB 1070</a>	<a href="#">Gonzalez Fletcher D</a>	Solar energy systems: contracts: disclosures.		Amended: 5/2/2017
				<a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/17/2017-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG
	<b>Position:</b>			
	<b>Priority:</b>			
<b>Location:</b>	5/17/2017-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE			
<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, 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, on or before July 1, 2018, to develop and make available on its Internet Web site a specified "solar energy system disclosure document." 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 require the department to receive and resolve complaints and</i>			

	consumer questions, and complaints received from state agencies, regarding solar energy systems companies and solar contractors. The bill would require the department annually to compile a report documenting complaints it received relating to solar energy systems companies and solar contractors that it shall make available publicly on the department's and the Public Utilities Commission's Internet Web sites. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.		
Miscl:			

<a href="#">AB 1112</a>	<a href="#">Grayson D</a>	Local government: business licenses.	Introduced: 2/17/2017
	<b>Status:</b>	5/12/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/17/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b>
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	5/12/2017-A. 2 YEAR		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>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.</i>		
Miscl:			

<a href="#">AB 1130</a>	<a href="#">Bocanegra D</a>	Heavy equipment rentals.	Amended: 3/29/2017
	<b>Status:</b>	5/18/2017-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b>
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	5/18/2017-S. DESK		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>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, including that the rental agreement states that the estimated personal property tax reimbursement amount charged is the amount estimated by the qualified heavy equipment renter owed for personal property tax on that heavy equipment property for a specified lien date and that any amounts in excess of the actual amount of personal property taxes owed on the heavy equipment property will be remitted to the State Board of Equalization for deposit into the General Fund. This bill contains other related provisions.</i>		
Miscl:			

<a href="#">AB 1144</a>	<a href="#">Allen, Travis R</a>	Taxation.	Introduced: 2/17/2017
	<b>Status:</b>	5/12/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/17/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b>
	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Location:</b>	5/12/2017-A. 2 YEAR		
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>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.</i>		
Miscl:			

<a href="#">AB 1162</a>	<a href="#">Bocanegra D</a>	Electrical contractors: local permits: use of certified electricians.	Amended: 3/21/2017
	<b>Status:</b>	5/18/2017-Referred to Com. on B., P. & E.D.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG <b>Position:</b> Watch

	<b>Priority:</b>	
<b>Location:</b>	5/18/2017-S. B., P. & E.D.	
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>The Contractors' State License Law provides for the licensure and regulation of contractors by the Contractors' State License Board. That law requires a county or city that requires the issuance of a permit for the construction, alteration, improvement, demolition, or repair of any building or structure to require the applicant for a permit to file a specified statement. This bill would require a specified licensed electrical contractor to include in this statement an additional statement regarding its licensure.</i>	
<b>Misc1:</b>		

<a href="#">AB 1173</a>	<a href="#">Harper R</a>	Employment: work hours: holiday season: overtime.			Introduced: 2/17/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was L. & E. on 3/9/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b>
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	4/28/2017-A. 2 YEAR				
<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 1223</a>	<a href="#">Caballero D</a>	Construction contract payments: Internet Web site posting.			Amended: 5/3/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/18/2017-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b>
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	5/18/2017-A. THIRD READING				
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law imposes specified requirements on state agencies regarding payment of construction contracts. This bill would require, within 21 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, the payment application number or other identifying information, and the amount of the payment. The bill would exempt construction contracts valued below \$25,000 from these provisions.</i>				
<b>Misc1:</b>					

<a href="#">AB 1250</a>	<a href="#">Jones-Sawyer D</a>	Counties and cities: contracts for personal services.			Amended: 4/25/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/10/2017-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Oppose
	<b>Priority:</b>	2			
<b>Location:</b>	5/10/2017-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE				
<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. Existing law also authorizes legislative bodies of cities to contract with any specially trained and experienced person, firm, or corporation for special services and advice in financial, economic, accounting, engineering, legal, or administrative matters. This bill would establish specific standards for the use of personal services contracts by counties and cities. Beginning January 1, 2018, the bill would allow a county or county agency, or a city or city agency, to contract for personal services currently or customarily performed by county employees, as applicable, when specified conditions are met. Among other things, the bill would require the county or city to clearly demonstrate that the proposed contract will result in actual overall costs savings to the county or city and also to show that the contract does not cause the displacement of county</i>				

