

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
Senator Thomas Umberg, Chair
2025-2026 Regular Session

AB 1002 (Gabriel)
Version: June 26, 2025
Hearing Date: July 15, 2025
Fiscal: Yes
Urgency: No
ID

SUBJECT

Contractors: failure to pay wages: discipline

DIGEST

This bill permits the Attorney General to bring a civil action to deny or impose discipline upon a contractor's license when a contractor fails to pay its workers, fails to fulfill a wage judgment, or is in violation of an injunction or court order relating to the payment of wages to its workers, as specified.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

California has some of the strongest protections across the country for workers and for ensuring they can be made whole when they are wronged by their employer. These laws include rules for a minimum wage, rest and meal breaks, overtime pay, and the timely payment of wages, and rules against retaliation for an employee asserting their rights. However, laws are only as good as the extent to which they are followed and enforced, and labor law violations continue to be a major problem across the state. While penalties for labor law violations include damages and civil and statutory penalties, in the construction industry, licensed contractors who are repeat offenders often still avoid any consequences for their license. AB 1002 would allow the Attorney General to bring a civil action to impose discipline upon a contractor's license when they fail to pay its workers the full wages due to them under state law, fail to fulfill a wage judgment against the contractor, or is in violation of an injunction or court order regarding the payment of wages. AB 1002 would require that the Attorney General provide notice of the civil action to the Contractors State Licensing Board (CSLB) at least 30 days before filing the action, and would permit the board to intervene within 60 days of the filing of the action. AB 1002 is sponsored by the Attorney General of California, and has support from a variety of labor and trades organizations, the Contractors State Licensing Board, and a number of pro-worker nonprofits. The Committee has received not timely letters of opposition. AB 1002 previously passed out of the Senate Business, Professions, and Economic Development Committee by a vote of 10 to 1.

PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE LAW

Existing law:

- 1) Establishes, until January 1, 2029, the CSLB under the Department of Consumer Affairs to implement and enforce the Contractors State License Law, including the licensing and regulation of contractors and home improvement salespersons. (Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 7000 et seq.)
- 2) Authorizes the CSLB to appoint a registrar of contractors to be the executive officer and secretary of the CSLB. (Bus. & Prof. Code § 7011.)
- 3) Exempts from the License Law work or operation on one undertaking or project by one or more contracts if the aggregate price for labor, materials, and all other items is less than \$1,000 and the work or operation is considered of casual, minor, or inconsequential nature, and the work or operation does not require a building permit. (Bus. & Prof. Code § 7048.)
- 4) Requires all licensees to notify the registrar in writing of any unsatisfied final judgment imposed on the licensee that is substantially related to the construction activities of a licensee, or to the qualifications, functions, or duties of the license. Specifies that, if a licensee fails to notify the registrar in writing of any unsatisfied final judgment imposed on the licensee within 90 days, the license must be automatically suspended, as specified. Requires the board to suspend a license upon notification by any party having knowledge of the outstanding judgment upon a showing of proof of the judgment. (Bus. & Prof. Code § 7071.17 (b)(1), (h).)
- 5) Asserts that the failure of a licensee to notify the registrar of an unsatisfied final judgment, as specified, is cause for disciplinary action. (Bus. & Prof. Code § 7071.17 (l).)
- 6) Requires the CSLB to promulgate regulations covering the assessment of civil penalties that consider the gravity of the violation, the good faith of the licensee or applicant for licensure being charged, and the history of previous violations. Except as otherwise provided, prohibits the CSLB from assessing a civil penalty that exceeds \$8,000. Specifies that the CSLB may assess a civil penalty up to \$30,000 for specified violations, including willful or deliberate disregard and violation of state and local building laws and committing workers' compensation fraud. (Bus. & Prof. Code § 7099.2.)
- 7) Specifies that willful or deliberate disregard and violation of the building laws of the state, or of any of the following, constitutes a cause for disciplinary action against a licensee:
 - a) Business and Professions Code Sections 8550–8556 relating to structural pest control.

