

Labor Laws 1999-2003

The Legislature passed, and Governor Gray Davis signed into law, hundreds of labor bills from 1999 through 2003. This report highlights 477 selected key laws directly affecting the wages, hours, working conditions, benefits, and special labor relations affecting millions of private and public sector workers. Executive orders and budgetary actions are not included.

Labor law highlights include:

- ▶ Daily overtime compensation after 8 hours for private sector; alternate workweek elections
- ▶ Unemployment insurance benefit increases
- ▶ State disability insurance benefit increases and indexing
- ▶ Workers' compensation benefit hikes, indexing, and reforms
- ▶ Expansion of employer-based health care
- ▶ Paid family and medical leave
- ▶ Private sector sick leave expanded for family members
- ▶ Establishment of the Labor & Workforce Development Agency and a secretary of labor
- ▶ Prevailing wages on all publicly funded public works projects
- ▶ Modal rate is prevailing wage rate on public works projects
- ▶ Labor-management committees for prevailing wage enforcement
- ▶ Financially sufficient contracts in the underground economy
- ▶ Private attorneys general for labor law enforcement
- ▶ Expansion of apprenticeship programs
- ▶ Cal-OSHA penalty increases
- ▶ Public Sector pension hikes
- ▶ Agency shop fees for state, local, trial court and educational employees
- ▶ Local government card check recognition
- ▶ Contracting out rules for classified school employees
- ▶ Credentialed and classified school employee home purchase programs
- ▶ Card check recognition for UC and CSU
- ▶ Card check agreements for all UC private contractors
- ▶ Certification of electricians
- ▶ Displaced janitor and transit employee protection
- ▶ Nurse to patient ratios for hospitals
- ▶ Nursing home staffing protections
- ▶ Binding mediation in agricultural labor disputes
- ▶ Labor law enforcement regardless of immigration status
- ▶ Tougher farm labor contractor restrictions
- ▶ Safer farm labor transportation rules
- ▶ Cesar Chavez state holiday
- ▶ Prohibition against pro or anti-union campaigns by publicly funded private companies
- ▶ Ban on so-called dead peasant insurance policies

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Labor standards

SB 319 (Burton) of 1999: Extends the sunset provisions of the multi-agency Joint Employment Task Force on the Underground Economy from Jan. 1, 2000 to Jan. 1, 2006.

AB 60 (Knox) of 1999: Restores daily overtime compensation after eight hours for private sector and offers alternate workweek elections.

AB 613 (Wildman) of 1999: Includes the janitorial and building maintenance industry in proactive state enforcement efforts of labor and tax laws.

AB 633 (Steinberg) of 1999: Among other things, revises the definition of garment manufacturing to authorize the Department of Industrial Relations to adopt regulations to include additional operations and practices in the apparel industry consistent with the garment manufacturing registration provisions and authorizes the labor commissioner to disburse funds from a special account to persons damaged by failure of a garment manufacturer to pay wages or benefits. The legislation implements joint liability for manufacturers who contract with an unregistered or unbonded person for garment manufacturing and makes a successor of a garment manufacturer also liable for payment of wages due under specified circumstances.

SB 651 (Burton) of 1999: Provides a person employed in the practice of pharmacy is not exempt from coverage under the Industrial Welfare Commission wage orders unless he or she individually meets the criteria established for exemption as an executive or administrative employee.

SCA 11 (Burton) of 1999: The governor had negotiated a compact with California Indian tribes to permit certain types of gaming on tribal lands. Included in the compact was an agreement that the tribes must permit labor organizations to conduct organizing activities.

AB 884 (Kuehl) of 1999: Regulates advance-fee talent services, including the contents of contracts with artists and the posting of surety bonds.

AB 1019 (Strickland) of 1999: Requires review by the labor commissioner of child labor laws regulating minors volunteering for construction work by nonprofit organizations.

AB 1268 (Kuehl) of 1999: Provides no officer or member of any association or organization, and no association or organization participating or interested in a labor dispute shall be held responsible or liable for the unlawful acts of individual officers, members or agents, except with clear proof of actual participation in those acts. Revises the procedures and standards under which a court may issue an injunction or temporary restraining order in a case involving a labor dispute.

AB 1634 (Assembly Transportation Committee) of 1999: Requires the Employment Development Department to include all types of wages counted toward gross income in its quarterly wage reports rather than reporting only wages subject to withholding.

AB 1689 (Floyd) of 1999: Clarifies the labor commissioner's role in recovery of lost wages for those employees who have been improperly disciplined for lawful activities occurring off the job.

SB 88 (Sher) of 2000: Exempts specified professional employees in the computer software and nursing professions from the requirement of premium overtime pay.

