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## EDUCATION CODE

**Title 1. General Education Code Provisions**  
**Division 1. General Education Code Provisions**  
**Part 10. School Bonds**  
**Chapter 12. State School Building Lease-Purchase Law of 1976**  
**Article 5 Joint Venture School Facilities Construction Projects**

### **§ 17066. Prevailing wage requirements**

This article does not affect any requirement of a school district to comply with the prevailing wage requirements of Article 2 (commencing with Section 1770) of Chapter 2 of Part 7 of Division 2 of the Labor Code with respect to the school facilities portion of a joint venture project under this article.

**Title 3. Postsecondary Education**  
**Division 7. Community Colleges**  
**Part 49. Community Colleges, Education Facilities**  
**Chapter 3.5. Design-Build Contracts**

### **§ 81704. Bonds; awards of additional subcontracts; labor compliance program for public works projects**

(a) Any design-build entity that is selected to design and build a project pursuant to this chapter shall possess or obtain sufficient bonding to cover the contract amount for nondesign services, and errors and omission insurance coverage sufficient to cover all design and architectural services provided in the contract. This chapter does not prohibit a general or engineering contractor from being designated the lead entity on a design-build entity for the purposes of purchasing necessary bonding to cover the activities of the design-build entity.

(b) Any payment or performance bond written for the purposes of this chapter shall use a bond form developed by the Department of General Services pursuant to subdivision (g) of Section 14661 of the Government Code. The purpose of this subdivision is to promote uniformity of bond forms to be used on community college district design-build projects throughout the state.

(c) (1) All subcontracts that were not listed by the design-build entity in accordance with Section 81703 shall be awarded by the design-build entity in accordance with the design-build process set forth by the community college district in the design-build package.

(2) The design-build entity shall do all of the following:

(A) Provide public notice of the availability of work to be subcontracted.

(B) Provide a fixed date and time on which the subcontracted work will be awarded.

(3) Subcontractors bidding on contracts pursuant to this subdivision shall be afforded the protections contained in Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 4100) of Part 1 of Division 2 of the Public Contract Code.

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(4) (A) If the community college district elects to award a project pursuant to this section, retention proceeds withheld by the community college district from the design-build entity shall not exceed 5 percent if a performance and payment bond, issued by an admitted surety insurer, is required in the solicitation of bids.

(B) In a contract between the design-build entity and a subcontractor, and in a contract between a subcontractor and any subcontractor thereunder, the percentage of the retention proceeds withheld shall not exceed the percentage specified in the contract between the community college district and the design-build entity. If the design-build entity provides written notice to any subcontractor who is not a member of the design-build entity, before or at the time the bid is requested, that a bond may be required and the subcontractor subsequently is unable or refuses to furnish a bond to the design-build entity, then the design-build entity may withhold retention proceeds in excess of the percentage specified in the contract between the community college district and the design-build entity from any payment made by the design-build entity to the subcontractor.

(5) In accordance with the provisions of applicable state law, the design-build entity may be permitted to substitute securities in lieu of the withholding from progress payments. Substitutions shall be made in accordance with Section 22300 of the Public Contract Code.

(d) (1) For contracts for public works projects awarded before January 1, 2012, the community college district shall establish and enforce a labor compliance program containing the requirements outlined in Section 1771.5 of the Labor Code or shall contract with a third party to operate a labor compliance program containing the requirements outlined in Section 1771.5 of the Labor Code. This requirement shall not apply to projects where the community college district or the design-build entity has entered into a collective bargaining agreement that binds all of the contractors performing work on the project.

(2) For contracts for public works projects awarded on or after January 1, 2012, until July 1, 2020, the project shall be subject to the requirements of Section 1771.4 of the Labor Code.

## **FISH & GAME CODE**

### **Division 2. Department of Fish and Game Chapter 4 Wildlife Conservation Law of 1947 Article 3. Powers and Purposes**

#### **§ 1350. Construction of facilities; acceptance of federal grants and receipt of gifts, donations, and other financial support; award of grants or loans by the board**

(a) The department shall, when authorized by the board, construct in accordance with law such facilities as are suitable for the purpose for which the real property or rights in real property or water, or water rights were acquired. Each completed project shall be managed and maintained by the department.

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The department, with the approval of the board, may enter into agreements with any other department or agency of this state, any local agency, or nonprofit organization, to provide for the construction, management, or maintenance of the facilities authorized by the board, and such other department or agency of this state, local agency, or nonprofit organization, and each of them may construct, manage, or maintain those facilities pursuant to the agreement. Work performed by a local agency or nonprofit organization under those agreements is exempt from Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 14250), of Part 5 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code. However, nothing in this section shall be construed to exempt any work from Part 7 (commencing with Section 1720) of Division 2 of the Labor Code.

(b) The department, when authorized by the board, may apply for and accept federal grants, and receive gifts, donations, and other financial support from public or private sources to be used for fish and wildlife habitat enhancement, including riparian habitat restoration projects on real property or waters for which the state obtains an interest. Funds received from any of those sources shall be deposited in the Wildlife Restoration Fund.

(c) The board may award grants or loans to nonprofit organizations, local governmental agencies, federal agencies, and state agencies for the purposes of fish and wildlife habitat restoration, enhancement, management, protection and improvement of riparian resources, and for development of compatible public access facilities in the same manner and subject to the same terms and conditions as prescribed in Section 31116 of the Public Resources Code. Proceeds from repayment of any loans and the interest thereon shall be deposited in the Wildlife Restoration Fund.

## **Division 2. Department of Fish and Game** **Chapter 5. Fish and Game Management** **Article 1. Generally**

### **§ 1501.5. Contracts and state aid for fish and wildlife habitat preservation, restoration and enhancement**

(a) The department may enter into contracts for fish and wildlife habitat preservation, restoration, and enhancement with public and private entities whenever the department finds that the contracts will assist in meeting the department's duty to preserve, protect, and restore fish and wildlife.

(b) The department may grant funds for fish and wildlife habitat preservation, restoration, and enhancement to public agencies, Indian tribes, and nonprofit entities whenever the department finds that the grants will assist it in meeting its duty to preserve, protect, and restore fish and wildlife.

(c) Contracts authorized under this section are contracts for services and are governed by Article 4 (commencing with Section 10335) of Chapter 2 of Part 2 of Division 2 of the Public Contract Code. No work under this section is public work or a public improvement, and is not subject to Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1720) of Part 7 of Division 2 of the Labor Code.

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- (d) This section does not apply to contracts for any of the following:
- (1) Construction of office, storage, garage, or maintenance buildings.
  - (2) Drilling wells and installation of pumping equipment.
  - (3) Construction of permanent hatchery facilities, including raceways, water systems, and bird enclosures.
  - (4) Construction of permanent surfaced roadways and bridges.
  - (5) Any project requiring engineered design or certification by a registered engineer.
  - (6) Any contract, except contracts with public agencies, nonprofit organizations, or Indian tribes that exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) in cost, excluding the cost for gravel, for fish and wildlife habitat preservation, restoration, and enhancement for any one of the following:
    - (A) Fish screens, weirs, and ladders.
    - (B) Drainage or other watershed improvements.
    - (C) Gravel and rock removal or placement.
    - (D) Irrigation and water distribution systems.
    - (E) Earthwork and grading.
    - (F) Fencing.
    - (G) Planting trees or other habitat vegetation.
    - (H) Construction of temporary storage buildings.

## **GOVERNMENT CODE**

### **Title 1. General Division 6. Public Bonds and Obligations Chapter 14. Infrastructure Financing**

#### **§ 5956.8. Plans and specifications; standards; design and construction; facilities leased to private entities**

The plans and specifications for each project constructed pursuant to this chapter shall comply with all applicable governmental design standards for that particular

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infrastructure project. The private entity designing, constructing, operating, and maintaining infrastructure facilities pursuant to this chapter shall utilize private sector design and construction firms to design and construct the infrastructure facilities. However, a facility subject to this chapter and leased to a private entity shall, during the term of the lease, be deemed to be public property for purposes of identification, maintenance, enforcement of laws and for purposes of Division 3.6 (commencing with Section 810). All public works constructed pursuant to this chapter shall comply with Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1720) of Part 7 of Division 2 of the Labor Code.

**Title 2. Government of the State of California**  
**Division 3. Executive Department**  
**Part 5. Department of Transportation**  
**Chapter 4. California Transportation Research and Innovation Program**

**§ 14453. Role of department; site evaluation and selection guidelines**

The department's role in this program shall be limited to research and development. The department shall consider the following guidelines in evaluating and selecting a site for a research and development center:

(a) Sources of funding for the center, with the stipulation that the state's funding share does not exceed one-third of the total costs of the center, with the remaining funds provided from local, federal, and private sources. The department shall seek to maximize private participation in the funding of a center, and state funds shall be expended only for facilities to be used by the state to be located on real property owned by the state, including acquisition of real property to be owned by the state in fee simple or pursuant to a lease-purchase contract.

(b) Accessibility to the center by rail or bus service operating at frequency headways of not less than one-half hour during peak commute hours.

(c) Other criteria to be used in the evaluation of a site for the center, which shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(1) The ability of the project to enhance environmental quality, including the dedication of open space for preservation of open space, wetlands, and other wildlife habitat.

(2) The ability of the project to rely on existing infrastructure, including water and sewer hookups to existing systems and access by existing roads and transit systems, or alternatively, an assurance by the local jurisdiction or jurisdictions that an infrastructure development plan has been adopted which provides for the timely construction of necessary infrastructure and which is fully funded.

(3) The extent to which the project will result in the least cost to public agencies, direct and indirect, including costs incurred by state and local agencies other than the department.

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(4) The extent to which the project provides a return on investment of public funds to public agencies.

(d) Contracting for consultant services to assist it in selecting a site for a center.

(e) Receiving and evaluating proposals for the center, to be ranked in priority order consistent with this section.

(f) Not committing any state funds to the project other than for the development of a request for proposals and the evaluation of proposals received in response to the request, unless funds are specifically appropriated as a separate item in the annual Budget Act for the financing, planning, design, and construction of the center.

(g) Construction of the center shall be subject to prevailing wage laws and minority enterprise and women business enterprise participation laws applicable to the department's highway construction projects.

**Title 2. Government of the State of California**  
**Division 3. Executive Department**  
**Part 5.5. Department of General Services**  
**Chapter 2. Powers and Duties, Generally**  
**Article 2. State Property**

**§ 14670.36 Fairview Developmental Center Leases**

(a) Notwithstanding any other law, the Director of General Services, with the consent of the Director of Developmental Services, may, in the best interests of the state, let to any person or entity real property not exceeding 20 acres located within the grounds of the Fairview Developmental Center for a period not to exceed 55 years, at a price that will permit the development of affordable housing for people with developmental disabilities.

(b) Notwithstanding any other law, the lease authorized by this section may be assignable subject to approval by the Director of General Services, with the consent of the Director of Developmental Services. The lease shall do all of the following:

(1) Provide housing for individuals who qualify based upon criteria established by the Department of Developmental Services. A minimum of 20 percent of the housing units developed shall be available and affordable to individuals with developmental disabilities served by a regional center pursuant to the Lanterman Developmental Disabilities Services Act (Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 4500) of Division 4.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code). When filling vacancies, priority for housing shall be given to individuals transitioning from a developmental center or at risk for admission to a developmental center.

(2) Allow for lease revenues or other proceeds received by the state under the leases for projects authorized by this section and Section 14670.35, to be utilized by the Department of Developmental Services to support individuals with developmental disabilities, including subsidizing rents for those individuals.

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(3) Include provisions authorizing the Department of Developmental Services, or its designee, to provide management oversight and administration over the housing for individuals with developmental disabilities and the general operations of the project sufficient to ensure the purposes of the lease are being carried out and to protect the financial interests of the state.

(c) The Department of Developmental Services may share in proceeds, if any, generated from the overall operation of the project developed pursuant to this section. All proceeds received from the project authorized by this section and the project authorized by Section 14670.35, in accordance with the terms of the lease, shall be deposited in the Department of Developmental Services Trust Fund, which is hereby created in the State Treasury. Moneys in the Department of Developmental Services Trust Fund shall be used, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the purpose of providing housing and transitional services for people with developmental disabilities. Any funds not needed to support individuals with developmental disabilities shall be transferred to the General Fund upon the order of the Director of Finance.

(d) The Director of General Services, with the consent of the Director of Developmental Services, may enter into a lease pursuant to this section at less than market value, provided that the cost of administering the lease is recovered.

(e) The project and lease, including off-site improvements directly related to the housing project authorized by this section, shall not be deemed a "public works contract" as defined by Section 1101 of the Public Contract Code. However, construction projects contemplated by the lease authorized by this section shall be considered "public works," as defined by paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 1720 of the Labor Code, for the purpose of prevailing wage requirements.

## **Title 2. Government of the State of California Division 3. Executive Department Part 5.5. Department of General Services Chapter 10. State Architect**

### **§ 14955. Contracts not susceptible to bids on plans and specifications; rental of equipment; bids; emergency work**

Where work to be performed, excluding regular maintenance work, which would otherwise be subject to the State Contract Act (Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 10100) of Division 2 of the Public Contract Code), does not lend itself to the preparation of plans and specifications to enable bids to be taken on a lump-sum or unit basis, and the director so finds, the department may perform the work by the use of rented tools or equipment, either with operators furnished or unoperated. Contracts for the work may include provision for equipment rental and in addition the furnishing of labor and materials necessary to accomplish the work. The contracts shall not be subject to the State Contract Act, but shall be subject to all of the provisions of Article 2 (commencing with Section 1770) of Chapter 1 of Part 7 of Division 2 of the Labor Code.

Whenever the total consideration of such a contract exceeds two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500), it shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, after competitive

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bidding on such reasonable notice as the department may prescribe, except in cases of emergency rental of tools or equipment as hereinafter provided. Posting of notice for five days in a public place in the Sacramento and Los Angeles offices of the Office of Architecture and Construction of the department is sufficient. Those contracts involving a consideration in excess of two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) shall be accompanied by labor and material bonds. The department may require faithful performance bonds when considered necessary. The notice for each contract shall state whether or not a bond shall be required. Where a faithful performance bond is required, labor and material bonds shall be required.

In cases of emergency work necessitated by the imminence or occurrence of a landslide, flood, storm damage, accident, or other casualty, tools or equipment may be rented for a period of not to exceed 10 days without competitive bidding.

**Title 2. Government of the State of California**  
**Division 3. Executive Department**  
**Part 5.5. Department of General Services**  
**Chapter 11. Emergencies**

**§ 14975. Payment bond**

Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 9550 of the Civil Code, the contractor under any contract made under this chapter need not provide a payment bond before the commencement of the work but must provide a payment bond as otherwise required by law prior to payment under the contract.

**§ 14976. Prevailing wage rates**

Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary contained in Article 2 (commencing with Section 1770) of Chapter 1 of Part 7 of Division 2 of the Labor Code, the director need not determine the prevailing wage rates before the work under any such contract is commenced. However, such contract shall contain a provision that the contractor shall pay prevailing wages for the crafts or trades so utilized which wage rates shall be ascertained as of the date of such contract by the director as soon thereafter as is reasonably possible.

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**Title 5. Local Agencies**  
**Division 2. Cities, Counties, and Other Agencies**  
**Part 1. Powers and Duties Common to Cities, Counties, and Other Agencies**  
**Chapter 5. Property**  
**Article 10. The Local Government Privatization Act of 1985**

**§ 54253. Agreements with privatizers; prerequisites**

No proposed franchise, license, or service agreement for a privatization project pursuant to this article shall be entered into between a local agency and a privatizer unless and until all of the following occur:

(a) The local agency has selected the privatizer through a competitive procedure which is not based solely on the price offered by the privatizer.

(b) The local agency has evaluated the project's design, capacity, financial feasibility, and cost compared with other conventional financing methods, as well as other alternatives to the project and found that the project's costs will be equal to, or lower than, conventional financing.

(c) The local agency has conducted a noticed public hearing on the proposed franchise, license, or service agreement. The notice for the public hearing shall be published pursuant to Section 6062 and shall contain, at a minimum, all of the following:

(1) A statement describing the proposed privatization project, including its cost and service area.

(2) A statement of the time and place of the public hearing to be held for the purpose of hearing public comments on the proposed franchise, license, or service agreement for the privatization project.

(3) A statement of where and when the proposed franchise, license, or service agreement will be available for public inspection prior to the hearing.

(d) The local agency has adopted the contingent franchise, license, or service agreement for a privatization project by ordinance which states that it is subject to the provisions for referendum applicable to a local agency and to approval by the commission pursuant to Section 10013 of the Public Utilities Code.

(e) The local agency retains ownership over any treated effluent from the privatization project that is not consigned to an outfall sewer but is made available for commercial or agricultural use.

(f) The agreement contains provisions stating it shall be subject to the state's prevailing wage laws.

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(g) The local agency has met and conferred with all affected employee organizations under whose jurisdiction the work or service proposed under the franchise, license, or service agreement would normally be performed. The local agency shall make all reasonable efforts to avoid reducing its existing work force or demoting its existing employees as a result of entering into the franchise, license, or service agreement. If any adverse impacts which are raised by either party during the meet and confer process are necessary, the local agency shall adopt by resolution detailed findings explaining the necessity for the adverse impacts.

(h) The local agency finds that the privatizer has the expertise to ensure the continued operation and maintenance of the privatization project. This expertise shall include, but not be limited to, an adequate number of personnel certified in wastewater treatment plant operations pursuant to Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 13625) of Division 7 of the Water Code.

(i) The agreement contains provisions to ensure that the privatization project is operated to meet any applicable federal or state water quality standards or other laws.

## **Title 6.7. Infrastructure Finance**

### **Division 1. The Bergeson-Peace Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Act**

#### **Chapter 2. California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank**

##### **Article 2. General Provisions**

### **§ 63036. Coordination with growth management strategies**

It is the intent of the Legislature that the activities of the bank be fully coordinated with any future legislative plan involving growth management strategies designed to protect California's land resource, and ensure its preservation and use it in ways which are economically and socially desirable. Further, all public works financed pursuant to this division, including those projects financed through the use of industrial development bonds under Title 10 (commencing with Section 91500), shall comply with Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1720) of Part 7 of Division 2 of the Labor Code.

## **Title 10. California Industrial Development Financing Act**

### **Chapter 1. California Industrial Development Financing**

#### **Article 2. Industrial Development Authorities**

### **§ 91533. Project agreements**

Authorities shall undertake projects by entry into project agreements in substance not inconsistent with the following:

(a) The company shall comply with (or cause to be complied with) all legal requirements relating to the project and the operation, repair, and maintenance of the facilities, including (1) obtaining any rezonings or variances, building, development, and other

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permits and approvals, and licenses and other entitlements for use, without regard to any exemption for public projects and (2) securing the issuance of any certificates of need, convenience, and necessity or other certificates or franchises; and shall provide satisfactory evidence of compliance.

(b) The company shall comply with all conditions imposed by the public agency in its approval of the project pursuant to subdivision (f) of Section 91530.

(c) The company shall provide, or cause to be provided by others, all amounts required for the project and all property relating to the project that are not to be provided as or by expenditure of bond proceeds, and in the case of any amounts and property that the company proposes to cause to be provided by others, as by contract, grant, subsidy, loan, or other form of assistance, shall provide satisfactory evidence that those amounts and property will be provided when required.

(d) Expenditure of bond proceeds shall be supervised to assure proper application to the project.

(e) The company shall at its own expense insure, repair, and maintain the facilities, pay taxes with respect to its interests in the property relating to the project as Part 1 (commencing with Section 101) of Division 1 of the Revenue and Taxation Code requires, and pay assessments and other public charges secured by liens, upon those interests as constitute the tax base for property taxation on the same basis as other property, or shall cause the same to be provided by others to the satisfaction of the authority.

(f) The amounts payable pursuant to the project agreements to or for the benefit of an authority shall in the aggregate not be less than amounts sufficient (1) to pay any bonds that shall be issued by the authority to pay the cost of the project, (2) to maintain any required reserves, (3) to make payments as may be required into any sinking fund or other similar fund, and (4) to pay those administration expenses that relate to the administration of the project agreements, the indenture, and the bonds.

(g) The term shall extend at least until the date on which all those bonds and all other obligations incurred by an authority in connection with a project shall have been paid in full or adequate funds for that payment shall have been otherwise provided.

(h) The additional provisions as in the determination of the board are necessary or appropriate to effectuate the purposes of this article, including provisions for the following:

(1) For payments pursuant to the project agreements that include amounts for administration expenses in addition to the amounts that the agreement is required to obligate the company or others to pay.

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(2) For payment before a facility exists or becomes functional, or after a facility has ceased to exist or be functional to any extent and from any cause.

(3) For payment whether or not the company is in possession or is entitled to be in possession of the facilities or for payment in the event of sale or other transfer of ownership of or the encumbering of the facilities.

(4) Relating to the carrying out and completion of the project, including the allocation of responsibility between the authority and the company regarding the payment of administrative expenses and costs of issuance, the acquisition of property, the making of other purchases, the contracting for construction of the facilities, with or without competitive bidding, and the payment therefor and the designation of particular deposits or investments otherwise authorized for the deposit, investment, and reinvestment of revenues.

(5) That some or all of the obligations of a company shall be unconditional and shall be binding and enforceable in all circumstances whatsoever notwithstanding any other law.

(6) Relating to the use, maintenance, repair, insurance, and replacement of property relating to the project, such as the authority and the company deem necessary for the protection of themselves or others, including, but not limited to, liability insurance, and indemnification in the event of default.

(7) Defining events of default and providing remedies therefor, which may include an acceleration of future payments thereunder.

(i) The company shall provide for the payment of relocation assistance as provided by Chapter 16 (commencing with Section 7260) of Division 7 of Title 1, and shall reimburse the authority or the public agency, as the case may be, for relocation assistance services, and notwithstanding any other provision of this title, the authority shall determine that those services are provided and that relocation assistance payments are made.

(j) Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, projects undertaken and carried out pursuant to this title shall be consistent with the requirements of the general plan as contained in Article 5 (commencing with Section 65300) of Chapter 3 of Division 1 of Title 7 at the time of entry into the project agreement, or in the event inconsistent at that time, then at the time of delivery of any bonds.

(k) The company may, pursuant to project agreements, provide or cause to be provided other security, such as, but not limited to, an agreement of guaranty, either of itself or another person, or other consideration directly to the bondholders, their agent or the trustee under an indenture, and neither the company nor any such other person shall be precluded by the project agreements from having other contractual relationships with those bondholders or that agent or trustee.

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(l) Authorities shall require, whether or not authorities, companies, or others are the contract-awarding bodies, that on any construction, improvement, reconstruction, or rehabilitation financed in whole or in part by means of bonds issued pursuant to this title, the resolution of intention for which is adopted on or after January 1, 1983, all workers employed in that work, exclusive of maintenance work, shall be paid not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for work of a similar character in the locality in which the work is performed, and not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for holiday and overtime work. Those rates shall be determined by the Director of Industrial Relations in accordance with the standards set forth in Section 1773 of the Labor Code. The director's determination shall be final, and Sections 1773.1, 1773.5, 1774, and 1776 (excepting subdivision (f) of Section 1776) of the Labor Code shall apply.

## **HEALTH & SAFETY CODE**

### **Division 24. Community Development and Housing**

#### **Part 1. Community Redevelopment Law**

#### **Chapter 4. Redevelopment Procedures and Activities**

#### **Article 10. Demolition, Clearance, Project Improvements, and Site Preparation**

#### **§ 33425. Penalty for noncompliance with prevailing wage**

As a penalty to the agency which awarded the contract, the contractor shall forfeit ten dollars (\$10) for each calendar day or portion thereof for each workman paid less than the stipulated prevailing rates for any public work done under the contract by him or by any subcontractor under him. A stipulation to this effect shall be included in the contract.

