Introduction

This Legislative Digest describes bills that were chaptered or vetoed during the first half of the 2015/16 Legislative Session that will have or would have had some impact on the California Department of Industrial Relations (DIR).

The brief summaries do not purport to provide a complete description of the legislation or go into the details of the measures. The summaries provide a brief overview of the intent of the bills.

Copies of the legislation referenced in this digest, along with information such as legislative committee analyses, are available from the Legislative Counsel of California website at leginfo.legislature.ca.gov.

The chaptered bills go into effect January 1, 2016, unless they contain an urgency clause, in which case they took effect immediately upon the Governor's signature. Alternatively, some measures specify their effective date.

For additional information regarding these measures, please contact the Deputy Director of Legislation and Policy, Victoria Hassid at Leglnquiry@dir.ca.gov or 510-286-7087.

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Chaptered Assembly Bills

Signed:

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AB 219 (Daly, Chapter 739, Statutes of 2015) Public works: concrete delivery.


AB 266 (Bonta, Chapter 689, Statutes of 2015) Medical marijuana.


AB 359 (Gonzalez, Chapter 212, Statutes of 2015) Grocery workers.


AB 532 (McCarty, Chapter 433, Statutes of 2015) State agencies: collection of data: race or ethnic origin.


AB 621 (Roger Hernández, Chapter 741, Statutes of 2015) Drayage truck operators: Motor Carrier Employer Amnesty Program.


AB 656 (Cristina Garcia, Chapter 250, Statutes of 2015) Joint powers agreements: mutual water companies.

AB 731 (Gallagher, Chapter 303, Statutes of 2015) Maintenance of the codes.

AB 852 (Burke, Chapter 745, Statutes of 2015) Public works: prevailing wages.

AB 896 (Wagner, Chapter 436, Statutes of 2015) Counties: search or rescue: costs.

AB 897 (Gonzalez, Chapter 305, Statutes of 2015) Grocery workers.


AB 1308 (Perea, Chapter 126, Statutes of 2015) Apprenticeship programs: approval.

AB 1358 (Dababneh, Chapter 752, Statutes of 2015) School facilities: design-build contracts.


AB 1509 (Roger Hernández, Chapter 792, Statutes of 2015) Employer liability.

Chaptered Senate Bills

Signed:

SB 84 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review, Chapter 25, Statutes of 2015) State government.


SB 421 (Hancock, Chapter 314, Statutes of 2015) Refineries: turnarounds.


SB 579 (Jackson, Chapter 802, Statutes of 2015) Employees: time off.


SB 674 (De León, Chapter 721, Statutes of 2015) Victims of crime: nonimmigrant status.
Vetoed Bills (Assembly and Senate Bills)

Vetoed:

**AB 251** (Levine) Public works: public subsidies.

**AB 305** (Gonzalez) Workers’ compensation: permanent disability apportionment.

**AB 465** (Roger Hernández) Contracts against public policy.

**AB 578** (Low) Occupational safety and health.

**AB 676** (Calderon) Employment: discrimination: status as unemployed.

**AB 883** (Low) Employment: public employee status.

**AB 1017** (Campos) Employers.

**AB 1451** (Chávez) Workers’ compensation: Public employees.

**AB 1542** (Mathis) Workers’ compensation: neuropsychologists.

**SB 599** (Mendoza) Employment: public transit service contracts.
Department of Industrial Relations

SIGNED

**AB 532** (McCarty, Chapter 433, Statutes of 2015) State agencies: collection of data: race or ethnic origin.

This bill requires any state agency, board, or commission that directly or by contract collects demographic data to provide forms offering respondents the option to select one or more ethnic or racial designations. An exception provides that agencies collecting ethnic or racial data solely to comply with federal requirements may continue to collect and to report the data as required by the federal government.

**AB 731** (Gallagher, Chapter 303, Statutes of 2015) Maintenance of the codes.

This bill makes nonsubstantive grammatical and other minor changes to numerous code sections to put into effect recommendations made by the Legislative Counsel to the Legislature.

**AB 896** (Wagner, Chapter 436, Statutes of 2015) Counties: search or rescue: costs.

This bill provides that when a county receives a reimbursement claim from another county for a search or rescue operation involving one of its residents age 16 or older, the county of residence may in turn seek reimbursement for the actual costs of emergency response from its resident, as specified. The statute prohibits a county or city from billing a resident more than $12,000 initially and thereafter adjusts for inflation each year according to the California Consumer Price Index published by the Department of Industrial Relations.

**AB 1431** (Gomez, Chapter 753, Statutes of 2015) Local Agency Public Construction Act: job order contracting.

Under existing law, the Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) is authorized to utilize “job order contracting” for public works projects until December 31, 2020. This bill repeals the provisions relating to LAUSD and would, instead, authorize all school
districts statewide to use job order contracting, as an alternative to existing contracting procedures, until January 1, 2022. It also restricts job order contracting to school districts that have entered into a project labor agreement (or agreements) that will apply to all public works in excess of $25,000 undertaken by the school district through at least December 31, 2021, regardless of the contracting procedure used to award that work. The bill also requires that school districts establish a procedure to prequalify job order contractors using a standard questionnaire and model guidelines. All information requested on the prequalification questionnaire is to be verified under oath.