<p>or city workers. The bill would require a contract entered into under these provisions to specify that it may be terminated upon material breach, if notice is provided, as specified. Additionally, the bill would require the county or city to provide an orientation to employees of the contractor who would perform services pursuant to the contract, among other conditions. The bill would require that the county or city conduct a cost-benefit analysis prior to entering into the contract and would require the prospective contractors to reimburse the cost of the analysis. The bill would also require the county or city to conduct an audit of the contract to determine whether cost savings have been realized and would require the contractor to reimburse the cost of the audit. The bill would impose additional disclosure requirements for contracts exceeding \$5,000,000 annually, would exempt certain types of contracts from its provisions, and would require each county or city to maintain on its Internet Web site a searchable database of all of its contracts exceeding \$5,000,000. 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.</p>	
<p>Misc1:</p>	

<a href="#">AB 1260</a>	<a href="#">Medina D</a>	Workers' compensation.			Introduced: 2/17/2017
		<a href="#">Text</a>			
<b>Status:</b>		4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was INS. on 3/9/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)			
<b>Organization:</b>		CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b>
<b>Priority:</b>					
<b>Location:</b>	4/28/2017-A. 2 YEAR				
<b>Summary:</b>	<p>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.</p>				
<p>Misc1:</p>					

<a href="#">AB 1278</a>	<a href="#">Low D</a>	Contractor licensing: judgment debtor prohibition: final judgment: definition.			Amended: 5/1/2017
		<a href="#">Text</a>			
<b>Status:</b>		5/18/2017-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>	5/18/2017-A. CONSENT CALENDAR				
<b>Summary:</b>	<p>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. That law directs the board to require, as a condition precedent to accepting an application for licensure, renewal, reinstatement, or to change officers or other personnel of record, that an applicant for a license, previously found to have failed or refused to pay a contractor, subcontractor, consumer, materials supplier, or employee based on a specified unsatisfied final judgment, to file or have on file with the board a bond sufficient to guarantee payment of an amount equal to the unsatisfied judgment or judgments, as specified. That law requires a licensee to notify the registrar in writing of a specified unsatisfied final judgment imposed on the licensee within 90 days of the imposition, and to file or have on file with the board a bond sufficient to guarantee payment of an amount equal to specified unsatisfied judgments within 90 days from date of notification. That law requires the license of a licensee who does not comply with these requirements to be automatically suspended. That law also prohibits the suspension from being removed until proof of satisfaction of the judgment, or in lieu thereof, a notarized copy of an accord, is submitted to the registrar. This bill would require the suspension to be removed if the licensee provides proof that the judgment is under appeal in a court of competent jurisdiction.</p>				
<p>Misc1:</p>					

<a href="#">AB 1295</a>	<a href="#">Chu D</a>	Workers' compensation: aggregate disability payments.			Introduced: 2/17/2017
		<a href="#">Text</a>			
<b>Status:</b>		4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was INS. on 3/13/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)			
<b>Organization:</b>		CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b>
<b>Priority:</b>					
<b>Location:</b>	4/28/2017-A. 2 YEAR				
<b>Summary:</b>	<p>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</p>				

	<i>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>		
Misc1:			

<a href="#">AB 1422</a>	<a href="#">Daly D</a>	Workers' compensation insurance: fraud.		Amended: 4/20/2017	
		<a href="#">Text</a>			
	<b>Status:</b>	5/25/2017-Read second time. Ordered to Consent Calendar.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b>
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	5/25/2017-A. CONSENT CALENDAR				
<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 would, in the event the criminal proceeding resulted in a conviction, additionally require the stay to remain in effect from the date of the conviction until the adjudication procedures described above have been completed. This bill contains other existing laws.</i>				
Misc1:					

<a href="#">AB 1424</a>	<a href="#">Levine D</a>	University of California: Best Value Construction Contracting Program.		Amended: 4/6/2017	
		<a href="#">Text</a>			
	<b>Status:</b>	5/18/2017-Referred to Com. on ED.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b>
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	5/18/2017-S. ED.				
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>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 of the University of California 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 entity from being prequalified or shortlisted unless that entity provides an enforceable commitment to the regents that the entity 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 existing skilled and trained workforce requirements. 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.</i>				
Misc1:					

