
SENATE COMMITTEE ON LABOR, PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT AND RETIREMENT
Senator Lola Smallwood-Cuevas, Chair
2025 - 2026 Regular

Bill No: SB 1185 **Hearing Date:** April 15, 2026
Author: Cortese
Version: February 18, 2026
Urgency: No **Fiscal:** Yes
Consultant: Emma Bruce

SUBJECT: Pharmaceutical facilities: skilled and trained workforce

KEY ISSUE

This bill requires an owner, operator, or developer of a facility that will be used for the research, development, or production of pharmaceutical products, when contracting for the performance of *initial and subsequent* construction, alteration, demolition, installation, repair, or maintenance work on the facility, to require that its contractors and any subcontractors use a skilled and trained workforce (STW), as specified.

ANALYSIS

Existing law:

- 1) Establishes within the Department of Industrial Relations (DIR), the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement under the direction of the Labor Commissioner (LC) and empowers the LC to ensure a just day's pay in every workplace and to promote justice through robust enforcement of labor laws. (Labor Code §79-107)
- 2) Establishes within DIR, the Division of Apprenticeship Standards (DAS) to oversee apprenticeship programs and requires the Chief of the Division (Chief) to perform various functions to promote the welfare of apprentices. (Labor Code §3070 et seq.)
- 3) Defines "public works" as, among other things, construction, alteration, demolition, installation, or repair work done under contract and paid for, in whole or in part, out of public funds, except work done directly by a public utility company pursuant to order of the CPUC or other public authority. (Labor Code §1720(a))
- 4) Requires the body awarding any contract for public work, or otherwise undertaking any public work, to obtain the general prevailing rate of per diem wages and the general 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 DIR. (Labor Code §1773)
- 5) Requires the LC to, with reasonable promptness, issue a civil wage and penalty assessment to the contractor or subcontractor, or both, if the LC or their designee determines after an investigation that there has been a violation of public works law. (Labor Code §1741(a))
- 6) Defines a "skilled journeyman" as a worker who either:

- a) Graduated from an apprenticeship program for the applicable occupation that was approved by the chief or located outside California and approved for federal purposes pursuant to the apprenticeship regulations adopted by the federal Secretary of Labor.
 - b) Has at least as many hours of on-the-job experience in the applicable occupation as would be required to graduate from an apprenticeship program for the applicable occupation that is approved by the Chief.
(Public Contract Code §2601(e))
- 7) Defines a “skilled and trained” workforce (STW) as a workforce that meets both of the following conditions:
- a) All the workers performing work in an apprenticeable occupation in the building and construction trades are either skilled journeypersons or apprentices registered in an apprenticeship program approved by DAS.
 - b) At least 60% of the skilled journeypersons employed to perform work on the contract or project by every contractor and each of its subcontractors at every tier are graduates of an apprenticeship program for the applicable occupation, as specified.
(Public Contract Code §2601)
- 8) Authorizes a public entity to require a bidder, contractor, or other entity to use a STW to complete a contract or project regardless of whether the public entity is required to do so by statute or regulation. (Public Contract Code §2600)
- 9) Requires a contractor, bidder, or other entity to provide to the public entity or other awarding body, on a monthly basis while the project or contract is being performed, a report demonstrating compliance with skilled and trained workforce requirements. (Public Contract Code §2602)
- 10) Provides that a contractor or subcontractor that fails to use a STW shall forfeit, as a civil penalty to the state, not more than \$5,000 per month of work performed in violation of STW requirements. A contractor or subcontractor that commits a second or subsequent violation within a three-year period shall forfeit as a civil penalty to the state the sum of not more than \$10,000 per month of work performed in violation of STW requirements. (Public Contract Code §2603(a))
- 11) Directs the LC to consider the following criteria when assessing penalties for STW violations:
- a) Whether the violation was intentional
 - b) Whether the contractor or subcontractor has committed other violations of STW requirements or of the Labor Code.
 - c) Whether, upon notice of the violation, the contractor or subcontractor took steps to voluntarily remedy the violation.
 - d) The extent or severity of the violation.
 - e) Whether a contractor or subcontractor submitted and followed a plan to achieve substantial compliance with this chapter.
(Public Contract Code §2603(c))
- 12) Requires an owner or operator of a stationary source that is engaged in petroleum-related activities, engaged in manufacturing hydrogen, biofuels, or specified chemicals, or engaged in capturing, sequestering, or using carbon dioxide, when contracting for the performance of construction, alteration, demolition, installation, repair, or maintenance work at the stationary

source, to require that its contractors and any subcontractors use a STW, as specified. (Health and Safety Code §§25536.7 and 25536.8)