### **Division 31. Housing and Home Finance**

#### **Part 2. Department of Housing and Community Development**

#### **Chapter 6.7. Multifamily Housing Programs**

#### **§ 50675.4. Loan eligibility**

(a) To be eligible to receive a loan, a proposed project shall involve one or more of the following activities:

- (1) The development and construction of a new transitional or rental housing development.
- (2) The rehabilitation, or acquisition and rehabilitation, of a transitional or rental housing development.
- (3) The conversion of a nonresidential structure to a transitional or rental housing development.

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(b) In the case of rehabilitation projects, to be eligible to receive a loan, the loan shall be necessary to avoid increases in monthly debt service that have either of the following effects:

(1) Result in rent increases causing permanent displacement of persons of lower income residing in the development prior to rehabilitation.

(2) Make it economically infeasible to accept subsidies available to provide affordable rents to persons of lower income, if the sponsor agrees to accept the subsidies.

(c) To be eligible to receive a loan, the sponsor shall agree to both of the following:

(1) To set and maintain affordable rent levels for assisted units.

(2) To the payment of prevailing wage rates with respect to construction assisted through the program. In implementing this paragraph, it is the intent of the Legislature that this requirement apply to construction work that is dependent on the commitment of program funds in order for construction to proceed. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the department's enforcement responsibilities shall be limited to the imposition of this requirement through the lending documents. The department shall require, as a condition of loan closing, a signed certificate that prevailing wages have been, or will be, paid in conformance with the requirements of Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1720) of Part 7 of the Labor Code and that labor records shall be made available to any enforcement agency upon request. The requirements of this paragraph shall not apply to projects for which program funds are used exclusively to achieve lower rents and to pay associated administrative costs.

**Division 31. Housing and Home Finance**  
**Part 2. Department of Housing and Community Development**  
**Chapter 9. Rental Housing Construction Program**  
**Article 2. Rental Construction Incentive Program**

**§ 50746. Contracts; recording or referencing in recorded document; contents**

Each contract pursuant to Section 50745 shall be recorded or referenced in a recorded document in the office of the county recorder of the county in which the rental housing development is located, and shall be indexed by the recorder in the grantor index to the name of the sponsor and in the grantee index to the name of the State of California. The contract shall contain at least the following provisions:

(a) The amount and terms of payments to be provided under this article, including specific items to be covered by such payments.

(b) A description of the way in which the payments will be used to provide affordable rents to eligible households occupying assisted units within the rental housing development.

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- (c) Projected rent levels for all units, and the number of units to be occupied by eligible households.
- (d) Requirements for payment of prevailing wage rates on construction.
- (e) A requirement for a periodic report to be made at least annually by the agency or local finance entity which shall include, at a minimum, information on the fiscal condition of the rental housing development, the maintenance of such development, and the number of units occupied by eligible households.
- (f) A provision for department approval prior to the execution of the terms of the regulatory agreement to be entered into between the sponsor and the agency or local finance entity pursuant to Section 50749.
- (g) A provision that failure to operate the rental housing development in accordance with the regulatory agreement shall be deemed a violation of the regulatory agreement or deed of trust, as the case may be. In the alternative or in addition, the contract may contain a lien on the rental housing development for the purpose of securing performance of the agreement. Such lien shall include a legal description of the assisted real property which is subject to the lien and shall specify the duration of the lien upon the assisted real property.
- (h) Standards which govern selection of tenants by housing sponsors to ensure occupancy by eligible households consistent with the requirements of Sections 50736 and 50739 and the terms of occupancy agreements to be used in rental housing developments.
- (i) Provisions sufficient to ensure that dwelling units in the rental housing development available to and occupied by eligible households in accordance with Section 50736 and in accordance with the written agreement required by Section 50739 remain available to such households for a period of not less than 30 years or the duration of the long-term financing, whichever is greater.
- (j) Provisions which specify the timing and manner in which payments are made by the department so as to ensure the economic feasibility of the rental housing development and to protect the interests of the state.
- (k) A provision making the covenants and conditions of the contract binding upon successors in interest of the sponsor.
- (l) When the sponsor is not a nonprofit housing sponsor or a local public entity, a provision limiting distribution of the sponsor's earnings to an annual amount no greater than 6 percent of the sponsor's actual investment (excluding unaccrued liabilities of the sponsor) in the rental housing development. The department may allow an earnings distribution of no greater than 10 percent on a nonelderly rental housing development if the department finds it necessary to do so to fulfill the requirements of Section 50736.

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With respect to such nonelderly rental housing developments, the department may adopt regulations consistent with this section governing the conditions under which an earnings distribution over 6 percent but not to exceed 10 percent may be allowed.

(m) A provision which specifies the conditions under which the department and agency may enforce the regulatory agreement with respect to a rental housing development financed by the agency.

(n) Provisions necessary for the administration, disbursement, and protection of annuity fund payments including provisions specifying the conditions under which the department may recover or reallocate all or any part of such payments for the benefit of eligible households in existing or additional assisted units.

(o) Provisions (1) governing the recovery and reallocation by the department of rent revenues derived by the sponsor from the assisted units and which are not necessary to defray costs of operation attributable to such units and (2) specifying the return on the sponsor's investment pursuant to subdivision (b). Such rent revenue shall be handled by the department in the same manner as annuity payments recovered pursuant to subdivision (n).

(p) Authorization for the agency or local finance entity to fix and alter rents pursuant to the provisions of subdivision (c) of Section 50749.

(q) Any other provisions necessary to carry out the purposes and to exercise the powers granted by this chapter.

### **§ 50749. Regulatory agreement between sponsor and agency or local finance entity; recording or referencing in recorded document; contents; duration; enforcement**

Any rental housing development assisted pursuant to this article shall be governed by a regulatory agreement between the sponsor and the agency or local finance entity. Such regulatory agreements shall be recorded or referenced in a recorded document in the office of the county recorder for the county in which the rental housing development is located. The regulatory agreements shall contain at least all of the following:

(a) Restrictions on occupancy of dwelling units within the rental housing development, as necessary to meet the requirements of Sections 50736 and 50739.

(b) A requirement that prevailing wage rates be paid with respect to construction of the rental housing development, and that all contractors and subcontractors use affirmative action in hiring.

(c) The authorization for the agency or local finance entity to fix and alter, from time to time, a schedule of rents such as may be necessary to provide residents of the rental

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housing development with affordable rents, to the extent consistent with the maintenance of the financial integrity of the rental housing development.

With respect to rental housing developments financed by the agency, no housing sponsor may increase rents except in accordance with the provisions of Section 51200. With respect to units under the supervision of a local finance entity, no housing sponsor shall increase the rent without the prior permission of such entity which shall be given only if the sponsor affirmatively demonstrates that such increase is required to defray necessary operating costs or to avoid jeopardizing the fiscal integrity of the rental housing development. Prior to the time any rent increase is effective, the housing sponsor shall notify every affected tenant, in writing, of informal meetings with the housing sponsor to review the proposed rent increase. Each tenant, upon request, shall be provided the information submitted to the local housing finance entity pursuant to this subdivision.

Notwithstanding Section 51200 with respect to rental housing developments assisted under this article, if the agency or local finance entity does not act upon a request for a rent increase within 60 days from documented receipt of the request, such increase shall be deemed approved.

Thirty days' notice of any rent increase shall be given in writing.

(d) Provisions implementing standards governing selection of tenants by sponsors to ensure initial and continued occupancy by eligible households consistent with the requirements of Sections 50736 and 50739.

(e) Provisions implementing the terms of occupancy agreements.

(f) Provisions necessary for the administration and protection of annuity trust funds established pursuant to Section 50748 and for recovery and reallocation of annuity fund payments and rent revenues pursuant to subdivisions (n) and (o) of Section 50746.

(g) Any other provisions necessary to carry out the purposes and to exercise the powers granted by this chapter.

The regulatory agreement shall remain in effect so long as any financing for the rental housing development provided by the agency or local finance entity remains outstanding, but in any event not less than 30 years. The regulatory agreement shall be enforceable as specified in subdivision (m) of Section 50746 by the department, the agency or local finance entity or by any intended beneficiary of housing assisted under this chapter as against the sponsor or any successor in interest of the sponsor.

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## Division 31. Housing and Home Finance Part 2. Department of Housing and Community Development Chapter 9. Rental Housing Construction Program Article 4. Contracts for Development and Construction by Local Housing Authorities

### **§ 50766. Contents; contract containing lien; recording or referencing in recorded document**

Each contract pursuant to Section 50765 shall contain at least the following provisions:

- (a) The timing, amount, and terms of payments to be provided under this article, including specific items to be covered by such payments.
- (b) A description of the way in which the payments will be used to provide affordable rents to eligible households occupying dwelling units within the rental housing development.
- (c) A description of the rental housing development, projected rent levels for all units and the number of units to be occupied by eligible households.
- (d) Restrictions on occupancy of dwelling units within the rental housing development, as necessary to meet the requirements of Sections 50736 and 50739.
- (e) A requirement that prevailing wage rates be paid with respect to construction of the rental housing development, and that all contractors and subcontractors use affirmative action in hiring.
- (f) A requirement for periodic reports by the housing authority, which shall at a minimum include information on the fiscal condition of the rental housing development, the maintenance of such development, and the number of units occupied by eligible households.
- (g) Provisions sufficient to ensure that assisted units shall be available to or occupied by eligible households for a period of not less than 30 years.
- (h) A provision which specifies the conditions under which the department and any intended beneficiary may enforce the contract.
- (i) A provision that failure to operate the assisted units in accordance with the regulatory agreement shall be deemed a violation of the regulatory agreement or deed of trust, as the case may be. In the alternative, or in addition, the contract may contain a lien on the rental housing development for the purpose of securing performance of the contract. Such lien shall include a legal description of the assisted real property which is subject to the lien and shall specify the duration of the lien on the assisted property.

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(j) Provisions necessary for the administration, disbursement, and protection of annuity fund payments including provisions specifying the conditions under which the department may recover or reallocate all or any part of such payments for the benefit of eligible households in additional or existing assisted units.

(k) Provisions governing the recovery and reallocation by the department of rent revenues derived by the sponsor from the assisted units, which are not necessary to defray the costs of operation attributable to such units. Such revenues shall be handled by the department in the same manner as annuity payments recovered pursuant to subdivision (j).

(l) Authorization for the local housing authority to fix and alter rents pursuant to the provisions of subdivision (a) of Section 50767.

(m) Any other provisions necessary to carry out the purposes and exercise the powers granted by this chapter.

Any contract pursuant to Section 50765 containing a lien shall be recorded or referenced in a document recorded in the county in which the real property subject to the lien is located and shall be indexed by the recorder in the grantor index to the name of the local housing authority and in the grantee index to the name of the State of California.

## **Division 31. Housing and Home Finance Part 2. Department of Housing and Community Development Chapter 18. Downtown Rebound Program**

### **§ 50898.2. Use of funds**

(a) Funds awarded pursuant to Item 2240-107-0001 of Section 2.00 of the Budget Act of 2000 for the purposes of the Downtown Rebound Program established pursuant to this chapter shall not be subject to the requirements of Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

(b) The department may use up to 5 percent of the amounts appropriated for this program for administration.

(c) With respect to the appropriation in Item 2240-107-0001 of Section 2.00 of the Budget Act of 2000 for the Downtown Rebound Program established pursuant to this chapter, the following provisions shall apply:

(1) Seventy-six percent of that appropriation shall be used by the department for the purpose of making loans to project sponsors for the adaptive reuse of vacant or underused commercial or industrial structures into residential rental housing units for initial rental to households having an income not exceeding 150 percent of the area median income. Each project shall be located within an elementary school attendance

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boundary where 50 percent or more of the students are eligible for free meals under the federal school lunch program, as determined by the local school district at the time of application to the Downtown Rebound Program. Each project shall also be subject to the following restrictions:

(A) Loans for units not subject to subparagraph (D) shall be at 5 percent simple interest. Loans for units subject to subparagraph (D) shall be at 3 percent simple interest. All principal and interest shall be due and payable in 20 years.

(B) Assistance for units not subject to subparagraph (D) shall not exceed thirty-five thousand dollars (\$35,000) per unit. Assistance for units subject to subparagraph (D) shall not exceed fifty-five thousand dollars (\$55,000) per unit.

(C) The amount of the loan, in combination with all debt recorded in a senior position to the loan, shall not exceed 90 percent of the appraised after-rehabilitation value of the security for the loan.

(D) Twenty percent of the units in the project shall be reserved for households having an income equal to 50 percent or less of the area median income, or 40 percent of the units shall be reserved for households having an income equal to 60 percent or less of the area median income. The department shall ensure the continued affordability of all units designated by the sponsor to fulfill these requirements for a period of 20 years. However, notwithstanding subparagraph (A), if assistance is provided for these units through any program funded through Chapter 6.7 (commencing with Section 50675) of Part 2, the units shall be subject to the use restrictions, limitations, and provisions contained in that chapter. These units shall be reasonably distributed within each building contained in the project, with no less than 10 percent of the units in each building fulfilling the requirements of this subdivision.

(E) The sponsor shall agree to the payment of prevailing wage rates with respect to construction assisted through the program. In implementing this subparagraph, it is the intent of the Legislature that this requirement apply to construction work that is dependent on the commitment of program funds in order for construction to proceed. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the department's enforcement responsibilities shall be limited to the imposition of this requirement through the lending documents. The department shall require, as a condition of loan closing, a signed certificate that prevailing wages have been, or will be, paid in conformance with the requirements of Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1720) of Part 7 of the Labor Code and that labor records shall be made available to any enforcement agency upon request.

(2) Two million four hundred thousand dollars (\$2,400,000) of that appropriation shall be used by the department for planning grants as specified in subdivision (b) of Section 50898.1.

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(3) The balance of that appropriation shall be available for uses authorized by subdivision (a) of Section 50898.1.

(b) An Affected Contractor or Subcontractor may appeal any such notice served between April 1, 2001 and June 30, 2001 by filing a Request for Review with the Enforcing Agency that issued the notice, in the manner and form specified in Rule 22 [Section 17222] above. Any such Request for Review shall be in writing and shall include a statement indicating the date upon which the contractor or subcontractor was served with the notice of withholding or forfeiture.

(c) This Rule shall not extend the time available to appeal the notice under the former law. A Request for Review of a notice issued prior to July 1, 2001 must be filed with the Enforcing Agency within ninety (90) days after service of the notice.

(d) A contractor or subcontractor who has sought review of a notice issued prior to July 1, 2001 by filing a court action under the repealed provisions of Labor Code sections 1731-1733 on or after July 1, 2001, shall, if said action would have been timely under those sections, be afforded the opportunity to dismiss the action without prejudice, after entering into a stipulation that the proceeding be transferred to the Director for hearing in accordance with these Rules. The stipulation shall also provide that the time for commencing a hearing under Rule 41 [Section 17241] shall not begin to run until the case has been formally transferred to and received by the Office of the Director.

(e) Any hearing request made pursuant to Labor Code section 1771.7 [repealed effective July 1, 2001] that has not been heard and decided by a Hearing Officer prior to July 1, 2001 shall be handled in accordance with these Rules.

## **Division 31. Housing and Home Finance Part 3. California Housing Finance Agency Chapter 2. Purposes and General Provisions**

### **§ 50953. Construction of division and part; law governing**

No provision of this division shall be construed as a restriction or limitation upon any powers which the agency or any local public entity might otherwise have under any laws of this state, and this part is cumulative with respect to these powers. This division shall be deemed to provide a complete, additional, and alternative method for doing the things authorized thereby, and shall be regarded as supplemental and additional to powers conferred by other laws. The issuance of bonds and refunding bonds under this part need not comply with the requirements of any other law applicable to the issuance of bonds, and in the construction or acquisition of a housing development or a residential structure pursuant to this division, the agency need not comply with the requirements of any other law applicable to construction or acquisition of public works, except as specifically provided in this division. The agency shall adopt regulations for review of construction contracts for the construction or rehabilitation of housing developments and residential structures financed under this division and shall require

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that on construction of this housing which is financed by a construction loan from the agency, other than mutual self-help housing developments, all workers employed in the construction, exclusive of maintenance work, shall be paid not less than the general prevailing rate or per diem wages for work of a similar character in the locality in which the construction is performed, and not less than the prevailing rate of per diem wages for holiday and overtime work. The agency shall determine or require determination of the general prevailing rate of per diem wages in accordance with the standards set forth in Section 1773 of the Labor Code. Apprentices shall be employed in the construction of housing developments in accordance with the regulations of the agency, which shall impose the same requirements as contained in Section 1777.5 of the Labor Code, except as to differences necessitated by the methods of awarding construction contracts for housing developments financed under this division.

**Division 106. Personal Health Care (Including Maternal, Child, and Adolescent)**  
**Part 5. Hereditary Diseases/Congenital Defects**  
**Chapter 3. California Stem Cell Research and Cures Bond Act**  
**Article 1. California Stem Cell Research and Cures Act**

**§ 125290.65. Scientific and Medical Facilities Working Group**

Scientific and Medical Facilities Working Group

(a) Membership

The Scientific and Medical Research Facilities Working Group shall have 11 members as follows:

(1) Six members of the Scientific and Medical Research Funding Working Group.

(2) Four real estate specialists. To be eligible to serve on the Scientific and Medical Research Facilities Working Group, a real estate specialist shall be a resident of California, shall be prohibited from receiving compensation from any construction or development entity providing specialized services for medical research facilities, and shall not provide real estate facilities brokerage services for any applicant for, or any funding by the Scientific and Medical Research Facilities Working Group and shall not receive compensation from any recipient of institute funding grants.

(3) The Chairperson of the ICOC.

(b) Functions

The Scientific and Medical Research Facilities Working Group shall perform the following functions:

(1) Make recommendations to the ICOC on interim and final criteria, requirements, and standards for applications for, and the awarding of, grants and loans for buildings, building leases, and capital equipment; those standards and requirements shall include, among others:

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- (A) Facility milestones and timetables for achieving such milestones.
- (B) Priority for applications that provide for facilities that will be available for research no more than two years after the grant award.
- (C) The requirement that all funded facilities and equipment be located solely within California.
- (D) The requirement that grantees comply with reimbursable building cost standards, competitive building leasing standards, capital equipment cost standards, and reimbursement standards and terms recommended by the Scientific and Medical Facilities Funding Working Group, and adopted by the ICOC.
- (E) The requirement that grantees shall pay all workers employed on construction or modification of the facility funded by facilities grants or loans of the institute, the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for work of a similar character in the locality in which work on the facility is performed, and not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for holiday and overtime work fixed as provided in Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1720) of Part 7 of Division 2 of the Labor Code.
- (F) The requirement that grantees be not-for-profit entities.
- (G) The requirement that awards be made on a competitive basis, with the following minimum requirements:
  - (i) That the grantee secure matching funds from sources other than the institute equal to at least 20 percent of the award. Applications of equivalent merit, as determined by the Scientific and Medical Research Funding Working Group, considering research opportunities to be conducted in the proposed research facility, shall receive priority to the extent that they provide higher matching fund amounts. The Scientific and Medical Research Facilities Working Group may recommend waiving the matching fund requirement in extraordinary cases of high merit or urgency.
  - (ii) That capital equipment costs and capital equipment loans be allocated when equipment costs can be recovered in part by the grantee from other users of the equipment.
- (2) Make recommendations to the ICOC on oversight procedures to ensure grantees' compliance with the terms of an award.

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## LABOR CODE

### Division 2. Employment Regulation and Supervision

#### Part 7. Public Works and Public Agencies

##### Chapter 1. Public Works

##### Article 1. Scope and Operation

##### §§ 1720 – 1743

### § 1720. Public works defined; exceptions

(a) As used in this chapter, “public works” means:

(1) Construction, alteration, demolition, installation, or repair work done under contract and paid for in whole or in part out of public funds, except work done directly by any public utility company pursuant to order of the Public Utilities Commission or other public authority. For purposes of this paragraph, “construction” includes work performed during the design, **site assessment, feasibility study**, and **other** preconstruction phases of construction, including, but not limited to, inspection and land surveying work, **regardless of whether any further construction work is conducted**, and work performed during the postconstruction phases of construction, including, but not limited to, all cleanup work at the jobsite. For purposes of this paragraph, “installation” includes, but is not limited to, the assembly and disassembly of freestanding and affixed modular office systems.

(2) Work done for irrigation, utility, reclamation, and improvement districts, and other districts of this type. “Public work” does not include the operation of the irrigation or drainage system of any irrigation or reclamation district, except as used in Section 1778 relating to retaining wages.

(3) Street, sewer, or other improvement work done under the direction and supervision or by the authority of any officer or public body of the state, or of any political subdivision or district thereof, whether the political subdivision or district operates under a freeholder’s charter or not.

(4) The laying of carpet done under a building lease-maintenance contract and paid for out of public funds.

(5) The laying of carpet in a public building done under contract and paid for in whole or in part out of public funds.

(6) Public transportation demonstration projects authorized pursuant to Section 143 of the Streets and Highways Code.

(7) (A) Infrastructure project grants from the California Advanced Services Fund pursuant to Section 281 of the Public Utilities Code.

(B) For purposes of this paragraph, the Public Utilities Commission is not the awarding body or the body awarding the contract, as defined in Section 1722.

(8) Tree removal work done in the execution of a project under paragraph (1).

(b) For purposes of this section, “paid for in whole or in part out of public funds” means all of the following:

(1) The payment of money or the equivalent of money by the state or political subdivision directly to or on behalf of the public works contractor, subcontractor, or developer.

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(2) Performance of construction work by the state or political subdivision in execution of the project.

(3) Transfer by the state or political subdivision of an asset of value for less than fair market price.

(4) Fees, costs, rents, insurance or bond premiums, loans, interest rates, or other obligations that would normally be required in the execution of the contract, that are paid, reduced, charged at less than fair market value, waived, or forgiven by the state or political subdivision.

(5) Money loaned by the state or political subdivision that is to be repaid on a contingent basis.

(6) Credits that are applied by the state or political subdivision against repayment obligations to the state or political subdivision.

(c) Notwithstanding subdivision (b):

(1) Private residential projects built on private property are not subject to the requirements of this chapter unless the projects are built pursuant to an agreement with a state agency, a redevelopment agency, a successor agency to a redevelopment agency when acting in that capacity, or a local public housing authority.

(2) If the state or a political subdivision requires a private developer to perform construction, alteration, demolition, installation, or repair work on a public work of improvement as a condition of regulatory approval of an otherwise private development project, and the state or political subdivision contributes no more money, or the equivalent of money, to the overall project than is required to perform this public improvement work, and the state or political subdivision maintains no proprietary interest in the overall project, then only the public improvement work shall thereby become subject to this chapter.

(3) If the state or a political subdivision reimburses a private developer for costs that would normally be borne by the public, or provides directly or indirectly a public subsidy to a private development project that is de minimis in the context of the project, an otherwise private development project shall not thereby become subject to the requirements of this chapter.

(4) The construction or rehabilitation of affordable housing units for low- or moderate-income persons pursuant to paragraph (5) or (7) of subdivision (e) of Section 33334.2 of the Health and Safety Code that are paid for solely with moneys from the Low and Moderate Income Housing Fund established pursuant to Section 33334.3 of the Health and Safety Code or that are paid for by a combination of private funds and funds available pursuant to Section 33334.2 or 33334.3 of the Health and Safety Code do not constitute a project that is paid for in whole or in part out of public funds.

(5) Unless otherwise required by a public funding program, the construction or rehabilitation of privately owned residential projects is not subject to the requirements of this chapter if one or more of the following conditions are met:

(A) The project is a self-help housing project in which no fewer than 500 hours of construction work associated with the homes are to be performed by the home buyers.

