



Agenda Item D2d

Update on CSLB's Disaster Response

Camp Fire Debris Removal Program

The Consolidated Debris Removal Program (Program) has two phases

1. Removal of household hazardous waste
2. Removal of other fire-related debris.

In **Phase I**, local government, state and federal agencies have organized teams of experts from the California State Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) to inspect each property and remove any household hazardous waste that may pose a threat to human health, animals, and the environment such as batteries, herbicide, pesticide, propane tanks, asbestos siding, and paints.

Phase I is automatic and includes both residential and commercial properties destroyed by the fire.

In **Phase II**, the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and local officials coordinate with the State's Debris Task Force and its Debris Management Teams (DMT) to conduct fire-related debris removal from a property if the property owner has elected to participate in the program by completing and signing a Right-of-Entry (ROE) Form.

Phase I – Hazardous Waste Removal

Household hazardous waste is waste from houses that poses a threat to public health, animals, or the environment. Hazardous waste includes chemicals that are ignitable, toxic, corrosive, or reactive. Examples include pool chemicals, car batteries, antifreeze, used oil filters, solvents, fertilizers, pesticides, propane tanks, disinfectants, aerosols, paint, bleach, and ammunition.

Household hazardous waste must be removed without delay to protect public health and safety. This is an emergency protective measure. Hazardous waste could have significant long-term environmental impacts and should not be combined with the waste from the general clean-up that is going to the landfill.

Removal of hazardous waste from the fire debris prevents these environmental contaminants from polluting the environment and protects the workers and the public from exposure during debris removal efforts.

Removal crews are specifically certified to handle household hazardous waste.

Phase II – Debris Removal

Removal of fire debris is scheduled to begin in January of 2019.

There are several factors that determine when a lot will be scheduled for debris removal. Contractors are responsible for planning their work, based on priorities set by Cal OES and partners, with input from local government and city governments, to maximize efficiency.

Soil Testing

Crews scrape 3 – 6” of soil from the ash footprint and samples are sent to a state-approved lab for analysis. The results are compared against background samples taken from areas in the vicinity that are not directly impacted by fire to ensure that all contaminated ash was removed. If necessary, more soil is removed, and the site is retested until it comes back clear of contaminants. All soil testing results are returned to the DMT for final review and validation.

Once the DMT have ensured that contractors have removed all debris and soil testing meets California state standards, contractors will return to install erosion control methods. The DMT will then report to the

local government that a lot is clear. The local government will then notify the property owner that the property is safe and ready for rebuilding.

Debris Removal Costs

All initial costs will be paid by state and federal agencies. However, if property owners have property owners' insurance covering debris removal, owners must inform local officials by indicating that coverage on their ROE. Property owners may be required to remit that portion of their insurance proceeds specifically reserved for debris.

What portion of a property owner's policy local government will collect for debris removal depends on the policy. There are generally two types of debris removal coverages in a property owner's insurance policy:

- **Specified Amount:** If your property owner's insurance policy contains a separate, debris-specific clause, the local government will only collect the specified amount designated in the debris removal clause. These clauses are typically capped at a percentage of the coverage amounts listed in the policy (for example, 5 percent of the value of a primary structure, other structure, and personal property). Property owners will not owe the local government any additional money, even if the actual costs to remove the debris exceeded the amount designated in your insurance policy for debris removal.
- **No Specified Amount:** If your property owner's insurance policy does not have a separate, debris-specific clause and instead includes the costs of debris removal in the total coverage, the local government will only collect insurance proceeds for debris removal after the home has been rebuilt. The local government will only collect any available insurance proceeds, if any, after the rebuild. If there are no remaining funds, the property owner will not owe the local government any additional money for debris removal.

Property owners can use their debris removal insurance policy to remove items that are ineligible for removal under the Consolidated Debris Removal program. These can be fire-related debris that is ineligible for removal under the program (e.g., swimming pools, patios, trees, etc...). The local government will only collect remaining insurance proceeds, if any, after property owners have removed ineligible fire related debris.