In 2013, two appellate court decisions, *Bluford v. Safeway Stores, Inc.*, 216 Cal.App.4th 864 (2013) and *Gonzalez v. Downtown LA Motors*, 215 Cal.App.4th 36 (2013), held that piece-workers must be separately compensated for (1) mandated rest and recovery periods, and (2) nonproductive time when they are working but not earning piece-rate compensation. The cases generated numerous lawsuits seeking to recover back pay and very substantial penalties for employers of piece-workers who were not separately compensated for this time. This bill: (1) addresses back liability by providing employers an option, for a specified period, to make back wage payments to workers for rest and recovery breaks and other nonproductive time in exchange for relief from statutory penalties and (2) going forward clarifies the pay requirements for mandated rest and recovery breaks and other nonproductive time. The going-forward provisions require that piece-workers be paid at their average earnings rate during rest and recovery periods, and they provide penalty relief for employers who make a reasonable good faith mistake in payment for nonproductive time.

**SB 84** (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review, Chapter 25, Statutes of 2015) State government.

This bill enacts provisions of the Governor’s proposed budget. The provisions of this bill affecting the Department of Industrial Relations involve the Division of Occupational Safety and Health. This bill requires the Division to prioritize investigations of reports of accidents involving death or serious injury or illness and complaints that allege a serious violation over investigations of complaints that allege a nonserious violation. This bill suspends the fee for the annual and biennial inspection of conveyances on a one-time basis for fiscal year 2015-2016. For the 2016-2017 fiscal year and for every fiscal year
thereafter, this bill authorizes the Director of Industrial Relations, upon concurrence of the Department of Finance, to suspend or reduce this fee on a one-time basis in order to reduce the amount of moneys in the Elevator Safety Account. The bill would exempt the suspension or reduction of the fee from the Administrative Procedure Act.


This bill amends multiple provisions of the California Codes with an overall purpose of increasing the retail sales of electricity from renewable sources (the Renewable Portfolio Standard [RPS]) from the current 33 percent target to a 50 percent (50%) target by 2030 and doubling the energy efficiency savings in electricity and natural gas uses by 2030. The primary purposes and provisions of the bill do not directly affect the Department of Industrial Relations. One of the bill’s provisions amends Labor Code section 1720 to expand the definition of what constitutes a “public work” requiring the payment of prevailing wages to include any "construction, alteration, demolition, installation, or repair work on the electric transmission system located in California."

**SB 560** (Monning, Chapter 389, Statutes of 2015) Licensing boards: unemployment insurance.

This bill amends Business and Professions Code section 7011.4 to authorize the Contractors’ State License Board, within the Department of Consumer Affairs, to enforce the obligation of contractors to maintain workers’ compensation insurance coverage. In addition, this bill amends Business and Professions Code section 30 to expressly authorize state licensing boards, including the Contractors’ State License Board, to supply information concerning a licensee, including license status and identifying information, to the Employment Development Department (EDD) (as well as to the Franchise Tax Board). This authorization confirms the prior understanding of existing law and is consistent with long-standing practice.

**VETOED**

**AB 251** (Levine) Public works: public subsidies. (VETOED)

Existing law requires that prevailing wages be paid on “public works” projects, which are defined in general terms as construction and similar types of work paid for in whole or in part out of public funds. Existing law provides an exemption for “otherwise private
development” projects for which a public subsidy is “de minimis” in the context of the project. This bill would have deemed a public subsidy to an otherwise private development project “de minimis” if it is both less than $250,000 and less than 2 percent of the total project cost. This bill would not apply to projects that were advertised for bid or to contracts that were awarded before July 1, 2016.

**Governor's Veto Message:** I am returning Assembly Bill 251 without my signature. This measure seeks to codify a definition of the term ‘de minimis’ to determine what level of public subsidy triggers prevailing wage requirements on an otherwise private project. Longstanding practice has been to view the subsidy in context of the project and use 2% as a general threshold for determinations. There has been no showing that the current practice is unreasonable. While I remain a staunch supporter of prevailing wages I am concerned that this measure is too restrictive and may have unintended consequences. Two years ago, I cited the same concerns when I returned a similar bill without my signature. This measure does not adequately address those concerns.

**SB 599 (Mendoza) Employment: public transit service contracts. (VETOED)**

Existing law requires that local government agencies give a 10 percent preference to any bidder on a service contract to provide public transit services who agrees to retain employees of the prior contractor or subcontractor for a period of not less than 90 days, as specified. This bill would have expanded these provisions to require a state agency also to give a 10 percent preference to any bidder under these provisions.

**Governor’s Veto Message:** I am returning Senate Bill 599 without my signature. This bill expands a local bid preference requirement to the state for public transit services. By simply expanding this local requirement to the state, this bill would significantly limit the state’s current contracting authority to determine who would be eligible for the bid preference and how to calculate it if applied. I do not believe such a broad change is needed at this time.
Division of Apprenticeship Standards

SIGNED


This bill allows an organization, association, or council that offers pre-apprenticeship training programs on behalf of one or more apprenticeship programs approved by the Division of Apprenticeship Standards to be exempted from registration with the State of California Department of Consumer Affairs, Bureau for Private Post-Secondary Education, if the program meets the requirements to be on the California Workforce Investment Board’s Eligible Training Provider List.