SB 945 (Vasconcellos) of 2000: Exempts individuals participating in a national service program, such as AmeriCorps, from labor code provisions relating to wages, hours and conditions of employment.

SB 1327 (Escutia) of 1999: Declares every employee has the right to inspect personnel records the employer maintains about the employee's performance or any grievances. It sets a minimum standard for inspecting personnel records, allowing employees and employers to bargain over additional rules.

SB 1353 (Rainey) of 2000: Protects volunteer peace officers from discharge or discrimination by employers for taking time off work to perform emergency duty as a reserve peace officer or emergency rescue personnel.

AB 576 (Honda) of 2000: Clarifies enforcement of mechanics' liens.

AB 1338 (Reyes) of 2000: Increases farm labor contractor wage surety bonds and license fees, provides remedial education for contractors, and further enhances examination and enforcement procedures.

AB 2509 (Steinberg) of 2000: Streamlines and alters many enforcement and administrative procedures of wage and hour laws before the labor commissioner and the courts, increases civil penalties and damages for violations.

AB 2860 (Kuehl) of 2000: Narrows the definition of an advance-fee talent service.

SB 20 (Alarcón) of 2001: Permits janitors to keep their jobs with a successor maintenance contractor up to 60 days when their employer of 25 or more employees has lost a janitorial contract.

SB 912 (Chesbro) of 2001: Extends the sunset date for Lake County agricultural packing plants to employ minors 16 and 17 years of age up to 60 hours per week during non-school periods from Jan. 1, 2002 to Jan. 1, 2005, and requires specified reports and inspections.

SB 1208 (Romero) of 2001: Exempts physicians from premium overtime pay requirements and clarifies the exclusion of an employee covered by a collective bargaining agreement from specified statutory requirements.

AB 202 (Corbett) of 2001: Includes the Department of Insurance in the Joint Employment Strike Force on the Underground Economy.

AB 471 (Hertzberg) of 2001: Among other things, establishes a racetrack backstretch employee labor relations process. Requires the California Horse Racing Board to adopt housing standards for employee housing at racetracks.

AB 800 (Wesson) of 2001: Prohibits employers from requiring that only English be spoken in the workplace unless an English-only policy is justified by business necessity. Notice of the policy must be given to employees.

AB 856 (Wesson) of 2001: Clean-up to AB 471 (Hertzberg), deleting a provision that authorizes the Horse Racing Board to contract with the Agricultural Labor Relations Board, and adding specifics about the authority of arbitrators used to resolve disputes between parties to collective bargaining agreements.

AB 1015 (Wright) of 2001: Prohibits discrimination against employees and applicants for employment engaged in lawful conduct during non-working hours away from the employer's premises, but does not abrogate any employment contracts, as specified.

AB 1025 (Frommer) of 2001: Lactation accommodation break facilities.

AB 1069 (Koretz) of 2001: Permits the labor commissioner to reconsider a formerly dismissed discrimination complaint based on finding by the U.S. Department of Labor that the complaint had merit.

AB 1675 (Koretz) of 2001: Establishes requirements about wages, hours and working conditions of shepherders, including mail service.

SB 1818 (Romero) of 2002: Establishes declarations of law to ensure that all protections, rights and remedies available under state law are available to all individuals who have applied for employment, or who are or who have been employed in this state regardless of immigration status; with the exception of reinstatement remedies prohibited by federal law.

AB 1357 (Wiggins) of 2002: Requires personal service contracts entered into by state agencies to include provisions for employee wages and specified benefits at no less than 85 percent of the state employer cost provided to state employees for performing similar duties. The bill includes retirement benefits, holiday pay, sick pay and vacation pay in the definition of benefits.

AB 2412 (Diaz) of 2002: Requires an employer who receives a request from a current or former employee to inspect or copy his or her payroll records to comply as soon as practicable but within 21 calendar days.

AB 2509 (Goldberg) of 2002: Provides local government agencies may impose labor standards more stringent than those required by state law on local projects that receive state funding.

AB 2895 (Shelley) of 2002: Prohibits employers from imposing restrictions on employees to prevent those employees from disclosing information about the working conditions of the employer.

AB 2957 (Koretz) of 2002: Requires employers to give workers and specified government agencies 60 days notice of a mass layoff, relocation or termination.

SB 179 (Alarcón) of 2003: Provides that any person or entity entering into a contract for labor or services in the construction, farm labor, garment, janitorial and security guard industries, that knows or should know the contract does not provide sufficient funds to comply with various laws, violates state law, and employees would be able to recover actual damages through civil action.