- b) Civil Code Sections 1689.5–1689.15 relating to home solicitation contracts or offers.
 - c) The safety laws or labor laws or compensation insurance laws or Unemployment Insurance Code of the state.
 - d) The Subletting and Subcontracting Fair Practices Act.
 - e) Any provision of the Health and Safety Code or Water Code relating to the digging, boring, or drilling of water wells.
 - f) Any provision of Article 2 of Chapter 3.1 of Division 5 of Title 1 of the Government Code relating to excavations and subsurface installations.
 - g) Penal Code Section 374.3 or any substantially similar law or ordinance that is promulgated by a local government agency relating to illegal dumping.
 - h) Any state or local law relating to the issuance of building permits. (Bus. & Prof. Code § 7110.)
- 8) Requires the registrar to initiate disciplinary action against a licensee within 18 months from the date of the registrar's receipt of a certified copy of the Labor Commissioner's finding of a willful or deliberate violation of the Labor Code by a licensee or upon transmission to the CSLB of copies of any citations or other actions taken by the Division of Occupational Safety and Health, as specified. (Bus. & Prof. Code § 7110.5.)
- 9) Asserts that the doing of any willful or fraudulent act by the licensee as a contractor in consequence of which another is substantially injured constitutes a cause for disciplinary action. (Bus. & Prof. Code § 7116.)
- 10) Specifies that willful or deliberate failure by any licensee or agent or officer thereof, to pay any moneys, when due for any materials or services rendered in connection with their operations as a contractor, when they have the capacity to pay or when they received sufficient funds therefor as payment for the particular construction work, project, or operation for which the services or materials were rendered or purchased constitutes a cause for disciplinary action, as does the false denial of any such amount due or the validity of the claim thereof with intent to secure for themselves, their employer, or other person, any discount upon such indebtedness or with intent to hinder, delay, or defraud the person to whom such indebtedness is due. (Bus. & Prof. Code § 7120.)
- 11) Requires a licensee to report to the registrar in writing within 90 days after the licensee has knowledge of any civil action resulting in a final judgment, executed settlement agreement, or final arbitration award in which the licensee is named as a defendant or cross-defendant that meets specified criteria. (Bus. & Prof. Code § 7071.20.)
- 12) Establishes the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, under the direction of the Labor Commissioner, within the Department of Industrial Relations and sets forth

its powers and duties regarding the enforcement of labor laws. (Lab. Code §§ 79 et seq.)

- 13) Authorizes the Labor Commissioner to investigate employee complaints and to provide for a hearing in any action to recover wages, penalties, and other demands for compensation, as specified. (Labor Code § 98.)
- 14) Requires the Labor Commissioner to immediately, upon expiration of the period for appeals, deliver a certified copy of the finding of a violation to the registrar of the CSLB upon a finding by the Labor Commissioner that a contractor committed a willful or deliberate violation of any of the provisions of the Labor Code, within the jurisdiction of the Labor Commissioner. (Lab. Code § 98.9.)
- 15) Requires an employer to discontinue business in this state, unless the employer has obtained a bond from a surety company admitted to do business in this state and has filed a copy of that bond with the Labor Commissioner, if a final judgment against an employer arising from the employer's nonpayment of wages for work performed in this state remains unsatisfied after a period of 30 days after the time to appeal therefrom has expired and no appeal therefrom is pending. (Lab. Code § 238.)
- 16) Specifies that, in any criminal proceeding against a person who has been issued a license to engage in a business or profession by a state agency pursuant to provisions of the Business and Professions Code or the Education Code, or the Chiropractic Initiative Act, the state agency which issued the license may voluntarily appear to furnish pertinent information, make recommendations regarding specific conditions of probation, or provide any other assistance necessary to promote the interests of justice and protect the interests of the public, or may be ordered by the court to do so, if the crime charged is substantially related to the qualifications, functions, or duties of a licensee. (Pen. Code § 23.)

This bill:

- 1) Specifies that, notwithstanding any other provision of the State License Law, the Attorney General may bring a civil action to impose discipline upon, or deny an application or renewal for, a contractor's license when the contractor fails to pay its workers the full amount of wages entitled to them under law, fails to fulfill a wage judgment, or is in violation of an injunction or court order regarding the payment of wages to its workers.
- 2) Requires the Attorney General to notify the registrar at least 30 days prior to filing a civil complaint pursuant to (1), above, and specifies that the failure to provide this notice does not constitute a defense to the action.