**AB 1308** (Perea, Chapter 126, Statutes of 2015) Apprenticeship programs: approval.

This bill revises the process for determining when apprentice training demand in the building and construction trades justifies the creation of a new apprenticeship program. More specifically, this bill revises the “needs” requirement for the development of new apprenticeship programs. This bill also removes the California Apprenticeship Council’s regulatory authority to approve a new apprenticeship program justified by the “special circumstances” process.

**AB 1358** (Dababneh, Chapter 752, Statutes of 2015) School facilities: design-build contracts.

This bill repeals and replaces statutes that authorize K-12 school districts to use the design-build procurement process for construction of school facilities. This bill changes the standards governing the exercise of this authority, lowers the threshold for using this authority from public works projects in excess of $2,500,000 to projects in excess of $1,000,000 and extends the sunset date for exercising this authority from January 1, 2020, to January 1, 2025. This bill additionally requires the use of a “skilled and trained work force,” defined as skilled journeypersons or apprentices registered in an approved apprenticeship program. As of July 1, 2016, 20 percent of the skilled journeypersons must be graduates of an approved apprenticeship program, increasing by 10 percent...
each year until January 2020, when at least 60 percent of the skilled journeypersons must be graduates of an approved program.

**Division of Labor Standards Enforcement**

**SIGNED**

**AB 202** (Gonzalez, Chapter 102, Statutes of 2015) Professional sports teams: cheerleaders: employee status.

This bill adds Labor Code section 2754, which defines a professional cheerleader as an employee for the purposes of California labor law.

**AB 219** (Daly, Chapter 739, Statutes of 2015) Public works: concrete delivery.

This bill expands the definition of “public works” under the California Prevailing Wage Law to include “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.” The bill also defines the term “ready-mixed concrete” and specifies that the rate of pay shall be that of a ready-mix driver as determined by the Department of Industrial Relations. The statute also requires a written subcontract calling for the payment of prevailing wages between the hauler and the general or subcontractor who requested the material. Finally, the bill requires that the hauling entity provide certified payroll records under section Labor Code section 1776(a) to the party that engaged its services and to the general contractor within three 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). The amendments apply only to contracts awarded on or after July 1, 2016.

**AB 243** (Wood, Chapter 688, Statutes of 2015) Medical marijuana

This bill establishes a regulatory program for the cultivation of medical marijuana, as part of the Medical Marijuana Regulation and Safety Act. More specifically, this bill would require the Department of Food and Agriculture, the Department of Pesticide Regulation, the Department of Public Health, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the State Water Resources Control Board to promulgate regulations or standards to mitigate the impact that marijuana cultivation has on the environment, public health, and the community. In addition, this bill clarifies that an employee engaged in commercial
cannabis cultivation shall be subject to Wage Order 4-2001 of the Industrial Welfare Commission.

**AB 304** (Gonzalez, Chapter 67, Statutes of 2015) Sick leave: accrual and limitations.

This bill amends the Health Workplaces, Healthy Families Act of 2014 to provide clarification regarding which workers are covered, how the paid time off is accrued, and protections for employers that already provide paid sick leave. Specifically, this bill provides alternative methods for how employees may accrue sick leave and clarifies that employers that provided paid sick leave prior to enactment of the Act shall be found compliant under certain conditions. Furthermore, this bill exempts retired annuitants from receiving paid sick leave and clarifies that an employee must have worked for the same employer for 30 days or more in the previous 12 months in order to qualify for accrued sick leave. This bill included an urgency clause and took effect July 13, 2015.


This bill extends the sunset date from January 1, 2017, to January 1, 2024, on the exemption that allows volunteers to perform work on public works projects and not be paid the prevailing wage, as would otherwise be required by Labor Code section 1720.4.

**AB 359** (Gonzalez, Chapter 212, Statutes of 2015) Grocery workers.

This bill requires a buyer of an existing grocery store to retain employees of the former grocery store for at least 90 days after the grocery store is fully operational and open to the public under the new owner. During the 90-day period, the retained employees cannot be discharged without cause and are employed under the terms and conditions established by the new owner and pursuant to terms of the predecessor's collective bargaining agreement. At the end of the 90-day period, the new employer is required to provide each worker with a written performance evaluation and to consider offering the worker continued employment.

**Governor’s Signing Message:** I am signing Assembly Bill 359, which would require a successor grocery employer to retain eligible grocery workers for a 90-day transitional period and, upon completion of that period, require the successor grocery employer to consider offering continued employment to those workers.
As drafted, the bill is not clear how the provisions apply if an incumbent grocery employer has ceased operations. The author and sponsors have committed to clarify that the law would not apply to a grocery store that has ceased operations for six months or more. I look forward to receiving that fix before the end of this legislative session.

(See [AB 897 (Gonzalez, Chapter 305, Statutes of 2015) Grocery workers.](#)

**AB 566 (O’Donnell, Chapter 214, Statutes of 2015) School facilities: leasing property: construction contracts.**

This bill expands prequalification requirements of school districts rating prospective bidders to all lease-leaseback and lease-to-own projects regardless of project amount or funding source. This bill also requires contractors awarded lease-leaseback and lease-to-own school contracts to use a skilled and trained workforce on the project to perform work that falls within an apprenticeable occupation in the building and construction trades.