If the property owner's insurance policy does not have a separate, debris-specific clause and instead includes the costs of debris removal in the total coverage, the property owner may use these proceeds to pay for the removal of fire related debris that is ineligible for removal under the program. The local government will only collect remaining insurance proceeds, if any, after a property owner has removed ineligible fire related debris.

In either scenario, the property owner will be required to substantiate all expenditures.

Hiring Private Debris Removal Contractors

Once the household hazardous waste is removed by DTSC and U.S. EPA, property owners can hire their own contractors to remove the remaining debris. If a property owner decides to remove fire-related debris from your property, they must obtain all the necessary permits and environmental clearances from the local government before contractors start any debris removal work.

Camp Fire Recovery

Phase I: Household Hazardous Waste Removal



Town of Paradise, Butte County, CA – December 2018

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) are leading the survey, collection and disposal of household hazardous waste (HHW) at properties affected by the Camp Fire in the Town of Paradise and Butte County.

Will Household Hazardous Waste crews be in areas where evacuation orders have not been lifted?

EPA and DTSC **will only** conduct household hazardous waste removal operations in areas where evacuation orders have been lifted. EPA is coordinating closely with the Paradise Police Department and the Butte County Sheriff's office to ensure EPA and DTSC crews are **only** in areas where residents have had the opportunity to return.

What is household hazardous waste?

Household hazardous waste includes everyday products like paints, cleaners, solvents, oils, batteries, herbicides and pesticides, which often contain hazardous ingredients. Pressurized fuel cylinders can also pose a threat and will be removed. Following a fire, these products require special handling and disposal, especially if their containers are compromised. Household hazardous waste may pose a threat to human health, animals and the environment.

How is each property surveyed?

Each property will be surveyed by EPA and DTSC contractors. Local agency officials will accompany teams during the Phase I assessment. Once parcels are surveyed, HHW collection teams will remove the materials identified during the survey. There will also be a slightly different process to identify and remove empty containers and tanks. Phase I will also include removal of easily identifiable materials suspected to contain asbestos. The property will not be cleared of asbestos until Phase II.

Why is household hazardous waste removed?

Following a fire, these products require special handling and disposal, especially if their containers are compromised. An Executive Order issued November 14 by the Governor of California provides EPA and DTSC the authority to access properties to protect public health, animals and the environment from these threats. This work will clear the way for proper removal of ash and debris, allowing the rebuilding process to begin. Phase I is being conducted at no cost to property owners.

Will EPA and DTSC remove anything other than HHW?

No. EPA and DTSC will ONLY remove household hazardous waste. If firearms or suspected remains are found, EPA and DTSC will immediately stop work and contact the County Sheriff. No other items will be removed.

How will I know when the process has started and been completed?

EPA and DTSC crews will be in the field starting Monday, December 3. EPA and DTSC will post a sign on each property when the HHW removal is complete.

For questions regarding Phase I Household Hazardous Waste removal, contact the hotline number at 415-793-8794 or visit www.epa.gov/campfireresponse.

buttecountyrecovers.org



**Los Angeles County Fire Department
Health Hazardous Materials Division**
5825 Rickenbacker Rd, Commerce, CA 90040

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE ASSESSMENT AND REMOVAL

Ash and debris that remain from structures destroyed by the wildfire may contain hazardous waste and materials that can threaten public health or the environment. On November 12, 2018, the LA County Health Officer declared a Local Health Emergency which **prohibits the removal of fire debris** until an inspection of the debris is conducted by either State, federal, or local hazardous materials agencies.

The LA County Fire Department is conducting fire debris inspections and coordinating hazardous material removal activities to provide the necessary clearances to property owners for the safe removal of their demolition/fire debris. It is recommended that you do not handle or remove hazardous waste until these agencies have evaluated fire debris at your property. You may see representatives from these agencies in the area during the next few weeks.