- 3) Permits the CSLB to intervene in any court proceeding pursuant to (1) within 60 days of the filing of the initial complaint, and specifies that, after that time, intervention must be by leave of court upon good cause shown. Specifies that, if the CSLB elects not to intervene, that election is deemed consent to comply with any order of the court that results from the civil action, and to be subject to the court's jurisdiction to enforce that order if necessary. Specifies that no action or inaction by the CSLB precludes the registrar from independently or concurrently proceeding administratively against the contractor's license and obtaining administrative remedies for any violations not alleged in the Attorney General's complaint.
- 4) Specifies that, upon the Attorney General establishing a cause of action pursuant to (1), the relief granted must be in the form of an order by the court directing the registrar to exercise its authority to suspend or revoke, to deny any application for, or to deny the continued maintenance of, a contractor's license under terms specified by the court. Specifies that the court may consider both the severity and the form of relief imposed by the registrar in its disciplinary actions when granting relief, making reasonable efforts to conform to the court's order.
- 5) Specifies that any order for suspension, revocation, or application denial is to be considered disciplinary action and legal action within the meaning of existing provisions that require the CSLB to make public specified information of disciplinary actions, require a contractor with certain disciplinary actions against them file a contractor's bond, and place time limits on the reinstatement of a contractor's license when it has been suspended due to disciplinary actions.
- 6) Specifies that nothing in its provisions precludes the CSLB from investigating, or requires it to investigate, a license for violations of the License Law, or to require the board to afford notice or a hearing under specified provisions of the Government Code.
- 7) Specifies that a good faith mistake regarding which wage rate applies to a particular category of work, including but not limited to payment of prevailing wages, is not to be considered a violation under the bill's provisions.

COMMENTS

1. Author's statement

According to the author:

This bill is essential to protecting workers' wages and the economic security and dignity of every Californian. Bad faith efforts to repeatedly exploit our workforce and withhold hard-earned wages from Californians are unacceptable. We must take decisive action to keep our industries accountable and ensure that every

worker in California receives the full pay they've earned. AB 1002 sends a clear message that wage theft is not a tolerated business practice in the construction industry.

2. Wage theft and labor law violations are a major issue in California

California has some of the strongest protections across the country for workers and for ensuring they can be made whole when they are wronged by their employer. These laws include rules for a minimum wage, rest and meal breaks, overtime pay, and the timely payment of wages, and rules against retaliation for an employee asserting their rights. Many of California's labor laws include statutory or civil penalties and fines for employers who violate them. These laws ensure that California's workforce and economy are the strongest in the world and that workers' rights, fair treatment and pay, and dignity are respected.

However, laws are only as good as the extent to which they are followed and enforced, and labor law violations continue to be a major problem across the state. A 2017 study found that 19.2% of low-wage workers experience minimum wage violations in California each year, with employers stealing almost two billion dollars from California workers every year through minimum wage violations.¹ Another study found even higher losses for California workers: across three metropolitan areas covering Los Angeles, San Diego, and the Bay Area, employers were estimated to have stolen an average of 2.3 to 4.6 billion dollars in earned wages from workers each year between 2014 and 2023.² Furthermore, the number of underpaid workers has more than doubled since 2014, with a dramatic increase of 56 percent from 2022 to 2023.³ This wage theft disproportionately affects African American, Latinx, noncitizen, and women workers. Given these statistics, wage theft remains a bigger problem of theft in California than all other forms of theft.⁴

3. California's current wage laws and avenues for enforcement

The Labor Code outlines the minimum pay, rest and meal breaks, overtime pay, paid sick leave, and other rights and minimum requirements due to workers in California. When an employer does not comply with these requirements, it can result in an unpaid wage claim. Examples include when an employer pays an employee less than the

¹ David Cooper & Teresa Kroeger, "Employers steal billions from workers' paychecks each year," Economic Policy Institute (May 10, 2017), <https://www.epi.org/publication/employers-steal-billions-from-workers-paychecks-each-year/>.

² Jake Barnes et al., Wage Theft in California: Minimum wage violations, 2014-2023, Rutgers School of Mgmt. and Lab. Rel. (May 2024), available at <https://www.smlr.rutgers.edu/news-events/smlr-news/minimum-wage-theft-rises-sharply-california>.