**AB 621 (Roger Hernández, Chapter 741, Statutes of 2015) Drayage truck operators: Motor Carrier Employer Amnesty Program.**

AB 621 establishes a one-year voluntary amnesty program for port drayage motor carriers. The program, which is administered by the Labor Commissioner, relieves the carriers of civil and statutory penalties for misclassification of their drivers as independent contractors if they reclassify their drivers as employees, pay back wages and benefits to the drivers, and pay back taxes to the Employment Development Department, pursuant to a written settlement agreement with the Labor Commissioner.

**AB 622 (Roger Hernández, Chapter 696, Statutes of 2015) Employment: E-Verify system: unlawful business practices.**

In 2013, California prohibited an employer or any other person or entity from engaging in unfair immigration-related practices, as defined, against any person for the purpose of retaliating against an individual for exercising specified rights (AB 263, Roger Hernández). Under that law, an employer’s use of E-Verify for retaliatory purposes is unlawful. This bill expands the definition of an unlawful employment practice to specifically prohibit an employer or any other person from using the E-Verify system to check the employment authorization status of an employee or applicant except as required by federal law or as a condition of receiving federal funds. Proof of a retaliatory
purpose is not required. It also requires an employer that uses the E-Verify system to provide to the affected employee a notification issued by the Social Security Administration or the United States Department of Homeland Security containing information specific to the employee’s E-Verify case or any tentative nonconfirmation notice. The bill adds a civil penalty of up to $10,000 for each violation of these provisions.

**AB 656** (Cristina Garcia, Chapter 250, Statutes of 2015) Joint powers agreements: mutual water companies.

This bill expressly allows a mutual water company and a public agency to form a joint powers authority (JPA) for the purpose of risk pooling to provide insurance for its members. The bill further provides that a public agency participating in the JPA is not liable for the underlying debts or liabilities of the JPA and that revenue the JPA generates from insurance will be used for operating expenses, technical support, continuing education, safety engineering, and operational and managerial advisory assistance.

**AB 852** (Burke, Chapter 745, Statutes of 2015) Public works: prevailing wages.

This bill adds Labor Code section 1720.7, expanding the definition of “public works” to include any construction, alteration, demolition, installation, or repair work done under private contract on a project for a “general acute-care hospital” (except for a rural general acute-care hospital with a maximum of 76 beds) when the project is paid for, in whole or in part, from the proceeds of conduit revenue bonds, as defined in Government Code section 5870. For purposes of the new section, the terms “general acute-care hospital” and “rural general acute-care hospital” have the same meaning as defined in California Health and Safety Code section 1250, subdivision (a).

**AB 897** (Gonzalez, Chapter 305, Statutes of 2015) Grocery workers.

Governor Brown previously signed AB 359 (Gonzalez, Chapter 212, Statutes of 2015), which requires a successor grocery store employer to retain eligible grocery workers for a 90-day transitional period and, upon completion of that period, requires the grocery employer to consider offering continued employment to those workers. This bill specifies that the law does not include a retail store that has ceased operations for six months or more. In his signing message, the Governor expressed concern that it was
unclear how this measure would affect incumbent grocery store employers that had ceased operation.

**AB 970 (Nazarian, Chapter 783, Statutes of 2015) Labor Commissioner: enforcement of employee claims.**

This bill provides authority for the Labor Commissioner to enforce local minimum wage violations under the citation process. This bill also authorizes enforcement via citation of any local overtime laws and the existing duty to reimburse employees for unpaid business expenses.


Existing law requires employers to provide employees with an accurate itemized wage statement that shows, among other information, the inclusive dates of the pay period and the legal name and address of the employer (Labor Code § 226(a)(6), (a)(8)). Existing law also provides that the failure to include this information as part of a complete wage statement represents a violation subject to the Private Attorney General Act (PAGA) and does not give employers the right to cure these violations before the employee may sue the employer for civil penalties (LC § 2699.3, 2699.5).

AB 1506 amends the PAGA by moving these specific violations (failing to provide a wage statement containing the inclusive dates of the pay period and the legal name and address of the employer) from the list of “noncurable” violations to be included among those that an employer is afforded the right to cure within 33 days before a civil action can be filed. For purposes of these violations, AB 1506 specifies that "cure" means that the employer must issue fully compliant wage statements to employees for the entire statutory period (three years). The bill prohibits an employer from making use of these right-to-cure provisions more than once in a 12-month period for the same violation. This bill also deletes references to repealed sections of the Labor Code. This bill has an urgency clause and became effective October 2, 2015.

**AB 1509 (Roger Hernández, Chapter 792, Statutes of 2015) Employer liability.**

Existing law prohibits an employer from discharging an employee or in any manner discriminating, retaliating, or taking any adverse action against any employee or applicant for employment because the employee or applicant has engaged in protected
conduct, as specified. This bill adds provisions to the Labor Code’s anti-retaliation statutes, making clear that complaints to certain types of employers, including client employers and a general contractor over an employee’s direct employer, are protected. The bill also adds provisions to protect from retaliation those whose family members make protected complaints.


The California Commission on the Status of Women and Girls is a state entity consisting of 17 appointed members who develop recommendations that enable women to make the maximum contribution to society. This bill amends the law to require the Labor Commissioner to sit on the Commission in lieu of the Chief of the Division of Industrial Welfare Commission, a now obsolete position. This bill also exempts the Commission from the Bagley-Keene Act for events to raise funds.