SB 210 (Burton) of 2003: Requires the Coogan set-aside monies for minors employed under contracts for creative or artistic services or for sport activities be paid by the employer to a nonprofit organization to hold and manage until distributed if the minor's parent or guardian had not established a Coogan trust account within 180 days of the minor's commencement of employment.

SB 777 (Escutia) of 2003: Increases the civil penalty for retaliation against an employee whistleblower who reports company wrongdoing to \$10,000 from \$1,000. SB 777 requires the attorney general to maintain a whistleblower hotline for corporate crime and regulatory misconduct and to refer calls to investigative agencies.

SB 796 (Dunn) of 2003: Allows employees to sue their employers for civil penalties for employment violations. This bill is intended to augment enforcement abilities of the labor commissioner by creating an alternative private attorney general system for labor law enforcement.

AB 98 (Koretz) of 2003: Provides the Industrial Welfare Commission may exempt employees covered by valid collective bargaining agreements from meal and rest period provisions of the wage order.

AB 223 (Diaz) of 2003: Overturns a recent holding of the California Supreme Court regarding the award of attorneys fees and costs following the unsuccessful appeal of a labor commissioner decision or award to the trial court, and specifies that an employee is successful in the appeal of a commissioner's award so long as the employee recovers an amount greater than zero.

AB 226 (Vargas) of 2003: Prohibits the sale of corporate-owned life insurance policies for rank-and-file employees that designate the employer as the beneficiary of the policy (dead peasant insurance).

AB 276 (Koretz) of 2003: Increases the fines and civil penalties for specified violations of the labor code, and earmarks a portion of the increased penalties to a fund dedicated to educating employers about their obligations under state labor law.

AB 330 (Parra) of 2003: Exempts certain employees in the wholesale baking industry who are covered by a valid collective bargaining agreement from the meal requirement in existing law.

AB 1132 (Koretz) of 2003: Amends enforcement and appeal procedures following the confiscation of goods unlawfully manufactured in the home by establishing a procedure in which the destruction and disposal of such goods does not require court authorization if there is no challenge to the confiscation.

AB 1277 (Cohn) of 2003: Adds willful violations of labor laws recording piracy, illegal sale of live performance, and failure to disclose origin of recording or audiovisual work to the list of crimes that should be a priority for the high-tech crime task forces.

AB 1688 (Goldberg) of 2003: Establishes a system to regulate the employment of workers in the car washing and polishing industry.

Minimum Wages: In early 1996, when the state and federal minimum wage was \$4.25 per hour, Proposition 210 qualified for the November General Election ballot and was successful in raising the state minimum wage to \$5 in March 1997, and to \$5.75 in March 1998. (During that period the federal minimum wage was hiked to \$4.75 in October 1996, and to \$5.15 per hour in September 1997, where it remains today.)

The Industrial Welfare Commission, an independent state agency within the Department of Industrial Relations, increased the state minimum wage to \$6.25 in January 2001, and to \$6.75 per hour in January 2002.

Prevailing wages on public works projects

SB 16 (Burton) of 1999: Codifies the use of the modal rate in determining the prevailing wage.

AB 302 (Floyd) of 1999: Adds local governmental agencies to the requirement to pay prevailing wages on public works projects for the removal of refuse from the construction site.

AB 574 (Hertzberg) of 1999: Authorizes public entities to require prospective bidders to complete questionnaires with specified information from the Department of Industrial Relations to develop model guidelines for rating bidders. Requires a public entity requiring pre-qualification to establish a process to permit prospective bidders to dispute their proposed pre-qualification rating.

AB 1395 (Correa) of 1999: Requires the labor commissioner to protect the confidentiality of any employee who reports a violation on public works projects.

SB 1999 (Burton) of 2000: Specifies that architectural, engineering and inspection services, including land surveying, construction management services and environmental services, as defined, are public works.

AB 1646 (Steinberg) of 2000: Revises the procedures for the review of a decision that prevailing wages have not been paid on a public works project resulting in withholding funds from a contractor by the labor commissioner or an awarding. This bill also replaces the current system of de novo court review with a formal administrative appeal process in the Department of Industrial Relations followed by the limited judicial review.

AB 1901 (Steinberg) of 2000: Requires that developers receiving loans from the Department of Housing and Community Development agree to the payment of prevailing wage rates during construction.

AB 2481 (Romero) of 2000: Revises civil penalties and enforcement actions for construction contractors who violate specified apprenticeship requirements for public works contracts. It also delays the effective date for developing standards for competency and training of electricians for six months.

AB 2513 (Shelley) of 2000: Revises debarment procedures of contractors from public works projects and requires the labor commissioner to advertise the debarment of a contractor in construction industry publications.