<a href="#">AB 1425</a>	<a href="#">Kalra D</a>	Apprentices.		Amended: 3/28/2017	
		<a href="#">Text</a>			
	<b>Status:</b>	5/18/2017-Referred to Com. on L. & I.R.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b>
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	5/18/2017-S. L. & I.R.				
<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:	
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<a href="#">AB 1429</a>	<a href="#">Fong R</a>	Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004.			Amended: 3/22/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/12/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was L. & E. on 3/13/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Support
	<b>Priority:</b>	2			
<b>Location:</b>	5/12/2017-A. 2 YEAR				
<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 <a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was L. & E. on 3/13/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Support
	<b>Priority:</b>	2			
<b>Location:</b>	4/28/2017-A. 2 YEAR				
<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>				
Misc1:					

<a href="#">AB 1457</a>	<a href="#">Allen, Travis R</a>	State Contract Act: suspension of contractors: contempt of Congress.			Amended: 3/28/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/12/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was A. & A.R. on 3/27/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b>
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	5/12/2017-A. 2 YEAR				
<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>				
Misc1:					

<a href="#">AB 1481</a>	<a href="#">Nazarian D</a>	Water: public use.	Introduced: 2/17/2017	
			<a href="#">Text</a>	
	<b>Status:</b>	5/12/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/17/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		<b>Position:</b>	
<b>Location:</b>	5/12/2017-A. 2 YEAR			
<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 R</a>	Architects Practice Act.	Introduced: 2/17/2017	
			<a href="#">Text</a>	
	<b>Status:</b>	5/12/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was B.&P. on 3/16/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		<b>Position:</b>	
<b>Location:</b>	5/12/2017-A. 2 YEAR			
<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 1565</a>	<a href="#">Thurmond D</a>	Work hours: overtime compensation: executive, administrative, or professional employees.	Amended: 5/22/2017	
			<a href="#">Text</a>	
	<b>Status:</b>	5/22/2017-Read third time and amended. Ordered to third reading.		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG
	<b>Priority:</b>	3	<b>Position:</b>	Oppose
<b>Location:</b>	5/11/2017-A. THIRD READING			
<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 Industrial Welfare Commission to establish exemptions from overtime pay requirements for certain executive, administrative, and professional employees, as prescribed. Existing law establishes the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement in the Department of Industrial Relations for the enforcement of labor laws, including orders of the commission. This bill would exempt from overtime compensation an executive, administrative, or professional employee, if the employee earns a monthly salary equivalent to either \$3,956 or an amount no less than twice the state minimum wage for full-time employment, as defined, whichever amount is higher.</i>			
<b>Misc1:</b>				

<a href="#">AB 1608</a>	<a href="#">Kalra D</a>	Vibrant landscapes for California.	Amended: 5/1/2017	
			<a href="#">Text</a>	
	<b>Status:</b>	5/10/2017-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		<b>Position:</b>	Watch
<b>Location:</b>	5/10/2017-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE			
<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 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</i>			



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.			Amended: 4/6/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/18/2017-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b>
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	5/18/2017-S. DESK				
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing state and federal law prohibit 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 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.</i>				
Misc1:					

<a href="#">AB 1628</a>	<a href="#">Grayson</a> D	Public works: independent contractors.			Introduced: 2/17/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/12/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/17/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	5/12/2017-A. 2 YEAR				
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>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.</i>				
Misc1:					

<a href="#">AB 1654</a>	<a href="#">Rubio</a> D	Water shortage: urban water management planning.			Amended: 3/28/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/10/2017-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b>
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	5/10/2017-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE				
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>(1)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. This bill would require the update of a plan on or before July 1, in years ending in one and 6. The bill would require each urban retail water supplier to report annually by June 15 to the Department of Water Resources the status of its water supplies for that year and whether the supplies will be adequate to meet projected customer demand, as prescribed. The bill would require the urban retail water supplier to implement the appropriate responses as described in its water shortage contingency analysis if the urban retail water supplier reports that all available water supplies for the applicable water year will not be adequate to meet projected customer demand. The bill would require the urban retail water supplier to continue to implement the mandatory demand reduction measures described in its water shortage contingency analysis until certain conditions have changed to the point that the urban retail water supplier finds that it is able to meet projected</i>				

	customer demand over the next 12 months without continued implementation of the measures. The bill would require an urban retail water supplier to file a certain report with the department by the 15th day of each month during a period that the urban retail water supplier is implementing mandatory demand reduction measures. The bill would require the department to establish an electronic portal through which an urban retail water supplier is required to provide these reports to the department and would require the department to provide the State Water Resources Control Board with access to the reports and data. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.
Misc1:	