(B) The project consists of rehabilitation or expansion work associated with a facility operated on a not-for-profit basis as temporary or transitional housing for homeless persons with a total project cost of less than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).

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(C) Assistance is provided to a household as either mortgage assistance, downpayment assistance, or for the rehabilitation of a single-family home.

(D) The project consists of new construction, expansion, or rehabilitation work associated with a facility developed by a nonprofit organization to be operated on a not-for-profit basis to provide emergency or transitional shelter and ancillary services and assistance to homeless adults and children. The nonprofit organization operating the project shall provide, at no profit, not less than 50 percent of the total project cost from nonpublic sources, excluding real property that is transferred or leased. Total project cost includes the value of donated labor, materials, and architectural and engineering services.

(E) The public participation in the project that would otherwise meet the criteria of subdivision (b) is public funding in the form of below-market interest rate loans for a project in which occupancy of at least 40 percent of the units is restricted for at least 20 years, by deed or regulatory agreement, to individuals or families earning no more than 80 percent of the area median income.

(d) Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, the following projects are not, solely by reason of this section, subject to the requirements of this chapter:

(1) Qualified residential rental projects, as defined by Section 142(d) of the Internal Revenue Code, financed in whole or in part through the issuance of bonds that receive allocation of a portion of the state ceiling pursuant to Chapter 11.8 (commencing with Section 8869.80) of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code on or before December 31, 2003.

(2) Single-family residential projects financed in whole or in part through the issuance of qualified mortgage revenue bonds or qualified veterans' mortgage bonds, as defined by Section 143 of the Internal Revenue Code, or with mortgage credit certificates under a Qualified Mortgage Credit Certificate Program, as defined by Section 25 of the Internal Revenue Code, that receive allocation of a portion of the state ceiling pursuant to Chapter 11.8 (commencing with Section 8869.80) of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code on or before December 31, 2003.

(3) Low-income housing projects that are allocated federal or state low-income housing tax credits pursuant to Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code, Chapter 3.6 (commencing with Section 50199.4) of Part 1 of Division 31 of the Health and Safety Code, or Section 12206, 17058, or 23610.5 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, on or before December 31, 2003.

(e) Notwithstanding paragraph (1) of subdivision (a), construction, alteration, demolition, installation, or repair work on the electric transmission system located in California constitutes a public works project for the purposes of this chapter.

(f) If a statute, other than this section, or a regulation, other than a regulation adopted pursuant to this section, or an ordinance or a contract applies this chapter to a project, the exclusions set forth in subdivision (d) do not apply to that project.

(g) For purposes of this section, references to the Internal Revenue Code mean the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and include the corresponding predecessor sections of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended.

(h) The amendments made to this section by either Chapter 938 of the Statutes of 2001 or the act adding this subdivision shall not be construed to preempt local ordinances requiring the payment of prevailing wages on housing projects.

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## § 1720.2. Private contracts for public works

For the limited purposes of Article 2 (commencing with Section 1770) of this chapter, “public works” also means any construction work done under private contract when all of the following conditions exist:

- (a) The construction contract is between private persons.
- (b) The property subject to the construction contract is privately owned, but upon completion of the construction work, more than 50 percent of the assignable square feet of the property is leased to the state or a political subdivision for its use.
- (c) Either of the following conditions exist:
  - (1) The lease agreement between the lessor and the state or political subdivision, as lessee, was entered into prior to the construction contract.
  - (2) The construction work is performed according to plans, specifications, or criteria furnished by the state or political subdivision, and the lease agreement between the lessor and the state or political subdivision, as lessee, is entered into during, or upon completion of, the construction work.

## § 1720.3. Refuse Hauling

- (a) For the limited purposes of Article 2 (commencing with Section 1770), “public works” also means the hauling of refuse from a public works site to an outside disposal location, with respect to contracts involving any state agency, including the California State University and the University of California, or any political subdivision of the state.
- (b) For purposes of this section, the “hauling of refuse” includes, but is not limited to, hauling soil, sand, gravel, rocks, concrete, asphalt, excavation materials, and construction debris. The “hauling of refuse” shall not include the hauling of recyclable metals such as copper, steel, and aluminum that have been separated from other materials at the jobsite prior to transportation and that are to be sold at fair market value to a bona fide purchaser.

## § 1720.4. Volunteers; applicability of prevailing wages

This chapter shall not apply to any of the following work:

- (a) Any work performed by a volunteer. For purposes of this section, “volunteer” means an individual who performs work for civic, charitable, or humanitarian reasons for a public agency or corporation qualified under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code as a tax-exempt organization, without promise, expectation, or receipt of any compensation for work performed.

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(1) An individual shall be considered a volunteer only when his or her services are offered freely and without pressure and coercion, direct or implied, from an employer.

(2) An individual may receive reasonable meals, lodging, transportation, and incidental expenses or nominal nonmonetary awards without losing volunteer status if, in the entire context of the situation, those benefits and payments are not a substitute form of compensation for work performed.

(3) An individual shall not be considered a volunteer if the person is otherwise employed for compensation at any time (A) in the construction, alteration, demolition, installation, repair, or maintenance work on the same project, or (B) by a contractor, other than a corporation qualified under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code as a tax-exempt organization, that receives payment to perform construction, alteration, demolition, installation, repair, or maintenance work on the same project.

(b) Any work performed by a volunteer coordinator. For purposes of this section, "volunteer coordinator" means an individual paid by a corporation qualified under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code as a tax-exempt organization, to oversee or supervise volunteers. An individual may be considered a volunteer coordinator even if the individual performs some nonsupervisory work on a project alongside the volunteers, so long as the individual's primary responsibility on the project is to oversee or supervise the volunteers rather than to perform nonsupervisory work.

(c) Any work performed by the California Conservation Corps or by Community Conservation Corps certified by the California Conservation Corps pursuant to Section 14507.5 of the Public Resources Code.

(d) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2024, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, 2024, deletes or extends that date.

## **§ 1720.5. Graffiti abatement work; City of Los Angeles; applicability of prevailing wages**

(a) This chapter does not apply to graffiti abatement work performed pursuant to a contract between the City of Los Angeles and a nonprofit community-based organization if the work is performed by any of the following:

(1) A volunteer within the meaning of Section 1720.4.

(2) A volunteer coordinator within the meaning of Section 1720.4.

(3) An individual performing community service ordered by a court as a condition of probation.

(4) An individual enrolled in a bona fide preapprenticeship training program, as described in subdivision (e) of Section 14230 of the Unemployment Insurance Code, that meets all of the following criteria:

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(A) The program was established pursuant to an agreement entered into on or before March 1, 2019, between the City of Los Angeles and a building trades apprenticeship program approved by the Division of Apprenticeship Standards.

(B) The program follows the multicraft core curriculum implemented by the State Department of Education for its pilot project with the California Partnership Academies and by the California Workforce Development Board and local boards.

(C) The program enrolls preapprentices for no longer than one year.

(D) The program provides pathways for continued employment after the preapprenticeship program is completed.

(b) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2024, and as of that date is repealed.

## **§ 1720.6. Renewable energy projects**

For the limited purposes of Article 2 (commencing with Section 1770) of this chapter, “public work” also means any construction, alteration, demolition, installation, or repair work done under private contract when the following conditions exist:

(a) The work is performed in connection with the construction or maintenance of renewable energy generating capacity or energy efficiency improvements.

(b) The work is performed on the property of the state or a political subdivision of the state.

(c) Either of the following conditions exists:

(1) More than 50 percent of the energy generated is purchased or will be purchased by the state or a political subdivision of the state.

(2) The energy efficiency improvements are primarily intended to reduce energy costs that would otherwise be incurred by the state or a political subdivision of the state.

## **§ 1720.7. General acute care hospital; applicability of prevailing wage**

For the limited purposes of Article 2 (commencing with Section 1770) of this chapter, “public works” also means any construction, alteration, demolition, installation, or repair work done under private contract on a project for a general acute care hospital, except on a project for a rural general acute care hospital with a maximum of 76 beds, when the project is paid for, in whole or in part, with the proceeds of conduit revenue bonds, as defined in Section 5870 of the Government Code, issued on or after January 1, 2016, by a public agency. For purposes of this section, “general acute care hospital” and “rural general acute care hospital” have the same meaning as each term is defined in subdivision (a) of Section 1250 of the Health and Safety Code.

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### § 1720.9. Ready-mixed concrete; applicability of prevailing wage

(a) For the limited purposes of Article 2 (commencing with Section 1770), “public works” also means the hauling and delivery of ready-mixed concrete to carry out a public works contract, with respect to contracts involving any state agency, including the California State University and the University of California, or any political subdivision of the state.

(b) For purposes of this section, “ready-mixed concrete” means concrete that is manufactured in a factory or a batching plant, according to a set recipe, and then delivered in a liquefied state by mixer truck for immediate incorporation into a project.

(c) For purposes of this section, the “hauling and delivery of ready-mixed concrete to carry out a public works contract” means the job duties for a ready mixer driver that are used by the director in determining wage rates pursuant to Section 1773, and includes receiving the concrete at the factory or batching plant and the return trip to the factory or batching plant.

(d) For purposes of this section, the applicable prevailing wage rate shall be the current prevailing wage, as determined by the director, for the geographic area in which the factory or batching plant is located.

(e) The entity hauling or delivering ready-mixed concrete to carry out a public works contract shall enter into a written subcontract agreement with the party that engaged the entity to supply the ready-mixed concrete. The written agreement shall require compliance with the requirements of this chapter. The entity hauling or delivering ready-mixed concrete shall be considered a subcontractor solely for the purposes of this chapter. Nothing in this section shall cause any entity to be treated as a contractor or subcontractor for any purpose other than the application of this chapter.

(f) The entity hauling or delivering ready-mixed concrete to carry out a public works contract shall submit a certified copy of the payroll records required by subdivision (a) of Section 1776 to the party that engaged the entity and to the general contractor within five working days after the employee has been paid, accompanied by a written time record that shall be certified by each driver for the performance of job duties in subdivision (c).

(g) This section shall not apply to public works contracts that are advertised for bid or awarded prior to July 1, 2016.

### § 1721. Definition of political subdivision

“Political subdivision” includes any county, city, district, public housing authority, or public agency of the state, and assessment or improvement districts.

### § 1722. Definition of awarding body

“Awarding body” or “body awarding the contract” means department, board, authority, officer or agent awarding a contract for public work.

### § 1722.1. Definition of contractor

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For the purposes of this chapter, “contractor” and “subcontractor” include a contractor, subcontractor, licensee, officer, agent, or representative thereof, acting in that capacity, when working on public works pursuant to this article and Article 2 (commencing with Section 1770).

## § 1723. Definition of workman

“Worker” includes laborer, worker, or mechanic.

## § 1724. Definition of locality

“Locality in which public work is performed” means the county in which the public work is done in cases in which the contract is awarded by the State, and means the limits of the political subdivision on whose behalf the contract is awarded in other cases.

## § 1725.5. Registration of contractors; qualifications; fees, exemptions and requirements

A contractor shall be registered pursuant to this section to be qualified to bid on, be listed in a bid proposal, subject to the requirements of Section 4104 of the Public Contract Code, or engage in the performance of any public work contract that is subject to the requirements of this chapter. For the purposes of this section, “contractor” includes a subcontractor as defined by Section 1722.1.

(a) To qualify for registration under this section, a contractor shall do all of the following:

(1) (A) Register with the Department of Industrial Relations in the manner prescribed by the department and pay an initial nonrefundable application fee of four hundred dollars (\$400) to qualify for registration under this section and an annual renewal fee on or before July 1 of each year thereafter. The annual renewal fee shall be in a uniform amount set by the Director of Industrial Relations, and the initial registration and renewal fees may be adjusted no more than annually by the director to support the costs specified in Section 1771.3.

(B) Beginning June 1, 2019, a contractor may register or renew according to this subdivision in annual increments up to three years from the date of registration. Contractors who wish to do so will be required to prepay the applicable nonrefundable application or renewal fees to qualify for the number of years for which they wish to preregister.

(2) Provide evidence, disclosures, or releases as are necessary to establish all of the following:

(A) Workers’ compensation coverage that meets the requirements of Division 4 (commencing with Section 3200) and includes sufficient coverage for any worker whom the contractor employs to perform work that is subject to prevailing wage requirements other than a contractor who is separately registered under this section. Coverage may be evidenced by a current and valid certificate of workers’ compensation insurance or certification of self-insurance required under Section 7125 of the Business and Professions Code.

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(B) If applicable, the contractor is licensed in accordance with Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 7000) of the Business and Professions Code.

(C) The contractor does not have any delinquent liability to an employee or the state for any assessment of back wages or related damages, interest, fines, or penalties pursuant to any final judgment, order, or determination by a court or any federal, state, or local administrative agency, including a confirmed arbitration award. However, for purposes of this paragraph, the contractor shall not be disqualified for any judgment, order, or determination that is under appeal, provided that the contractor has secured the payment of any amount eventually found due through a bond or other appropriate means.

(D) The contractor is not currently debarred under Section 1777.1 or under any other federal or state law providing for the debarment of contractors from public works.

(E) The contractor has not bid on a public works contract, been listed in a bid proposal, or engaged in the performance of a contract for public works without being lawfully registered in accordance with this section, within the preceding 12 months or since the effective date of the requirements set forth in subdivision (e), whichever is earlier. If a contractor is found to be in violation of the requirements of this paragraph, the period of disqualification shall be waived if both of the following are true:

(i) The contractor has not previously been found to be in violation of the requirements of this paragraph within the preceding 12 months.

(ii) The contractor pays an additional nonrefundable penalty registration fee of two thousand dollars (\$2,000).

(b) Fees received pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the State Public Works Enforcement Fund established by Section 1771.3 and shall be used only for the purposes specified in that section.

(c) A contractor who fails to pay the renewal fee required under paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) on or before the expiration of any prior period of registration shall be prohibited from bidding on or engaging in the performance of any contract for public work until once again registered pursuant to this section. If the failure to pay the renewal fee was inadvertent, the contractor may renew its registration retroactively by paying an additional nonrefundable penalty renewal fee equal to the amount of the renewal fee within 90 days of the due date of the renewal fee.

(d) If, after a body awarding a contract accepts the contractor's bid or awards the contract, the work covered by the bid or contract is determined to be a public work to which Section 1771 applies, either as the result of a determination by the director pursuant to Section 1773.5 or a court decision, the requirements of this section shall not apply, subject to the following requirements:

(1) The body that awarded the contract failed, in the bid specification or in the contract documents, to identify as a public work that portion of the work that the determination or decision subsequently classifies as a public work.

(2) Within 20 days following service of notice on the awarding body of a determination by the Director of Industrial Relations pursuant to Section 1773.5 or a decision by a court that the contract was for public work as defined in this chapter, the contractor and any subcontractors are registered under this section or are replaced by a contractor or subcontractors who are registered under this section.

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(3) The requirements of this section shall apply prospectively only to any subsequent bid, bid proposal, contract, or work performed after the awarding body is served with notice of the determination or decision referred to in paragraph (2).

(e) The requirements of this section shall apply to any bid proposal submitted on or after March 1, 2015, to any contract for public work, as defined in this chapter, executed on or after April 1, 2015, and to any work performed under a contract for public work on or after January 1, 2018, regardless of when the contract for public work was executed.

(f) This section does not apply to work performed on a public works project of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) or less when the project is for construction, alteration, demolition, installation, or repair work or to work performed on a public works project of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) or less when the project is for maintenance work.

### **§ 1726. Recognition of violations; recovery of wages and penalties from public agencies**

(a) The body awarding the contract for public work shall take cognizance of violations of this chapter committed in the course of the execution of the contract, and shall promptly report any suspected violations to the Labor Commissioner.

(b) If the awarding body determines as a result of its own investigation that there has been a violation of this chapter and withholds contract payments, the procedures in Section 1771.6 shall be followed.

(c) A contractor may bring an action in a court of competent jurisdiction to recover from an awarding body the difference between the wages actually paid to an employee and the wages that were required to be paid to an employee under this chapter, any penalties required to be paid under this chapter, and costs and attorney's fees related to this action, if either of the following is true:

(1) The awarding body previously affirmatively represented to the contractor in writing, in the call for bids, or otherwise, that the work to be covered by the bid or contract was not a "public work," as defined in this chapter.

(2) The awarding body received actual written notice from the Department of Industrial Relations that the work to be covered by the bid or contract is a "public work," as defined in this chapter, and failed to disclose that information to the contractor before the bid opening or awarding of the contract.

### **§ 1727. Forfeitures**

(a) Before making payments to the contractor of money due under a contract for public work, the awarding body shall withhold and retain therefrom all amounts required to satisfy any civil wage and penalty assessment issued by the Labor Commissioner under this chapter. The amounts required to satisfy a civil wage and penalty assessment shall not be disbursed by the awarding body until receipt of a final order that is no longer subject to judicial review.

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(b) If the awarding body has not retained sufficient money under the contract to satisfy a civil wage and penalty assessment based on a subcontractor's violations, the contractor shall, upon the request of the Labor Commissioner, withhold sufficient money due the subcontractor under the contract to satisfy the assessment and transfer the money to the awarding body. These amounts shall not be disbursed by the awarding body until receipt of a final order that is no longer subject to judicial review.

## **§ 1728. Cash payments**

In cases of contracts with assessment or improvement districts where full payment is made in the form of a single warrant, or other evidence of full payment, after completion and acceptance of the work, the awarding body shall accept from the contractor in cash a sum equal to, and in lieu of, any amount required to be withheld, retained, or forfeited under the provisions of this section, and said awarding body shall then release the final warrant or payment in full.

## **§ 1729. Withholding**

It shall be lawful for any contractor to withhold from any subcontractor under him sufficient sums to cover any penalties withheld from him by the awarding body on account of the subcontractor's failure to comply with the terms of this chapter, and if payment has already been made to the subcontractor the contractor may recover from him the amount of the penalty or forfeiture in a suit at law.

## **§ 1730. Posting of prevailing rate of per diem wage requirements on Department of Industrial Relations website**

The Director of Industrial Relations shall post a list of every California code section and the language of those sections that relate to the prevailing rate of per diem wage requirements for workers employed on a public work project on the Internet Web site of the Department of Industrial Relations on or before June 1, 2013, and shall update that list each February 1 thereafter.

## **§ 1734. Treatment of court ordered fines**

Any court collecting any fines or penalties under the criminal provisions of this chapter or any of the labor laws pertaining to public works shall as soon as practicable after the receipt thereof deposit same with the county treasurer of the county in which such court is situated. Amounts so deposited shall be paid at least once a month by warrant of the county auditor drawn upon requisition of the judge or clerk of said court, to the State Treasurer for deposit in the General Fund.

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## **§ 1735. Discrimination**

A contractor shall not discriminate in the employment of persons upon public works on any basis listed in subdivision (a) of Section 12940 of the Government Code, as those bases are defined in Sections 12926 and 12926.1 of the Government Code, except as otherwise provided in Section 12940 of the Government Code. Every contractor for public works who violates this section is subject to all the penalties imposed for a violation of this chapter.

## **§ 1736. Investigations**

During any investigation conducted under this part, the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement shall keep confidential the name of any employee who reports a violation of this chapter and any other information that may identify the employee.

## **§ 1740. Federal wage schedules**

Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter or any other law of this State, except limitations imposed by the Constitution, the legislative body of a political subdivision which has received or is to receive a loan or grant of funds from the Federal Government or a federal department or agency for public works of that political subdivision, may provide in its call for bids in connection with such public works that all bid specifications and contracts and other procedures in connection with bids or contracts shall be subject to modification to comply with revisions in federal minimum wage schedules without the necessity of republication or duplication of other formal statutory requirements.

## **§ 1741. Wage and penalty assessments for violation of chapter; interest accrual**

(a) If the Labor Commissioner or his or her designee determines after an investigation that there has been a violation of this chapter, the Labor Commissioner shall with reasonable promptness issue a civil wage and penalty assessment to the contractor or subcontractor or both. The assessment shall be in writing and shall describe the nature of the violation and the amount of wages, penalties, and forfeitures due and shall include the basis for the assessment. The assessment shall be served not later than 18 months after the filing of a valid notice of completion in the office of the county recorder in each county in which the public work or some part thereof was performed, or not later than 18 months after acceptance of the public work, whichever occurs last. Service of the assessment shall be completed pursuant to Section 1013 of the Code of Civil Procedure by first-class and certified mail to the contractor, subcontractor, and awarding body. The assessment shall advise the contractor and subcontractor of the procedure for obtaining review of the assessment. The Labor Commissioner shall, to the extent practicable, ascertain the identity of any bonding company issuing a bond that secures the payment of wages covered by the assessment and any surety on a bond, and shall serve a copy of the assessment by certified mail to the bonding company or surety at the same time service is made to the contractor, subcontractor, and awarding body.

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However, no bonding company or surety shall be relieved of its responsibilities because it failed to receive notice from the Labor Commissioner.

(b) Interest shall accrue on all due and unpaid wages at the rate described in subdivision (b) of Section 3289 of the Civil Code. The interest shall accrue from the date that the wages were due and payable, as provided in Part 7 (commencing with Section 1720) of Division 2, until the wages are paid.

(c)(1) The Labor Commissioner shall maintain a public list of the names of each contractor and subcontractor who has been found to have committed a willful violation of Section 1775 or to whom a final order, which is no longer subject to judicial review, has been issued.

(2) The list shall include the date of each assessment, the amount of wages and penalties assessed, and the amount collected.

(3) The list shall be updated at least quarterly, and the contractor's or subcontractor's name shall remain on that list until the assessment is satisfied, or for a period of three years beginning from the date of the issuance of the assessment, whichever is later.

### **§ 1741.1. Period for service of assessments**

(a) The period for service of assessments shall be tolled for the period of time required by the Director of Industrial Relations to determine whether a project is a public work, including a determination on administrative appeal, if applicable, pursuant to subdivisions (b) and (c) of Section 1773.5. The period for service of assessments shall also be tolled for the period of time that a contractor or subcontractor fails to provide in a timely manner certified payroll records pursuant to a request from the Labor Commissioner or a joint labor-management committee under Section 1776, or an approved labor compliance program under Section 1771.5 or 1771.7.

(b) (1) The body awarding the contract for public work shall furnish, within 10 days after receipt of a written request from the Labor Commissioner, a copy of the valid notice of completion for the public work filed in the office of the county recorder, or a document evidencing the awarding body's acceptance of the public work on a particular date, whichever occurs later, by first-class mail addressed to the office of the Labor Commissioner that is listed on the written request. If, at the time of receipt of the Labor Commissioner's written request, a valid notice of completion has not been filed by the awarding body in the office of the county recorder and there is no document evidencing the awarding body's acceptance of the public work on a particular date, the awarding body shall so notify the office of the Labor Commissioner that is listed on the written request. Thereafter, the awarding body shall furnish copies of the applicable document within 10 days after filing a valid notice of completion with the county recorder's office, or within 10 days of the awarding body's acceptance of the public work on a particular date.

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(2) If the awarding body fails to timely furnish the Labor Commissioner with the documents identified in paragraph (1), the period for service of assessments under Section 1741 shall be tolled until the Labor Commissioner's actual receipt of the valid notice of completion for the public work or a document evidencing the awarding body's acceptance of the public work on a particular date.

(c) The tolling provisions in this section shall also apply to the period of time for commencing an action brought by a joint labor-management committee pursuant to Section 1771.2.

### **§ 1742. Review of civil assessment; time limits for request**

(a) An affected contractor or subcontractor may obtain review of a civil wage and penalty assessment under this chapter by transmitting a written request to the office of the Labor Commissioner that appears on the assessment within 60 days after service of the assessment. If no hearing is requested within 60 days after service of the assessment, the assessment shall become final.