Existing law prohibits an employer from requiring an employee to: (1) work more than five hours per day without providing a meal break of at least 30 minutes and (2) work more than 10 hours per day without providing a second meal break of at least 30 minutes. The meal period may be waived in either case by mutual consent of the employer and employee only under certain conditions. Current wage orders of the Industrial Welfare Commission (IWC) provide that employees in the health-care industry who work shifts in excess of eight total hours per day may voluntarily waive their right to one of the two meal periods. This bill is in response to a recent court decision and provides that it is declarative of existing law that health-care employee meal period waiver provisions of the IWC Wage Orders were valid and enforceable on and after October 1, 2000, and continue to be valid and enforceable.


Current law requires employers to compensate employees of either sex at equal wage rates for positions requiring equal skill, effort, and responsibility and that are performed under similar working conditions, except in instances in which pay is calculated under a system based on merit, seniority, or factors relating to quantity and quality of the work or
a differential based on a bona fide factor other than sex. This bill changes the legal standard governing equal pay protections to a standard based on “substantially similar work” when that work is analyzed using certain factors. Under current law, employers are also prohibited from discharging or otherwise retaliating against employees who disclose their wages. This bill broadens the scope of protected activity as it relates to employees discussing wages to prohibit discharge, discrimination, or retaliation for any action taken by the employee to assist in any manner the enforcement of pay equity laws.


This bill repeals two existing sections of the Labor Code: section 1725, which defines the term “alien” as “any person who is not born or fully naturalized citizen of the United States,” and section 2015, which for purposes of certain public works projects undertaken during periods of extraordinary unemployment, extends preference for employment on such projects first to citizens of the State of California, second to citizens of other states who are in California applying for employment, and lastly to “aliens” who are in California when applying for employment.

**SB 579** (Jackson, Chapter 802, Statutes of 2015) Employees: time off.

This bill requires an employer to permit an employee to use job-protected leave to address a child-care or school emergency or to enroll or re-enroll a child in school. Existing law prohibits an employer with 25 or more employees working at the same location from discharging or discriminating against an employee for taking up to 40 hours of time off annually (not exceeding eight hours in any calendar month) to participate in activities of the school or licensed child day-care facility of any of his or her children. This bill also harmonizes the “Kin Care” law with the recently enacted California Health Workplaces, Healthy Families Act of 2014 and makes other changes, including removing the provision restricting leave to eight hours per month.


This bill gives the Labor Commissioner additional enforcement tools to use against employers who fail to satisfy a final judgment relating to the nonpayment of wages to employees. This bill authorizes the Labor Commissioner to levy upon the employer’s bank accounts, accounts receivable, and real and personal property, as specified;
provide for third-party claims to the property; authorize a stop order to issue against the employer; and prohibit the continuation of business until the employer posts a bond, as specified. This bill also prohibits the renewal of the license of a long-term care facility that fails to satisfy the judgment after the time to appeal has expired. This bill makes entities contracting with the employer for property services (janitorial, security guard, valet parking, landscaping, and gardening) and long-term care facility industries jointly and severally liable for the unpaid judgment, as specified.

**SB 643 (McGuire, Chapter 719, Statutes of 2015) Medical marijuana.**

Existing law decriminalizes the use and cultivation of marijuana for medical purposes, provides for patient access to medical marijuana through a medical marijuana card program, and prevents doctors from being penalized for making medical marijuana recommendations. This bill establishes a comprehensive licensing program and regulatory framework for the cultivation, manufacture, transportation, storage, labeling, distribution, and sale of medical cannabis to be administered by the Department of Consumer Affairs, Department of Food and Agriculture, Department of Public Health, and other state entities, as specified. In addition, this bill clarifies that an employee engaged in commercial cannabis cultivation shall be subject to Wage Order 4-2001 of the Industrial Welfare Commission.

**SB 674 (De León, Chapter 721, Statutes of 2015) Victims of crime: nonimmigrant status.**

Existing federal law allows an immigrant who has been a victim of a crime to apply for a U Visa when he or she has been helpful in the investigation or prosecution of the criminal activity. This bill would provide that, upon the request of the victim or the victim's family member, a certifying official from a certifying entity shall certify “victim helpfulness” on a U Visa application when a noncitizen was a victim of a qualifying criminal activity and has been helpful, is being helpful, or is likely to be helpful, as defined, in the detection or investigation or prosecution of that qualifying criminal activity.
VETOED

**AB 465** (Roger Hernández) Contracts against public policy. (VETOED)

The Labor Code currently establishes many legal rights and remedies for employees, job applicants, and other persons, and establishes procedures for the enforcement of these rights and remedies. This bill would have made it unlawful to condition an offer of employment on the waiver of any legal right, penalty, remedy, forum, or procedure for a violation of any provision of the Labor Code, through a binding arbitration agreement or other mechanism. This bill also would have provided that any such waiver be knowing and voluntary, in writing, and expressly not made a condition of employment. It would have deemed any such waiver required as a condition of employment unconscionable and provided that the person seeking to enforce the waiver have the burden of showing that it was not made a condition of employment and that it was knowing and voluntary.