Examples of Household Hazardous Waste:

- Compressed gas cylinders (such as propane, welding gases, etc.)
- Gasoline cans and other fuel containers
- Motor oil and antifreeze
- Identified asbestos
- Lead acid batteries
- Solar panels and batteries
- Chemical containers (such as pool chemicals, cleaning chemicals, aerosol spray cans etc.)
- Paint, solvents and thinners
- Pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers
- Munitions
- Electrical transformers
- Fluorescent lights
- Consumer electronics (such as televisions, computers, etc.)



There are two phases to this program:

Phase 1: Hazardous Materials Inspection and Removal

Phase 2: Fire Debris and Ash Removal



**Los Angeles County Fire Department
Health Hazardous Materials Division**
5825 Rickenbacker Rd, Commerce, CA 90040

Phase 1: Hazardous Material Inspection and Removal

Teams from the US EPA or the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) along with the LA County Fire Department will inspect your property and remove hazardous materials, including household hazardous waste (HHW) that may pose a threat to human health and the environment. Phase 1 activities do not include removal of fire debris and ash, which may contain hazardous substances like heavy metals and asbestos fibers. Fire debris and ash removal activities are addressed in Phase 2 of this process.

- There is no cost to the property owner for this work and you do not need to file a request to participate.
- Property owners **cannot** opt out of hazardous material inspection and removal activities.
- Once your property is cleared, a yellow clearance placard will be posted on your property.
- Inspections will begin during the week of December 3rd and could take several months to complete. Inspectors will be going door to door so **you will not have to schedule an appointment**.
- A determination will be made on responsibility of hazardous waste removal from commercial or government properties based on the materials involved, danger posed, and capacity of the owner.



Phase 2: Ash and Fire Debris Removal

Upon completion of Phase 1 activities, there are two options for removal of ash and fire debris from your property.

Option I: Residents who opt-in for the Government Program (Recommended)

Option II: Residents who opt-out of the Government Program

For further information on the Phase 2 debris removal program, please visit LA County Woolsey Fire Recovery Website: <https://www.lacounty.gov/woolseyfire/>

For further information on the assessment and removal of household hazardous waste from your property, please contact LA County Fire Department's Health Hazardous Materials Division at (323) 890-4000, Monday to Friday from 9am to 4pm.

Woolsey Wildfire - Trash and Fire Debris Removal

Our hearts go out to the residents affected by the Woolsey Fire. To assist with the cleanup, Los Angeles County would like to offer the following information:

FIRE DEBRIS REMOVAL

Ash, debris, and fire damage on homes that have been red and yellow tagged may contain hazardous materials that can threaten public health. The Los Angeles County Health Officer declared a Local Health Emergency on November 12, 2018, which **prohibits the removal of fire debris** until an inspection of the debris is conducted by federal, state or local hazardous materials agencies. The Local Health Emergency also prohibits the delivery of debris bins in the affected areas without the approval from the Los Angeles County Fire Department.

The County has requested state and federal assistance to expedite recovery activities and ensure the safe removal of hazardous waste and fire debris from red and yellow tagged homes damaged by the wildfires.

Household trash can be disposed through residential trash services. Please see general guidelines below for assistance. As a reminder, guidance for ash clean up in areas without fire damage can be found on the [Health Fact Sheet-Returning Home After a Fire](#) which can be found at publichealth.lacounty.gov.

RESIDENTIAL TRASH SERVICES

Residential trash collection services were interrupted by the Woolsey Fire and will resume as soon as evacuation orders are lifted, and roads reopen. The following information applies to customers in the unincorporated County of Los Angeles area:

Household Trash

Includes:

- **Black bins** (general waste) – animal and food waste, disposable diapers, cloth/fabric, & non-recyclable items.
- **Blue bins** (Recyclable items) – cans, glass bottles, plastics labeled #1-7, & newspaper/magazines/junk mail.
- **Green bins**- Grass, leaves, brush, & tree trimmings.

Place your trash bins for collection on regular trash day. Damaged bins should be reported for replacement.