This bill:

- 1) Requires an owner, operator, or developer of a facility that will be used for the research, development, or production of pharmaceutical products, when contracting for the performance of *initial and subsequent* construction, alteration, demolition, installation, repair, or maintenance work on the facility, to require that its contractors and any subcontractors use a STW to perform all onsite work within an apprenticeable occupation in the building and construction trades.
- 2) Provides that a facility covered by these provisions shall be considered in determining whether existing apprenticeship programs do not have the capacity, or have neglected or refused, to dispatch sufficient apprentices to qualified employers who are willing to abide by the applicable apprenticeship standards.
- 3) Provides that these provisions do not apply to the employees of the owner or operator of the facility or prevent the owner or operator from using its own employees to perform any work that has not been assigned to contractors while the employees of the contractor are present and working.
- 4) Authorizes an apprenticeship program approved by the Chief to enroll, with advanced standing, applicants with prior work experience at a facility that is subject to these provisions, in accordance with the approved apprenticeship standards of the program.
- 5) Provides that specified provisions of the bill related to the qualifications of a skilled journeyman and the use of a STW do not apply to either of the following:
 - a) To the extent that the contractor has requested qualified workers from the local hiring halls that dispatch workers in the apprenticeable occupation and, due to workforce shortages, the contractor is unable to obtain sufficient qualified workers within 48 hours of the request, Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays excepted. These provisions do not prevent contractors from obtaining workers from any source.
 - b) To the extent that compliance is impracticable because an emergency requires immediate action to prevent harm to public health or safety or to the environment, but the criteria applies as soon as the emergency is over or it becomes practicable for contractors to obtain a qualified workforce.
- 6) Provides that the requirement specified in 1) for a STW applies to each individual contractor's and subcontractor's onsite workforce.
- 7) Provides that these provisions do not make the construction, alteration, demolition, installation, repair, or maintenance work at a facility that is subject to these provisions a public work, as specified. These provisions do not preclude the use of an alternative workweek schedule, as specified.
- 8) Requires the owner, operator, or developer of the facility to provide to the LC on a monthly basis a report demonstrating compliance with these provisions. The required monthly report shall include the full name of, and identify the apprenticeship program name, location, and

graduation date of, each worker relied upon to satisfy the apprenticeship graduation percentage requirements of these provisions. A monthly report shall be a public record under the California Public Records Act and shall be open to public inspection.

- 9) Provides that if the LC, or the LC's designee, determines after an investigation that a contractor or subcontractor failed to use a STW, the contractor or subcontractor responsible for the violation shall forfeit, as a civil penalty to the state, not more than \$5,000 per month of work performed in violation of these provisions. A contractor or subcontractor that commits a second or subsequent violation within a three-year period shall forfeit as a civil penalty to the state not more than \$10,000 per month of work performed in violation of these provisions.
- 10) Authorizes the LC to reduce or waive any monetary penalty if the amount of the penalty would be disproportionate to the severity of the violation.
- 11) Directs the LC to consider, in setting the amount of a monetary penalty, all of the following circumstances:
 - a) Whether the violation was intentional.
 - b) Whether the contractor or subcontractor has committed other violations of this section or of the Labor Code.
 - c) Whether, upon notice of the violation, the contractor or subcontractor took steps to voluntarily remedy the violation.
 - d) The extent or severity of the violation.
- 12) Requires the LC, or the LC's designee, to issue a civil wage and penalty assessment, in accordance with Section 1741 of the Labor Code. Review of a civil wage and penalty assessment may be requested in accordance with Section 1742 of the Labor Code. The regulations of DIR, which govern proceedings for review of civil wage and penalty assessments and the withholding of contract payments, as specified, shall apply.
- 13) Provides that the determination of the LC as to the amount of the penalty imposed shall be reviewable by the Director of DIR only for an abuse of discretion.
- 14) Provides that the monthly report and penalty provisions in 8) through 13) shall not apply if all work on the project is covered by a project labor agreement that requires the use of a STW and provides for the enforcement of that obligation through an arbitration procedure. A project labor agreement means a prehire collective bargaining agreement that establishes terms and conditions of employment for a specific construction project or projects and is an agreement described in Section 158(f) of Title 29 of the United States Code.
- 15) Defines several terms, including:
 - a) "Apprenticeable occupation" means an occupation for which the Chief has approved an apprenticeship program, as specified.
 - b) "Facility that will be used for the research, development, or production of pharmaceutical products" includes a facility that will conduct activities described in Code 325411 or 325412 of the North American Classification System (NAICS), as that code read on