(b) Upon receipt of a timely request, a hearing shall be commenced within 90 days before the director, who shall appoint an impartial hearing officer possessing the qualifications of an administrative law judge pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 11502 of the Government Code. The appointed hearing officer shall be an employee of the department, but shall not be an employee of the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement. The contractor or subcontractor shall be provided an opportunity to review evidence to be utilized by the Labor Commissioner at the hearing within 20 days of the receipt of the written request for a hearing. Any evidence obtained by the Labor Commissioner subsequent to the 20-day cutoff shall be promptly disclosed to the contractor or subcontractor.

The contractor or subcontractor shall have the burden of proving that the basis for the civil wage and penalty assessment is incorrect. The assessment shall be sufficiently detailed to provide fair notice to the contractor or subcontractor of the issues at the hearing.

Within 45 days of the conclusion of the hearing, the director shall issue a written decision affirming, modifying, or dismissing the assessment. The decision of the director shall consist of a notice of findings, findings, and an order. This decision shall be served on all parties and the awarding body pursuant to Section 1013 of the Code of Civil Procedure by first-class mail at the last known address of the party on file with the Labor Commissioner. Within 15 days of the issuance of the decision, the director may reconsider or modify the decision to correct an error, except that a clerical error may be corrected at any time.

The director shall adopt regulations setting forth procedures for hearings under this subdivision.

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(c) An affected contractor or subcontractor may obtain review of the decision of the director by filing a petition for a writ of mandate to the appropriate superior court pursuant to Section 1094.5 of the Code of Civil Procedure within 45 days after service of the decision. If no petition for writ of mandate is filed within 45 days after service of the decision, the order shall become final. If it is claimed in a petition for writ of mandate that the findings are not supported by the evidence, abuse of discretion is established if the court determines that the findings are not supported by substantial evidence in the light of the whole record.

(d) A certified copy of a final order may be filed by the Labor Commissioner in the office of the clerk of the superior court in any county in which the affected contractor or subcontractor has property or has or had a place of business. The clerk, immediately upon the filing, shall enter judgment for the state against the person assessed in the amount shown on the certified order.

(e) A judgment entered pursuant to this section shall bear the same rate of interest and shall have the same effect as other judgments and shall be given the same preference allowed by law on other judgments rendered for claims for taxes. The clerk shall not charge for the service performed by him or her pursuant to this section.

(f) An awarding body that has withheld funds in response to a civil wage and penalty assessment under this chapter shall, upon receipt of a certified copy of a final order that is no longer subject to judicial review, promptly transmit the withheld funds, up to the amount of the certified order, to the Labor Commissioner.

(g) This section shall provide the exclusive method for review of a civil wage and penalty assessment by the Labor Commissioner under this chapter or the decision of an awarding body to withhold contract payments pursuant to Section 1771.5.

### **§ 1742.1. Liability of contractor or surety for payment of wages**

(a) After 60 days following the service of a civil wage and penalty assessment under Section 1741 or a notice of withholding under subdivision (a) of Section 1771.6, the affected contractor, subcontractor, and surety on a bond or bonds issued to secure the payment of wages covered by the assessment or notice shall be liable for liquidated damages in an amount equal to the wages, or portion thereof, that still remain unpaid. If the assessment or notice subsequently is overturned or modified after administrative or judicial review, liquidated damages shall be payable only on the wages found to be due and unpaid.

Additionally, if the contractor or subcontractor demonstrates to the satisfaction of the director that he or she had substantial grounds for appealing the assessment or notice with respect to a portion of the unpaid wages covered by the assessment or notice, the director may exercise his or her discretion to waive payment of the liquidated damages with respect to that portion of the unpaid wages. Any liquidated damages shall be distributed to the employee along with the unpaid wages. Section 203.5 shall not apply to claims for prevailing wages under this chapter.

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(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), there shall be no liability for liquidated damages if the full amount of the assessment or notice, including penalties, has been deposited with the Department of Industrial Relations, within 60 days following service of the assessment or notice, for the department to hold in escrow pending administrative and judicial review. The department shall release the funds in escrow, plus any interest earned, to the persons and entities that are found to be entitled to those funds, within 30 days following either of the specified events occurring:

(1) The conclusion of all administrative and judicial review.

(2) The department receives written notice from the Labor Commissioner or his or her designee of a settlement or final disposition of an assessment issued pursuant to Section 1741 or from the authorized representative of the awarding body of a settlement or other final disposition of a notice issued pursuant to Section 1771.6.

(c) The Labor Commissioner shall, upon receipt of a request from the affected contractor or subcontractor within 30 days following the service of a civil wage and penalty assessment under Section 1741, afford the contractor or subcontractor the opportunity to meet with the Labor Commissioner or his or her designee to attempt to settle a dispute regarding the assessment without the need for formal proceedings. The awarding body shall, upon receipt of a request from the affected contractor or subcontractor within 30 days following the service of a notice of withholding under subdivision (a) of Section 1771.6, afford the contractor or subcontractor the opportunity to meet with the designee of the awarding body to attempt to settle a dispute regarding the notice without the need for formal proceedings. The settlement meeting may be held in person or by telephone and shall take place before the expiration of the 60-day period for seeking administrative review. No evidence of anything said or any admission made for the purpose of, in the course of, or pursuant to, the settlement meeting is admissible or subject to discovery in any administrative or civil proceeding. No writing prepared for the purpose of, in the course of, or pursuant to, the settlement meeting, other than a final settlement agreement, is admissible or subject to discovery in any administrative or civil proceeding. The assessment or notice shall advise the contractor or subcontractor of the opportunity to request a settlement meeting.

### **§ 1743. Joint and several liability for payment**

(a) The contractor and subcontractor shall be jointly and severally liable for all amounts due pursuant to a final order under this chapter or a judgment thereon. The Labor Commissioner shall first exhaust all reasonable remedies to collect the amount due from the subcontractor before pursuing the claim against the contractor.

(b) From the amount collected, the wage claim shall be satisfied prior to the amount being applied to penalties. If insufficient money is recovered to pay each worker in full, the money shall be prorated among all workers.

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(c) Wages for workers who cannot be located shall be placed in the Industrial Relations Unpaid Wage Fund and held in trust for the workers pursuant to Section 96.7. Penalties shall be paid into the General Fund.

(d) A final order under this chapter or a judgment thereon shall be binding, with respect to the amount found to be due, on a bonding company issuing a bond that secures the payment of wages and a surety on a bond. The limitations period of any action on a payment bond shall be tolled pending a final order that is no longer subject to judicial review.

## **Division 2. Employment Regulation and Supervision**

### **Part 7. Public Works and Public Agencies**

#### **Chapter 1. Public Works**

#### **Article 1.5. Right of Action**

#### **§ 1750**

#### **§ 1750. Rights of second lowest bidder**

(a) (1) The second lowest bidder, and any person, firm, association, trust, partnership, labor organization, corporation, or other legal entity which has, prior to the letting of the bids on the public works project in question, entered into a contract with the second lowest bidder, that suffers damage as a proximate result of a competitive bid for a public works project, as defined in subdivision (b), not being accepted due to the successful bidder's violation, as evidenced by the conviction of the successful bidder therefor, of any provision of Division 4 (commencing with Section 3200) or of the Unemployment Insurance Code, may bring an action for damages in the appropriate state court against the violating person or legal entity.

(2) There shall be a rebuttable presumption that a successful bidder who has been convicted of a violation of any provision of Division 4 (commencing with Section 3200) of this code or of the Unemployment Insurance Code, or of both, was awarded the bid because that successful bidder was able to lower the bid due to this violation or these violations occurring on the contract for public work awarded by the public agency.

(b) For purposes of this article:

(1) "Public works project" means the construction, repair, remodeling, alteration, conversion, modernization, improvement, rehabilitation, replacement, or renovation of a public building or structure.

(2) "Second lowest bidder" means the second lowest qualified bidder deemed responsive by the public agency awarding the contract for public work.

(3) The "second lowest bidder" and the "successful bidder" may include any person, firm, association, corporation, or other legal entity.

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(c) In an action brought pursuant to this section, the court may award costs and reasonable attorney's fees, in an amount to be determined in the court's discretion, to the prevailing party.

(d) For purposes of an action brought pursuant to this section, employee status shall be determined pursuant to Division 4 (commencing with Section 3200) with respect to alleged violations of that division, pursuant to the Unemployment Insurance Code with respect to alleged violations of that code, and pursuant to Section 2750.5 with respect to alleged violations of either Division 4 (commencing with Section 3200) or of the Unemployment Insurance Code.

(e) The right of action established pursuant to this article shall not be construed to diminish rights of action established pursuant to Section 19102 of, and Article 1.8 (commencing with Section 20104.70) of Chapter 1 of Part 3 of Division 2 of, the Public Contract Code.

(f) A second lowest bidder who has been convicted of a violation of any provision of Division 4 (commencing with Section 3200) of the Labor Code or of the Unemployment Insurance Code, or both, within one year prior to filing the bid for public work, and who has failed to take affirmative steps to correct that violation or those violations, is prohibited from taking any action authorized by this section.

**Division 2. Employment Regulation and Supervision**  
**Part 7. Public Works and Public Agencies**  
**Chapter 1. Public Works**  
**Article 2. Wages**  
**§§ 1770 – 1780**

**§ 1770. Prevailing wage determination**

The Director of the Department of Industrial Relations shall determine the general prevailing rate of per diem wages in accordance with the standards set forth in Section 1773, and the director's determination in the matter shall be final except as provided in Section 1773.4. Nothing in this article, however, shall prohibit the payment of more than the general prevailing rate of wages to any worker employed on public work. This chapter does not permit any overtime work in violation of Article 3.

**§ 1771. Payment of prevailing wages**

Except for public works projects of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or less, not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for work of a similar character in the locality in which the public work is performed, and not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for holiday and overtime work fixed as provided in this chapter, shall be paid to all workers employed on public works.

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This section is applicable only to work performed under contract, and is not applicable to work carried out by a public agency with its own forces. This section is applicable to contracts let for maintenance work.

### **§ 1771.1. Contractor and subcontractor registration requirements and enforcement**

(a) A contractor or subcontractor shall not be qualified to bid on, be listed in a bid proposal, subject to the requirements of Section 4104 of the Public Contract Code, or engage in the performance of any contract for public work, as defined in this chapter, unless currently registered and qualified to perform public work pursuant to Section 1725.5. It is not a violation of this section for an unregistered contractor to submit a bid that is authorized by Section 7029.1 of the Business and Professions Code or by Section 10164 or 20103.5 of the Public Contract Code, provided the contractor is registered to perform public work pursuant to Section 1725.5 at the time the contract is awarded.

(b) Notice of the requirement described in subdivision (a) shall be included in all bid invitations and public works contracts, and a bid shall not be accepted nor any contract or subcontract entered into without proof of the contractor or subcontractor's current registration to perform public work pursuant to Section 1725.5.

(c) An inadvertent error in listing a subcontractor who is not registered pursuant to Section 1725.5 in a bid proposal shall not be grounds for filing a bid protest or grounds for considering the bid nonresponsive, provided that any of the following apply:

(1) The subcontractor is registered prior to the bid opening.

(2) Within 24 hours after the bid opening, the subcontractor is registered and has paid the penalty registration fee specified in subparagraph (E) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 1725.5.

(3) The subcontractor is replaced by another registered subcontractor pursuant to Section 4107 of the Public Contract Code.

(d) Failure by a subcontractor to be registered to perform public work as required by subdivision (a) shall be grounds under Section 4107 of the Public Contract Code for the contractor, with the consent of the awarding authority, to substitute a subcontractor who is registered to perform public work pursuant to Section 1725.5 in place of the unregistered subcontractor.

(e) The department shall maintain on its Internet Web site a list of contractors who are currently registered to perform public work pursuant to Section 1725.5.

(f) A contract entered into with any contractor or subcontractor in violation of subdivision (a) shall be subject to cancellation, provided that a contract for public work shall not be unlawful, void, or voidable solely due to the failure of the awarding body, contractor, or any subcontractor to comply with the requirements of Section 1725.5 or this section.

(g) If the Labor Commissioner or his or her designee determines that a contractor or subcontractor engaged in the performance of any public work contract without having been registered in accordance with this section, the contractor or subcontractor shall forfeit, as a civil penalty to the state, one hundred dollars (\$100) for each day of work performed in violation of the registration requirement, not to exceed an aggregate penalty of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000) in addition to any penalty registration fee

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assessed pursuant to clause (ii) of subparagraph (E) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 1725.5.

(h) (1) In addition to, or in lieu of, any other penalty or sanction authorized pursuant to this chapter, a higher tiered public works contractor or subcontractor who is found to have entered into a subcontract with an unregistered lower tier subcontractor to perform any public work in violation of the requirements of Section 1725.5 or this section shall be subject to forfeiture, as a civil penalty to the state, of one hundred dollars (\$100) for each day the unregistered lower tier subcontractor performs work in violation of the registration requirement, not to exceed an aggregate penalty of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

(2) The Labor Commissioner shall use the same standards specified in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 1775 when determining the severity of the violation and what penalty to assess, and may waive the penalty for a first time violation that was unintentional and did not hinder the Labor Commissioner's ability to monitor and enforce compliance with the requirements of this chapter.

(3) A higher tiered public works contractor or subcontractor shall not be liable for penalties assessed pursuant to paragraph (1) if the lower tier subcontractor's performance is in violation of the requirements of Section 1725.5 due to the revocation of a previously approved registration.

(4) A subcontractor shall not be liable for any penalties assessed against a higher tiered public works contractor or subcontractor pursuant to paragraph (1). A higher tiered public works contractor or subcontractor may not require a lower tiered subcontractor to indemnify or otherwise be liable for any penalties pursuant to paragraph (1).

(i) The Labor Commissioner or his or her designee shall issue a civil wage and penalty assessment, in accordance with the provisions of Section 1741, upon determination of penalties pursuant to subdivision (g) and subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (h). Review of a civil wage and penalty assessment issued under this subdivision may be requested in accordance with the provisions of Section 1742. The regulations of the Director of Industrial Relations, which govern proceedings for review of civil wage and penalty assessments and the withholding of contract payments under Article 1 (commencing with Section 1720) and Article 2 (commencing with Section 1770), shall apply.

(j) (1) Where a contractor or subcontractor engages in the performance of any public work contract without having been registered in violation of the requirements of Section 1725.5 or this section, the Labor Commissioner shall issue and serve a stop order prohibiting the use of the unregistered contractor or the unregistered subcontractor on all public works until the unregistered contractor or unregistered subcontractor is registered. The stop order shall not apply to work by registered contractors or subcontractors on the public work.

(2) A stop order may be personally served upon the contractor or subcontractor by either of the following methods:

(A) Manual delivery of the order to the contractor or subcontractor personally.

(B) Leaving signed copies of the order with the person who is apparently in charge at the site of the public work and by thereafter mailing copies of the order by first class mail, postage prepaid to the contractor or subcontractor at one of the following:

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- (i) The address of the contractor or subcontractor on file with either the Secretary of State or the Contractors' State License Board.
- (ii) If the contractor or subcontractor has no address on file with the Secretary of State or the Contractors' State License Board, the address of the site of the public work.
- (3) The stop order shall be effective immediately upon service and shall be subject to appeal by the party contracting with the unregistered contractor or subcontractor, by the unregistered contractor or subcontractor, or both. The appeal, hearing, and any further review of the hearing decision shall be governed by the procedures, time limits, and other requirements specified in subdivision (a) of Section 238.1.
- (4) Any employee of an unregistered contractor or subcontractor who is affected by a work stoppage ordered by the commissioner pursuant to this subdivision shall be paid at his or her regular hourly prevailing wage rate by that employer for any hours the employee would have worked but for the work stoppage, not to exceed 10 days.
- (k) Failure of a contractor or subcontractor, owner, director, officer, or managing agent of the contractor or subcontractor to observe a stop order issued and served upon him or her pursuant to subdivision (j) is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in county jail not exceeding 60 days or by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or both.
- (l) This section shall apply to any bid proposal submitted on or after March 1, 2015, and any contract for public work entered into on or after April 1, 2015. This section shall also apply to the performance of any public work, as defined in this chapter, on or after January 1, 2018, regardless of when the contract for public work was entered.
- (m) Penalties received pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the State Public Works Enforcement Fund established by Section 1771.3 and shall be used only for the purposes specified in that section.
- (n) This section shall not apply to work performed on a public works project of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) or less when the project is for construction, alteration, demolition, installation, or repair work or to work performed on a public works project of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) or less when the project is for maintenance work.

### **§ 1771.2. Joint labor-management committee authority**

- (a) A joint labor-management committee established pursuant to the federal Labor Management Cooperation Act of 1978 (29 U.S.C. Sec. 175a) may bring an action in any court of competent jurisdiction against an employer that fails to pay the prevailing wage to its employees, as required by this article, or that fails to provide payroll records as required by Section 1776. This action shall be commenced not later than 18 months after the filing of a valid notice of completion in the office of the county recorder in each county in which the public work or some part thereof was performed, or not later than 18 months after acceptance of the public work, whichever occurs last.
- (b) (1) In an action brought pursuant to this section, the court shall award restitution to an employee for unpaid wages, plus interest, under Section 3289 of the Civil Code from the date that the wages became due and payable, and liquidated damages equal to the amount of unpaid wages owed, and may impose civil penalties, only against an employer that failed to pay the prevailing wage to its employees, in accordance with Section 1775, injunctive relief, or any other appropriate form of equitable relief. The

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court shall follow the same standards and have the same discretion in setting the amount of penalties as are provided by subdivision (a) of Section 1775. The court shall award a prevailing joint labor-management committee its reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred in maintaining the action, including expert witness fees.

(2) An action pursuant to this section shall not be based on the employer's misclassification of the craft of a worker in its certified payroll records.

(3) Liquidated damages shall be awarded only if the complaint alleges with specificity the wages due and unpaid to the individual workers, including how that amount was calculated, and the defendant fails to pay the wages, deposit that amount with the court to be held in escrow, or provide proof to the court of an adequate surety bond to cover the wages, within 60 days of service of the complaint. Liquidated damages shall be awarded only on the wages found to be due and unpaid. Additionally, if the defendant demonstrates to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant had substantial grounds for contesting that a portion of the allegedly unpaid wages were owed, the court may exercise its discretion to waive the payment of the liquidated damages with respect to that portion of the unpaid wages.

(4) This subdivision does not limit any other available remedies for a violation of this chapter.

### **§ 1771.3. State Public Works Enforcement Fund; purpose; loan**

(a) The State Public Works Enforcement Fund is hereby created as a special fund in the State Treasury to be available upon appropriation of the Legislature. All registration fees collected pursuant to Section 1725.5 and any other moneys as are designated by statute or order shall be deposited in the fund for the purposes specified in subdivision (b).

(b) Moneys in the State Public Works Enforcement Fund shall be used only for the following purposes:

(1) The reasonable costs of administering the registration of contractors and subcontractors to perform public work pursuant to Section 1725.5.

(2) The costs and obligations associated with the administration and enforcement of the requirements of this chapter by the Department of Industrial Relations.

(3) The monitoring and enforcement of any requirement of this code by the Labor Commissioner on a public works project or in connection with the performance of public work as defined pursuant to this chapter.

(c) The annual contractor registration renewal fee specified in subdivision (a) of Section 1725.5, and any adjusted application or renewal fee, shall be set in amounts that are sufficient to support the annual appropriation approved by the Legislature for the State Public Works Enforcement Fund and not result in a fund balance greater than 25 percent of the appropriation. Any year-end balance in the fund greater than 25 percent of the appropriation shall be applied as a credit when determining any fee adjustments for the subsequent fiscal year.

(d) To provide adequate cashflow for the purposes specified in subdivision (b), the Director of Finance, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Labor and Workforce Development Agency, may approve a short-term loan each fiscal year from the Labor Enforcement and Compliance Fund to the State Public Works Enforcement Fund.

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(1) The maximum amount of the annual loan allowable may be up to, but shall not exceed 50 percent of the appropriation authority of the State Public Works Enforcement Fund in the same year in which the loan was made.

(2) For the purposes of this section, a “short-term loan” is a transfer that is made subject to both of the following conditions:

(A) Any amount loaned is to be repaid in full during the same fiscal year in which the loan was made, except that repayment may be delayed until a date not more than 30 days after the date of enactment of the annual Budget Act for the subsequent fiscal year.

(B) Loans shall be repaid whenever the funds are needed to meet cash expenditure needs in the loaning fund or account.

### **§ 1771.4. Requirements of public works projects**

(a) All of the following are applicable to all public works projects that are otherwise subject to the requirements of this chapter:

(1) The call for bids and contract documents shall specify that the project is subject to compliance monitoring and enforcement by the Department of Industrial Relations.

(2) The awarding body shall post or require the prime contractor to post job site notices, as prescribed by regulation.

(3) Each contractor and subcontractor shall furnish the records specified in Section 1776 directly to the Labor Commissioner, in the following manner:

(A) At least monthly or more frequently if specified in the contract with the awarding body.

(B) In a format prescribed by the Labor Commissioner.

(4) If the contractor or subcontractor is not registered pursuant to Section 1725.5 and is performing work on a project for which registration is not required because of subdivision (f) of Section 1725.5, the unregistered contractor or subcontractor is not required to furnish the records specified in Section 1776 directly to the Labor Commissioner but shall retain the records specified in Section 1776 for at least three years after completion of the work.

(5) The department shall undertake those activities it deems necessary to monitor and enforce compliance with prevailing wage requirements.

(b) The Labor Commissioner may exempt a public works project from compliance with all or part of the requirements of subdivision (a) if either of the following occurs:

(1) The awarding body has enforced an approved labor compliance program, as defined in Section 1771.5, on all public works projects under its authority, except those deemed exempt pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 1771.5, continuously since December 31, 2011.

(2) The awarding body has entered into a collective bargaining agreement that binds all contractors performing work on the project and that includes a mechanism for resolving disputes about the payment of wages.

(c) The requirements of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) shall only apply to contracts for public works projects awarded on or after January 1, 2015.

(d) The requirements of paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) shall apply to all contracts for public work, whether new or ongoing, on or after January 1, 2016.

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### § 1771.5. Small project option; labor compliance programs; payroll records

(a) Notwithstanding Section 1771, an awarding body may choose not to require the payment of the general prevailing rate of per diem wages or the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for holiday and overtime work for any public works project of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) or less when the project is for construction work, or for any public works project of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) or less when the project is for alteration, demolition, repair, or maintenance work, if the awarding body has elected to initiate and has been approved by the Director of Industrial Relations to enforce a labor compliance program pursuant to subdivision (b) for every public works project under the authority of the awarding body.

(b) For purposes of this section, a labor compliance program shall include, but not be limited to, the following requirements:

(1) All bid invitations and public works contracts shall contain appropriate language concerning the requirements of this chapter.

(2) A prejob conference shall be conducted with the contractor and subcontractors to discuss federal and state labor law requirements applicable to the contract.

(3) Project contractors and subcontractors shall maintain and furnish, at a designated time, a certified copy of each weekly payroll containing a statement of compliance signed under penalty of perjury.

(4) The awarding body shall review, and, if appropriate, audit payroll records to verify compliance with this chapter.

(5) The awarding body shall withhold contract payments when payroll records are delinquent or inadequate.

(6) The awarding body shall withhold contract payments equal to the amount of underpayment and applicable penalties when, after investigation, it is established that underpayment has occurred.

(7) The awarding body shall comply with any other prevailing wage monitoring and enforcement activities that are required to be conducted by labor compliance programs by the Department of Industrial Relations.

(c) For purposes of this chapter, "labor compliance program" means a labor compliance program that is approved, as specified in state regulations, by the Director of Industrial Relations.