Any excess waste that will not fit in your bins may be placed in bags (5 max) on your trash day; no call-in is required for the next few weeks. Clearly label the bags as **Black**, **Blue** or **Green** bin waste.

Rotten Food

Spoiled food may be placed in the trash or in excess bags. Public Health recommends the following:

- ✓ If the power outage lasted several hours, it is best to throw away perishable food items such as meat, dairy products and eggs.
- ✓ Items that have thawed in the freezer should be thrown away. Do not re-freeze thawed food. All other food items should be inspected to ensure safety.
- ✓ Remember, "If in doubt, throw it out."

Woolsey Wildfire - Trash and Fire Debris Removal

Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)

Includes any product labeled toxic, poisonous, corrosive, flammable, combustible or irritant, such as:

Air fresheners, antifreeze, batteries, chlorine bleach, Compact fluorescent light bulbs, disinfectants, drain cleaners, fertilizers, gasoline, window cleaners, hair spray, insecticides, medicines, nail polish and remover, pool chemicals, sharps waste, spray paints, tub/tile/toilet cleaners, and used motor oil.

Do not dispose of any HHW in your **Black** trash bins. HHW should be brought to:

- 23519 W. Civic Center Way, Malibu on December 1, between 9 am and 3 pm
- or to one of the permanent collection centers.

Contact CleanLA.com or 888-CleanLA for more locations.

Fire Debris

Includes:

- Burnt structural components
- Burnt household and personal items,
- Foundation and
- contaminated soil

Do not dispose of any fire debris at this time!

Instructions for safe removal of fire debris will be provided.

COMMERCIAL TRASH SERVICES

Commercial trash collection services (including residents using dumpster) were interrupted by the Woolsey Fire and will resume as soon as evacuation orders are lifted, and roads reopen. You should then expect trash service on your normal collection day(s). If you need any special services, please contact your waste hauler.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Waste Management
(800) 266-7551

WM.com

County of Los Angeles
Department of Public Works
888 Clean LA (888-253-2652)
CleanLA.com

Universal Waste Systems
(800) 631-7016

UWScompany.com

Rebuilding from Camp Fire to take years because of labor shortage, insurance costs

J.K. Dineen, San Francisco Chronicle

There is no road map home for the thousands of Butte County residents who lost their houses in the Camp Fire. And for those who decide to rebuild, it may be years, even a decade, before construction workers show up to pour a foundation and hammer 2-by-4s.

With infrastructure destroyed and large portions of the town of Paradise still closed off to the public, most of the 13,972 homeowners who lost their residences in the Camp Fire have many more questions than answers.

They don't know how much insurance money they might get or when that check might arrive. They don't have any idea when water or power might be restored to their neighborhood. They don't know how long it will take for the charred, toxic remains of their homes to be cleared from their land, or when county authorities will deem that land safe for rebuilding.

"People are still in shock," said Ben Eckstrom, owner of Chico's Proframe Construction and board president of the Valley Contractors Exchange. "If you lost your home, you are still in shock and devastated and trying to figure out where Christmas is going to be."

And even if some of these questions are answered, a shortage of construction workers in the region could lead to years of backlogs, Butte County builders warned. Area contractors and architects say the county has only a fraction of the building trades workers or companies that would be needed to rebuild so many homes, and commercial and institutional buildings, including five schools and a shopping center anchored by a Safeway in Paradise.

Census figures from May 2017 estimated that Butte County had 2,940 workers involved in the "construction and extraction" trades. The Valley Contractors Exchange, which represents construction trades in the county, says there are 346 licensed contractors employing 4,000 workers, some of whom live outside the county.

About 1,400 of those workers lived in Paradise, Eckstrom said. Right now, it's unclear how many of those Paradise construction workers will be able to find housing in the area and stick around.

Another contractor, Bob Smalley, lost his house in Magalia but is lucky enough to have an apartment above his workshop, which survived. All but one of his 12 construction workers lost their homes to the fire. Several of the workers are staying temporarily in RVs parked in Smalley's work yard.