January 1, 2025, and that involve the production of a pharmaceutical product, including starting materials, intermediaries, and active pharmaceutical intermediates.

- c) “Graduate of an apprenticeship program” means either of the following:
 - i. An individual that has been issued a certificate of completion under the authority of the California Apprenticeship Council or the Chief for completing an apprenticeship program approved by the Chief pursuant to Section 3075 of the Labor Code.
 - ii. An individual that has completed an apprenticeship program located outside California and approved for federal purposes pursuant to the apprenticeship regulations adopted by the United States Secretary of Labor.
- d) “Onsite work” shall not include catalyst handling and loading, chemical cleaning, or inspection and testing that was not within the scope of a prevailing wage determination issued by the Director of Industrial Relations as of January 1, 2025.
- e) “Prevailing hourly wage rate” means the general prevailing rate of per diem wages, as determined by the Director of DIR, as specified, but does not include shift differentials, travel and subsistence, or holiday pay. Notwithstanding subdivision (c) of Section 1773.1 of the Labor Code, the requirement that employer payments not reduce the obligation to pay the hourly straight time or overtime wages found to be prevailing does not apply if otherwise provided in a bona fide collective bargaining agreement covering the worker.
- f) “Registered apprentice” means an apprentice registered in an apprenticeship program approved by the Chief pursuant to Section 3075 of the Labor Code who is performing work covered by the standards of that apprenticeship program and receiving the supervision required by the standards of that apprenticeship program.
- g) “Skilled journeyman” means a worker who meets both of the following criteria:
 - i. The worker either graduated from an apprenticeship program for the applicable occupation that was approved by the Chief, or has at least as many hours of on-the-job experience in the applicable occupation that would be required to graduate from an apprenticeship program for the applicable occupation that is approved by the Chief.
 - ii. The worker is being paid at least a rate equivalent to the prevailing hourly wage rate for a journeyman in the applicable occupation and geographic area.
- h) “Skilled and trained workforce” means a workforce that meets both of the following criteria:
 - i. All of the workers are either registered apprentices or skilled journeymen.
 - ii. At least 60 percent of the skilled journeymen are graduates of an apprenticeship program for the applicable occupation.

COMMENTS

1. Background:

Below is a brief overview of the labor standards relevant to SB 1185.

Prevailing Wages

The prevailing wage rate is the basic hourly rate paid on public works projects to a majority of workers engaged in a particular craft, classification or type of work within the locality and in the nearest labor market area. The Director of DIR (Director) issues wage determinations semiannually, on February 22 and August 22. In determining the rates, the Director ascertains and considers the applicable wage rates established by collective bargaining agreements and the rates that may have been predetermined for federal public works. SB 1185 would require an owner, operator, or developer of a facility that will be used for the research, development, or production of pharmaceutical products to pay “skilled journeymen” at least the prevailing hourly wage rate.

What is a Skilled and Trained Workforce (STW)?

A “skilled and trained” workforce is one in which all workers performing work in an apprenticeable occupation in the building and construction trades are either skilled journeymen or apprentices registered in a DAS-approved apprenticeship program. Additionally, at least 60% of the skilled journeymen employed to perform work on the contract or project are graduates of either an in-state, DAS-approved apprenticeship program or an out-of-state, federally-approved apprenticeship program. Individuals who qualify as skilled journeymen based on their on-the-job experience do not count towards the 60% minimum graduation requirement. STW requirements ensure high-quality construction projects and invest in the state’s apprenticeship programs by increasing demand for graduates.