<a href="#">AB 1668</a>	<a href="#">Friedman D</a>	Water management planning.	Amended: 4/18/2017
	<b>Status:</b>	5/10/2017-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		<b>Position:</b> Watch
<b>Location:</b>	5/10/2017-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE		
<b>Summary:</b>	<p>(1)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. This bill would require an urban water management plan to be updated on or before July 1, in years ending in 6 and one, incorporating updated and new information from the 5 years preceding the plan update. (2)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 an average, single-dry, and multiple-dry water years. This bill would require an urban water management plan to contain a drought risk assessment that examines water shortage risks for a drought lasting the next 5 or more consecutive years. (3)Existing law requires that an urban water management plan provide 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 prepare, adopt, and periodically review a water shortage contingency plan, as prescribed, and as part of its urban water management plan. The bill would require a water shortage contingency plan to consist of certain elements that are within the authority of the urban water supplier, including, among other things, annual water budget forecast procedures, standard water shortage levels, shortage response actions, and communication protocols and procedures. The bill would require an urban water supplier to make the water shortage contingency plan available to its customers and any city or county within which it provides water supplies no later than 30 days after adoption. The bill would require an urban water supplier to conduct an annual water budget forecast and submit an annual water shortage assessment report to the department with information for anticipated shortage, triggered shortage response actions, compliance and enforcement actions, and communication actions consistent with the supplier's water shortage contingency plan by the 10th day of May of each year. The bill would require an urban water supplier to adhere to the procedures and implement determined shortage response actions in its water shortage contingency plan in drought and water shortage conditions. The bill would authorize the department to update a certain guidebook, as specified. The bill would also require an urban water management plan and water shortage contingency plan submitted to the department on or after January 1, 2020, to be reviewed by the department for completeness, internal consistency, and conformity to specified requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>		
Misc1:			

<a href="#">AB 1669</a>	<a href="#">Friedman D</a>	Urban water conservation standards and use reporting.	Amended: 4/18/2017
	<b>Status:</b>	5/10/2017-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.	
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b> MG
	<b>Priority:</b>		<b>Position:</b>
<b>Location:</b>	5/10/2017-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE		
<b>Summary:</b>	<p>(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</p>		

	<p>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 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.</p>		
Misc1:			

<a href="#">AB 1673</a>	<a href="#">Aguilar-Curry D</a>	The California Water Plan.		Introduced: 2/17/2017
	<b>Status:</b>	5/12/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/17/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG
	<b>Priority:</b>			
<b>Location:</b>	5/12/2017-A. 2 YEAR			
<b>Summary:</b>	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.			
Misc1:				

<a href="#">AB 1701</a>	<a href="#">Thurmond D</a>	Labor-related liabilities: original contractor.		Amended: 3/23/2017
	<b>Status:</b>	5/24/2017-Referred to Coms. on L. & I.R. and JUD.		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG
	<b>Priority:</b>	2		
<b>Location:</b>	5/24/2017-S. L. & I.R.			
<b>Summary:</b>	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 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 civil actions to enforce this liability, as provided. The bill would provide that this remedy is in addition to any other remedy provided by law.			
Misc1:				

<a href="#">AB 1702</a>	Committee on Labor and Employment	Employment.		Introduced: 2/28/2017
	<b>Status:</b>	5/12/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/28/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG
	<b>Priority:</b>			
<b>Location:</b>	5/12/2017-A. 2 YEAR			
<b>Summary:</b>	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.			
Misc1:				

<a href="#">AB 1703</a>	Committee on Labor and Employment	Employee wages.		Introduced: 2/28/2017
	<b>Status:</b>	5/12/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/28/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)		

	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b>	Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>					
<b>Location:</b>	5/12/2017-A. 2 YEAR					
<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>	5/12/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/28/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	5/12/2017-A. 2 YEAR				
<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="#">SB 1</a>	<a href="#">Beall D</a>	Transportation funding.			Chaptered: 4/30/2017
	<b>Status:</b>	4/28/2017-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 5, Statutes of 2017.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	4/28/2017-S. CHAPTERED				
<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 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 \$0.12 per gallon increase in the motor vehicle fuel (gasoline) tax imposed by the bill with an inflation adjustment, as provided, 50% of a \$0.20 per gallon increase in the diesel excise tax, with an inflation adjustment, as provided, a portion of a new transportation improvement fee imposed under the Vehicle License Fee Law with a varying fee between \$25 and \$175 based on vehicle value and with an inflation adjustment, as provided, and a new \$100 annual vehicle registration fee applicable only to zero-emission vehicles model year 2020 and later, with an inflation adjustment, as provided. The bill would provide that the fuel excise tax increases take effect on November 1, 2017, the transportation improvement fee takes effect on January 1, 2018, and the zero-emission vehicle registration fee takes effect on July 1, 2020. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i>				
<b>Misc1:</b>					