"People are disjointed and have lost their center," Smalley said. He added that a lot of his neighbors are "planning to get out of Dodge," at least for the time being.

"I'm hearing from a lot of people who are thinking about relocating for now and keeping their property here until the moonscape goes away," he said. "I'm going to put (rebuilding) my house on hold. My goal is to stay here and help people. It could be a few years before I know if I want to live there again."

Brannan Hankins, an electrical contractor in Chico, said the "consensus is that it will take four to five years to rebuild the infrastructure in the worst hit areas." Hankins lives in Chico — his neighborhood was not damaged by the fire, but the homes of four of his workers went up in flames.

"We already had a shortages of labor force because of the amount of work in Chico," Hankins said. "Add to that the Redding fire last summer and Santa Rosa fire last year, and the problem has become worse."

Frank Glazewski, a Chico architect, said that any rebuilding would require significant help from designers and contractors outside of Butte County.

“We have been busy as it is for quite a while, and have had a hard time keeping up with demand,” said Glazewski. “It doesn’t take much to swamp me. I am a one-man operation and have been working seven days a week for at least the last two years.”

Those hoping to build a new house quickly would get a dose of reality by looking to Sonoma, Napa and Lake counties, where the Wine Country fires destroyed more than 8,000 structures in October 2017, said Keith Woods, chief executive officer of the North Coast Builders Exchange in Santa Rosa.

Of the 5,600 homes destroyed in the Tubbs Fire, the most destructive of the dozen blazes, only 200 homes have been rebuilt and reoccupied, with another 800 under construction and expected to be completed by the end of 2019, Woods said.

“Rebuilding, we have learned, is a long, slow process no matter how quickly you want it to go,” Woods said. “We are celebrating every new house that gets rebuilt, but we still have a long way to go.”

Construction costs were about \$140 per square foot before the fire but could easily double because of the demand, labor shortage and new code requirements, area builders and architects said. But at \$280 per square foot, a new house in Paradise could cost \$336,000 to construct, nearly 20 percent more than the average home price prior to the fire.

“Nobody is going to rebuild a home that costs more than it is worth,” Woods said.

Once the insurance payment comes through, some property owners will reach the conclusion that their money will go further elsewhere.

“In Sonoma County the cost of rebuilding was so high for a lot of people it wasn’t worth it,” said Selma Hepp, an economist for the real estate brokerage Compass in San Francisco. “I think that will be the trend generally with California wildfires, even in less-expensive areas like Butte County.”

Many burned-out residents of Butte County might not be able to endure the wait for a home to be rebuilt.

The general housing shortage could push fire victims out of the region or out of state, according to Shelinda Bryant, a Century 21 real estate broker in both the Chico and Paradise offices.

In the month since the Camp Fire broke out on Nov. 8, the inventory of homes on the market has dwindled rapidly. On the Tuesday before the fire, there were 248 properties on the market in Chico, 91 in Magalia and 72 in Paradise. As of Dec. 4, the inventory in Chico was down to 72 homes, while there were 41 homes left on the market in Magalia and 28 in Paradise. That’s a 66 percent drop in inventory in less than a month.

“And we are still trying to figure out if some of those 28 homes in Paradise actually made it,” Bryant said.

Those who lost their place of residence are already scattering to Grass Valley, Auburn, Reno, Sacramento or Redding, Bryant said.

“We can’t absorb 14,000 people in Butte County,” Bryant said. “Not even close.”

Those who remain will also face daunting paperwork to collect insurance money, get their land cleaned up and certified, and obtain building permits.

Robert Olshansky, a professor of planning at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign and an expert in post-disaster recovery, said the Federal Emergency Management Agency typically pays to rebuild roads, parks, schools and other public buildings. But private property owners must rely almost entirely on fire insurance money, which is a “slow process with a lot of paperwork and a lot of documentation.”

Along with paperwork for insurance claims, the first task for property owners is to figure out how debris will be removed and their property cleaned. Over the coming months the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control will begin inspecting properties for household hazardous waste, mainly asbestos, and removing any they find.