See Governor’s Veto Message: [https://www.gov.ca.gov/docs/AB_465_Veto_Message.pdf](https://www.gov.ca.gov/docs/AB_465_Veto_Message.pdf)

**AB 676** (Calderon) Employment: discrimination: status as unemployed. (VETOED)

This bill would have prohibited employers from posting job advertisements declaring an individual’s current employment as a requirement for a job, unless an applicant’s employment status is a bona fide job requirement as specified. This bill would also have prohibited these groups from asking job applicants about their current employment status.

**Governor’s Veto Message:** I am returning Assembly Bill 676 without my signature. This bill would prohibit an employer from discriminating against job applicants based on the applicant’s status as unemployed. This bill is substantially similar to the bill I vetoed last year. Nothing has changed. I still believe that the author’s approach does not provide a proper or even effective path to get unemployed people back to work.

**AB 883** (Low) Employment: public employee status. (VETOED)

This bill would have restricted a state or local agency from publishing in print, on a website, or in any other medium an advertisement or announcement for any job indicating that potential applicants’ status as current or former public employees would disqualify them from eligibility for employment. This bill would also have prohibited employers from asking an applicant to disclose orally or in writing the applicant’s status.
as a current or former public employee until after the employer has determined that the applicant meets the minimum employment qualifications for the job.

**Governor’s Veto Message:** I am returning Assembly Bill 883 without my signature. This bill seeks to vest in the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement an entirely new responsibility: to enforce a prohibition on job advertisements and communications that relate to a person’s prior status as a public employee. I think I understand what the sponsors intend, but the provisions in this bill could limit legitimate efforts of public jurisdictions to manage their workforce. For this reason, I am unable to sign the bill.

**AB 1017** (Campos) Employers. (VETOED)

Existing law imposes various restrictions on employers with respect to applicants for employment, punishable by misdemeanor. This bill would have prohibited an employer from seeking information regarding an individual’s prior salary history before an interview. This bill would exempt from this prohibition any salary history information made available to the public pursuant to federal or state law.

**Governor’s Veto Message:** I am returning Assembly Bill 1017 without my signature. This bill would prohibit an employer from seeking salary information from an applicant for employment. I agree with the sponsors that we must endeavor to ensure that all workers are paid fairly and do not receive a lower wage because of their gender or any other immutable characteristic that has no bearing on how they will perform in their job. This year, I signed SB 358 that gives California the strongest equal pay law in the nation. This bill, however, broadly, prohibits employers from obtaining relevant information with little evidence that this would assure more equitable wages. Let’s give SB 358 a chance to work before making further changes.

**Division of Occupational Safety and Health**

**SIGNED**

**AB 266** (Bonta, Chapter 689, Statutes of 2015) Medical marijuana.

Existing law decriminalizes the use of marijuana for medical purposes, provides for patient access to medical marijuana, and prevents doctors from being penalized for making medical marijuana recommendations. The bill requires the Division of
Occupational Safety and Health to convene an advisory committee to evaluate whether there is a need to develop cannabis industry-specific regulations related to the activities of facilities issued a license pursuant to the Medical Marijuana Regulation and Safety Act. The Division shall report its findings to the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board by July 1, 2017, and the Board shall determine whether to adopt any recommended standards. This bill enacts the Medical Marijuana Regulation and Safety Act and would establish within the Department of Consumer Affairs (DCA) the Bureau of Medical Marijuana Regulation to coordinate and provide oversight of the licensing of medical marijuana. This bill also includes a definition for a “labor peace agreement” within the Act. This provision does not affect the Department’s programs.

**SB 421 (Hancock, Chapter 314, Statutes of 2015) Refineries: turnarounds.**

SB 421 addresses concerns raised in the Governor’s signing message for SB 1300 (Hancock, Statutes of 2014, Chapter 219) to ensure the public may access refinery safety information marked as “trade secret” without the threat of potentially owing attorney’s fees. The bill eliminates the mandatory award of costs and attorney’s fees to the prevailing party in a case involving a motion to compel or prohibit disclosure of refinery turnaround information. This bill clarifies that a refinery employer or a person requesting the disclosure of turnaround information may intervene in an action filed by the other party, and it removes the requirement to name the other party in the suit as a real party in interest. Under SB 1300, petroleum refinery employers must submit a schedule of planned turnarounds for each calendar year to the Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Division), and, in certain instances, a refinery must also submit specific additional documentation. SB 1300 included a process for members of the public to request information submitted by the refineries and a specialized process for handling how to disclose information marked “trade secret.”

**VETOED**

**AB 578 (Low) Occupational safety and health. (VETOED)**

Existing law authorizes an employer to apply to the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board or the Division of Occupational Safety and Health, as specified, for an order granting a variance from an occupational safety or health standard and requires the order to be granted only if the employer’s application satisfies specified requirements, including that the employer notify its employees of the variance. This bill
would have required an employer to give notice to all workers at the place of employment, or outside the place of employment, whose health or safety may be adversely affected by the variance or representatives of those workers who may be adversely affected by the variance from an occupational safety and health standard, regardless of whether the workers are employees of the employer. This bill would have also required the Standards Board to grant those “affected employees” party status in proceedings on permanent or temporary variances, whereas currently the Standards Board has discretionary authority to grant those parties “intervener” status in such proceedings.