<a href="#">SB 37</a>	<a href="#">Roth D</a>	Local government finance: property tax revenue allocations: vehicle license fee adjustments.			Introduced: 12/5/2016
	<b>Status:</b>	5/25/2017-May 25 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	5/25/2017-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE				
<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</i>				

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.

Miscl:

<a href="#">SB 63</a>	<a href="#">Jackson D</a>	Unlawful employment practice: parental leave.			Amended: 4/17/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/25/2017-From committee: Do pass as amended. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (May 25).			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Oppose
	<b>Priority:</b>	3			
<b>Location:</b>	5/25/2017-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE				
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law, the Moore-Brown-Roberti 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 (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 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.</i>				
<b>Miscl:</b>					

<a href="#">SB 66</a>	<a href="#">Wieckowski D</a>	Income taxes: deductions: punitive damages.			Introduced: 1/5/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	4/4/2017-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>	4/4/2017-S. THIRD READING				
<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, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, would disallow, under both laws, a deduction for amounts paid or incurred for punitive damages, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions.</i>				
<b>Miscl:</b>					

<a href="#">SB 158</a>	<a href="#">Monning D</a>	Commercial driver's license: education.			Amended: 4/17/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/18/2017-Referred to Com. on TRANS.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	5/18/2017-A. TRANS.				
<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 February 7, 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>				
<b>Miscl:</b>					

<a href="#">SB 174</a>	<a href="#">Lara D</a>	Diesel-fueled vehicles: registration.			Amended: 3/29/2017
	<b>Status:</b>	4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.Q. on 3/29/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	4/28/2017-S. 2 YEAR				
<b>Summary:</b>	<p><i>Existing law prohibits a person from driving, moving, or leaving standing upon a highway any motor vehicle, as defined, that has been registered in violation of provisions regulating vehicle emissions. This bill, effective January 1, 2020, would require the Department of Motor Vehicles to confirm, prior to the initial registration or the transfer of ownership and registration of a diesel-fueled vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of more than 14,000 pounds, that the vehicle is compliant with, or exempt from, applicable air pollution control technology requirements, pursuant to specified provisions. The bill would require the department to refuse registration, or renewal or transfer of registration, for certain diesel-fueled vehicles, based on weight and model year, that are subject to specified provisions relating to the reduction of emissions of diesel particulate matter, oxides of nitrogen, and other criteria pollutants from in-use diesel-fueled vehicles. The bill would authorize the department to allow registration, or renewal or transfer of registration, for any diesel-fueled vehicle that has been reported to the State Air Resources Board, and is using an approved exemption, or is compliant with applicable air pollution control technology requirements, pursuant to specified provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i></p>				
<b>Misc1:</b>					

<a href="#">SB 178</a>	<a href="#">Wieckowski D</a>	Parklands: Centerville Park.			Amended: 5/23/2017
	<b>Status:</b>	5/23/2017-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	5/23/2017-S. RLS.				
<b>Summary:</b>	<p><i>The California Wildlife, Coastal, and Park Land Conservation Act (conservation act) authorizes grants to be made by the Department of Parks and Recreation to cities, counties, districts, and nonprofit organizations for specified purposes, including purposes related to parks. The conservation act requires property acquired, developed, rehabilitated, or restored pursuant to the conservation act to be used only for purposes of the conservation act and prohibits any other use of the property, except as authorized by the Legislature. This bill would authorize the City of Fremont to transfer to the Fremont Unified School District up to 4.6 acres of parkland in Centerville Park if certain conditions are met, including that the transferred property only be used for a public school facility. The bill would require the city to sign an agreement with the department relating to the transfer that includes a requirement that the city spend no less than \$5,000,000 to develop a replacement neighborhood park by June 30, 2023. This bill contains other related provisions.</i></p>				
<b>Misc1:</b>					