Next, property owners have two choices. They can sign up for the government-sponsored debris removal program, overseen by Cal Recycle, or they may undertake the cleanup at their own expense through a private licensed fire debris cleanup company. No building permits will be issued until local officials sign off on the property as being clean.

And in preparing their property for a new home, many property owners in Paradise will likely face an additional challenge that fire victims in Santa Rosa or Redding did not had to deal with: lack of a public sewer system.

As the largest city west of the Mississippi River to have no public sewer service, Paradise residents rely on upward of 12,000 individual septic systems. Experts worry that many of the septic tanks, which sit in shallow soil resting on bedrock, will be damaged during the excavation of the contaminated fire debris.

All these obstacles — lack of labor, the time it takes to clean and prepare a lot for rebuilding, the wait for insurance money — will take their toll.

Chico architect Gary Hawkins said most of his former and potential clients have “no idea what they want to do.”

“There are a lot seniors in their 80s or 90s who can’t imagine rebuilding anything at this point in their lives,” he said “I’m getting calls from people wanting to get copies of their plans, and then you have people with no plans — houses built in the ’40s or ’50s or ’60s. They don’t know where to start.”

J.K. Dineen is a San Francisco Chronicle staff writer. Email: jdineen@sfchronicle.com Twitter: [@sfjdkineen](https://twitter.com/sfjdkineen)

Butte County - Licensed Contractors/Classifications - December 2018

LICENSE CLASSIFICATION	ACTIVE	INACTIVE	TOTAL
A GENERAL ENGINEERING CONTRACTOR	168	42	210
ASB ASBESTOS	5	1	6
B GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTOR	860	266	1,126
C-2 INSULATION AND ACOUSTICAL	9	4	13
C-4 BOILER, HOT WATER HEATING AND STEAM FITTING	2	3	5
C-5 FRAMING AND ROUGH CARPENTRY	4	2	6
C-6 CABINET, MILLWORK AND FINISH CARPENTRY	44	10	54
C-7 LOW VOLTAGE SYSTEMS	18	3	21
C-8 CONCRETE	65	25	90
C-9 DRYWALL	32	9	41
C10 ELECTRICAL	154	43	197
C11 ELEVATOR INSTALLATION	0	0	0
C12 EARTHWORK AND PAVING	23	5	28
C13 FENCING	30	1	31
C14 SHEET METAL ROOFING	0	0	0
C15 FLOORING AND FLOOR COVERING	71	10	81
C16 FIRE PROTECTION CONTRACTOR	10	1	11
C17 GLAZING	15	0	15
C20 WARM-AIR HEATING, VENTILATING AND AIR-CONDITIONING	76	14	90
C21 BUILDING MOVING, DEMOLITION	13	1	14
C22 ASBESTOS ABATEMENT	2	0	2
C23 ORNAMENTAL METALS	11	2	13
C26 LATHING	0	0	0
C27 LANDSCAPING	95	22	117
C28 LOCK AND SECURITY EQUIPMENT	1	0	1
C29 MASONRY	9	3	12
C31 CONSTRUCTION ZONE TRAFFIC CONTROL	2	0	2
C32 PARKING AND HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT	10	1	11
C33 PAINTING AND DECORATING	115	21	136
C34 PIPELINE	3	4	7
C35 LATHING AND PLASTERING	21	5	26
C36 PLUMBING	96	19	115
C38 REFRIGERATION	7	1	8