(d) For purposes of this chapter, the Director of Industrial Relations may revoke the approval of a labor compliance program in the manner specified in state regulations.

### § 1771.6. Deposits of penalties

(a) Any awarding body that enforces this chapter in accordance with Section 1726 or 1771.5 shall provide notice of the withholding of contract payments to the contractor and subcontractor, if applicable. The notice shall be in writing and shall describe the nature of the violation and the amount of wages, penalties, and forfeitures withheld. Service of the notice shall be completed pursuant to Section 1013 of the Code of Civil Procedure by first-class and certified mail to the contractor and subcontractor, if applicable. The

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notice shall advise the contractor and subcontractor, if applicable, of the procedure for obtaining review of the withholding of contract payments.

The awarding body shall also serve a copy of the notice by certified mail to any bonding company issuing a bond that secures the payment of wages covered by the notice and to any surety on a bond, if their identities are known to the awarding body.

(b) The withholding of contract payments in accordance with Section 1726 or 1771.5 shall be reviewable under Section 1742 in the same manner as if the notice of the withholding was a civil penalty order of the Labor Commissioner under this chapter. If review is requested, the Labor Commissioner may intervene to represent the awarding body.

(c) Pending a final order, or the expiration of the time period for seeking review of the notice of the withholding, the awarding body shall not disburse any contract payments withheld.

(d) From the amount recovered, the wage claim shall be satisfied prior to the amount being applied to penalties. If insufficient money is recovered to pay each worker in full, the money shall be prorated among all workers.

(e) Wages for workers who cannot be located shall be placed in the Industrial Relations Unpaid Wage Fund and held in trust for the workers pursuant to Section 96.7. Penalties shall be paid into the General Fund of the awarding body that has enforced this chapter pursuant to Section 1771.5.

### **§ 1771.7. Labor compliance program mandatory for school construction**

(a) (1) For contracts specified in subdivision (f), an awarding body that chooses to use funds derived from either the Kindergarten-University Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2002 or the Kindergarten-University Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2004 for a public works project, shall initiate and enforce, or contract with a third party to initiate and enforce, a labor compliance program, as described in subdivision (b) of Section 1771.5, with respect to that public works project.

(2) If an awarding body described in paragraph (1) chooses to contract with a third party to initiate and enforce a labor compliance program for a project described in paragraph (1), that third party shall not review the payroll records of its own employees or the employees of its subcontractors, and the awarding body or an independent third party shall review these payroll records for purposes of the labor compliance program.

(b) This section applies to public works that commence on or after April 1, 2003. For purposes of this subdivision, work performed during the design and preconstruction phases of construction, including, but not limited to, inspection and land surveying work, does not constitute the commencement of a public work.

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(c) (1) For purposes of this section, if any campus of the California State University chooses to use the funds described in subdivision (a), then the “awarding body” is the Chancellor of the California State University. For purposes of this subdivision, if the chancellor is required by subdivision (a) to initiate and enforce, or to contract with a third party to initiate and enforce, a labor compliance program, then in addition to the requirements described in subdivision (b) of Section 1771.5, the Chancellor of the California State University shall review the payroll records on at least a monthly basis to ensure the awarding body's compliance with the labor compliance program.

(2) For purposes of this subdivision, if an awarding body described in subdivision (a) is the University of California or any campus of that university, and that awarding body is required by subdivision (a) to initiate and enforce, or to contract with a third party to initiate and enforce, a labor compliance program, then in addition to the requirements described in subdivision (b) of Section 1771.5, the payroll records shall be reviewed on at least a monthly basis to ensure the awarding body's compliance with the labor compliance program.

(d) (1) An awarding body described in subdivision (a) shall make a written finding that the awarding body has initiated and enforced, or has contracted with a third party to initiate and enforce, the labor compliance program described in subdivision (a).

(2) (A) If an awarding body described in subdivision (a) is a school district, the governing body of that district shall transmit to the State Allocation Board, in the manner determined by that board, a copy of the finding described in paragraph (1).

(B) The State Allocation Board shall not release the funds described in subdivision (a) to an awarding body that is a school district until the State Allocation Board has received the written finding described in paragraph (1).

(C) If the State Allocation Board conducts a postaward audit procedure with respect to an award of the funds described in subdivision (a) to an awarding body that is a school district, the State Allocation Board shall verify, in the manner determined by that board, that the school district has complied with the requirements of this subdivision.

(3) If an awarding body described in subdivision (a) is a community college district, the Chancellor of the California State University, or the office of the President of the University of California or any campus of the University of California, that awarding body shall transmit, in the manner determined by the Director of Industrial Relations, a copy of the finding described in paragraph (1) to the director of that department, or the director of any successor agency that is responsible for the oversight of employee wage and employee work hours laws.

(e) Because the reasonable costs directly related to monitoring and enforcing compliance with the prevailing wage requirements are necessary oversight activities, integral to the cost of construction of the public works projects, notwithstanding Section 17070.63 of the Education Code, the grant amounts as described in Chapter 12.5 (commencing with Section 17070.10) of Part 10 of Division 1 of Title 1 of the Education

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Code for the costs of a new construction or modernization project shall include the state's share of the reasonable and directly related costs of the labor compliance program used to monitor and enforce compliance with prevailing wage requirements.

(f) This section shall only apply to contracts awarded prior to January 1, 2012.

## **§ 1772. Contractor's employees**

Workers employed by contractors or subcontractors in the execution of any contract for public work are deemed to be employed upon public work.

## **§ 1773. Determination of prevailing rates**

The body awarding any contract for public work, or otherwise undertaking any public work, shall obtain the general prevailing rate of per diem wages and the general prevailing rate for holiday and overtime work in the locality in which the public work is to be performed for each craft, classification, or type of worker needed to execute the contract from the Director of Industrial Relations. The holidays upon which those rates shall be paid need not be specified by the awarding body, but shall be all holidays recognized in the applicable collective bargaining agreement. If the prevailing rate is not based on a collectively bargained rate, the holidays upon which the prevailing rate shall be paid shall be as provided in Section 6700 of the Government Code.

In determining the rates, the Director of Industrial Relations shall ascertain and consider the applicable wage rates established by collective bargaining agreements and the rates that may have been predetermined for federal public works, within the locality and in the nearest labor market area. Where the rates do not constitute the rates actually prevailing in the locality, the director shall obtain and consider further data from the labor organizations and employers or employer associations concerned, including the recognized collective bargaining representatives for the particular craft, classification, or type of work involved. The rate fixed for each craft, classification, or type of work shall be not less than the prevailing rate paid in the craft, classification, or type of work.

If the director determines that the rate of prevailing wage for any craft, classification, or type of worker is the rate established by a collective bargaining agreement, the director may adopt that rate by reference as provided for in the collective bargaining agreement and that determination shall be effective for the life of the agreement or until the director determines that another rate should be adopted.

### **§ 1773.1. Scope and determination of per diem wages**

(a) Per diem wages, as the term is used in this chapter or in any other statute applicable to public works, includes employer payments for the following:

- (1) Health and welfare.
- (2) Pension.
- (3) Vacation.

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- (4) Travel.
- (5) Subsistence.
- (6) Apprenticeship or other training programs authorized by Section 3093, to the extent that the cost of training is reasonably related to the amount of the contributions.
- (7) Worker protection and assistance programs or committees established under the federal Labor Management Cooperation Act of 1978 (29 U.S.C. Sec. 175a), to the extent that the activities of the programs or committees are directed to the monitoring and enforcement of laws related to public works.
- (8) Industry advancement and collective bargaining agreements administrative fees, provided that these payments are made pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement to which the employer is obligated.
- (9) Other purposes similar to those specified in paragraphs (1) to (5), inclusive; or other purposes similar to those specified in paragraphs (6) to (8), inclusive, if the payments are made pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement to which the employer is obligated.
- (b) Employer payments include all of the following:
  - (1) The rate of contribution irrevocably made by the employer to a trustee or third person pursuant to a plan, fund, or program.
  - (2) The rate of actual costs to the employer reasonably anticipated in providing benefits to workers pursuant to an enforceable commitment to carry out a financially responsible plan or program communicated in writing to the workers affected.
  - (3) Payments to the California Apprenticeship Council pursuant to Section 1777.5.
- (c) Employer payments are a credit against the obligation to pay the general prevailing rate of per diem wages. However, credit shall not be granted for benefits required to be provided by other state or federal law, for payments made to monitor and enforce laws related to public works if those payments are not made to a program or committee established under the federal Labor Management Cooperation Act of 1978 (29 U.S.C. Sec. 175a), or for payments for industry advancement and collective bargaining agreement administrative fees if those payments are not made pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement to which the employer is obligated. Credits for employer payments also shall not reduce the obligation to pay the hourly straight time or overtime wages found to be prevailing. However, an increased employer payment contribution that results in a lower hourly straight time or overtime wage shall not be considered a violation of the applicable prevailing wage determination if all of the following conditions are met:
  - (1) The increased employer payment is made pursuant to criteria set forth in a collective bargaining agreement.
  - (2) The basic hourly rate and increased employer payment are no less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages and the general prevailing rate for holiday and overtime work in the director's general prevailing wage determination.
  - (3) The employer payment contribution is irrevocable unless made in error.
- (d) An employer may take credit for an employer payment specified in subdivision (b), even if contributions are not made, or costs are not paid, during the same pay period for which credit is taken, if the employer regularly makes the contributions, or regularly pays the costs, for the plan, fund, or program on no less than a quarterly basis.

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(e) The credit for employer payments shall be computed on an annualized basis when the employer seeks credit for employer payments that are higher for public works projects than for private construction performed by the same employer, unless one or more of the following occur:

(1) The employer has an enforceable obligation to make the higher rate of payments on future private construction performed by the employer.

(2) The higher rate of payments is required by a project labor agreement.

(3) The payments are made to the California Apprenticeship Council pursuant to Section 1777.5.

(4) The director determines that annualization would not serve the purposes of this chapter.

(f) (1) For the purpose of determining those per diem wages for contracts, the representative of any craft, classification, or type of worker needed to execute contracts shall file with the Department of Industrial Relations fully executed copies of the collective bargaining agreements for the particular craft, classification, or type of work involved. The collective bargaining agreements shall be filed after their execution and thereafter may be taken into consideration pursuant to Section 1773 whenever they are filed 30 days prior to the call for bids. If the collective bargaining agreement has not been formalized, a typescript of the final draft may be filed temporarily, accompanied by a statement under penalty of perjury as to its effective date.

(2) When a copy of the collective bargaining agreement has previously been filed, fully executed copies of all modifications and extensions of the agreement that affect per diem wages or holidays shall be filed.

(3) The failure to comply with filing requirements of this subdivision shall not be grounds for setting aside a prevailing wage determination if the information taken into consideration is correct.

### **§ 1773.2. Wage rate specification**

The body awarding any contract for public work, or otherwise undertaking any public work, shall specify in the call for bids for the contract, and in the bid specifications and in the contract itself, what the general rate of per diem wages is for each craft, classification, or type of worker needed to execute the contract.

In lieu of specifying the rate of wages in the call for bids, and in the bid specifications and in the contract itself, the awarding body may, in the call for bids, bid specifications, and contract, include a statement that copies of the prevailing rate of per diem wages are on file at its principal office, which shall be made available to any interested party on request. The awarding body shall also cause a copy of the determination of the director of the prevailing rate of per diem wages to be posted at each job site.

### **§ 1773.3. Awarding of contracts**

(a) (1) An awarding body shall provide notice to the Department of Industrial Relations of any public works contract subject to the requirements of this chapter, within 30 days of the award, but in no event later than the first day in which a contractor has workers employed upon the public work.

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(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1) and subject to the discretion of the Labor Commissioner, an awarding body shall provide notice to the Department of Industrial Relations of any public works contract awarded pursuant to Section 10122, 20113, 20654, or 22050 of the Public Contract Code that is subject to the requirements of this chapter within 30 days after the award of the contract, but in no event later than the last day in which a contractor has workers employed upon the public work.

(3) The notice shall be transmitted electronically in a format specified by the department and shall include the name and registration number issued by the Department of Industrial Relations pursuant to Section 1725.5 of the contractor, the name and registration number issued by the Department of Industrial Relations pursuant to Section 1725.5 of any subcontractor listed on the successful bid, the bid and contract award dates, the contract amount, the estimated start and completion dates, jobsite location, and any additional information the department specifies that aids in the administration and enforcement of this chapter.

(b) In lieu of responding to any specific request for contract award information, the department may make the information provided by awarding bodies pursuant to this section available for public review on its Internet Web site.

(c) (1) An awarding body that fails to provide the notice required by subdivision (a) or that enters into a contract with or permits an unregistered contractor or subcontractor to engage in the performance of any public work in violation of the requirements of Section 1771.1, shall, in addition to any other sanction or penalty authorized by law, be subject to a civil penalty of one hundred dollars (\$100) for each day in violation of either requirement, not to exceed an aggregate penalty of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for each project.

(2) The Labor Commissioner shall use the same standards specified in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 1775 when determining the severity of the violation and what penalty to assess, and may waive the penalty for a first time violation that was unintentional and did not hinder the Labor Commissioner's ability to monitor and enforce compliance with the requirements of this chapter.

(d) An awarding body shall withhold final payment due to the contractor until at least 30 days after all of the required information in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) has been submitted, including, but not limited to, providing a complete list of all subcontractors. If an awarding body makes a final payment to a contractor after that time and an unregistered contractor or subcontractor is found to have worked on the project, the awarding body shall be subject to a civil penalty assessed by the Labor Commissioner of one hundred dollars (\$100) for each full calendar day of noncompliance, for a period of up to 100 days, for each unregistered contractor or subcontractor.

(e) The Labor Commissioner may issue a citation for civil penalties to the awarding body pursuant to subdivisions (c) and (d). The citation shall be served pursuant to Section 1013 of the Code of Civil Procedure by first-class and certified mail.

(f) The procedure for the processing and appeal of a citation or civil penalty issued by the Labor Commissioner pursuant to this section shall be the same as that prescribed in Section 1023. For these purposes, "person" as used in Section 1023 shall include an awarding body.

(g) Whenever the Labor Commissioner determines that an awarding body has willfully violated the requirements of this section or chapter with respect to two or more public

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works contracts or projects in any 12-month period, the awarding body shall be ineligible to receive state funding or financial assistance for any construction project undertaken by or on behalf of the awarding body for one year, as defined by subdivision (d) of Section 1782. The debarment procedures adopted by the Labor Commissioner pursuant to Section 1777.1 shall apply to any determination made under this subdivision.

(h) A contractor or subcontractor shall not be liable for any penalties assessed against an awarding body pursuant to this section. An awarding body may not require a contractor or subcontractor to indemnify or otherwise be liable for any penalties assessed against an awarding body pursuant to this section.

(i) Penalties received pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the State Public Works Enforcement Fund established by Section 1771.3 and shall be used only for the purposes specified in that section.

(j) This section shall apply only if the public works contract is for a project of greater than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) when the project is for construction, alteration, demolition, installation, or repair work or if the public works contract is for a project of greater than fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) when the project is for maintenance work.

### **§ 1773.4. Prevailing wage review**

Any prospective bidder or his representative, any representative of any craft, classification or type of workman involved, or the awarding body may, within 20 days after commencement of advertising of the call for bids by the awarding body, file with the Director of Industrial Relations a verified petition to review the determination of any such rate or rates upon the ground that they have not been determined in accordance with the provision of Section 1773 of this code. Within two days thereafter, a copy of such petition shall be filed with the awarding body. The petition shall set forth the facts upon which it is based.

The Director of Industrial Relations or his authorized representative shall, upon notice to the petitioner, the awarding body and such other persons as he deems proper, including the recognized collective bargaining representatives for the particular crafts, classifications or types of work involved, institute an investigation or hold a hearing. Within 20 days after the filing of such petition, or within such longer period as agreed upon by the director, the awarding body, and all the interested parties, he shall make a determination and transmit the same in writing to the awarding body and to the interested parties.

Such determination shall be final and shall be the determination of the awarding body. Upon receipt by it of the notice of the filing of such petition the body awarding the contract or authorizing the public work shall extend the closing date for the submission of bids or the starting of work until five days after the determination of the general prevailing rates of per diem wages pursuant to this section. Upon the filing of any such petition, notice thereof shall be set forth in the next and all subsequent publications by the awarding body of the call for bids. No other notice need

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be given to bidders by the awarding body by publication or otherwise. The determination of the director shall be included in the contract.

### **§ 1773.5. Regulations; determination of public works projects**

(a) The Director of Industrial Relations may establish rules and regulations for the purpose of carrying out this chapter, including, but not limited to, the responsibilities and duties of awarding bodies under this chapter.

(b) When a request is made to the director for a determination of whether a specific project or type of work awarded or undertaken by a political subdivision is a public work, he or she shall make that determination within 60 days receipt of the last notice of support or opposition from any interested party relating to that project or type of work that was not unreasonably delayed, as determined by the director. If the director deems that the complexity of the request requires additional time to make that determination, the director may have up to an additional 60 days if he or she certifies in writing to the requestor, and any interested party, the reasons for the extension. If the requestor is not a political subdivision, the requester shall, within 15 days of the request, serve a copy of the request upon the political subdivision, in which event the political subdivision shall, within 30 days of its receipt, advise the director of its position regarding the request. For projects or types of work that are otherwise private development projects receiving public funds, as specified in subdivision (b) of Section 1720, the director shall determine whether a specific project or type of work is a public work within 120 days of receipt of the last notice of support or opposition relating to that project or type of work from any interested party that was not unreasonably delayed, as determined by the director.

(c) If an administrative appeal of the director's determination is made, it shall be made within 30 days of the date of the determination. The director shall issue a determination on the administrative appeal within 120 days after receipt of the last notice of support or opposition relating to that appeal from any interested party that was not unreasonably delayed, as determined by the director. The director may have up to an additional 60 days if he or she certifies in writing to the party requesting the appeal the reason for the extension.

(d) The director shall have quasi-legislative authority to determine coverage of projects or types of work under the prevailing wage laws of this chapter. A final determination on any administrative appeal is subject to judicial review pursuant to Section 1085 of the Code of Civil Procedure. These determinations, and any determinations relating to the general prevailing rate of per diem wages and the general prevailing rate for holiday, shift rate, and overtime work, shall be exempt from the Administrative Procedure Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code).

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## **§ 1773.6. Quarterly change of prevail wage**

If during any quarterly period the Director of Industrial Relations shall determine that there has been a change in any prevailing rate of per diem wages in any locality he or she shall make such change available to the awarding body and his or her determination shall be final. Such determination by the Director of Industrial Relations shall not be effective as to any contract for which the notice to bidders has been published.

## **§ 1773.7. Exemption**

The provisions of Section 11250 of the Government Code shall not be applicable to Sections 1773, 1773.4, and 1773.6.

## **§ 1773.8. Conditions for increased employer payment contributions resulting in a lower taxable wage**

An increased employer payment contribution that results in a lower taxable wage shall not be considered a violation of the applicable prevailing wage determination so long as all of the following conditions are met:

- (a) The increased employer payment is made pursuant to criteria set forth in a collective bargaining agreement.
- (b) The increased employer payment and hourly straight time and overtime wage combined are no less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages.
- (c) The employer payment contribution is irrevocable unless made in error.

## **§ 1773.9. Per diem wages; determining; collective bargaining**

(a) The Director of Industrial Relations shall use the methodology set forth in subdivision (b) to determine the general prevailing rate of per diem wages in the locality in which the public work is to be performed.

(b) The general prevailing rate of per diem wages includes all of the following:

(1) The basic hourly wage rate being paid to a majority of workers engaged in the particular craft, classification, or type of work within the locality and in the nearest labor market area, if a majority of the workers is paid at a single rate. If no single rate is being paid to a majority of the workers, then the single rate being paid to the greatest number of workers, or modal rate, is prevailing. If a modal rate cannot be determined, then the director shall establish an alternative rate, consistent with the methodology for determining the modal rate, by considering the appropriate collective bargaining agreements, federal rates, rates in the nearest labor market area, or other data such as wage survey data.

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(2) Other employer payments included in per diem wages pursuant to Section 1773.1 and as included as part of the total hourly wage rate from which the basic hourly wage rate was derived. In the event the total hourly wage rate does not include any employer payments, the director shall establish a prevailing employer payment rate by the same procedure set forth in paragraph (1).

(3) The rate for holiday and overtime work shall be those rates specified in the collective bargaining agreement when the basic hourly rate is based on a collective bargaining agreement rate. In the event the basic hourly rate is not based on a collective bargaining agreement, the rate for holidays and overtime work, if any, included with the prevailing basic hourly rate of pay shall be prevailing.

(c) (1) If the director determines that the general prevailing rate of per diem wages is the rate established by a collective bargaining agreement, and that the collective bargaining agreement contains definite and predetermined changes during its term that will affect the rate adopted, the director shall incorporate those changes into the determination. Predetermined changes that are rescinded prior to their effective date shall not be enforced.

(2) When the director determines that there is a definite and predetermined change in the general prevailing rate of per diem wages as described in paragraph (1), but has not published, at the time of the effective date of the predetermined change, the allocation of the predetermined change as between the basic hourly wage and other employer payments included in per diem wages pursuant to Section 1773.1, a contractor or subcontractor may allocate payments of not less than the amount of the definite and predetermined change to either the basic hourly wage or other employer payments included in per diem wages for up to 60 days following the director's publication of the specific allocation of the predetermined change.

(3) When the director determines that there is a definite and predetermined change in the general prevailing rate of per diem wages as described in paragraph (1), but the allocation of that predetermined change as between the basic hourly wage and other employer payments included in per diem wages pursuant to Section 1773.1 is subsequently altered by the parties to a collective bargaining agreement described in paragraph (1), a contractor or subcontractor may allocate payments of not less than the amount of the definite and predetermined change in accordance with either the originally published allocation or the allocation as altered in the collective bargaining agreement.

### **§ 1773.11. Prevailing rates by contract; determination**

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law and except as otherwise provided by this section, if the state or a political subdivision thereof agrees by contract with a private entity that the private entity's employees receive, in performing that contract, the general prevailing rate of per diem wages and the general prevailing rate for holiday and

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overtime work, the director shall, upon a request by the state or the political subdivision, do both of the following:

(1) Determine, as otherwise provided by law, the wage rates for each craft, classification, or type of worker that are needed to execute the contract.

(2) Provide these wage rates to the state or political subdivision that requests them.

(b) This section does not apply to a contract for a public work, as defined in this chapter.

(c) The director shall determine and provide the wage rates described in this section in the order in which the requests for these wage rates were received and regardless of the calendar year in which they were received. If there are more than 20 pending requests in a calendar year, the director shall respond only to the first 20 requests in the order in which they were received. If the director determines that funding is available in any calendar year to determine and provide these wage rates in response to more than 20 requests, the director shall respond to these requests in a manner consistent with this subdivision.

## **§ 1774. Payment wage payment required**

The contractor to whom the contract is awarded, and any subcontractor under him, shall pay not less than the specified prevailing rates of wages to all workmen employed in the execution of the contract.

## **§ 1775. Penalties**

(a) (1) The contractor and any subcontractor under the contractor shall, as a penalty to the state or political subdivision on whose behalf the contract is made or awarded, forfeit not more than two hundred dollars (\$200) for each calendar day, or portion thereof, for each worker paid less than the prevailing wage rates as determined by the director for the work or craft in which the worker is employed for any public work done under the contract by the contractor or, except as provided in subdivision (b), by any subcontractor under the contractor.

(2) (A) The amount of the penalty shall be determined by the Labor Commissioner based on consideration of both of the following:

(i) Whether the failure of the contractor or subcontractor to pay the correct rate of per diem wages was a good faith mistake and, if so, the error was promptly and voluntarily corrected when brought to the attention of the contractor or subcontractor.