<a href="#">SB 189</a>	<a href="#">Bradford D</a>	Workers' compensation: definition of employee.			Amended: 4/5/2017
	<b>Status:</b>	5/23/2017-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	5/22/2017-A. DESK				
<b>Summary:</b>	<p><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 described above to apply to an officer or member of the board of directors of a quasi-public or private corporation who owns at least 10% of the issued and outstanding stock and executes a written waiver, as 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 written waiver of his or her rights under the laws governing workers' compensation, stating under penalty of perjury that he or she is covered by a health insurance policy or a health care service plan. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</i></p>				
<b>Misc1:</b>					

<a href="#">SB 247</a>	<a href="#">Moorlach R</a>	Professions and vocations: license requirement: business: surety bond requirement.			Amended: 4/17/2017
	<b>Status:</b>	4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was B., P. & E.D. on 4/17/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)			

<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b>	Oppose
<b>Priority:</b>	1				
<b>Location:</b>	4/28/2017-S. 2 YEAR				
<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>				
<b>Misc1:</b>					

<a href="#">SB 288</a>	<a href="#">Hernandez D</a>	Health coverage: small employers.			Amended: 5/1/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>
<b>Status:</b>	5/23/2017-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.				
<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b>	Watch
<b>Priority:</b>					
<b>Location:</b>	5/22/2017-A. DESK				
<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>				
<b>Misc1:</b>					

<a href="#">SB 306</a>	<a href="#">Hertzberg D</a>	Retaliation actions: complaints: administrative review.			Amended: 4/4/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>
<b>Status:</b>	5/25/2017-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (May 25).				
<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b>	
<b>Priority:</b>					
<b>Location:</b>	5/25/2017-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE				
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>(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.Existing law requires a discrimination complaint investigator to investigate, and submit a report on, each complaint to the Labor Commissioner; authorizes the commissioner to designate specified officers to review the report; and authorizes the commissioner to hold an investigative hearing on the report if, after reviewing the report, the commissioner determines that a hearing is necessary. This bill would 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. (2)Existing law requires the commissioner, if the commissioner determines a violation has occurred, to direct the respondent to cease and desist from, and to remedy, the violation, as specified. Existing law authorizes the commissioner to bring a civil action against a respondent that does not comply with such an order. Existing law authorizes a complainant, if the commissioner does not promptly bring an action, to bring an action in court for a writ of mandate to compel the commissioner to bring an action, and requires the court to award the complainant court costs and reasonable attorney's fees if the complainant prevails in his or her action for a writ.This bill would require the court, if the commissioner successfully prosecutes an enforcement action, to assess the costs and attorney's fees as a cost upon the employer. The bill would also authorize the commissioner to issue citations directing specific relief to persons determined to be responsible for violations. The bill would establish review procedures, including procedures for requesting a hearing before a hearing officer for the commissioner and for a petition for a writ of mandate. The bill would authorize the commissioner to adopt regulations to establish hearing procedures. The bill would subject an employer who willfully refuses to comply with a final order pursuant to the bill to prescribed civil penalties payable to the affected employee.The bill would authorize an employee who is bringing a civil action under these provisions to also seek injunctive relief from the court. The bill would provide notice procedures and criteria for the court to evaluate in granting or denying the application for injunction. The bill would provide that injunctive relief granted under these provisions is not stayed pending appeal.This bill contains other existing laws.</i>				

<b>Misc1:</b>						
<a href="#">SB 313</a>	<a href="#">Hertzberg D</a>	Advertising: automatic renewal and continuous service offers.			Amended: 4/3/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	
	<b>Status:</b>	5/18/2017-Referred to Com. on P. & C.P.				
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b>	Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>					
<b>Location:</b>	5/18/2017-A. P. & C.P.					
<b>Summary:</b>	<p>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 require a business that makes an automatic renewal offer or continuous service offer that includes an introductory or new customer offer, or a free gift or trial, to receive a consumer's explicit opt-in authorization for the automatic renewal or continuous service in a standalone form and would prohibit any form of agreement or consent to accept the introductory or new customer offer, or the free gift or trial, from being included in the explicit opt-in authorization form. 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 would also require a business to provide a consumer who has accepted an automatic renewal offer or continuous service offer as part of accepting an introductory or new customer offer, or a free gift or trial, 3 to 7 days' notice before the first charge to the consumer's credit or debit card, or the consumer's account with a 3rd party, is made. The bill also would require a consumer who accepts an automatic renewal offer or continuous service offer online to be allowed to terminate the contract online. The bill would also make other clarifying and nonsubstantive changes.</p>					
<b>Misc1:</b>						