	ACTIVE	INACTIVE	TOTAL
C39 ROOFING	48	8	56
C42 SANITATION SYSTEM	18	4	22
C43 SHEET METAL	17	6	23
C44 SOLAR (SUPPLEMENTAL)	0	0	0
C45 ELECTRICAL SIGNS	5	0	5
C46 SOLAR	12	3	15
C47 MANUFACTURED HOUSING	10	2	12
C50 STEEL, REINFORCING	0	0	0
C51 STEEL, STRUCTURAL	14	0	14
C53 SWIMMING POOL	13	4	17
C54 TILE (CERAMIC AND MOSAIC)	63	5	68
C55 WATER CONDITIONING	2	0	2
C57 WELL DRILLING	14	2	16
C60 WELDING	11	4	15
C61 LIMITED SPECIALTY	0	0	0
D03 AWNINGS	2	0	2
D04 CENTRAL VACUUM SYSTEMS	0	0	0
D06 CONCRETE RELATED SERVICES	7	2	9
D09 DRILLING, BLASTING AND OIL FIELD WORK	0	1	1
D10 ELEVATED FLOORS	0	0	0
D12 SYNTHETIC PRODUCTS	8	4	12
D13 FIRE EXTINGUISHER SYSTEMS (NOT SPRINKLERS)	0	0	0
D14 FLOOR COVERINGS (NOW C15)	0	0	0
D17 INDUSTRIAL INSULATION	0	0	0
D18 JAIL AND PRISON EQUIPMENT	0	0	0
D19 LAND CLEARING	0	0	0
D21 MACHINERY AND PUMPS	14	0	14
D23 MEDICAL GAS SYSTEMS, PROCESS PIPING, BEVERAGE	0	0	0
D24 METAL PRODUCTS	2	2	4
D28 DOORS, GATES AND ACTIVATING DEVICES	12	0	12
D29 PAPERHANGING	1	3	4
D30 PILE DRIVING/PRESSURE FOUNDATION JACKING	0	0	0
D31 POLE INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE	0	0	0

	ACTIVE	INACTIVE	TOTAL
D34 PREFABRICATED EQUIPMENT	13	1	14
D35 POOL AND SPA MAINTENANCE	11	2	13
D38 SAND AND WATER BLASTING	4	1	5
D39 SCAFFOLDING	1	0	1
D40 SERVICE STATION EQUIPMENT AND MAINTENANCE	1	0	1
D41 SIDING AND DECKING	5	1	6
D42 NON-ELECTRICAL SIGN INSTALLATION	2	1	3
D49 TREE SERVICE	42	1	43
D50 SUSPENDED CEILINGS	0	0	0
D51 WATERPROOFING & WEATHERPROOFING	1	0	1
D52 WINDOW COVERINGS	6	4	10
D53 WOOD TANKS	0	0	0
D56 TRENCHING (ONLY)	2	0	2
D62 AIR AND WATER BALANCING	0	0	0
D63 CONSTRUCTION CLEAN-UP	1	1	2
D64 NON-SPECIALIZED	2	0	2
D65 WEATHERIZATION AND ENERGY CONSERVATION	1	0	1
HAZ HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES REMOVAL	13	6	19

TOTALS	2,349	586	2,935
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Agenda Item E4

Discussion and Consideration of Approval of Staff Recommendations for Legislative Proposals to Make Minor, Technical, or Non-Substantive Changes to the Contractors State License Law (Omnibus, Clean-Up Bill Request)



Discussion and Consideration of Approval of Staff Recommendations for Legislative Proposals to Make Minor, Technical, or Non-Substantive Changes to the Contractors State License Law (Omnibus, Clean-Up Bill Request)

1. Gender Neutrality of the Contractors' State License Law

In 37 different sections, the Contractors' State License Law uses the pronouns "he or she" to refer to applicants, contractors, consumers, and CSLB staff. In 2 different sections, "he or she" is used to refer to the registrar.

However, in 9 different sections, the pronoun "he" only is used to refer to contractors or the registrar.

Consistent with Business and Professions Code (BPC) section 14.1, which cites the legislative intent of gender neutrality in the Code, this proposal would recommend amending the 9 different sections using "he" to instead use "he or she."

2. Typo in Business and Professions Code section 7169 (Assembly Bill 1070: Gonzalez-Fletcher, 2018 – Solar Disclosure Document)

In BPC section 7169, subsection (c) refers to the "solar disclose document" when the other references in the statute all read, "solar disclosure document". This proposal would fix this typographical error.