³ *Id.*

⁴ Ross Eisenbrey & Brady Meixell, "Wage theft is a much bigger problem than other forms of theft – but workers remain mostly unprotected," Economic Policy Institute (Sept. 18, 2014), <https://www.epi.org/publication/wage-theft-bigger-problem-forms-theft-workers/>.

minimum wage, fails to pay the employee for their overtime work, prohibits an employee from taking meal or rest breaks or their paid sick leave, or makes unauthorized deductions from an employee's pay. In addition, some employers must pay workers their wages twice each calendar month on days designated in advance as regular paydays. (Lab. Code § 204.) When a worker is fired or terminated, an employer generally must pay the worker their final due wages immediately. (Lab. Code §§ 201-203.) When an employer fails to timely pay its workers, the worker can also bring a claim for nonpayment of wages. The Labor Code provides for various statutory and civil penalties for violations of its provisions, and also provides that, in an action for the nonpayment of wages, the court must award interest on all due and unpaid wages. (Lab. Code § 218.6.)

When an employer has failed to pay a worker what they are owed under the law, the worker generally must file a wage claim with the Labor Commissioner, sue for damages, or file a representative civil action against the employer through California's Private Attorneys General Act (PAGA). A public prosecutor, which includes the Attorney General, a district attorney, a city attorney, a county counsel, or any other city or county prosecutor, can prosecute a civil or criminal violation of specified provisions of the Labor Code. (Lab. Code § 181(b).) When a worker files a wage claim with the Labor Commissioner, the Labor Commissioner can investigate and adjudicate the claim, issue a citation for certain labor law violations, or prosecute the claim themselves. (Lab. Code §§ 98, 1197, 98.3.)

When there is a final judgment against an employer, the Labor Code provides for a variety of mechanisms to ensure the employer satisfies the judgment. If a final judgment for unpaid wages remains unsatisfied after 30 days or more from the deadline to appeal the judgment and no appeal is pending on the judgment, the employer is prohibited from conducting any business in the state, unless it obtains a specified bond or has reached an accord with the holder of the judgment for payment. (Lab. Code § 238.) If an employer continues conducting business despite the unsatisfied judgment, the Labor Commissioner may order a stop order, or create a lien on any of the employer's real or personal property in California. (Lab. Code §§ 238.1-238.3.) The employer may also be subject to a civil penalty of \$2,500 and daily penalties when the employer has previously been assessed a civil penalty for an unsatisfied judgment. (Lab. Code § 238(f).)

Additionally, the Labor Commissioner must deliver a certified copy of a final determination for a labor violation to the Contractors State Licensing Board (CSLB) when the employer is a licensed contractor and they determine that the violation was willful or deliberate. (Lab. Code § 98.9.) Upon receipt, the CSLB has 18 months in which it must initiate disciplinary action against the contractor for these violations. (Bus. & Prof. Code § 7110.5.)

4. The State Contractor Licensing Board (CSLB)

The CSLB is the agency housed within the Department of Consumer Affairs that is responsible for administering the State License Law that regulates and licenses contractors in the state. Contractors are individuals who undertake the construction, repair, alteration, improvement, or demolition of any building, highway, road, or other structure. (Bus. & Prof. Code § 7026.) Under California law, a contractor needs a license for construction projects valued at \$1,000 or more. (Bus. & Prof. Code § 7027.2.) As is succinctly explained in the Senate Business and Professions Committee’s analysis:

The CSLB issues licenses to business entities and sole proprietors. Each license requires a qualifying individual (a “qualifier”) who satisfies the experience and examination requirements for licensure and directly supervises and controls construction work performed under the license.

The CSLB is authorized to take disciplinary action against licensed contractors who have violated the License Law and is empowered to use an escalating scale of penalties, ranging from citations and fines (referred to as civil penalties) to license suspension and revocation. Current law authorizes the board to take disciplinary action against a licensee for violations of specified laws that fall outside the scope of the License Law. Disciplinary action may include license suspension, revocation, stayed revocation with probationary conditions, letter of admonishment, and a citation that may include a fine and/or order of abatement.⁵

5. AB 1002 proposes to allow the Attorney General to seek discipline related to a contractor’s license when they violate labor laws

According to the author, the current enforcement mechanisms for labor law are proving insufficient deterrents for repeat bad actors in the construction industry. These contractors have been subject to multiple investigations for labor law violations, and often are continually subject to legal actions for violations and continue to violate labor laws. Because the only consequences they suffer are financial penalties, often through settlements, such penalties are simply seen as the cost of doing business, and the contractors continue to violate the labor laws.