AB 2557 (Margett) of 2000: Increases the payment bond that must be posted by a general contractor on a public works project to 100 percent of the total amount payable for contracts of \$5 million or more.

SB 588 (Burton) of 2001: Permits federally-recognized joint labor-management committees access to certified payrolls on public works projects, and permits committees to seek civil court action to remedy prevailing wage violations.

SB 975 (Alarcón) of 2001: Defines public funds used in public projects and states legislative intent that projects financed through industrial development bonds issued by the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank must comply with existing laws pertaining to prevailing wages.

SB 278 (Machado) of 2002: Requires an awarding body that uses funds from the Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal, and Beach Protection Act of 2002 (Proposition 50) to initiate and enforce a labor compliance program.

SB 972 (Costa) of 2002: Exempts specified housing projects from the requirement to pay prevailing wages.

AB 1448 (Maddox) of 2002: Repeals the sunset date so a prime contractor would not become liable for a violation by a subcontractor on a public works project of specified duties related to certified payroll records and overtime pay.

AB 1506 (Wesson) of 2002: Requires an awarding body using funds for a public works project -- from either the Kindergarten-University Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2002 or the Kindergarten-University Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2004 -- to initiate a labor compliance program.

AB 2816 (Shelley) of 2002: Requires temporary employment agencies that enter into a contract to provide a licensed contractor with the services of an individual to be solely responsible for the individual's workers' compensation.

SB 868 (Dunn) of 2003: Revises the definition of per diem wages to include worker protection and assistance programs or committees, and industry advancement and collective bargaining administrative fees.

SB 966 (Alarcón) of 2003: Permits a contractor to recover increased costs from an awarding body of public works if the work has been determined to be subject to prevailing wages after the job has begun.

AB 807 (Leno) of 2003: Provides an employer may only credit pension or other contributions against their prevailing wage obligations when the employer makes such contributions on at least a quarterly basis.

AB 852 (Lieber) of 2003: Establishes a mechanism for the determination of prevailing wage rates on non-public works projects, when a public and private entity voluntarily agree by contract the employees will receive prevailing wages.

AB 902 (Diaz) of 2003: Authorizes a public agency awarding a public works contract to allow a general contractor to substitute for a subcontractor listed in their bid if the subcontractor fails or refuses to execute a written contract for the specified scope of work and price in their bid.

AB 1418 (Laird) of 2003: Requires the Contractors State License Board to post on its Web site information about contractors who willfully violate labor laws.

AB 1506 (Negrete McLeod) of 2003: Requires the body awarding any contract for a public works project financed with funds made available by the Safe, Reliable High-Speed Passenger Train Bond Act for the 21st Century to adopt and enforce a labor compliance program.

Leaves

SB 56 (Solis) of 1999: Allows victims of domestic violence to take time off work to appear in court and obtain a civil restraining order or other legal protection to ensure their health and safety.

AB 109 (Knox) of 1999: Requires an employer who provides sick leave for employees to permit an employee to use the sick leave to care for an ill child, parent or spouse.

AB 2535 (Oller) of 2000: Allows volunteer firefighters who work for an employer of 50 or more employees to take unpaid leave of up to 14 days per year for fire or law enforcement training. Remedies for violation include reinstatement and back pay.

AB 2357 (Honda) of 2000: Expands the reasons permitting an employee experiencing domestic violence to take time off. These reasons include seeking medical attention, receiving legal assistance, obtaining services from a domestic violence shelter or rape crisis center, undergoing counseling and implementing a safety plan.

SB 1471 (Romero) of 2002: Provides that an employer absence policy which counts sick leave used to care for a child, parent, spouse, or domestic partner as an absence which may lead to or result in discipline, discharge, demotion, or suspension shall constitute a per se violation of the sick leave law.

SB 1661 (Kuehl) of 2002: Establishes a paid family leave program to provide up to six weeks of wage replacement benefits to workers who take time off work to care for a seriously ill child, spouse, parent, domestic partner, or to bond with a new child.

AB 2195 (Corbett) of 2002: Expands existing protections against adverse employment actions against victims of domestic violence who take time off from work, and extends them to victims of sexual assault.

SB 727 (Kuehl) of 2003: Provides conforming, clarifying and technical changes to the recently enacted paid family leave program.

SB 478 (Dunn) of 2003: Enables employees who are crime victims, the immediate family members of crime victims, the registered domestic partners of crime victims, and children of the registered domestic partners of crime victims to be absent from work to attend scheduled judicial proceedings.

Occupational safety and health

AB 850 (Torlakson) of 1999: Provides for the permitting and inspection of permanent amusement rides.