A public entity can be required, by statute or regulation, to obtain an enforceable commitment that a bidder, contractor, or other entity will use a STW to complete a contract or project. Even in the absence of a statute or regulation, a public entity can mandate the use of a STW. When a contractor is required to use a STW, they commit to doing so in an enforceable agreement with the public entity or awarding body. As part of this agreement, a contractor submits monthly reports to the public entity that demonstrate their compliance and their subcontractors’ compliance at every tier. Reports include the full name of each worker and the name, location, and graduation date of their completed apprenticeship program.

SB 1185 would require the use of a STW for the *initial and subsequent* construction, alteration, demolition, installation, repair, or maintenance work on a facility that will be used for the research, development, or production of pharmaceutical products. Please see *Committee Comments* for an explanation of how SB 1185’s STW provisions differ from other extensions of STW provisions.

SB 54 (Hancock, Statutes of 2013) and SB 740 (Cortese, Statutes of 2023)

A 2012 chemical release and fire at the Chevron U.S.A. Inc. Refinery in Richmond led the Legislature to adopt stricter refinery safety standards. Following the incident, Governor Brown commissioned an interagency working group to make recommendations about the safety of California’s oil refineries. The working group found that workers involved in maintenance received inadequate training and that refineries used mostly out-of-state contract workers during planned refinery shutdowns. To address these concerns, the Legislature passed SB 54 (Hancock, Chapter 795, Statutes of 2013) which requires an owner or operator of specified stationary sources (petroleum refineries and petrochemical manufacturing facilities), when contracting for the performance of construction, alteration, demolition, installation, repair, or maintenance work to require that its contractors and any subcontractors use a STW to perform all onsite work, as specified. SB 54 contains one of the earliest

extensions of STW requirements to privately funded work. Its provisions were drafted before STW requirements were consolidated into one comprehensive section of law. For example, SB 54 uses a definition of “journeyperson” that requires prevailing wages. This definition is inconsistent with the definition of “journeyperson” used in recent STW extensions.

The Legislature expanded the STW requirements in SB 54 when it passed SB 740 (Cortese, Chapter 293, Statutes of 2023). SB 740 applies to an owner or operator of a stationary source that is engaged in manufacturing hydrogen, biofuels, or certain chemicals or engaged in capturing, sequestering, or using carbon dioxide, as specified. Although this bill was passed after STW requirements were consolidated, SB 740 references the STW requirements established in SB 54.

The STW provisions in SB 1185 are modeled after, but not an exact replica of SB 54 and SB 740. Please see *Committee Comments* for more information.

2. Need for this bill?

According to the author:

“California law recognizes that certain industrial facilities pose heightened risks to public safety and environmental protection if they are constructed or maintained by inadequately trained workers.

Following a major refinery accident in Richmond, the Legislature enacted SB 54 (Hancock, 2013), requiring petroleum refineries and petrochemical facilities subject to Risk Management Plan requirements to use a skilled and trained workforce for construction and maintenance work.

The Legislature later expanded this policy through SB 740 (Cortese, 2023) to include hydrogen production, biofuels manufacturing, carbon capture operations, and certain chemical manufacturing facilities.

Despite the high-risk nature of pharmaceutical manufacturing facilities, existing law does not apply the same workforce standards to pharmaceutical research, development, and production facilities.

Pharmaceutical facilities require highly specialized construction practices including sterile cleanroom environments, contamination control systems, secure handling of materials, and continuous production infrastructure critical to public health...

SB 1185 addresses this gap by applying California’s Skilled and Trained Workforce policy to pharmaceutical facilities.”

3. Committee Comments:

In 2016, the Legislature established one comprehensive section of law for STW requirements. These requirements are found in Chapter 2.9 (commencing with Section 2600) of Part 1 of Division 2 of the Public Contract Code. Since then, several bills have expanded these requirements. Chapter 2.9 includes, among other things, the definition of STW, apprenticeable occupation, and skilled journeyperson, as well as enforcement mechanisms

and penalties. By consolidating various STW statutes, the Legislature sought to ease compliance and limit implementation issues.