AB 1002 aims to provide the Attorney General additional tools to enforce the labor laws and deter bad actors. It accomplishes this by permitting the Attorney General to bring a civil action to impose discipline upon a contractor’s license when the contractor has failed to pay its workers their full wages, has failed to fulfill a wage judgment, or is in violation of an injunction or court order regarding the payment of wages to its workers. If the Attorney General establishes the cause of action, the court must direct the

⁵ Sen. Bus. Prof., & Econ. Dev. Comm. analysis of AB 1002 (2025-2026 reg. sess.) as amended Jun. 26, 2025.

registrar to exercise its authority to suspend or revoke or deny the contractor's license or license renewal. In granting this relief, the court may consider the severity and form of relief imposed by the registrar in disciplinary actions that it takes.

AB 1002 would require the Attorney General to notify the registrar at least 30 days before filing a civil complaint under the bill's provisions, though a failure by the Attorney General to do so would not be a defense to the civil action. The CSLB would be permitted to intervene in the Attorney General's civil action within 60 days of the filing of the Attorney General's complaint, or for good cause by leave of the court at any time after that. However, the CSLB's action or inaction, nor the suit itself, would preclude the CSLB from independently or concurrently investigating the contractor and initiating its own administrative proceeding against the contractor's license.

If the Attorney General's civil action results in an order for the suspension, revocation, or denial of a contractor's license, that order would be considered a disciplinary action for the purposes of various provisions of the License Law that require the CSLB to make public certain information about disciplinary actions against licensees and specify the timelines and criteria for a licensee to have their license reinstated. AB 1002 excludes labor law violations that involve a good faith mistake regarding the applicable wage rate to a particular category of work, including a mistake regarding the payment of prevailing wages on a public works project.

Non-enforcement causes serious harm. When an employer violates labor law, it places law-abiding employers at a disadvantage, and if violations are not enforced, it incentivizes a race to the bottom as employers try to compete with their competitors in the market. Moreover, those employees wronged by violations or who have their wages stolen lose thousands of dollars every year, hurting their pocketbooks and livelihoods. Thus, enforcement is essential to ensuring California's strong labor laws actually protect workers and society from harm. AB 1002 aims to increase enforcement of the labor laws by holding licensed contractors who violate the labor laws accountable through disciplinary actions upon their licenses. This may be in addition to or concurrent with actions meant to provide the aggrieved workers redress. As the Attorney General already has the authority and expertise to enforce the labor laws, this bill adds to those powers and deterrence tools with which the Attorney General may ensure compliance with the state's labor laws and a more fair workplace.

6. Arguments in support

According to the Attorney General, who is the sponsor of AB 1002:

In alignment with the intent of this bill to support California's workers, the Attorney General works to protect California's workers, businesses, and taxpayers through the Department of Justice's Worker Rights and Fair Labor Section. This section addresses systemic business practices that undermine the

working conditions of California's workers, particularly those who are most vulnerable to abuse. The Department also conducts both civil and criminal investigations and prosecutions to combat unlawful employment practices, including wage theft, independent contractor misclassification, unsafe working conditions, payroll tax evasion, and workers' compensation insurance fraud.

While California has strong worker protection statutes, these laws are only as effective to the extent that they are applied and enforced. CSLB has existing license suspension and revocation authority over its licensees in the construction industry where consumer protection is an important enforcement priority, and AB 1002 would extend this enforcement authority to DOJ to combat serious and repeat wage theft and other wage and hour violations as well.

For example, the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) filed its most recent lawsuit against West Coast Drywall & Company, Inc. for wage theft on August 10, 2016, following a previous enforcement action for failure to pay overtime in 2012. DOL settled its 2016 case on January 10, 2017, with West Coast paying \$944,000 in back wages and damages to 1,069 employees working as drywall installers and painters, in addition to \$50,500 in civil penalties for violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Subsequently, California Attorney General Rob Bonta filed the state lawsuit against the same Southern California company for wage theft violations that allegedly began in 2019 or even earlier. In DOJ's case, West Coast failed to pay employees wages owed, overtime wages, provide accurate and complete itemized wage statements, reimburse for tools and equipment, and provide mandated breaks for its field employees since at least August of 2019 and, according to the Attorney General's complaint, continuing to at least 2024.