AB 1127 (Steinberg) of 1999: Increased penalties for violations of wage and hour laws and Cal/OSHA standards and made changes on worker health and safety in this omnibus bill.

AB 1655 (Hertzberg) of 1999: Requires the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board to report to the Legislature on the nature and extent of investigations for granting a variance from a standard or order. The bill deletes the sunset of the authorization to levy and collect assessments from employers to fund the targeted inspection and consultation program.

AB 1599 (Torlakson) of 2000: Permits Cal/OSHA to contract for legal services for enforcement.

SB 486 (Speier) of 2001: Requires a working warehouse to secure merchandise stored on shelves higher than 12 feet above the sales floor.

SB 1207 (Romero) of 2001: Includes volunteer firefighters within the California Occupational Safety and Health Act.

SB 1886 (Torlakson) of 2002: Establishes a comprehensive statutory scheme to regulate elevator safety.

AB 2118 (Dickerson) of 2002: Delays the applicability of the California Occupational Safety and Health Act to volunteer firefighters until Jan. 1, 2004, except for claims that emerged between Jan. 1, 2002 to Jan. 1, 2003.

AB 2837 (Koretz) of 2002: Revises reporting and investigation procedures of workplace accidents resulting in serious injury or death, and the investigation and prosecution of criminal violations of such accidents and adds civil and criminal penalties for failure to report accidents.

AB 1719 (Assembly Labor Committee) of 2003: Among other things, strengthens the notification and reporting requirements in existing law governing complaints filed with Cal/OSHA and to define hours worked to include all the hours an employee works whether or not the employee is required to work.

Unemployment insurance & state disability insurance

SB 656 (Solis) of 1999: Increases the maximum state disability insurance (SDI) benefit from \$336 per week to \$490 per week, making the benefits equal to weekly benefits for workers'

compensation temporary disability. The measure indexes the SDI benefit levels to future workers' compensation temporary disability benefit increases.

SB 1011 (Polanco) of 1999: Increases by 26 weeks the duration of unemployment insurance benefits for employees directly affected by the citrus freeze from Dec. 20 to 28, 1998.

SB 1303 (Solis) of 1999: Increases from \$25 to \$200 the earnings an unemployment insurance recipient can keep before benefits are reduced for individuals directly affected by the citrus freeze Dec. 20 to 28, 1998.

SB 40 (Alarcón) of 2001: Increases the maximum unemployment insurance weekly benefit from 39 percent of the claimant's base wage, not to exceed \$230 to:

-Jan. 1, 2002: 45 percent, not to exceed \$330

-Jan. 1, 2003: 50 percent, not to exceed \$370

-Jan. 1, 2004: 50 percent, not to exceed \$410 and

-Jan. 1, 2005: 50 percent, not to exceed \$450.

AB 1258 (Wiggins) of 2001: Requires at least one member of the Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board be from organized labor.

AB 1537 (Horton) of 2001: Requires federally recognized Indian tribes in California provide unemployment insurance coverage to their employees, and gives the tribes an option of reimbursable financing.

SB 2 of 3rd Extraordinary Session (Alarcón) of 2002: Makes the unemployment insurance benefit increases of SB 40 of 2001 retroactive and forward to all eligible claimants unemployed on or after Sept. 11, 2001.

SB 467 (Scott) of 2002: Authorizes the Employment Development Department (EDD) to terminate an employer's voluntary plan for coverage of disability benefits with good cause, and authorizes EDD to pay benefits to eligible claimants covered by voluntary plans terminated by EDD.

AB 1932 (Horton) of 2002: Extends the period during which the state can reconsider a determination about state disability insurance benefits.

AB 2149 (Chu) of 2002: Permits state and California State University employees to be covered by the state disability insurance program.

AB 908 (Chan) of 2003: Requires the California State University trustees to provide temporary allowances to employees forced into disability retirement in a manner similar to what existing law requires of other state employers.

AB 978 (Negrete McLeod) of 2003: Requires the California State University trustees to become employers whose employees are eligible for state disability insurance.

AB 1430 (Shirley Horton) of 2003: Increases the amount of calendar year earnings that an election poll worker may reasonably expect to earn to be exempt from unemployment insurance benefits from \$200 to \$1,000.

Workers' compensation

SB 77 (Murray) of 1999: Extends the statute of limitations for claims for workers' compensation death benefits in the case of the death of a health care and public safety officer from HIV-related disease.

SB 558 (Baca) of 1999: Prescribes a presumption in the development of cancer by as safety member, firefighter member or member active in law enforcement. The presumption extends beyond the termination of services.