<a href="#">SB 391</a>	<a href="#">Vidak R</a>	Employment: workers' compensation and piece-rate compensation.			Introduced: 2/15/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	
	<b>Status:</b>	3/20/2017-March 22 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.				
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b>	
	<b>Priority:</b>					
<b>Location:</b>	2/23/2017-S. L. & I.R.					
<b>Summary:</b>	<p>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.</p>					
<b>Misc1:</b>						

<a href="#">SB 418</a>	<a href="#">Hernandez D</a>	Public works: public subsidies.			Introduced: 2/15/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>	
	<b>Status:</b>	5/22/2017-Referred to Com. on L. & E.				
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b>	
	<b>Priority:</b>					
<b>Location:</b>	5/22/2017-A. L. & E.					
<b>Summary:</b>	Existing law requires that, except as specified, not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages, determined by the Director of					



	<i>Industrial Relations, be paid to workers employed on public works projects. Existing law defines "public works" to include, 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, but exempts from that definition, among other projects, an otherwise private development project if the state or political subdivision provides, directly or indirectly, a public subsidy to the private development project that is de minimis in the context of the project. This bill would provide that a public subsidy is de minimis if it is both less than \$275,000, and less than 2% of the total project cost. The bill would specify that those provisions do not apply to a project that was advertised for bid, or a contract that was awarded, before July 1, 2018.</i>
Misc1:	

<a href="#">SB 486</a>	<a href="#">Monning D</a>	Contractors' State License Law: letter of admonishment.			Amended: 4/20/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/16/2017-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Support
	<b>Priority:</b>	1			
<b>Location:</b>	5/15/2017-A. DESK				
<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 registrant 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.			Introduced: 2/16/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was L. & I.R. on 4/26/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b>
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	4/28/2017-S. 2 YEAR				
<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 would require any person who asserts the affirmative defense to post a bond as prescribed.</i>				
Misc1:					

<a href="#">SB 558</a>	<a href="#">Glazer D</a>	Property taxation: new construction exclusion: rain water capture system.			Amended: 4/26/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/4/2017-Set for hearing May 15. May 15 hearing postponed by committee.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	4/26/2017-S. APPR.				
<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</i>				

	ownership has occurred. This bill 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.		
Misc1:			

<a href="#">SB 633</a>	<a href="#">Portantino D</a>	Water quality objectives: stormwater.		Amended: 4/26/2017
	<b>Status:</b>	5/25/2017-May 25 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG
	<b>Priority:</b>			
<b>Location:</b>	5/25/2017-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE			
<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 638</a>	<a href="#">Levva D</a>	Heavy-duty motor vehicles.		Introduced: 2/17/2017
	<b>Status:</b>	4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was T. & H. on 3/2/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG
	<b>Priority:</b>			
<b>Location:</b>	4/28/2017-S. 2 YEAR			
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board, in consultation with the Bureau of Automotive Repair and a specified review committee, to adopt regulations requiring owners or operators of heavy-duty diesel motor vehicles to perform regular inspections of their vehicles for excessive emissions of smoke. Existing law requires the state board, in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, to adopt regulations requiring heavy-duty diesel motor vehicles to use emission control equipment and alternative fuels. This bill would delete the references and requirements pertaining to excessive emissions of smoke by heavy-duty diesel vehicles. The bill would instead require the state board, by an unspecified date, to adopt regulations that require owners or operators of heavy duty motor vehicles used for commercial purposes to perform regular inspections of their vehicles for compliance with emission standards of the state board. The bill would require a fleet, as defined, of these vehicles to comply with the state board's emission standards in order for any vehicle of the fleet to be registered by the Department of Motor Vehicles.</i>			
Misc1:				

<a href="#">SB 640</a>	<a href="#">Hertzberg D</a>	Taxation.		Introduced: 2/17/2017
	<b>Status:</b>	5/12/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was GOV. & F. on 3/2/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG
	<b>Priority:</b>			
<b>Location:</b>	5/12/2017-S. 2 YEAR			
<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 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.</i>			
Misc1:				