Currently, the DOJ does not have the independent authority to seek suspension or revocation of, or the attachment of conditions to, a defendant's contractor license when suing a licensed contractor for labor violations. Serious and repeat wage and hour violators like West Coast Drywall demonstrate that existing civil remedies are insufficient to deter illegal behavior that harms California's workers and the economy overall.

AB 1002 would allow DOJ to seek CSLB license, suspension or revocation, or the attachment of license conditions, and obtain these remedies, after giving the CSLB notice of the relevant complaint, and providing the CSLB the option of intervening in the action. AB 1002 does not establish any new remedies; it merely permits DOJ, working with the CSLB, to obtain licensing remedies that only the CSLB can currently obtain. This bill also affirmatively retains judicial discretion over the final remedy.

SUPPORT

Attorney General Rob Bonta (sponsor)
Asian Americans Advancing Justice Southern California
California Federation of Labor Unions, AFL-CIO
California State Association of Electrical Workers
California State Pipe Trades Council
Contractors State License Board
State Building & Construction Trades Council of California
Teamsters California
Ventura County Young Democrats
Western Center on Law & Poverty, Inc.
Western States Council Sheet Metal, Air, Rail and Transportation

OPPOSITION

None received

RELATED LEGISLATION

Pending Legislation:

SB 779 (Archuleta, 2025) increases the minimum civil penalties for violations related to unlicensed persons under the State License Law to at least \$1,500, and imposes minimum civil penalties of at least \$500 or \$1,500 for other specified violations, and permits the CSLB to adjust the amounts for inflation every five years. AB 779 is currently pending before the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

SB 648 (Smallwood-Cuevas, 2025) authorizes the Labor Commissioner to investigate and issue a citation or initiate a civil action for a violation of state laws regarding tips, and specifies the procedures for issuing, contesting, or enforcing judgments for any such citation. SB 648 is currently pending before the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

SB 355 (Pérez, 2025) requires, if a judgment debtor to an order, decision, or award made by the Labor Commissioner fails to provide specified documentation to the Labor Commissioner within 60 days that the order, decision, or award becomes final, that the Department of Motor Vehicles must suspend the judgment debtor's driver's license within 90 days of a notice of the unsatisfied judgment, and provides for a civil penalty. SB 355 is currently pending before the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

SB 261 (Wahab, 2025) requires the Labor Commissioner to post to its website a copy of orders, decisions, or awards filed by the Labor Commissioner and the information of employers with unsatisfied judgments, as specified, and establishes a civil penalty for a

final judgment for nonpayment of wages that remains unpaid for 180 days. SB 261 is currently pending before the Assembly Judiciary Committee.

AB 1234 (Ortega, 2025) revises the process for the Labor Commissioner to investigate and hear employee complaints, and would make other changes to the process by which a party may appeal an order, decision, or award made by the Labor Commissioner. AB 1234 is currently pending before this Committee and is set to be heard on the same day as this bill.

AB 485 (Ortega, 2025) requires state agencies to deny a new license or permit, or the renewal of an existing license or permit, for employers with outstanding wage theft judgments that have not obtained a surety bond or reached an accord with the affected employee to satisfy the judgment. AB 485 is currently pending before this Committee.

Prior Legislation:

AB 594 (Maienschein, Ch. 659, Stats. 2023) authorized the Attorney General, district attorneys, city attorneys, county counsel, or any other city prosecutors to enforce specified provisions of the Labor Code. AB 594 provided for its provisions to be repealed on January 1, 2029.

AB 2210 (Aguilar Curry, Ch. 128, Stats. 2020) extended from 6 months to 18 months the time period during which CSLB must bring disciplinary action against a contractor when it receives a copy of the Labor Commissioner's finding that a contractor willfully or deliberately violated the Labor Code.

SB 588 (De León, Ch. 803, Stats. 2015) prohibited an employer from conducting business in the state when a final judgment against the employer for unpaid wages remains unsatisfied for 20 days after the deadline for appeal has expired and no appeal is pending, and provided the Labor Commissioner the authority to impose a lien on an employer's personal and real property for the full amount of wages and other amounts due when the employer violates this provision.

PRIOR VOTES:

Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development Committee (Ayes 10, Noes 1)

Assembly Floor (Ayes 74, Noes 1)

Assembly Appropriations Committee (Ayes 13, Noes 0)

Assembly Judiciary Committee (Ayes 10, Noes 0)

Assembly Business and Professions Committee (Ayes 17, Noes 0)