AB 224 (Knox) of 1999: Extends leave of absence in lieu of temporary disability benefits for injured peace officers to Los Angeles County public safety officers.

AB 435 (Corbett) of 1999: Prohibits insurers with certain exemptions from disclosing to employers medical information about an employee who has filed a workers' compensation claim.

AB 539 (Papan) of 1999: Removes the requirement that a firefighter or peace officer prove a reasonable link between a carcinogen and the disabling cancer before the cancer is presumed compensable.

AB 775 (Calderon) of 1999: Requires utilization review or prior authorization services be available during specified business hours, and requires physician notice on contested, denied or incomplete billings.

AB 1309 (Scott) of 1999: Allows self-insured public employers to discharge workers' compensation obligations by purchasing a special excess workers' compensation policy. Clarifies and modifies provisions which create a qualified right for a third party to commence an action against an insurer for unfair claims practices.

AB 1387 (Florez) of 1999: Extends the leave of absence in lieu of temporary disability benefits for injured public safety employees to injured probation safety employees.

SB 32 (Peace) of 2000: Establishes a rebuttable presumption that hepatitis arises from employment for workers' compensation for local law enforcement officers, and state and local firefighters, and provides that this presumption extends for up to five years after termination of service.

SB 1785 (Figueroa) of 2000: Permits the administrative director of the state Division of Workers' Compensation to use specified nationally recognized standards for the workers' compensation information system.

SB 1820 (Burton) of 2000: Extends the presumption to state and local peace officers that development of cancer arose from and during employment.

SB 2081 (Alarcón) of 2000: Extends leave of absence in lieu of temporary disability benefits (4850 time) for injured peace officers to Los Angeles County public safety officers.

AB 279 (Wayne) of 2000: Increases the penalties for an employer who fails to provide workers' compensation insurance from a misdemeanor punishable by up to six months in jail and/or a fine up to \$1,000 to one year in jail and a fine up to \$10,000.

AB 1883 (Lowenthal) of 2000: Extends leave of absence in lieu of temporary disability benefits (4850 time) for injured public safety employees to Los Angeles City Airport law enforcement officers and harbor and port officers, wardens and special officers.

AB 2043 (Maddox) of 2000: Creates a rebuttable presumption that meningitis developing or manifesting itself in specified local firefighting and law enforcement personnel arises from and during employment.

SB 424 (Burton) of 2001: Creates a rebuttable presumption that lower back impairment developing or manifesting itself in specified public safety personnel arises from and during employment.

SB 1222 (Romero) of 2001: Creates a rebuttable presumption that heart trouble, pneumonia, cancer, tuberculosis or meningitis developing or manifesting itself in specified state public safety personnel arises from and during employment.

AB 196 (Correa) of 2001: Eliminates the requirement that certain law enforcement officers, firefighters and probation employees bear the burden of proof in establishing a blood-borne infectious disease presumption to receive disability retirement benefits, and expands the scope of injury to include a blood-borne infectious disease.

AB 262 (Correa) of 2001: Requires payment of workers' compensation death benefits to dependent minors whose peace officer parent was killed in the line of duty prior to Jan. 1, 1990.

AB 663 (Vargas) of 2001: Creates a rebuttable presumption that skin cancer developing or manifesting itself with in lifeguards arises from and during employment.

AB 1177 (Calderon) of 2001: Among other things, extends the sunset date of an interim modified payment schedule in the official medical fee schedule for implantable hardware and instrumentation costs for spinal related surgeries until the effective date of new regulations for health care facilities.

AB 1179 (Calderon) of 2001: Requires an employer or insurer to provide its bill reviewer with all documentation submitted by a physician, along with a copy of the billing and any pre-authorization for services.

AB 1183 (Calderon) of 2001: Allows the California Insurance Guarantee Association (CIGA) to increase the premium paid by member companies from the current 1 percent of net direct written premium to 2 percent, and requires an annual examination of CIGA by an independent auditor.

AB 1194 (Correa) of 2001: Permits physician assistants and nurse practitioners to provide medical treatment of a work-related injury and to co-sign a doctor's first report of injury.

AB 1374 (Wiggins) of 2001: Provides a leave of absence by a city, county or district firefighter (4850 time) shall not be deemed to constitute or to reduce the time authorized for family care and medical leave.

AB 1681 (Canciamilla) of 2001: Permits the Commission on Health and Safety and Workers' Compensation to use individually identifiable information maintained by the Division of Workers' Compensation to carry out its duties.

SB 1407 (Burton) of 2002: Requires the insurance commissioner to receive a report prepared by the licensed rating organization on the potential underreporting of workers' compensation exposure in the taxicab industry by May 1, 2003.