The Education Code, Government Code, and Public Utilities Code all contain references to Chapter 2.9 of the Public Contract Code when STW requirements are extended to specified projects. Rather than reference Chapter 2.9, SB 1185 would create a distinct STW extension for the *initial and subsequent* construction, alteration, demolition, installation, repair, or maintenance work on a facility that will be used for the research, development, or production of pharmaceutical products. The committee notes the following:

- STW requirements and prevailing wages typically apply to publicly funded projects, not privately funded ones. Recently, the Legislature has extended these requirements to certain privately funded projects to prevent worker exploitation and promote the creation of a skilled workforce. SB 1185 would continue this practice by requiring privately funded facilities used for the research, development, or production of pharmaceutical products to use a STW and pay prevailing wages, as specified.
- STW extensions that reference Chapter 2.9 of the Public Contract Code generally require a contractor, bidder, or other entity and its subcontractors to use a STW to perform all work on the project or contract that falls within an apprenticeable occupation in the building and construction trades. SB 1185, which is modeled after SB 54 (Hancock, Statutes of 2013), would require a STW for the performance of *initial and subsequent* construction, alteration, demolition, installation, repair, or maintenance work.
- SB 1185 would require a STW for the performance of *initial and subsequent* construction, alteration, demolition, installation, repair, or maintenance work. Essentially, the bill would require the use of a STW in perpetuity. This requirement *is not found* in SB 54 (Hancock, Statutes of 2013) or SB 740 (Cortese, Statutes of 2023), the two bills most similar to SB 1185. The committee is unaware of any other STW requirements that apply to subsequent construction, alteration, demolition, installation, repair, or maintenance work.
- SB 1185 would use a definition of “skilled journeyman¹” that differs from the one used in Chapter 2.9 of the Public Contract Code.² The definition used in this bill requires the payment of at least a rate equivalent to the prevailing hourly wage rate for a journeyman in the applicable occupation and geographic area. It is not uncommon for STW and prevailing wage requirements to be extended to the same project. However, the requirement to pay a prevailing wage is separate from the requirement to use a STW. Furthermore, when the Legislature extends prevailing wages to non-public works projects, it also usually extends certified payroll recordkeeping requirements.

¹ SB 1185 defines a “skilled journeyman” as a worker who meets both of the following requirements: 1) Graduated from an apprenticeship program for the applicable occupation that was approved by the Chief or located outside California and approved for federal purposes pursuant to the apprenticeship regulations adopted by the federal Secretary of Labor; and 2) has at least as many hours of on-the-job experience in the applicable occupation as would be required to graduate from an apprenticeship program for the applicable occupation that is approved by the chief.

² Public Contract Code Section 2601(e) defines a “skilled journeyman” as a worker who either: 1) graduated from an in-state apprenticeship program approved by DAS or an out-of-state apprenticeship program, approved by the federal Secretary of Labor; or 2) has at least as many hours of on-the-job experience as would be required to graduate from the applicable DAS-approved apprenticeship program.

- Because SB 1185 does not reference Chapter 2.9 of the Public Contract Code, some of the STW enforcement mechanisms within the bill differ from other STW extensions. For example, under SB 1185 the owner, operator, or developer of the facility would be required to provide the LC with monthly compliance reports. Typically, the requirement to provide monthly reports falls on the contractor who then provides those reports to the public entity or other awarding body.

When the Legislature enacted SB 54 (Hancock, Statutes of 2013), STW were not consolidated. That is no longer the case. *Why not model SB 1185's provisions after more recent STW extensions that reference Chapter 2.9 of the Public Contract Code rather than creating new and conflicting requirements? As the bill moves forward, the author may wish to consider amending the measure to be more consistent with existing law.*

4. Committee Amendments:

SB 1185 would exempt projects covered by a project labor agreement (PLA) from the monthly reporting requirement and penalty scheme, if the PLA requires the use of a STW and provides for the enforcement of that obligation through an arbitration procedure. The Chair suggests the following language to ensure that these PLAs also include provisions to address community benefits.

HSC 25600(i)(3) This subdivision shall not apply if all work on the project is covered by a project labor agreement that requires the use of a skilled and trained workforce and provides for the enforcement of that obligation through an arbitration procedure and ***includes provisions to address community benefits***. For purposes of this subdivision, a “project labor agreement” means a prehire collective bargaining agreement that establishes terms and conditions of employment for a specific construction project or projects and is an agreement described in Section 158(f) of Title 29 of the United States Code.