<a href="#">SB 721</a>	<a href="#">Hill D</a>	Contractors: decks and balconies: inspection.			Amended: 5/15/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/24/2017-Re-referred to Com. on JUD.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	5/24/2017-S. JUD.				
<b>Summary:</b>	<p>(1) 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 building assemblies 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, 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, 2023, 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. 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.</p> <p>(2) The Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act defines and regulates common interest developments, which include community apartment projects, condominium projects, and stock cooperatives. The act requires the homeowners association to maintain the common areas of the development. This bill would require the board of directors of a common interest development, at least once every 6 years, to have an inspection conducted by a licensed architect, licensed civil or structural engineer, or an individual certified as a building inspector or building official, as specified, of the building assemblies, as defined, that the association is obligated to repair, replace, restore, or maintain. The bill would require the inspections, including any necessary testing, to be completed by January 1, 2023, with certain exceptions, and would require subsequent inspections every 6 years. The bill would require the inspection reports to contain specified items. The bill would require that the results of the report be used in calculating the reserve study for the development, as specified. The bill would require the inspection report to be presented to the association within 45 days of the completion of the inspection and would require copies of the reports to be permanently maintained in the association's records. 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 association within 15 days and emergency repairs be undertaken, as specified, with notice given to the local enforcement agency. Nonemergency repairs made under these provisions would be required to be completed within 180 days, unless an extension is granted by the local authorities. The bill would, with regard to a condominium conversion, require an inspection be completed prior to the close of escrow on the first separate interest and would require the disclosure of the results of these inspections to the Bureau of Real Estate prior to the issuance of a final public report. A copy of the report would also be required to be sent to the local jurisdiction in which the property is located prior to the issuing of a final inspection or certificate of occupancy. The bill would authorize a local enforcement agency to recover its costs associated with enforcing these provisions. The bill would authorize a local governing entity to enact stricter requirements than those imposed by these provisions. The bill would provide that its provisions do not apply to those areas constituting an individual owner's separate interest or to a planned development, as defined. (3) Because this bill would impose new duties upon local enforcement authorities, it would impose 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.</p>				
<b>Misc1:</b>					

<a href="#">SB 740</a>	<a href="#">Wiener D</a>	Onsite treated water.			Amended: 4/26/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/25/2017-May 25 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	5/25/2017-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE				
<b>Summary:</b>	<p>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</p>				

	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.		
Misc1:			

<a href="#">SB 753</a>	<a href="#">Stone R</a>	Employment: meal periods.		Introduced: 2/17/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/12/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was RLS. on 2/17/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG
	<b>Position:</b>	Watch		
	<b>Priority:</b>			
<b>Location:</b>	5/12/2017-S. 2 YEAR			
<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>			
Misc1:				

<a href="#">SB 780</a>	<a href="#">Wiener D</a>	Water Conservation in Landscaping Act.		Amended: 4/4/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/25/2017-May 25 hearing: Held in committee and under submission.		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG
	<b>Position:</b>	Watch		
	<b>Priority:</b>			
<b>Location:</b>	5/25/2017-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE			
<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>			
Misc1:				

<a href="#">SB 789</a>	<a href="#">Newman D</a>	California Apprenticeship Council: report.		Introduced: 2/17/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	4/24/2017-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.		
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG
	<b>Position:</b>	Watch		
	<b>Priority:</b>			
<b>Location:</b>	4/24/2017-A. DESK			
<b>Summary:</b>	<i>Existing law provides for apprenticeship programs within the Division of Apprenticeship Standards 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 require the report to include an analysis of any apprenticeship standards or regulations that were proposed or adopted in the previous year. This bill contains other existing laws.</i>			
Misc1:				

<a href="#">SCA 2</a>	<a href="#">Newman D</a>	Motor vehicle fees and taxes: restriction on expenditures: appropriations limit.		Amended: 3/30/2017 <a href="#">Text</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>	<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>
<b>Misc1:</b>	

<a href="#">SCA 9</a>	<a href="#">Glazer D</a>	Property tax: new construction exclusion: rain water capture system.			Amended: 4/26/2017 <a href="#">Text</a>
	<b>Status:</b>	5/24/2017-Set for hearing June 6.			
	<b>Organization:</b>	CLCA	<b>Assigned:</b>	MG	<b>Position:</b> Watch
	<b>Priority:</b>				
<b>Location:</b>	4/26/2017-S. E. & C.A.				
<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 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.</i>				
<b>Misc1:</b>					

**Total Measures: 117**  
**Total Tracking Forms: 117**