SB 2011 (Burton) of 2002: Among other things, specifies that trial courts are legally uninsured in the same way the state as an employer is legally uninsured for workers' compensation.

AB 486 (Calderon) of 2002: Makes technical changes to AB 749 (Calderon), Chapter 6, Statutes of 2002.

AB 749 (Calderon) of 2002: Increases workers' compensation benefits and makes changes in the administration of the workers' compensation system, among them:

Temporary and total permanent disability benefits: Increases the minimum weekly benefit to \$126. Increases the maximum weekly benefit from \$490 to \$602 for injuries occurring on and after Jan. 1, 2003, to \$728 for injuries occurring on or after Jan. 1, 2004, and to \$840 for injuries

occurring on or after Jan. 1, 2005. Commencing Jan. 1, 2006, and each following Jan. 1, the maximum and minimum benefit is increased by an amount equal to the percentage increase in the state average weekly wage as compared to the prior year.

Permanent partial disability: Increases partial disability benefits over four years. For injuries occurring on or after Jan. 1, 2006, the maximum weekly partial disability benefit increases to \$250 for all partial disability ratings under 70 percent. For injuries rated 70 percent or greater, the maximum benefit is \$270 per week. The minimum benefit amount increases from \$70 to \$130 per week.

Death benefits: Increases death benefits Jan. 1, 2005, from \$125,000, \$145,000 or \$160,000 to \$165,000, \$195,000 or \$215,000, according to the total number of surviving dependents.

AB 1847 (Correa) of 2002: Establishes a rebuttable presumption under state and local laws that exposure to a biochemical substance arose during employment.

AB 1985 (Calderon) of 2002: Clarifies the authority of the insurance commissioner to regulate workers' compensation insurers' solvency.

AB 2007 (Calderon) of 2002: Provides premium payments collected by the association from its members in an amount sufficient to pay covered claims of an insolvent insurer and associated adjustment costs are not more than 2 percent per year, and may be charged only once per year, starting on Jan. 1, 2003 to Jan. 31, 2003, and thereafter is 1 percent per year.

AB 2125 (Negrete-McLeod) of 2002: Creates a rebuttable presumption that Lyme disease that develops or manifests itself in specified state peace officers and members of the California Conservation Corps arises from and during employment.

AB 2192 (Chavez) of 2002: Requires the Workers' Compensation Insurance Rating Bureau to provide experience rating information to workers' compensation insurers, agents or brokers licensed to do business in the state. Specifies this information is a public record and to be made available to all eligible information service companies.

AB 2816 (Shelley) of 2002: Requires that when a temporary agency enters into a contract with a licensed contractor to provide the licensed contractor with the services of an individual, the temporary agency must pay the workers' compensation premiums for that individual based on the experience modification of the licensed contractor.

SB 176 (Johnson) of 2003: Requires workers' compensation insurance rating organizations to notify policyholders when the rating organization imposes a change in the policyholder's classification assignment.

SB 228 (Alarcón) of 2003: Reforms the workers' compensation program by limiting the chiropractic and physical therapy visits, implementing utilization guidelines for services, creating a new outpatient facility fee schedule, and repealing the treater's presumption of correctness for medical treatment, except when the employee has pre-designated a physician.

SB 359 (Figueroa) of 2003: Makes health care professionals subject to suspension or revocation of their licenses for committing worker's compensation insurance fraud.

AB 149 (Cohn) of 2003: Extends the statute of limitations for claims for workers' compensation death benefits for firefighters whose deaths result from asbestosis.

AB 227 (Vargas) of 2003: Repeals vocation rehabilitation benefits and implements a new supplemental job displacement benefit for injuries, provides 100 percent user funding for the state Division of Workers' Compensation, increases the maximum fine for fraud from \$50,000 to

\$150,000, and authorizes the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank to issue up to \$1.5 billion worth of bonds to ensure the continued solvency of the California Insurance Guarantee Association.

AB 632 (Kehoe) of 2003: Requires the Department of Social Services to expand its obligation to pay for worker's compensation insurance for in-home supportive services (IHSS) workers, by adding IHSS workers employed through county contracts with nonprofit or proprietary agencies.

AB 1099 (Negrete Mc Leod) of 2003: Includes the Employment Development Department among agencies authorized to request and receive information from insurers relevant to workers' compensation fraud investigations. Also, it permits insurers to notify the department when they know, or reasonably believe they know the identity of a person or entity that has committed workers' compensation fraud.

AB 1262 (Matthews) of 2003: Requires insurers to certify their claims adjusters meet minimum standards and requires the Department of Insurance to adopt regulations setting forth these standards.