(ii) Whether the contractor or subcontractor has a prior record of failing to meet its prevailing wage obligations.

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(B) (i) The penalty may not be less than forty dollars (\$40) for each calendar day, or portion thereof, for each worker paid less than the prevailing wage rate, unless the failure of the contractor or subcontractor to pay the correct rate of per diem wages was a good faith mistake and, if so, the error was promptly and voluntarily corrected when brought to the attention of the contractor or subcontractor.

(ii) The penalty may not be less than eighty dollars (\$80) for each calendar day, or portion thereof, for each worker paid less than the prevailing wage rate, if the contractor or subcontractor has been assessed penalties within the previous three years for failing to meet its prevailing wage obligations on a separate contract, unless those penalties were subsequently withdrawn or overturned.

(iii) The penalty may not be less than one hundred twenty dollars (\$120) for each calendar day, or portion thereof, for each worker paid less than the prevailing wage rate, if the Labor Commissioner determines that the violation was willful, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 1777.1.

(C) If the amount due under this section is collected from the contractor or subcontractor, any outstanding wage claim under Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1720) of Part 7 of Division 2 against that contractor or subcontractor shall be satisfied before applying that amount to the penalty imposed on that contractor or subcontractor pursuant to this section.

(D) The determination of the Labor Commissioner as to the amount of the penalty shall be reviewable only for abuse of discretion.

(E) The difference between the prevailing wage rates and the amount paid to each worker for each calendar day or portion thereof for which each worker was paid less than the prevailing wage rate shall be paid to each worker by the contractor or subcontractor, and the body awarding the contract shall cause to be inserted in the contract a stipulation that this section will be complied with.

(b) If a worker employed by a subcontractor on a public works project is not paid the general prevailing rate of per diem wages by the subcontractor, the prime contractor of the project is not liable for any penalties under subdivision (a) unless the prime contractor had knowledge of that failure of the subcontractor to pay the specified prevailing rate of wages to those workers or unless the prime contractor fails to comply with all of the following requirements:

(1) The contract executed between the contractor and the subcontractor for the performance of work on the public works project shall include a copy of the provisions of this section and Sections 1771, 1776, 1777.5, 1813, and 1815.

(2) The contractor shall monitor the payment of the specified general prevailing rate of per diem wages by the subcontractor to the employees, by periodic review of the certified payroll records of the subcontractor.

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(3) Upon becoming aware of the failure of the subcontractor to pay his or her workers the specified prevailing rate of wages, the contractor shall diligently take corrective action to halt or rectify the failure, including, but not limited to, retaining sufficient funds due the subcontractor for work performed on the public works project.

(4) Prior to making final payment to the subcontractor for work performed on the public works project, the contractor shall obtain an affidavit signed under penalty of perjury from the subcontractor that the subcontractor has paid the specified general prevailing rate of per diem wages to his or her employees on the public works project and any amounts due pursuant to Section 1813.

(c) The Division of Labor Standards Enforcement shall notify the contractor on a public works project within 15 days of the receipt by the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement of a complaint of the failure of a subcontractor on that public works project to pay workers the general prevailing rate of per diem wages.

### **§ 1776. Records; retention and inspection; penalties**

(a) Each contractor and subcontractor shall keep accurate payroll records, showing the name, address, social security number, work classification, straight time and overtime hours worked each day and week, and the actual per diem wages paid to each journeyman, apprentice, worker, or other employee employed by him or her in connection with the public work. Each payroll record shall contain or be verified by a written declaration that it is made under penalty of perjury, stating both of the following:

(1) The information contained in the payroll record is true and correct.

(2) The employer has complied with the requirements of Sections 1771, 1811, and 1815 for any work performed by his or her employees on the public works project.

(b) The payroll records enumerated under subdivision (a) shall be certified and shall be available for inspection at all reasonable hours at the principal office of the contractor on the following basis:

(1) A certified copy of an employee's payroll record shall be made available for inspection or furnished to the employee or his or her authorized representative on request.

(2) A certified copy of all payroll records enumerated in subdivision (a) shall be made available for inspection or furnished upon request to a representative of the body awarding the contract and the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement of the Department of Industrial Relations.

(3) A certified copy of all payroll records enumerated in subdivision (a) shall be made available upon request by the public for inspection or for copies thereof. However, a

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request by the public shall be made through either the body awarding the contract or the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement. If the requested payroll records have not been provided pursuant to paragraph (2), the requesting party shall, prior to being provided the records, reimburse the costs of preparation by the contractor, subcontractors, and the entity through which the request was made. The public may not be given access to the records at the principal office of the contractor.

(c) Unless required to be furnished directly to the Labor Commissioner in accordance with paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 1771.4, the certified payroll records shall be on forms provided by the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement or shall contain the same information as the forms provided by the division. The payroll records may consist of printouts of payroll data that are maintained as computer records, if the printouts contain the same information as the forms provided by the division and the printouts are verified in the manner specified in subdivision (a).

(d) A contractor or subcontractor shall file a certified copy of the records enumerated in subdivision (a) with the entity that requested the records within 10 days after receipt of a written request.

(e) Except as provided in subdivision (f), any copy of records made available for inspection as copies and furnished upon request to the public or any public agency by the awarding body or the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement shall be marked or obliterated to prevent disclosure of an individual's name, address, and social security number. The name and address of the contractor awarded the contract or the subcontractor performing the contract shall not be marked or obliterated. Any copy of records made available for inspection by, or furnished to, a multiemployer Taft-Hartley trust fund (29 U.S.C. Sec. 186(c)(5)) that requests the records for the purposes of allocating contributions to participants shall be marked or obliterated only to prevent disclosure of an individual's full social security number, but shall provide the last four digits of the social security number. Any copy of records made available for inspection by, or furnished to, a joint labor-management committee established pursuant to the federal Labor Management Cooperation Act of 1978 (29 U.S.C. Sec. 175a) shall be marked or obliterated only to prevent disclosure of an individual's social security number.

(f) (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, agencies that are included in the Joint Enforcement Strike Force on the Underground Economy established pursuant to Section 329 of the Unemployment Insurance Code and other law enforcement agencies investigating violations of law shall, upon request, be provided nonredacted copies of certified payroll records. Any copies of records or certified payroll made available for inspection and furnished upon request to the public by an agency included in the Joint Enforcement Strike Force on the Underground Economy or to a law enforcement agency investigating a violation of law shall be marked or redacted to prevent disclosure of an individual's name, address, and social security number.

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(2) An employer shall not be liable for damages in a civil action for any reasonable act or omission taken in good faith in compliance with this subdivision.

(g) The contractor shall inform the body awarding the contract of the location of the records enumerated under subdivision (a), including the street address, city, and county, and shall, within five working days, provide a notice of a change of location and address.

(h) The contractor or subcontractor has 10 days in which to comply subsequent to receipt of a written notice requesting the records enumerated in subdivision (a). In the event that the contractor or subcontractor fails to comply within the 10-day period, he or she shall, as a penalty to the state or political subdivision on whose behalf the contract is made or awarded, forfeit one hundred dollars (\$100) for each calendar day, or portion thereof, for each worker, until strict compliance is effectuated. Upon the request of the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, these penalties shall be withheld from progress payments then due. A contractor is not subject to a penalty assessment pursuant to this section due to the failure of a subcontractor to comply with this section.

(i) The body awarding the contract shall cause to be inserted in the contract stipulations to effectuate this section.

(j) The director shall adopt rules consistent with the California Public Records Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 6250) of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code) and the Information Practices Act of 1977 (Title 1.8 (commencing with Section 1798) of Part 4 of Division 3 of the Civil Code) governing the release of these records, including the establishment of reasonable fees to be charged for reproducing copies of records required by this section.

### **§ 1777. Violations**

Any officer, agent, or representative of the State or of any political subdivision who wilfully violates any provision of this article, and any contractor, or subcontractor, or agent or representative thereof, doing public work who neglects to comply with any provision of section 1776 is guilty of a misdemeanor.

#### **§ 1777.1. Willful violations**

(a) Whenever a contractor or subcontractor performing a public works project pursuant to this chapter is found by the Labor Commissioner to be in violation of this chapter with intent to defraud, except Section 1777.5, the contractor or subcontractor or a firm, corporation, partnership, or association in which the contractor or subcontractor has any interest is ineligible for a period of not less than one year or more than three years to do either of the following:

(1) Bid on or be awarded a contract for a public works project.

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(2) Perform work as a subcontractor on a public works project.

(b) Whenever a contractor or subcontractor performing a public works project pursuant to this chapter is found by the Labor Commissioner to have committed two or more separate willful violations of this chapter, except Section 1777.5, within a three-year period, the contractor or subcontractor or a firm, corporation, partnership, or association in which the contractor or subcontractor has any interest is ineligible for a period up to three years to do either of the following:

(1) Bid on or be awarded a contract for a public works project.

(2) Perform work as a subcontractor on a public works project.

(c) Whenever a contractor or subcontractor performing a public works project has failed to provide a timely response to a request by the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, the Division of Apprenticeship Standards, or the awarding body to produce certified payroll records pursuant to Section 1776, the Labor Commissioner shall notify the contractor or subcontractor that, in addition to any other penalties provided by law, the contractor or subcontractor will be subject to debarment under this section if the certified payroll records are not produced within 30 days after receipt of the written notice. If the commissioner finds that the contractor or subcontractor has failed to comply with Section 1776 by that deadline, unless the commissioner finds that the failure to comply was due to circumstances outside the contractor's or subcontractor's control, the contractor or subcontractor or a firm, corporation, partnership, or association in which the contractor or subcontractor has any interest is ineligible for a period of not less than one year and not more than three years to do either of the following:

(1) Bid on or be awarded a contract for a public works project.

(2) Perform work as a subcontractor on a public works project.

(d) (1) In the event a contractor or subcontractor is determined by the Labor Commissioner to have knowingly committed a serious violation of any provision of Section 1777.5, the Labor Commissioner may also deny to the contractor or subcontractor, and to its responsible officers, the right to bid on or to be awarded or perform work as a subcontractor on any public works contract for a period of up to one year for the first violation and for a period of up to three years for a second or subsequent violation. Each period of debarment shall run from the date the determination of noncompliance by the Labor Commissioner becomes a final order.

(2) The Labor Commissioner shall consider, in determining whether a violation is serious, and in determining whether and for how long a party should be debarred for violating Section 1777.5, all of the following circumstances:

(A) Whether the violation was intentional.

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(B) Whether the party has committed other violations of Section 1777.5.

(C) Whether, upon notice of the violation, the party took steps to voluntarily remedy the violation.

(D) Whether, and to what extent, the violation resulted in lost training opportunities for apprentices.

(E) Whether, and to what extent, the violation otherwise harmed apprentices or apprenticeship programs.

(e) A willful violation occurs when the contractor or subcontractor knew or reasonably should have known of his or her obligations under the public works law and deliberately fails or deliberately refuses to comply with its provisions.

(f) The Labor Commissioner shall publish on the commissioner's Internet Web site a list of contractors who are ineligible to bid on or be awarded a public works contract, or to perform work as a subcontractor on a public works project pursuant to this chapter. The list shall contain the name of the contractor, the Contractors' State License Board license number of the contractor, and the effective period of debarment of the contractor. Contractors shall be added to the list upon issuance of a debarment order and the commissioner shall also notify the Contractors' State License Board when the list is updated. At least annually, the commissioner shall notify awarding bodies of the availability of the list of debarred contractors. The commissioner shall also place advertisements in construction industry publications targeted to the contractors and subcontractors, chosen by the commissioner, that state the effective period of the debarment and the reason for debarment. The advertisements shall appear one time for each debarment of a contractor in each publication chosen by the commissioner. The debarred contractor or subcontractor shall be liable to the commissioner for the reasonable cost of the advertisements, not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000). The amount paid to the commissioner for the advertisements shall be credited against the contractor's or subcontractor's obligation to pay civil fines or penalties for the same willful violation of this chapter.

(g) For purposes of this section, "contractor or subcontractor" means a firm, corporation, partnership, or association and its responsible managing officer, as well as any supervisors, managers, and officers found by the Labor Commissioner to be personally and substantially responsible for the willful violation of this chapter.

(h) For the purposes of this section, the term "any interest" means an interest in the entity bidding or performing work on the public works project, whether as an owner, partner, officer, manager, employee, agent, consultant, or representative. "Any interest" includes, but is not limited to, all instances where the debarred contractor or subcontractor receives payments, whether cash or any other form of compensation, from any entity bidding or performing work on the public works project, or enters into

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any contracts or agreements with the entity bidding or performing work on the public works project for services performed or to be performed for contracts that have been or will be assigned or sublet, or for vehicles, tools, equipment, or supplies that have been or will be sold, rented, or leased during the period from the initiation of the debarment proceedings until the end of the term of the debarment period. "Any interest" does not include shares held in a publicly traded corporation if the shares were not received as compensation after the initiation of debarment from an entity bidding or performing work on a public works project.

(i) For the purposes of this section, the term "entity" is defined as a company, limited liability company, association, partnership, sole proprietorship, limited liability partnership, corporation, business trust, or organization.

(j) The Labor Commissioner shall adopt rules and regulations for the administration and enforcement of this section.

## **§ 1777.5. Apprentices**

(a) (1) This chapter does not prevent the employment upon public works of properly registered apprentices who are active participants in an approved apprenticeship program.

(2) For purposes of this chapter, "apprenticeship program" means a program under the jurisdiction of the California Apprenticeship Council established pursuant to Section 3070.

(b) (1) Every apprentice employed upon public works shall be paid the prevailing rate of per diem wages for apprentices in the trade to which he or she is registered and shall be employed only at the work of the craft or trade to which he or she is registered.

(2) Unless otherwise provided by a collective bargaining agreement, when a contractor requests the dispatch of an apprentice pursuant to this section to perform work on a public works project and requires the apprentice to fill out an application or undergo testing, training, an examination, or other preemployment process as a condition of employment, the apprentice shall be paid for the time spent on the required preemployment activity, including travel time to and from the required activity, if any, at the prevailing rate of per diem wages for apprentices in the trade to which he or she is registered. Unless otherwise provided by a collective bargaining agreement, a contractor is not required to compensate an apprentice for the time spent on preemployment activities if the apprentice is required to take a preemployment drug or alcohol test and he or she fails to pass that test.

(c) Only apprentices, as defined in Section 3077, who are in training under apprenticeship standards that have been approved by the Chief of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards and who are parties to written apprentice agreements under Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 3070) of Division 3 are eligible to be employed at the apprentice wage rate on public works. The employment and training of each apprentice shall be in accordance with either of the following:

(1) The apprenticeship standards and apprentice agreements under which he or she is training.

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(2) The rules and regulations of the California Apprenticeship Council.

(d) If the contractor to whom the contract is awarded by the state or any political subdivision, in performing any of the work under the contract, employs workers in any apprenticeable craft or trade, the contractor shall employ apprentices in at least the ratio set forth in this section and may apply to any apprenticeship program in the craft or trade that can provide apprentices to the site of the public work for a certificate approving the contractor under the apprenticeship standards for the employment and training of apprentices in the area or industry affected. However, the decision of the apprenticeship program to approve or deny a certificate shall be subject to review by the Administrator of Apprenticeship. The apprenticeship program or programs, upon approving the contractor, shall arrange for the dispatch of apprentices to the contractor. A contractor covered by an apprenticeship program's standards shall not be required to submit any additional application in order to include additional public works contracts under that program. "Apprenticeable craft or trade," as used in this section, means a craft or trade determined as an apprenticeable occupation in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the California Apprenticeship Council. As used in this section, "contractor" includes any subcontractor under a contractor who performs any public works not excluded by subdivision (o).

(e) Before commencing work on a contract for public works, every contractor shall submit contract award information to an applicable apprenticeship program that can supply apprentices to the site of the public work. The information submitted shall include an estimate of journeyman hours to be performed under the contract, the number of apprentices proposed to be employed, and the approximate dates the apprentices would be employed. A copy of this information shall also be submitted to the awarding body, if requested by the awarding body. Within 60 days after concluding work on the contract, each contractor and subcontractor shall submit to the awarding body, if requested, and to the apprenticeship program a verified statement of the journeyman and apprentice hours performed on the contract. The information under this subdivision shall be public. The apprenticeship programs shall retain this information for 12 months.

(f) The apprenticeship program supplying apprentices to the area of the site of the public work shall ensure equal employment and affirmative action in apprenticeship for women and minorities.

(g) The ratio of work performed by apprentices to journeymen employed in a particular craft or trade on the public work may be no higher than the ratio stipulated in the apprenticeship standards under which the apprenticeship program operates if the contractor agrees to be bound by those standards. However, except as otherwise provided in this section, in no case shall the ratio be less than one hour of apprentice work for every five hours of journeyman work.

(h) This ratio of apprentice work to journeyman work shall apply during any day or portion of a day when any journeyman is employed at the jobsite and shall be computed on the basis of the hours worked during the day by journeymen so employed. Any work performed by a journeyman in excess of eight hours per day or 40 hours per week shall not be used to calculate the ratio. The contractor shall employ apprentices for the number of hours computed as above before the end of the contract or, in the case of a subcontractor, before the end of the subcontract. However, the contractor shall endeavor, to the greatest extent possible, to employ apprentices during the same time

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period that the journeymen in the same craft or trade are employed at the jobsite. When an hourly apprenticeship ratio is not feasible for a particular craft or trade, the Administrator of Apprenticeship, upon application of an apprenticeship program, may order a minimum ratio of not less than one apprentice for each five journeymen in a craft or trade classification.

(i) A contractor covered by this section who has agreed to be covered by an apprenticeship program's standards upon the issuance of the approval certificate, or who has been previously approved for an apprenticeship program in the craft or trade, shall employ the number of apprentices or the ratio of apprentices to journeymen stipulated in the applicable apprenticeship standards, but in no event less than the 1-to-5 ratio required by subdivision (g).

(j) Upon proper showing by a contractor that he or she employs apprentices in a particular craft or trade in the state on all of his or her contracts on an annual average of not less than one hour of apprentice work for every five hours of labor performed by journeymen, the Administrator of Apprenticeship may grant a certificate exempting the contractor from the 1-to-5 hourly ratio, as set forth in this section for that craft or trade.

(k) An apprenticeship program has the discretion to grant to a participating contractor or contractor association a certificate, which shall be subject to the approval of the Administrator of Apprenticeship, exempting the contractor from the 1-to-5 ratio set forth in this section when it finds that any one of the following conditions is met:

(1) Unemployment for the previous three-month period in the area exceeds an average of 15 percent.

(2) The number of apprentices in training in the area exceeds a ratio of 1 to 5.

(3) There is a showing that the apprenticeable craft or trade is replacing at least one-thirtieth of its journeymen annually through apprenticeship training, either on a statewide basis or on a local basis.

(4) Assignment of an apprentice to any work performed under a public works contract would create a condition that would jeopardize his or her life or the life, safety, or property of fellow employees or the public at large, or the specific task to which the apprentice is to be assigned is of a nature that training cannot be provided by a journeyman.

(l) If an exemption is granted pursuant to subdivision (k) to an organization that represents contractors in a specific trade from the 1-to-5 ratio on a local or statewide basis, the member contractors shall not be required to submit individual applications for approval to local joint apprenticeship committees, if they are already covered by the local apprenticeship standards.

(m) (1) A contractor to whom a contract is awarded, who, in performing any of the work under the contract, employs journeymen or apprentices in any apprenticeable craft or trade shall contribute to the California Apprenticeship Council the same amount that the director determines is the prevailing amount of apprenticeship training contributions in the area of the public works site. A contractor may take as a credit for payments to the council any amounts paid by the contractor to an approved apprenticeship program that can supply apprentices to the site of the public works project. The contractor may add the amount of the contributions in computing his or her bid for the contract.

(2) (A) At the conclusion of the 2002–03 fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter, the California Apprenticeship Council shall distribute training contributions received by the

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council under this subdivision, less the expenses of the Department of Industrial Relations for administering this subdivision, by making grants to approved apprenticeship programs for the purpose of training apprentices. The grant funds shall be distributed as follows:

(i) If there is an approved multiemployer apprenticeship program serving the same craft or trade and geographic area for which the training contributions were made to the council, a grant to that program shall be made.

(ii) If there are two or more approved multiemployer apprenticeship programs serving the same craft or trade and county for which the training contributions were made to the council, the grant shall be divided among those programs based on the number of apprentices from that county registered in each program.

(iii) All training contributions not distributed under clauses (i) and (ii) shall be used to defray the future expenses of the Department of Industrial Relations for the administration and enforcement of apprenticeship and preapprenticeship standards and requirements under this code.

(B) An apprenticeship program shall only be eligible to receive grant funds pursuant to this subdivision if the apprenticeship program agrees, prior to the receipt of any grant funds, to keep adequate records that document the expenditure of grant funds and to make all records available to the Department of Industrial Relations so that the Department of Industrial Relations is able to verify that grant funds were used solely for training apprentices. For purposes of this subparagraph, adequate records include, but are not limited to, invoices, receipts, and canceled checks that account for the expenditure of grant funds. This subparagraph shall not be deemed to require an apprenticeship program to provide the Department of Industrial Relations with more documentation than is necessary to verify the appropriate expenditure of grant funds made pursuant to this subdivision.

(C) The Department of Industrial Relations shall verify that grants made pursuant to this subdivision are used solely to fund training apprentices. If an apprenticeship program is unable to demonstrate how grant funds are expended or if an apprenticeship program is found to be using grant funds for purposes other than training apprentices, then the apprenticeship program shall not be eligible to receive any future grant pursuant to this subdivision and the Department of Industrial Relations may initiate the process to rescind the registration of the apprenticeship program.

(3) All training contributions received pursuant to this subdivision shall be deposited in the Apprenticeship Training Contribution Fund, which is hereby created in the State Treasury. Upon appropriation by the Legislature, all moneys in the Apprenticeship Training Contribution Fund shall be used for the purpose of carrying out this subdivision and to pay the expenses of the Department of Industrial Relations.

(n) The body awarding the contract shall cause to be inserted in the contract stipulations to effectuate this section. The stipulations shall fix the responsibility of compliance with this section for all apprenticeable occupations with the prime contractor.

(o) This section does not apply to contracts of general contractors or to contracts of specialty contractors not bidding for work through a general or prime contractor when the contracts of general contractors or those specialty contractors involve less than thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000).

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(p) An awarding body that implements an approved labor compliance program in accordance with subdivision (b) of Section 1771.5 may, with the approval of the director, assist in the enforcement of this section under the terms and conditions prescribed by the director.

### **§ 1777.6. Discrimination**

An employer or a labor union shall not refuse to accept otherwise qualified employees as registered apprentices on any public works on any basis listed in subdivision (a) of Section 12940 of the Government Code, as those bases are defined in Sections 12926 and 12926.1 of the Government Code, except as provided in Section 3077 of this code and Section 12940 of the Government Code.

### **§ 1777.7. Violations; penalties; violations of subcontractors**

(a) (1) If the Labor Commissioner or his or her designee determines after an investigation that a contractor or subcontractor knowingly violated Section 1777.5, the contractor and any subcontractor responsible for the violation shall forfeit, as a civil penalty to the state or political subdivision on whose behalf the contract is made or awarded, not more than one hundred dollars (\$100) for each full calendar day of noncompliance. The amount of this penalty may be reduced by the Labor Commissioner if the amount of the penalty would be disproportionate to the severity of the violation. A contractor or subcontractor that knowingly commits a second or subsequent violation within a three-year period, if the noncompliance results in apprenticeship training not being provided as required by this chapter, shall forfeit as a civil penalty the sum of not more than three hundred dollars (\$300) for each full calendar day of noncompliance.