5. Proponent Arguments:

The sponsor of the measure, the California State Building and Construction Trades Council, argues:

“SB 1185 applies California’s established Skilled and Trained Workforce (STW) standards to the construction, maintenance, and repair of pharmaceutical research, development, and manufacturing facilities...

Pharmaceutical manufacturing facilities are among the most technically complex construction environments in the modern economy. The integrity of construction is inseparable from the purity of the final product. These facilities operate within extraordinarily tight tolerances, where even minor installation deficiencies, whether in high-purity piping, cleanroom assembly, or air handling systems, can introduce contamination risks that compromise entire production batches.

A highly skilled and trained workforce is essential to ensuring that these systems are installed correctly the first time, maintaining the sterile environments required for safe and effective

medicines. Simply put, construction quality is not just a project outcome, it is a public health safeguard...

At a time when Americans are increasingly aware of vulnerabilities in global supply chains, ensuring the reliability of domestic pharmaceutical manufacturing is more critical than ever. California plays a central role in producing life-saving drugs and therapies that millions of Americans depend upon. Construction failures, delays, or substandard work can disrupt production capacity and create downstream shortages in essential medicines. By requiring a skilled and trained workforce, SB 1185 helps secure the physical infrastructure underpinning this supply chain—protecting not just jobs, but the consistent availability of critical products that patients, hospitals, and families across the country rely on every day.”

6. Opponent Arguments:

The Associated General Contractors oppose the measure, arguing:

“California has long maintained a clear distinction between public works where taxpayer dollars, public procurement rules, and state oversight justify heightened labor requirements and private construction, which operates under a different regulatory framework. SB 1185 blurs that line by applying the full skilled-and-trained workforce mandate, monthly reporting obligations, and significant civil penalties to projects that are entirely privately funded and privately delivered. This represents a major shift in state policy and introduces public-sector compliance systems into a private-sector setting where they were never intended to apply.

The bill’s workforce mandate would prevent many licensed, experienced contractors from performing work at pharmaceutical facilities solely because they cannot meet rigid apprenticeship-graduation thresholds. These thresholds were designed for public works and do not reflect the structure of many trades, the availability of apprenticeship programs across regions, or the staffing realities of private-sector construction. As a result, SB 1185 would exclude a portion of the qualified workforce from participating in private projects, even when those contractors meet all state licensing, safety, and wage requirements.

SB 1185 also imposes extensive administrative and reporting obligations typically reserved for public agencies. Contractors and private facility owners would be required to submit detailed monthly workforce reports including sensitive worker information to the Labor Commissioner. This level of state oversight is unprecedented for private construction and creates new compliance costs, privacy concerns, and legal exposure...

By limiting competition and layering public-works mandates onto private projects, SB 1185 is likely to increase construction costs, delay project timelines, and discourage investment in California’s pharmaceutical and biotechnology sectors.”

7. Prior Legislation:

SB 978 (Perez, 2026) would, among other things, require a contractor who enters a contract to perform work on a data center facility to abide by specified public works requirements and use a STW. *SB 978 is pending hearing in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

SB 1241 (Smallwood-Cuevas, 2026) would, among other things, 1) expand the circumstances under which a public entity can be required to obtain an enforceable

commitment to use a STW; 2) define “substantial compliance plan” and “material misrepresentation;” 3) modify the criteria the LC uses to assess penalties for STW violations; and 4) require the LC to impose the maximum allowable penalty for a contractor’s failure to submit a monthly report or continued failure to use a STW after notice of a violation, as specified. *SB 1241 is pending hearing in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

SB 740 (Cortese, Chapter 293, Statutes of 2023) expanded STW requirements, applicable to an owner or operator of a stationary source that is engaged in certain petroleum-related activities, to also include contracts awarded, extended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2024, by an owner or operator of a stationary source that is engaged in manufacturing hydrogen, biofuels, or certain specified chemicals, or in capturing, sequestering, or using carbon dioxide in specified conditions.

