Sacramento, CA – Heading into 2023, the Contractors State License Board wants to remind licensees of new laws taking effect in the new year.

**SB 216 (Dodd)**
This bill, which amends Business and Professions Code (BPC) Section 7125, requires contractors who possess a C-8 Concrete, C-20 Heating, Warm-Air Ventilating and Air-Conditioning, C-22 Asbestos Abatement, or D-49 Tree Service license to hold valid workers’ compensation insurance as of January 1, 2023. By July 1, 2023, if workers’ compensation insurance has not been acquired, the license classification will be removed. Additionally, this bill requires that by January 1, 2026, all contractors, except for joint ventures without employees, hold valid workers’ compensation insurance, whether or not they have employees. More information about this new law can be found in a November industry bulletin. (Chapter 978, Statutes of 2022)

**SB 607 (Min)**
This bill, which updates numerous sections of the BPC, increases the CSLB qualifier, license, and minimum disciplinary bonds from $12,500 and $15,000, respectively, to $25,000 for all three bonds as of January 1. More information about the bond increase can be found in this industry bulletin issued in September. The bill, which passed in 2021, also increased the CSLB licensing and application maintenance and service fees on January 1, 2022 and requires Department of Consumer Affairs (DCA) boards and bureaus to waive application and license fees for military family members as of July 1, 2022. (Chapter 367, Statutes of 2021)

**SB 1237 (Newman)**
The bill amends BPC 114.3 and updates current law that requires DCA boards, including CSLB, waive renewal fees for a licensee who is called to active duty as a member of the U.S. Armed Forces or California National Guard if the licensee or registrant is stationed outside of California. The bill expands the definition of “called to active duty” to align with definitions elsewhere in federal and state law and extends existing law to licensees on active duty during a “state of insurrection” or a “state of extreme emergency.” (Chapter 386, Statutes of 2022)
**AB 2105 (Smith)**
This bill, which amends BPC Section 7137, requires the board to grant a 50% fee reduction for an initial license or registration fee to an applicant who provides specified documentation to the board that the applicant is a veteran who has served as an active-duty member of the United States Armed Forces, including the National Guard or Reserve components, and was not dishonorably discharged. This bill applies to initial license fees for contractors and registration fees for home improvement salespersons. (Chapter 156, Statutes of 2022)

**SB 1443 (Roth)**
This bill amends BPC 7000.5 and 70111 by amending the statutory sunset date of CSLB from January 1, 2024, to January 1, 2025. (Chapter 625, Statutes of 2022)

**AB 1747 (Quirk)**
This bill increases the civil penalty from $8,000 to $30,000 for every violation of BPC Section 7110 (violations of building laws) and amends Section 7099.2 (assessment of civil penalties). In addition to building permit violations specified in BPC 7110, the bill clarifies BPC 7110 to include the failure to comply with certain health and safety laws, water laws, safe excavation requirements, pest control requirements, illegal dumping, and other state laws related to building and insurance requirements. (Chapter 757, Statutes of 2022)

**AB 2374 (Bauer-Kahan)**
This bill, which amends Penal Code Section 374.3, requires courts to notify CSLB or other DCA board or bureau when a licensee is convicted of an illegal dumping crime in order for the board to publish it on their website. This bill increases the fines a court may impose for this crime. This bill also requires the court to order a person convicted of dumping commercial quantities of waste to remove, or pay for the removal of, the waste matter that was illegally dumped. (Chapter 784, Statutes of 2022)

**AB 2916 (McCarty)**
The bill, which amends BPC Section 7124.6, updates the CSLB Letter of Admonishment (LOA) program to allow CSLB to determine whether it should be issued for one or two years, rather than the current one-year limitation. In making that determination, CSLB is required to consider gravity of the violation, the good faith of the licensee or applicant being charged, and the history of previous violations should be considered. (Chapter 293, Statutes of 2022)