(2) In lieu of the penalty provided for in this subdivision, the Labor Commissioner may, for a first-time violation and with the concurrence of an apprenticeship program described in subdivision (d) of Section 1777.5, order the contractor or subcontractor to provide apprentice employment equivalent to the work hours that would have been provided for apprentices during the period of noncompliance.

(b) The Labor Commissioner shall consider, in setting the amount of a monetary penalty, all of the following circumstances:

(1) Whether the violation was intentional.

(2) Whether the party has committed other violations of Section 1777.5.

(3) Whether, upon notice of the violation, the party took steps to voluntarily remedy the violation.

(4) Whether, and to what extent, the violation resulted in lost training opportunities for apprentices.

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(5) Whether, and to what extent, the violation otherwise harmed apprentices or apprenticeship programs.

(c) (1) The Labor Commissioner or his or her designee shall issue a civil wage and penalty assessment, in accordance with the provisions of Section 1741, upon determination of penalties assessed under subdivisions (a) and (b). Review of a civil wage and penalty assessment issued under this subdivision may be requested in accordance with the provisions of Section 1742. The regulations of the Director of Industrial Relations, which govern proceedings for review of civil wage and penalty assessments and the withholding of contract payments under Article 1 (commencing with Section 1720) and Article 2 (commencing with Section 1770), shall apply.

(2) For purposes of this section, a determination issued pursuant to subdivision (a) or (b) includes a determination that has been approved by the Labor Commissioner and issued by an awarding body that has been authorized to assist the director in the enforcement of Section 1777.5 pursuant to subdivision (p) of that section. The Labor Commissioner may intervene in any proceeding for review of a determination issued by an awarding body. If the involvement of the Labor Commissioner in a labor compliance program enforcement action is limited to a review of the determination and the matter is resolved without litigation by or against the Labor Commissioner or the department, the awarding body shall enforce any applicable penalties, as specified in this section, and shall deposit any penalties and forfeitures collected in the General Fund.

(d) The determination of the Labor Commissioner as to the amount of the penalty imposed under subdivisions (a) and (b) shall be reviewable only for an abuse of discretion.

(e) If a subcontractor is found to have violated Section 1777.5, the prime contractor of the project is not liable for any penalties under subdivision (a) unless the prime contractor had knowledge of the subcontractor's failure to comply with the provisions of Section 1777.5 or unless the prime contractor fails to comply with any of the following requirements:

(1) The contract executed between the contractor and the subcontractor for the performance of work on the public works project shall include a copy of the provisions of Sections 1771, 1775, 1776, 1777.5, 1813, and 1815.

(2) The contractor shall continually monitor a subcontractor's use of apprentices required to be employed on the public works project pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 1777.5, including, but not limited to, periodic review of the certified payroll of the subcontractor.

(3) Upon becoming aware of a failure of the subcontractor to employ the required number of apprentices, the contractor shall take corrective action, including, but not

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limited to, retaining funds due to the subcontractor for work performed on the public works project until the failure is corrected.

(4) Prior to making the final payment to the subcontractor for work performed on the public works project, the contractor shall obtain a declaration signed under penalty of perjury from the subcontractor that the subcontractor has employed the required number of apprentices on the public works project.

(f) The Division of Labor Standards Enforcement shall notify the contractor on a public works project within 15 days of the receipt by the division of a complaint that a subcontractor on that public works project knowingly violated Section 1777.5.

(g) The interpretation of Section 1777.5 and the substantive requirements of this section applicable to contractors or subcontractors shall be in accordance with the regulations of the California Apprenticeship Council.

(h) The Director of Industrial Relations may adopt regulations to establish guidelines for the imposition of monetary penalties.

## **§ 1778. Felony provisions; kick-back of wages**

Every person, who individually or as a representative of an awarding or public body or officer, or as a contractor or subcontractor doing public work, or agent or officer thereof, who takes, receives, or conspires with another to take or receive, for his own use or the use of any other person any portion of the wages of any workman or working subcontractor, in connection with services rendered upon any public work is guilty of a felony.

## **§ 1779. Misdemeanor provisions; fee for placement**

Any person or agent or officer thereof who charges, collects, or attempts to charge or collect, directly or indirectly, a fee or valuable consideration for registering any person for public work, or for giving information as to where such employment may be procured, or for placing, assisting in placing, or attempting to place, any person in public work, whether the person is to work directly for the State, or any political subdivision or for a contractor or subcontractor doing public work is guilty of a misdemeanor.

## **§ 1780. Misdemeanor provisions; employment of worker**

Any person acting on behalf of the State or any political subdivision, or any contractor or subcontractor or agent or representative thereof, doing any public work who places any order for the employment of a workman on public work where the filling of the order for employment involves the charging of a fee, or the receiving of a valuable consideration from any applicant for employment is guilty of a misdemeanor.

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### § 1781. Recovery from public agency; failure to classify public work

(a) (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a contractor may, subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), bring an action in a court of competent jurisdiction to recover from the body awarding a contract for a public work or otherwise undertaking any public work any increased costs incurred by the contractor as a result of any decision by the body, the Department of Industrial Relations, or a court that classifies, after the time at which the body accepts the contractor's bid or awards the contractor a contract in circumstances where no bid is solicited, the work covered by the bid or contract as a "public work," as defined in this chapter, to which Section 1771 applies, if that body, before the bid opening or awarding of the contract, failed to identify as a "public work," as defined in this chapter, in the bid specification or in the contract documents that portion of the work that the decision classifies as a "public work."

(2) The body awarding a contract for a public work or otherwise undertaking any public work is not liable for increased costs in an action described in paragraph (1) if all of the following conditions are met:

(A) The contractor did not directly submit a bid to, or directly contract with, that body.

(B) The body stated in the contract, agreement, ordinance, or other written arrangement by which it undertook the public work that the work described in paragraph (1) was a "public work," as defined in this chapter, to which Section 1771 applies, and obligated the party with whom the body makes its written arrangement to cause the work described in paragraph (1) to be performed as a "public work."

(C) The body fulfilled all of its duties, if any, under the Civil Code or any other provision of law pertaining to the body providing and maintaining bonds to secure the payment of contractors, including the payment of wages to workers performing the work described in paragraph (1).

(3) If a contractor did not directly submit a bid to, or directly contract with a body awarding a contract for, or otherwise undertaking a public work, the liability of that body in an action commenced by the contractor under subdivision (a) is limited to that portion of a judgment, obtained by that contractor against the body that solicited the contractor's bid or awarded the contract to the contractor, that the contractor is unable to satisfy. For purposes of this paragraph, a contractor may not be deemed to be unable to satisfy any portion of a judgment unless, in addition to other collection measures, the contractor has made a good faith attempt to collect that portion of the judgment against a surety bond, guarantee, or some other form of assurance.

(b) When construction has not commenced at the time a final decision by the Department of Industrial Relations or a court classifies all or part of the work covered by the bid or contract as a "public work," as defined in this chapter, the body that solicited the bid or awarded the contract shall rebid the "public work" covered by the contract as a "public work," any bid that was submitted and any contract that was executed for this

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work are null and void, and the contractor may not be compensated for any nonconstruction work already performed unless the body soliciting the bid or awarding the contract has agreed to compensate the contractor for this work.

(c) For purposes of this section:

(1) "Awarding body" does not include the Department of General Services, the Department of Transportation, or the Department of Water Resources.

(2) "Increased costs" includes, but is not limited to:

(A) Labor cost increases required to be paid to workers who perform or performed work on the "public work" as a result of the events described in subdivision (a).

(B) Penalties for a violation of this article for which the contractor is liable, and which violation is the result of the events described in subdivision (a).

## **§ 1782. Charter cities; state funding restrictions**

(a) A charter city shall not receive or use state funding or financial assistance for a construction project if the city has a charter provision or ordinance that authorizes a contractor to not comply with the provisions of this article on any public works contract.

(b) A charter city shall not receive or use state funding or financial assistance for a construction project if the city has awarded, within the prior two years, a public works contract without requiring the contractor to comply with all of the provisions of this article. This subdivision shall not apply if the charter city's failure to include the prevailing wage or apprenticeship requirement in a particular contract was inadvertent and contrary to a city charter provision or ordinance that otherwise requires compliance with this article.

(c) A charter city is not disqualified by subdivision (a) from receiving or using state funding or financial assistance for its construction projects if the charter city has a local prevailing wage ordinance for all its public works contracts that includes requirements that in all respects are equal to or greater than the requirements imposed by the provisions of this article and that do not authorize a contractor to not comply with this article.

(d) For purposes of this section, the following shall apply:

(1) A public works contract does not include contracts for projects of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) or less when the project is for construction work, or projects of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) or less when the project is for alteration, demolition, repair, or maintenance work.

(2) A charter city includes any agency of a charter city and any entity controlled by a charter city whose contracts would be subject to this article.

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(3) A "construction project" means a project that involves the award of a public works contract.

(4) State funding or financial assistance includes direct state funding, state loans and loan guarantees, state tax credits, and any other type of state financial support for a construction project. State funding or financial assistance does not include revenues that charter cities are entitled to receive without conditions under the California Constitution.

(e) The Director of Industrial Relations shall maintain a list of charter cities that may receive and use state funding or financial assistance for their construction projects.

(f) (1) This section does not restrict a charter city from receiving or using state funding or financial assistance that was awarded to the city prior to January 1, 2015, or from receiving or using state funding or financial assistance to complete a contract that was awarded prior to January 1, 2015.

(2) A charter city is not disqualified by subdivision (b) from receiving or using state funding or financial assistance for its construction projects based on the city's failure to require a contractor to comply with this article in performing a contract the city advertised for bid or awarded prior to January 1, 2015.

### **§ 1784. Contractor's costs**

(a) Notwithstanding any other law, a contractor may bring an action in a court of competent jurisdiction to recover from the hiring party that the contractor directly contracts with, any increased costs attributable solely to the provisions of this chapter, including, but not limited to, the difference between the wages actually paid to an employee and the wages that were required to be paid to an employee under this chapter, any penalties or other sums required to be paid under this chapter, and costs and attorney's fees for the action incurred by the contractor as a result of any decision by the Department of Industrial Relations, the Labor and Workforce Development Agency, or a court that classifies, after the time at which the hiring party accepts the contractor's bid, awards the contractor a contract under circumstances when no bid is solicited, or otherwise allows construction by the contractor to proceed, the work covered by the project, or any portion thereof, as a "public work," as defined in this chapter, except to the extent that either of the following is true:

(1) The owner or developer or its agent expressly advised the contractor that the work to be covered by the contract would be a "public work," as defined in this chapter, or is otherwise subject to the payment of prevailing wages.

(2) The hiring party expressly advised the contractor that the work subject to the contract would be a "public work," as defined in this chapter, or is otherwise subject to the payment of prevailing wages.

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(b) (1) To be entitled to the recovery of increased costs described in subdivision (a), the contractor shall notify the hiring party and the owner or developer within 30 days after receipt of the notice of a decision by the Department of Industrial Relations or the Labor and Workforce Development Agency, or the initiation of any action in a court alleging, that the work covered by the project, or any portion thereof, is a “public work,” as defined in this chapter.

(2) The notice provided pursuant to this subdivision shall set forth the legal name, address, and telephone number of the contractor, and the name, address, and telephone number of the contractor’s representative, if any, and shall be given by registered or certified mail, express mail, or overnight delivery by an express service carrier.

(c) A contractor is not required to list any prevailing wages or apprenticeship standard violations on a prequalification questionnaire that are the direct result of the failure of the owner or developer or its agent, or a hiring party, to notify the contractor that the project, or any portion thereof, was a “public work,” as defined in this chapter.

(d) This section does not apply to private residential projects built on private property unless the project is built pursuant to an agreement with a state agency, redevelopment agency, or local public housing authority.

(e) This section does not apply if the conduct of the contractor caused the project to be a “public work,” as defined in this chapter, or if the contractor has actual knowledge that the work is a “public work,” as defined in this chapter.

(f) A contractor may seek recovery pursuant to this section only from a hiring party with whom the contractor has a direct contract.

(g) For purposes of this section, “contractor” means a person or entity licensed by the Contractors’ State Licensing Board that has a direct contract with the hiring party to provide services on private property or for the benefit of a private owner or developer.

(h) For purposes of this section, “hiring party” means the party that has a direct contract for services provided by the contractor who is seeking recovery pursuant to subdivision (a) on a private works project that was subsequently determined to be a public work by the Department of Industrial Relations or the Labor and Workforce Development Agency, or by the initiation of any action in a court alleging that the work covered by the project, or any portion thereof, was a public work.

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## Division 2. Employment Regulation and Supervision

### Part 7. Public Works and Public Agencies

#### Chapter 1. Public Works

#### Article 3. Working Hours

#### §§ 1810 – 1815

#### **§ 1810. Eight hour day**

Eight hours labor constitutes a legal day's work in all cases where the same is performed under the authority of any law of this State, or under the direction, or control, or by the authority of any officer of this State acting in his official capacity, or under the direction, or control or by the authority of any municipal corporation, or of any officer thereof. A stipulation to that effect shall be made a part of all contracts to which the State or any municipal corporation therein is a party.

#### **§ 1811. Forty-hour week**

The time of service of any worker employed upon public work is limited and restricted to eight hours during any one calendar day, and 40 hours during any one calendar week, except as hereinafter provided for under Section 1815.

#### **§ 1812. Records of hours worked**

Every contractor and subcontractor shall keep an accurate record showing the name of and actual hours worked each calendar day and each calendar week by each worker employed by him or her in connection with the public work. The record shall be kept open at all reasonable hours to the inspection of the awarding body and to the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement.

#### **§ 1813. Civil penalties for violations**

The contractor or subcontractor shall, as a penalty to the state or political subdivision on whose behalf the contract is made or awarded, forfeit twenty-five dollars (\$25) for each worker employed in the execution of the contract by the respective contractor or subcontractor for each calendar day during which the worker is required or permitted to work more than 8 hours in any one calendar day and 40 hours in any one calendar week in violation of the provisions of this article. In awarding any contract for public work, the awarding body shall cause to be inserted in the contract a stipulation to this effect. The awarding body shall take cognizance of all violations of this article committed in the course of the execution of the contract, and shall report them to the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement.

#### **§ 1814. Criminal penalties**

Any officer, agent, or representative of the State or any political subdivision who violates any provision of this article and any contractor or subcontractor or agent or

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representative thereof doing public work who neglects to comply with any provision of Section 1812 is guilty of a misdemeanor.

## **§ 1815. Overtime pay**

Notwithstanding the provisions of Sections 1810 to 1814, inclusive, of this code, and notwithstanding any stipulation inserted in any contract pursuant to the requirements of said sections, work performed by employees of contractors in excess of 8 hours per day, and 40 hours during any one week, shall be permitted upon public work upon compensation for all hours worked in excess of 8 hours per day at not less than 1 1/2 times the basic rate of pay.

**Division 2. Employment Regulation and Supervision**  
**Part 7. Public Works and Public Agencies**  
**Chapter 1. Public Works**  
**Article 5. Securing Workers' Compensation**  
**§§ 1860 – 1861**

## **§ 1860. Payment of compensation**

The awarding body shall cause to be inserted in every public works contract a clause providing that, in accordance with the provisions of Section 3700 of the Labor Code, every contractor will be required to secure the payment of compensation to his employees.

## **§ 1861. Employer's certification**

Each contractor to whom a public works contract is awarded shall sign and file with the awarding body the following certification prior to performing the work of the contract: "I am aware of the provisions of Section 3700 of the Labor Code which require every employer to be insured against liability for workers' compensation or to undertake self-insurance in accordance with the provisions of that code, and I will comply with such provisions before commencing the performance of the work of this contract."

## **PENAL CODE**

**Part 3. Of Imprisonment and the Death Penalty**  
**Title 7. Administration of the State Correctional System**  
**Chapter 11. Master Plan Construction**

## **§ 7010. Lease or lease-purchase agreements for establishment of prison facility for Los Angeles County; solicitation of bids, review and approval; compliance with public works provisions**

(a) The Director of Corrections may solicit bids for any lease or lease-purchase for the establishment of a prison facility for a site in Los Angeles County.

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(b) The director may not accept any lease or lease-purchase bid or execute any lease or lease-purchase agreement unless and until the bid or agreement is submitted for review and approval under the procedure described in Section 7003.

(c) Any lease or lease-purchase agreement executed pursuant to this section shall contain, as a condition of the agreement, stipulations requiring compliance with the provisions of Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1720) of Part 7 of the Labor Code in the construction of any facility within the scope of the agreement.

## **Part 3. Of Imprisonment and the Death Penalty**

### **Title 9. Punishment**

#### **Chapter 1. Programs with Special Focus on Substance Abuse**

##### **§ 8002. Exemption from wage and hour provisions and § 1025 of Labor Code**

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the participants, director, and staff of a live-in alternative to incarceration rehabilitation program with special focus on substance abusers, when participating in operations owned and operated by the program, are exempt from the wage and hour provisions and Section 1025 of the Labor Code, so long as all revenues generated by the operation are used for the support of the program. All providers who bid on public work shall include in their bid the prevailing wage rate as required by the request.

## **PUBLIC CONTRACT CODE**

### **Division 2. General Provisions**

#### **Part 1. Administrative Provisions**

##### **Chapter 4. Subletting and Subcontracting**

##### **§ 4104. Contents of bids or offers**

Any officer, department, board, or commission taking bids for the construction of any public work or improvement shall provide in the specifications prepared for the work or improvement or in the general conditions under which bids will be received for the doing of the work incident to the public work or improvement that any person making a bid or offer to perform the work, shall, in his or her bid or offer, set forth:

(a) (1) The name, the location of the place of business, the California contractor license number, and public works contractor registration number issued pursuant to Section 1725.5 of the Labor Code of each subcontractor who will perform work or labor or render service to the prime contractor in or about the construction of the work or improvement, or a subcontractor licensed by the State of California who, under subcontract to the prime contractor, specially fabricates and installs a portion of the work or improvement according to detailed drawings contained in the plans and specifications, in an amount in excess of one-half of 1 percent of the prime contractor's

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total bid or, in the case of bids or offers for the construction of streets or highways, including bridges, in excess of one-half of 1 percent of the prime contractor's total bid or ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), whichever is greater.

(2) An inadvertent error in listing the California contractor license number or public works contractor registration number provided pursuant to paragraph (1) shall not be grounds for filing a bid protest or grounds for considering the bid nonresponsive if the corrected contractor's license number is submitted to the public entity by the prime contractor within 24 hours after the bid opening and provided the corrected contractor's license number corresponds to the submitted name and location for that subcontractor.

(3) (A) Subject to subparagraph (B), any information requested by the officer, department, board, or commission concerning any subcontractor who the prime contractor is required to list under this subdivision, other than the subcontractor's name, location of business, the California contractor license number, and the public works contractor registration number, may be submitted by the prime contractor up to 24 hours after the deadline established by the officer, department, board, or commission for receipt of bids by prime contractors.

(B) A state or local agency may implement subparagraph (A) at its option.

(b) The portion of the work that will be done by each subcontractor under this act. The prime contractor shall list only one subcontractor for each portion as is defined by the prime contractor in his or her bid.

## Division 2. General Provisions

### Part 1. Administrative Provisions

#### Chapter 6.5. The Design-Build Demonstration Program

##### **§ 6823. Establishment of labor compliance program for public works projects; exempt projects**

(a) For contracts for public works projects awarded prior to January 1, 2012, a transportation entity authorized to use the design-build method of procurement shall establish and enforce a labor compliance program containing the requirements outlined in Section 1771.5 of the Labor Code or shall contract with a third party to operate a labor compliance program containing the requirements outlined in Section 1771.5 of the Labor Code. This requirement shall not apply to projects where the transportation entity or design-build entity has entered into any collective bargaining agreement that binds all of the contractors performing work on the projects.

(b) For contracts for public works projects awarded on or after January 1, 2012, the project shall be subject to the requirements of Section 1771.4 of the Labor Code.

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**Division 2. General Provisions**  
**Part 1. Administrative Provisions**  
**Chapter 6.6. Alternative Project Delivery Program:**  
**Construction Manager/General Contractor Authority**

**§ 6953. Public works projects subject to certain Labor Code provisions**

Any public works project that is contracted for pursuant to this chapter shall be subject to the requirements of Section 1771.4 of the Labor Code.

**Division 2. General Provisions**  
**Part 2. Contracting by State Agencies**  
**Chapter 1. State Contract Act**  
**Article 2. Plans and Specifications**

**§ 10128. Compliance with Labor Code provisions relating to public works contracts**

All contracts awarded under this part shall comply with the applicable provisions of Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1720) of Part 7 of Division 2 of the Labor Code relating to public works contracts and shall contain all the contract provisions required therein.

**Division 2. General Provisions**  
**Part 3. Contracting by Local Agencies**  
**Chapter 1. Local Agency Public Construction Act**  
**Article 42. Public Entities – Public Work and Public Purchases**

**§ 20672. Public projects in excess of \$3,000; requirement of payment of prevailing wages**

Any public project by a public leaseback corporation in excess of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) shall be constructed under contract awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, and such contract shall require the payment of prevailing wages as determined by the public leaseback corporation in the manner and form provided in Article 2 (commencing with Section 1770) of Chapter 1 of Part 7 of Division 2 of the Labor Code.

**Division 2. General Provisions**  
**Part 3. Contracting by Local Agencies**  
**Chapter 1. Local Agency Public Construction Act**  
**ARTICLE 60.4. Job Order Contracting for School Districts**

**§ 20919.27. Prevailing wages**

(a) A job order contract shall set forth in the general conditions of the job order contract the party or parties responsible for seeing that the provisions of Article 2 (commencing

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with Section 1770) of Chapter 1 of Part 7 of Division 2 of the Labor Code are complied with.

(b) For purposes of job order contracting, prevailing wages when required to be paid shall apply to all work ordered under the job order contract regardless of thresholds set forth in Section 1771.5 of the Labor Code.

(c) The job order contractor shall pay the prevailing wage in effect at the time the job order is issued by the school district and all increases as published by the Department of Industrial Relations for the term of the job order contract, including all overtime, holiday, and shift provisions published by the Department of Industrial Relations.

(d) The school district shall designate one individual to act as a monitor to inspect job sites for labor compliance violations at the request of the designated labor representative in its project labor agreement.

## **PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE**

### **Division 5. Parks and Monuments**

#### **Chapter 2. Counties and Cities**

#### **Article 6. Municipal Park Improvement District Bonds**

#### **§ 5366. Applicability of State Contract Act and Labor Code to this article**

The State Contract Act (Part 2 (commencing with Section 10100) of Division 2 of the Public Contract Code) and Part 7 (commencing with Section 1720) of Division 2 of the Labor Code shall be applicable to this article.

### **Division 30. Waste Management**

#### **Part 4. Solid Waste Facilities**

#### **Chapter 2. Solid Waste Handling and Disposal**

#### **Article 3. Closure Plans**

#### **§ 43501. Certification of financial arrangements; submission of closure and postclosure maintenance plan**

(a) A person owning or operating a solid waste landfill, as defined in Section 40195.1, shall do both of the following:

(1) Upon application to become an operator of a solid waste facility pursuant to Section 44001, certify to the board and the local enforcement agency that all of the following have been accomplished:

(A) The owner or operator has prepared an initial estimate of closure and postclosure maintenance costs.

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(i) The board shall adopt regulations that provide for an increase in the initial closure and postclosure maintenance cost estimates to account for cost overruns due to unforeseeable circumstances, and to provide a reasonable contingency comparable to that which is built into cost estimates for other, similar public works projects.