SB 1775 (Ward, Chapter 759, Statutes of 2022) required a contracting entity, as defined, to require an entertainment events vendor to certify for their employees and employees of their subcontractors that those individuals have completed specified workplace safety training, certification, and meet STW requirements

SB 288 (Wiener, Chapter 200, Statutes of 2020) required, among other things, the use of a STW for certain transit-related projects conducted by public agencies.

AB 805 (Gonzalez Fletcher, Chapter 658, Statutes of 2017) among other things, prohibited the San Diego Association of Governments, the San Diego Metropolitan Transit Development Board, and the North County Transit District from entering into a construction contract over \$1 million unless the entity provides to that Board an enforceable commitment to use a STW, as specified.

SB 693 (Hueso, Chapter 774, Statutes of 2016) consolidated STW requirements in various provisions of existing law related to alternative construction delivery methods and defined key terms related to STW requirements.

AB 566 (O’Donnell, Chapter 214, Statutes of 2015) required school districts using the “lease/leaseback” construction method to use a STW.

SB 54 (Hancock, Chapter 795, Statutes of 2013) required an owner or operator of specified stationary sources (petroleum refineries and petrochemical manufacturing facilities), when contracting for the performance of construction, alteration, demolition, installation, repair, or maintenance work to require that its contractors and any subcontractors use a STW to perform all onsite work within an apprenticeable occupation in the building and construction trades. SB 1185 contains language substantially similar to the language used in SB 54.

SUPPORT

State Building and Construction Trades Council of California (Sponsor)
Auto, Marine & Specialty Painters Local 1176
Boilermakers Local 92
Bricklayers and Allied Craftworkers Local 3
Building & Construction Trades Council of Alameda County
California Federation of Labor Unions
California Legislative Conference of the Plumbing, Heating and Piping Industry

California State Association of Electrical Workers
California State Pipe Trades Council
California-Nevada Conference of Operating Engineers
Carpet, Linoleum & Soft Tile Workers Local 12
Carpet, Linoleum & Soft Tile Workers Local 1237
Contra Costa Building and Construction Trades Council
Glaziers, Architectural Metal and Glass Workers Local 169
Glaziers, Architectural Metal and Glass Workers Local 767
Glaziers, Architectural Metal and Glass Workers Local 1621
Inland Empire Labor Council
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 11
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 40
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 100
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 340
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 428
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 569
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 617
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 639
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 684
International Union of Elevator Constructors Local 8
International Union of Painters and Allied Trades District Council 16
International Union of Painters and Allied Trades Local 294
Ironworkers Local 416
Ironworkers Local 433
Kern, Inyo, & Mono Counties Building and Construction Trades Council
Los Angeles and Orange Counties Building and Construction Trades Council
National Electrical Contractors Association
Painters and Drywall Finishers Local 3
Painters and Drywall Finishers Local 272
Painters and Drywall Finishers Local 913
Painters and Tapers Local 487
Painters and Tapers Local 507
Pipefitters Local 403
Plumbers and Steamfitters Local 62
Plumbers and Steamfitters Local 342
Plumbers and Steamfitters UA Local 484
Sacramento-Sierra's Building and Construction Trades Council
San Diego County Building and Construction Trades Council
San Mateo County Building and Construction Trades Council
San Mateo County Central Labor Council
Santa Clara and San Benito Counties Building and Construction Trades Council
SMART, Sheet Metal, Air, Rail, and Transportation Workers Local 104
SMART, Sheet Metal, Air, Rail, and Transportation Workers Local 105
SMART, Sheet Metal, Air, Rail, and Transportation Workers Local 206
Teamsters California
Teamsters Joint Council 42
Teamsters Local 87
UA Local 250
United Association Plumbers & Pipefitters Local 78
United Association Plumbers & Pipefitters Local 114

United Association Plumbers & Pipefitters Local 343
United Association Plumbers & Pipefitters Local 442
United Association Plumbers & Pipefitters Local 447
United Association Plumbers & Pipefitters Local 460
United Association Plumbers & Pipefitters Local 761
Western States Council of Sheet Metal Workers

OPPOSITION

Associated General Contractors
Laser Electric
Ultra Ceilings Inc.
Western Electrical Contractors Association
Individual Letters: 1

-- END --