**Governor's Veto Message:** I am returning Assembly Bill 578 without my signature. This bill requires employers who apply for variances of existing occupational safety or health standards to formally notice workers, or representatives of workers, who will be impacted. While this bill is intended to provide an opportunity for affected workers to be notified of variances and raise concerns during a relevant hearing, it is unclear what workers would be affected, and why the current process at the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board is not sufficient. In fact the board routinely works with stakeholders to provide timely written notice of variance requests and permits those parties to intervene in the proceedings. I believe that process is one that provides adequate opportunity for interested and affected workers to be heard.

**Division of Workers’ Compensation**

**SIGNED**


This bill requires the Department of Industrial Relations and the Division of Workers' Compensation (DWC), no later than January 1, 2018, to translate specific forms and materials into languages other than English and Spanish, specifically Chinese, Tagalog, Korean, and Vietnamese. The forms and materials to be translated include: (1) the workers’ compensation claim form; (2) the application for the Return-to-Work Supplement Program; (3) the Supplemental Job Displacement Non-Transferable Voucher; and (4) DWC’s fact sheets distributed to injured workers, including but not limited to those addressing temporary disability, permanent disability, qualified medical
examiners, the Uninsured Employers Benefits Trust Fund, Utilization Review, basic facts on workers’ compensation, and a glossary of terms in workers’ compensation. This bill also requires the Administrative Director to annually review documents published by the DWC and recommend other Division-provided documents that should be translated. This bill requires the Department and the DWC to report annually to the Legislature any recommendations made and include any documents translated.


This bill adds a section to the Insurance Code expressly providing that: (1) nothing in the laws governing the California Insurance Guarantee Association (CIGA) require a final determination in an insolvent insurer’s liquidation proceedings before a covered claim can be submitted to CIGA for the payment of benefits, (2) if CIGA provides written denial of a nonworkers’ compensation claim, the person asserting the claim has one year to bring an action against CIGA challenging the denial, or (3) if the written denial is based on a failure to exhaust other insurance available to pay the claim, it must be reasserted within six months of the time that other insurance has been exhausted.


This bill requires the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers’ Compensation (DWC) to include an evidence-based drug formulary as part of the workers’ compensation medical treatment utilization schedule, to take effect July 1, 2017. The bill requires the DWC to meet and consult with specified stakeholders prior to adoption of the formulary. The bill requires the DWC to establish an independent pharmacy and therapeutics committee, made up of the DWC Executive Medical Director, physicians, and pharmacists, to review and consult with the DWC on updates to the formulary, which shall be made at least quarterly. The updates to the list of formulary drugs shall be made through issuance of an order, exempt from the formal rulemaking requirements under the Administrative Procedure Act.


This bill makes clarifying and technical changes to the Labor Code sections covering medical provider networks (MPNs), groups of health-care providers set up by an insurer
or self-insured employer and approved by the Division of Workers’ Compensation (DWC) to treat workers injured on the job. The changes include the addition of the phrase “medical provider network (MPN)” whenever the MPN independent medical review process is mentioned in Labor Code section 4616.4; requiring every MPN to post on its website information about how to contact the medical provider network contact person and medical access assistants, as well as information about how to obtain a copy of any notification regarding the MPN that is required to be given to an employee by regulations; creating efficiencies for approving MPNs when a modification is made during a four-year approval period; clarifying who shall provide for the completion of treatment whenever there is an issue of continuity of care; and providing a statutory definition for an entity that provides physician network services.

This bill also allows the DWC, when establishing a home health-care fee schedule, to consider, in addition to the fee schedules used by Medicare and California’s In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS), those of other states or the federal Office of Workers’ Compensation Programs.


This bill provides that a person shall not be excluded from receiving benefits under the Uninsured Employers Benefits Fund (UEBTF) or the Subsequent Injuries Benefits Trust Fund (SIBTF) based on his or her citizenship or immigration status. This bill provides that it is the intent of the Legislature to override California Code of Regulations, title 8, section 15740, which requires injured workers who seek benefits from UEBTF or SIBTF to sign a declaration as to immigration status.

**VETOED**

**AB 305** (Gonzalez) Workers’ compensation: permanent disability apportionment.

(VETOED)

For injuries occurring on or after January 1, 2016, this bill: (1) would have mandated that impairment ratings for breast cancer and the disease’s aftereffects, known as sequelae, shall in no event be lower than comparable ratings for prostate cancer and its sequelae; (2) would have prohibited apportionment of permanent disability, in cases of physical injury, from being based on pregnancy or menopause, if the condition is contemporaneous with the claimed physical injury; and (3) would have barred apportionment of permanent disability, in cases of psychiatric injury, from being based
on psychiatric disability or impairment caused by sexual harassment, pregnancy, or menopause, if they are contemporaneous with the claimed injury.

**Governor’s Veto Message:** I am returning Assembly Bill 305 without my signature. This bill prohibits the use of certain gender-related characteristics in the calculation of permanent disability benefits for injuries occurring on or after January 1, 2016. The workers compensation system must be free of gender-bias. No group should receive less in benefits because of an immutable characteristic. However, this bill is based on a misunderstanding of the American Medical Association’s evidence-based standard, which is the foundation of the permanent disability ratings, and replaces it with an ill-defined and unscientific standard.