(ii) The board shall adopt regulations on or before January 1, 2008, that require closure and postclosure maintenance cost estimates to be based on reasonably foreseeable costs the state may incur if the state would have to assume responsibility for the closure and postclosure maintenance due to the failure of the owner or operator. Cost estimates shall include, but not be limited to, estimates in compliance with Sections 1770, 1773, and 1773.1 of the Labor Code, and the replacement and repair costs for longer lived items, including, but not limited to, repair of the environmental control systems.

(B) The owner or operator has established a trust fund or equivalent financial arrangement acceptable to the board, as specified in Article 4 (commencing with Section 43600).

(C) The amounts that the owner or operator will deposit annually in the trust fund or equivalent financial arrangement acceptable to the board will ensure adequate resources for closure and postclosure maintenance.

(2) Submit to the regional water board, the local enforcement agency, and the board a plan for the closure of the solid waste landfill and a plan for the postclosure maintenance of the solid waste landfill.

(b) Notwithstanding subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) or any other provision of law, if the owner or operator is a county with a population of 200,000 or less, as determined by the 1990 decennial census, the county shall not be required to make annual deposits in excess of the amount required by the federal act or any other applicable federal law, or by any board-approved formula that meets the requirements of the federal act.

(c) If not in conflict with federal law or regulations, a county or city may, with regard to a solid waste landfill owned or operated by the county or city, base its estimate of closure and postclosure maintenance costs on the costs of employing county or city employees or persons under contract with the county or city in performing closure and postclosure maintenance. However, even if, to meet federal requirements, the cost estimate is based on the most expensive costs of closure and postclosure maintenance performed by a third party, the county or city may, to effect cost savings, employ county or city employees or employ persons under contract to actually perform closure operations or postclosure maintenance operations.

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## **Division 43. The Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006 Chapter 10. Miscellaneous Provisions**

### **§ 75075. Labor compliance program; adoption and enforcement**

The body awarding any contract for a public works project financed in any part from funds made available pursuant to this division shall adopt and enforce, or contract with a third party to enforce, a labor compliance program pursuant to subdivision (b) of Labor Code Section 1771.5 for application to that public works project.

## **PUBLIC UTILITIES CODE**

### **Division 1. Regulation of Public Utilities**

#### **Part 1. Public Utilities Act**

#### **Chapter 2.3. Electrical Restructuring**

#### **Article 16. California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program**

### **§ 399.13. Annual preparation of renewable energy procurement plan by electrical corporations; proposal, review, and adoption by commission as part of general procurement plan process; report on necessity of electrical transmission facility; annual compliance report by retail sellers; duties of commission; contracts; penalties; recovery of procurement and administrative costs**

(a) (1) The commission shall direct each electrical corporation to annually prepare a renewable energy procurement plan that includes the elements specified in paragraph (6), to satisfy its obligations under the renewables portfolio standard. To the extent feasible, this procurement plan shall be proposed, reviewed, and adopted by the commission as part of, and pursuant to, a general procurement plan process. The commission shall require each electrical corporation to review and update its renewable energy procurement plan as it determines to be necessary. The commission shall require all other retail sellers to prepare and submit renewable energy procurement plans that address the requirements identified in paragraph (6).

(2) Every electrical corporation that owns electrical transmission facilities shall annually prepare, as part of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Order 890 process, and submit to the commission, a report identifying any electrical transmission facility, upgrade, or enhancement that is reasonably necessary to achieve the renewables portfolio standard procurement requirements of this article. Each report shall look forward at least five years and, to ensure that adequate investments are made in a timely manner, shall include a preliminary schedule when an application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity will be made, pursuant to Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 1001), for any electrical transmission facility identified as being reasonably necessary to achieve the renewable energy resources procurement requirements of this article. Each electrical corporation that owns electrical transmission facilities shall ensure that project-specific interconnection studies are completed in a timely manner.

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(3) The commission shall direct each retail seller to prepare and submit an annual compliance report that includes all of the following:

(A) The current status and progress made during the prior year toward procurement of eligible renewable energy resources as a percentage of retail sales, including, if applicable, the status of any necessary siting and permitting approvals from federal, state, and local agencies for those eligible renewable energy resources procured by the retail seller, and the current status of compliance with the portfolio content requirements of subdivision (c) of Section 399.16, including procurement of eligible renewable energy resources located outside the state and within the WECC and unbundled renewable energy credits.

(B) If the retail seller is an electrical corporation, the current status and progress made during the prior year toward construction of, and upgrades to, transmission and distribution facilities and other electrical system components it owns to interconnect eligible renewable energy resources and to supply the electricity generated by those resources to load, including the status of planning, siting, and permitting transmission facilities by federal, state, and local agencies.

(C) Recommendations to remove impediments to making progress toward achieving the renewable energy resources procurement requirements established pursuant to this article.

(4) The commission shall review each annual compliance report filed by a retail seller. The commission shall notify a retail seller if the commission has determined, based upon its review, that the retail seller may be at risk of not satisfying the renewable energy procurement requirements for the then-current or a future compliance period and shall provide recommendations in that circumstance regarding satisfying those requirements.

(5) The commission shall adopt, by rulemaking, all of the following:

(A) A process that provides criteria for the rank ordering and selection of least-cost and best-fit eligible renewable energy resources to comply with the California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program obligations on a total cost and best-fit basis. This process shall take into account all of the following:

(i) Estimates of indirect costs associated with needed transmission investments.

(ii) The cost impact of procuring the eligible renewable energy resources on the electrical corporation's electricity portfolio.

(iii) The viability of the project to construct and reliably operate the eligible renewable energy resource, including the developer's experience, the feasibility of the technology used to generate electricity, and the risk that the facility will not be built, or that construction will be delayed, with the result that electricity will not be supplied as required by the contract.

(iv) Workforce recruitment, training, and retention efforts, including the employment growth associated with the construction and operation of eligible renewable energy resources and goals for recruitment and training of women, minorities, and disabled veterans.

(v) (l) Estimates of electrical corporation expenses resulting from integrating and operating eligible renewable energy resources, including, but not limited to, any additional wholesale energy and capacity costs associated with integrating each eligible renewable resource.

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(II) No later than December 31, 2015, the commission shall approve a methodology for determining the integration costs described in subclause (I).

(vi) Consideration of any statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit established pursuant to the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (Division 25.5 (commencing with Section 38500) of the Health and Safety Code).

(vii) Consideration of capacity and system reliability of the eligible renewable energy resource to ensure grid reliability.

(B) Rules permitting retail sellers to accumulate, beginning January 1, 2011, excess procurement in one compliance period to be applied to any subsequent compliance period. The rules shall apply equally to all retail sellers. In determining the quantity of excess procurement for the applicable compliance period, the commission shall retain the rules adopted by the commission and in effect as of January 1, 2015, for the compliance period specified in subparagraphs (A) to (C), inclusive, of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 399.15. For any subsequent compliance period, the rules shall allow the following:

(i) For electricity products meeting the portfolio content requirements of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 399.16, contracts of any duration may count as excess procurement.

(ii) Electricity products meeting the portfolio content requirements of paragraph (2) or (3) of subdivision (b) of Section 399.16 shall not be counted as excess procurement. Contracts of any duration for electricity products meeting the portfolio content requirements of paragraph (2) or (3) of subdivision (b) of Section 399.16 that are credited towards a compliance period shall not be deducted from a retail seller's procurement for purposes of calculating excess procurement.

(iii) If a retail seller notifies the commission that it will comply with the provisions of subdivision (b) for the compliance period beginning January 1, 2017, the provisions of clauses (i) and (ii) shall take effect for that retail seller for that compliance period.

(C) Standard terms and conditions to be used by all electrical corporations in contracting for eligible renewable energy resources, including performance requirements for renewable generators. A contract for the purchase of electricity generated by an eligible renewable energy resource, at a minimum, shall include the renewable energy credits associated with all electricity generation specified under the contract. The standard terms and conditions shall include the requirement that, no later than six months after the commission's approval of an electricity purchase agreement entered into pursuant to this article, the following information about the agreement shall be disclosed by the commission: party names, resource type, project location, and project capacity.

(D) An appropriate minimum margin of procurement above the minimum procurement level necessary to comply with the renewables portfolio standard to mitigate the risk that renewable projects planned or under contract are delayed or canceled. This paragraph does not preclude an electrical corporation from voluntarily proposing a margin of procurement above the appropriate minimum margin established by the commission.

(6) Consistent with the goal of increasing California's reliance on eligible renewable energy resources, the renewable energy procurement plan shall include all of the following:

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- (A) An assessment of annual or multiyear portfolio supplies and demand to determine the optimal mix of eligible renewable energy resources with deliverability characteristics that may include peaking, dispatchable, baseload, firm, and as-available capacity.
- (B) Potential compliance delays related to the conditions described in paragraph (5) of subdivision (b) of Section 399.15.
- (C) A bid solicitation setting forth the need for eligible renewable energy resources of each deliverability characteristic, required online dates, and locational preferences, if any.
- (D) A status update on the development schedule of all eligible renewable energy resources currently under contract.
- (E) Consideration of mechanisms for price adjustments associated with the costs of key components for eligible renewable energy resource projects with online dates more than 24 months after the date of contract execution.
- (F) An assessment of the risk that an eligible renewable energy resource will not be built, or that construction will be delayed, with the result that electricity will not be delivered as required by the contract.
- (7) In soliciting and procuring eligible renewable energy resources, each electrical corporation shall offer contracts of no less than 10 years duration, unless the commission approves of a contract of shorter duration.
- (8) (A) In soliciting and procuring eligible renewable energy resources for California-based projects, each electrical corporation shall give preference to renewable energy projects that provide environmental and economic benefits to communities afflicted with poverty or high unemployment, or that suffer from high emission levels of toxic air contaminants, criteria air pollutants, and greenhouse gases.  
(B) Subparagraph (A) applies to all procurement of eligible renewable energy resources for California-based projects, whether the procurement occurs through all-source requests for offers, eligible renewable resources only requests for offers, or other procurement mechanisms. This subparagraph is declaratory of existing law.
- (9) In soliciting and procuring eligible renewable energy resources, each retail seller shall consider the best-fit attributes of resource types that ensure a balanced resource mix to maintain the reliability of the electrical grid.  
(b) A retail seller may enter into a combination of long- and short-term contracts for electricity and associated renewable energy credits. Beginning January 1, 2021, at least 65 percent of the procurement a retail seller counts toward the renewables portfolio standard requirement of each compliance period shall be from its contracts of 10 years or more in duration or in its ownership or ownership agreements for eligible renewable energy resources.  
(c) The commission shall review and accept, modify, or reject each electrical corporation's renewable energy resource procurement plan prior to the commencement of renewable energy procurement pursuant to this article by an electrical corporation. The commission shall assess adherence to the approved renewable energy resource procurement plans in determining compliance with the obligations of this article.  
(d) Unless previously preapproved by the commission, an electrical corporation shall submit a contract for the generation of an eligible renewable energy resource to the commission for review and approval consistent with an approved renewable energy resource procurement plan. If the commission determines that the bid prices are

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elevated due to a lack of effective competition among the bidders, the commission shall direct the electrical corporation to renegotiate the contracts or conduct a new solicitation.

(e) If an electrical corporation fails to comply with a commission order adopting a renewable energy resource procurement plan, the commission shall exercise its authority to require compliance.

(f) (1) The commission may authorize a procurement entity to enter into contracts on behalf of customers of a retail seller for electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources to satisfy the retail seller's renewables portfolio standard procurement requirements. The commission shall not require any person or corporation to act as a procurement entity or require any party to purchase eligible renewable energy resources from a procurement entity.

(2) Subject to review and approval by the commission, the procurement entity shall be permitted to recover reasonable administrative and procurement costs through the retail rates of end-use customers that are served by the procurement entity and are directly benefiting from the procurement of eligible renewable energy resources.

(g) Procurement and administrative costs associated with contracts entered into by an electrical corporation for eligible renewable energy resources pursuant to this article and approved by the commission are reasonable and prudent and shall be recoverable in rates.

(h) Construction, alteration, demolition, installation, and repair work on an eligible renewable energy resource that receives production incentives pursuant to Section 25742 of the Public Resources Code, including work performed to qualify, receive, or maintain production incentives, are "public works" for the purposes of Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1720) of Part 7 of Division 2 of the Labor Code.

## **Division 1.5. California Consumer Power and Conservation Financing Authority Act**

### **Chapter 3. The California Consumer Power and Conservation Financing Authority**

#### **Article 5. Generation Facilities**

#### **§ 3354. Compliance with public works and public agencies**

All generation facilities constructed or improved pursuant to this division shall comply with Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1720) of Part 7 of Division 2 of the Labor Code.

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## Division 7. Public Utility District Act Chapter 4. Powers and Functions of Districts Article 3. Utility Works and Services

### **§ 16461.5. Shasta Dam Area Public Utility District; undeveloped property; public works construction**

(a) The Shasta Dam Area Public Utility District may construct those public works necessary for the industrial and commercial development of any undeveloped property owned by the district prior to January 12, 1990. A decision by the Shasta Dam Area Public Utility District to construct public works pursuant to this section is a legislative act subject to referendum pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 9340) of Chapter 4 of Division 9 of the Elections Code. The improvements shall comply with all of the ordinances, resolutions, policies, and other standards of the city or county in which the property is located, and comply with all state laws governing public works and public agencies.

(b) Any contract awarded by the Shasta Dam Area Public Utility District pursuant to this section shall be considered a public works project subject to Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1720) of Part 7 of Division 2 of the Labor Code.

(c) None of the costs for public works constructed pursuant to this section shall be borne by Shasta Dam Area Public Utility District customers.

## Division 10. Transit Districts Part 12. Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority Chapter 5. Powers and Functions of District Article 4. Construction Manager/General Contractor Project Delivery Contracts

### **§ 100152. Bidding requirements for public works projects**

Any public works project that is contracted for pursuant to this article shall be subject to the requirements of Section 1771.4 of the Labor Code.

## Division 10. Transit Districts Part 14. Sacramento Regional Transit District Chapter 5. Powers and Functions of District Article 5. Transit Facilities and Service

### **§ 102284. Joint use agreements**

(a) The district may enter into agreements for the joint use of any property and rights by the district and any public agency or public utility operating transit facilities; may enter into agreements with any public agency or public utility operating any transit facilities, and wholly or partially within or without the district, for the joint use of any property of

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the district or of the public agency or public utility, or the establishment of through routes, joint fares, transfer of passengers or pooling arrangements.

(b) In addition to any power described in subdivision (a), the district may enter into agreements for the joint use or joint development of any property or rights by the district and any public agency, or public utility operating transit facilities or nontransit facilities, or both, or any other person, firm, corporation, association, organization, or other entity, public or private, either, in whole or in part, within or outside the district, for the joint use or development of any nontransit facilities of the district or of the public agency, public utility, person, firm, corporation, association, organization, or other entity, public or private, for the establishment of through routes, joint fares, transfer of passengers, pooling arrangements, station cost-sharing, connector fees, or land, air, or development rights, sales or leasing, necessary for, incidental to, or convenient for, the full exercise of the powers granted in this chapter. For the purpose of this section, the following terms have the following meanings:

(1) "Joint development" includes, but is not limited to, agreements with any person, firm, corporation, association, organization, or other entity, public or private, to develop or to engage in the planning, financing, construction, or operation of nontransit district facilities or development projects adjacent, or physically or functionally related, to district transit facilities.

(2) "Development project" includes, but is not limited to, projects for any use or mixed use including public, commercial, or residential uses.

(3) "Nontransit facilities," includes, but is not limited to, any land, buildings, or equipment, or interest therein, that is used for the production of transit revenue not arising from the operation of a transit system.

(c) Construction projects or works of improvement for facilities authorized by the district under the terms of a joint development agreement that is approved under the authority conferred by this section shall be considered a public works project subject to Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1720) of Part 7 of Division 2 of the Labor Code and shall be enforced by the Department of Industrial Relations in the same manner in which it carries out this responsibility under the Labor Code.

### **§ 102288. Acquisition of facilities; approval of installations in highways**

(a) The district may acquire, construct, own, operate, control, or use rights-of-way, rail lines, buslines, stations, platforms, switches, yards, terminals, parking lots, and any and all facilities necessary or convenient for transit service, within or partly outside the district, underground, upon, or above the ground and under, upon or over public streets or other public ways or waterways, together with all physical structures necessary or convenient for the access of persons or vehicles thereto, and may acquire any interest in or rights to use or joint use of any or all of the foregoing; however, installations in state freeways are subject to the approval of the Department of Transportation, and

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installations in other state highways are subject to Article 2 (commencing with Section 670) of Chapter 3 of Division 1 of the Streets and Highways Code. Installations in county highways and city streets are subject to similar encroachment permits.

(b) In addition to any power described in subdivision (a), the district may, to the extent that it is not expressly provided for in subdivision (a), develop, lease, jointly develop, or jointly use air rights, land rights, development rights, rights-of-way, rail trackage, entrances and exits, and any and all fixed facilities and structures physically or functionally related to transit service.

(c) Construction projects or works of improvement for facilities authorized by the district under the terms of a joint development agreement that is approved under the authority conferred by this section shall be considered a public works project subject to Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1720) of Part 7 of Division 2 of the Labor Code and shall be enforced by the Department of Industrial Relations in the same manner in which it carries out this responsibility under the Labor Code.

**Division 10. Transit Districts**  
**Part 15. San Mateo County Transit District**  
**Chapter 5. Powers and Functions of District**  
**Article 12. Construction Manager/General Contractor Project Delivery Contracts**

**§ 103396. Bidding requirements for public works projects**

Any public works project that is contracted for pursuant to this article shall be subject to the requirements of Section 1771.4 of the Labor Code.

**Division 12. County Transportation Commissions**  
**Chapter 4. Powers and Functions**  
**Article 2. Contracts**

**§ 130242. Private entities; transit systems; facilities; subcontractors**

(a) In addition to the other powers it possesses, the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority may enter into contracts with private entities, the scope of which may combine within a single contract all or some of the planning, design, permitting, development, joint development, construction, construction management, acquisition, leasing, installation, and warranty of all or components of (1) transit systems, including, without limitation, passenger loading or intermodal station facilities, and (2) facilities on real property owned or to be owned by the authority.

(b) The authority may award contracts pursuant to subdivision (a) after a finding, by a two-thirds vote of the members of the authority, that awarding the contract under this section will achieve for the authority, among other things, certain private sector efficiencies in the integration of design, project work, and components.

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(c) A contract awarded pursuant to this section may include operation and maintenance elements, if the inclusion of those elements (1) is necessary, in the reasonable judgment of the authority, to assess vendor representations and warranties, performance guarantees, or life-cycle efficiencies, and (2) does not conflict with collective bargaining agreements to which the authority is a party.

(d) Any construction, alteration, demolition, repairs, or other works of improvement performed under a contract awarded pursuant to this section shall be considered a public works project subject to Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1720) of Part 7 of Division 2 of the Labor Code, and shall be enforced by the Department of Industrial Relations in the same way it carries out this responsibility under the Labor Code.

(e) A contract under this section shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder whose bid is responsive to the criteria set forth in the invitation for bids, or, at the authority's discretion, to a contractor chosen by a competitive bidding process that employs objective selection criteria that may include, but are not limited to, the proposed design approach, features, functions, life-cycle costs, and other criteria deemed appropriate by the authority, in addition to price. Notice requesting bids or proposals shall be published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation. For contracts estimated to exceed ten million dollars (\$10,000,000), publication shall be made at least 60 days before the receipt of the bids or price proposals. For contracts estimated not to exceed ten million dollars (\$10,000,000), publication shall be made at least 30 days before the receipt of the bids or price proposals. The authority, at its discretion, may reject any and all bids and proposals, and may readvertise. All bids and price proposals submitted pursuant to this section shall be presented under sealed cover and shall be accompanied by one of the following forms of bidder security: (1) cash, (2) a cashier's check made payable to the authority, (3) a certified check made payable to the authority, or (4) a bidder's bond executed by an admitted surety insurer, made payable to the authority. Upon an award, the security of each unsuccessful bidder shall be returned in a reasonable period of time, but in no event shall that security be held by the authority beyond 60 days from the time the award is made.

(f) When the design of portions of the project permits the selection of subcontractors, the contractor shall competitively bid those portions. The contractor shall provide to the authority a list of subcontractors whose work is in excess of one-half of 1 percent of the total project cost as soon as the subcontractors are identified. Once listed, the subcontractors shall have the rights provided in the Subletting and Subcontracting Fair Practices Act (Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 4100) of Part 1 of Division 2 of the Public Contract Code).

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## STREETS AND HIGHWAYS CODE

### Division 1. State Highways

#### Chapter 3. The Care and Protection of State Highways

##### Article 2. Permit Provisions

#### **§ 670.1. Permit to owner or developer of adjacent property; improvement of local traffic access**

(a) The department may issue a permit to the owner or developer of property adjacent to or near a state highway to construct, alter, repair, or improve any portion of the highway for the purpose of improving local traffic access, if the improvements to the highway are required as part of, or as a condition to, the development of property and the improvements are accepted by the department.

(b) The permit may be issued only if the work within the highway right-of-way is to be performed in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the department and the department reserves the right to inspect and accept the work as complying with the approved plans and specifications.

(c) All road, bridge, street lighting, or installation of signal work performed under a permit issued pursuant to this section for acceptance into the state highway system, except work performed solely to allow private encroachments onto the state highway or for utility or drainage encroachments within the state highway, are public works for purposes of Part 7 (commencing with Section 1720) of Division 2 of the Labor Code.

### Division 16. Highway Districts

#### Part 3. Bridge and Highway Districts

##### Chapter 10. Duties of District Officers

#### **§ 27189. Repair or replacement of structures or district property in cases of great emergency**

In cases of great emergency, including but not limited to states of emergency as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 8558 of the Government Code, the board of directors of a bridge and highway district may proceed at once to replace or repair any and all structures, roadway, or property of the district that may be rendered unusable or unsafe without adopting the plans, specifications, strain sheets or working details or giving notice for bids to let contracts. The work may be done by day labor under the direction of the board, by contract, or by a combination of the two. If the work is done wholly or in part by contract, the contractor shall be paid the actual cost of the use of machinery and tools and of material and labor expended by him in doing the work, plus not more than 15 percent to cover all profits, supervision, and other expenses. No more than the lowest current market prices shall be paid for materials. Not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for work of a similar character in the locality in which the work is performed, fixed as provided in Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1720)

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of Part 7 of Division 2 of the Labor Code, shall be paid to all workmen employed on such works.

## **WATER CODE**

### **Division 5. Flood Control Part 1. Local Flood Control Chapter 1. Flood Control by Cities Article 1. General Provisions**

#### **§ 8007. Public works projects; criteria**

A capital improvement project undertaken by a charter city to extend that city's water, sewer, or storm drain system or similar system to a disadvantaged community in an unincorporated area shall be considered a public work for the purpose of Section 1720 of the Labor Code, but any subsequent project to construct, expand, reconstruct, install, or repair such systems that have been so extended and that are conducted within that city's political boundaries shall not be considered a public work for the purpose of Section 1720 of the Labor Code as a result of the extension. For the purpose of this section, "disadvantaged community" means a disadvantaged community as defined in Section 79505.5.

## **WELFARE AND INSTITUTIONS CODE**

### **Division 2.5. Youths Chapter 1. The Youth Authority Article 4. Powers and Duties of Youth Authority**

#### **§ 1752.9. Lease of land; terms**

The Department of the Youth Authority, with the approval of the Director of General Services, may lease land at any institution under its jurisdiction, at a nominal rental, to any nonprofit or eleemosynary corporation. The terms of the lease shall require the corporation to construct a house of worship on such land, and to maintain and operate the same primarily for the use of Youth Authority wards and staff. All work as an employee on such house of worship performed under contract or by day labor shall be subject to the provisions of Division 2, Part 7, of the Labor Code.