**AB 1451** (Chávez) Workers’ compensation: Public employees. (VETOED)

Under Labor Code section 4850, designated peace officers, firefighters, and other specified local public safety employees, who are employed on a regular year-round and full-time basis, are entitled to a leave of absence of up to one year without loss of salary while disabled by injury or illness arising out of and in the course of employment. The leave of absence is in lieu of temporary disability payments or maintenance allowance payments otherwise payable under the workers’ compensation system and is tax free. This bill would have extended this leave of absence benefit (known as “4850 benefits”) to lifeguards employed year round on a regular and full-time basis by the City of Oceanside.

**Governor’s Veto Message:** I am returning Assembly Bill 1451 without my signature. This bill adds full-time lifeguards employed by the City of Oceanside to the list of employees who are entitled up to one year of leave, paid at full salary without payroll tax deductions, if they suffer an illness or injury that arises out of their job duties. Recent data indicates public employers’ costs related to this disability leave benefit have increased at an alarming rate. These cost figures give me pause to extend this benefit further in state law. If the City of Oceanside wishes to offer full salary in lieu of temporary disability for one year to their regular full-time lifeguards, they are free to do so by means of the collective bargaining process. Eligibility for this benefit is best left to the City of Oceanside, not the state, to determine.
AB 1542 (Mathis) Workers’ compensation: neuropsychologists. (VETOED)

AB 1542 would have undone via statute the proposed Division of Workers’ Compensation Qualified Medical Evaluator (QME) regulations by providing that a psychologist who is either certified in neuropsychology by specified professional boards or appointed as a QME in neuropsychology prior to January 1, 2015, may be appointed as a QME in neuropsychology. The bill also would have provided that psychologists who are not board certified in neuropsychology but have specified training and experience may be appointed as a QME in neuropsychology. This bill also would have provided that a medical doctor or osteopath who has successfully completed a residency program accredited by an organization that is a predecessor to the Accreditation Counsel for Graduate Medical Evaluation (ACGME) and is recognized by the Administrative Director (AD) would satisfy the residency training requirement for initial appointment as a QME. This bill contained an urgency clause and would have taken effect immediately upon signature.

Governor’s Veto Message: I am returning Assembly Bill 1542 without my signature. This bill requires the Division of Worker’s Compensation to appoint qualified clinical neuropsychologists as Qualified Medical Examiners. This bill undermines the Division of Workers’ Compensation’s authority to apply consistent standards when it determines eligible medical specialties for the Qualified Medical Evaluator panel. The Division is not in the position to determine the validity of a physician’s qualifications. That power resides with the physician’s licensing board. If the Board of Psychology believes there is value in recognizing neuropsychology as a subspecialty, it should do so.
## Table of Amended Labor Code Sections

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<td>Add Section 1720.9</td>
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<td><strong>AB 243</strong> (Wood, Chapter 688, Statutes of 2015) Medical marijuana</td>
<td>Add Article 6 (commencing with Section 19331), Article 13 (commencing with Section 19350), and Article 17 (commencing with Section 19360) to the Business and Professions Code; add Section 12029 to the Fish and Game Code; add Sections 11362.769 and 11362.777 to the Health and Safety Code; add Section 13276 to the Water Code</td>
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<td><strong>AB 266</strong> (Bonta, Chapter 689, Statutes of 2015) Medical marijuana.</td>
<td>Amend Sections 27 and 101 of, and add Section 205.1 and Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 19300) to the Business and Professions Code; amend Section 9147.7 of the Government Code; amend Section 11362.775 of the Health and Safety Code, to add Section 147.5 to the Labor Code, and to add Section 31020 to the Revenue and Taxation Code</td>
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<td><strong>AB 731</strong></td>
<td>(Gallagher, Chapter 303, Statutes of 2015) Maintenance of the codes.</td>
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<td>Repeal Section 7000.6 of the Business and Professions Code; repeal Section 4420.5 of the Government Code; amend Sections 6254, 11146.2 of the Government Code; amend Sections 1019, 1311.5, 1741.1, 5406, 6319, 6404.5, and 6625 of the Labor Code (partial listing)</td>
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<td><strong>AB 897</strong></td>
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<td>Amend Sections 4600.1, 4600.2, and 5307.27, add Sections 5307.28 and 5307.29</td>
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**AB 1358** (Dababneh, Chapter 752, Statutes of 2015) School facilities: design-build contracts.

Add Section 17250.55 to, and amend, repeal, and add Chapter 2.5 (commencing with Section 17250.10) of Part 10.5 of Division 1 of Title 1 of, the Education Code; repeal Section 4 of Chapter 421 of the Statutes of 2001

**AB 1431** (Gomez, Chapter 753, Statutes of 2015) Local Agency Public Construction Act: job order contracting.

Amend Section 20919.15 of, and add and repeal Article 60.4 (commencing with Section 20919.20) of Chapter 1 of Part 3 of Division 2 of, the Public Contract Code


Amend Sections 2699, 2699.3, and 2699.5

**AB 1509** (Hernández, Chapter 792, Statutes of 2015) Employer liability.

Amend Sections 98.6, 1102.5, 2810.3, and 6310


Add and repeal Section 226.2, and repeal Sections 77.7, 127.6, and 138.65

**SB 84** (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review, Chapter 25, Statutes of 2015) State government.

Amend Sections 6309 and 7314 of the Labor Code, Section 10340 of the Public Contract Code (partial listing)


Amend Sections 8241 and 8244 of the Government Code


Amend Section 516
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<td>SB 643</td>
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