AB 1719 (Assembly Labor Committee) of 2003: Among other things, specifies the labor organization certified as the representative of licensed jockeys shall be the organization authorized to establish an alternative dispute resolution procedure.

Job Training

SB 516 (Haynes) of 1999: Requires the Employment Development Department and the Department of Social Services to adopt regulations interpreting a provision of federal law about state options to provide federal Department of Labor block grant and CalWORKs employment services through charitable, religious or private organizations.

AB 542 (Reyes) of 1999: Appropriates \$1.86 million to support public service employment in areas affected by the Central Valley freeze.

AB 643 (Wesson) of 1999: Establishes a YouthBuild Program within the Employment Development Department to provide grants to organizations which employ and train disadvantaged youth in the construction or rehabilitation of housing for low-income and other specified populations.

AB 921 (Keeley) of 1999: Changes the composition of the California Apprenticeship Council, revises related apprenticeship standards for apprentices and programs, and requires periodic audits of existing programs.

AB 926 (Correa) of 1999: Applies specific requirements and guidelines for expenditure of \$1.25 million appropriated in 1998 for at-risk youth employment demonstration projects conducted by private non-profit entities in six designated areas of the state.

AB 931 (Calderon) of 1999: Requires the state Division of Apprenticeship Standards to establish and validate minimum standards for competency and training of electricians through a system of testing and certification.

SB 43 (Johnston) of 2000: Makes changes in the operation of the Employment Training Panel (ETP), including eliminating the ETP sunset date, making the executive director of ETP a pleasure appointment of the governor instead of a four-year term appointment and streamlining the employer eligibility provisions for retraining contracts. The measure requires training to be customized to specific requirements of one or more employers and to include general skills that trainees can use in the future.

AB 1873 (Wiggins) of 2000: Creates the Interagency Partnership for School-to-Career Programs as a formal collaboration among the Department of Education, the Chancellor's Office of the California Community Colleges and the Employment Development Department to administer a grant program to local.

AB 2481 (Romero) of 2000: Revises civil penalties and enforcement actions for construction contractors who violate apprenticeship requirements for public works contracts.

AB 2827 (Cardoza) of 2000: Establishes a Jobs for California Graduates Program (JCGP), administered by the Employment Development Department. This program is designed to help at-risk youths complete their secondary education and acquire the skills to enter the work force.

AB 2906 (Assembly Insurance Committee) of 2000: Extends the California training benefit program and authorizes the Employment Development Department to offset benefit overpayments against income tax refunds throughout the year.

AB 87 (Jackson) of 2001: Requires the chancellor of the California community colleges to award grants to community college districts for developing curricula and pilot programs that provide training to licensed nurses.

SB 1566 (Polanco) of 2002: Re-authorizes the California Community Colleges Economic Development Program (also known as the EdNet program) as the California Community Colleges Economic and Workforce Development Program and extends the program's sunset date to Jan. 1, 2008.

AB 717 (Wiggins) of 2001: Establishes a grant program to create 100 information-technology career academies in high schools statewide.

SB 1591 (Burton) of 2002: Requires the Employment Development Department to establish standards and criteria for construction industry jobs under the Workforce Investment Act, successor to the Job Training and Partnership Act, and prohibits the establishment of welfare-to-work positions in the construction industry.

AB 692 (Aroner) of 2002: Requires the Employment Development Department to administer the California Savings and Asset Project to match savings in program participants' individual development accounts. This bill will only be implemented upon an appropriation of funds by the Legislature or an allocation of existing Workforce Investment Act discretionary funds by the governor.

AB 925 (Aroner) of 2002: Revises and expands state programs for working persons with disabilities and requires each local workforce investment board to report to the California Workforce Investment Board by Oct. 31, 2002 on its readiness to meet the eligibility standard to serve as an employment network under the federal ticket-to-work and self-sufficiency program.

AB 1131 (Frommer) of 2002: Restricts state funding of apprenticeship training programs to those programs approved by the state Division of Apprenticeship Standards of the Department of Industrial Relations.

AB 2541 (Negrete McLeod) of 2002: Requires an applicant for a School-to-Career Interagency Partnership grant to demonstrate, in addition to other existing requirements, an instructional program advising pupils of an employee's and an employer's rights and obligations in the workplace.

AB 2880 (Chavez) of 2002: Requires registered security guards to complete 32 hours of training within a specified time period before their registration cards are issued.

AB 1028 (Bermudez) of 2003: Re-authorizes the California Apprenticeship Council to adopt industry-specific training criteria for apprenticeship programs.

AB 1551 (Kehoe) of 2003: Makes legislative declarations about the biotechnology industry in the San Diego region, and authorizes state and local entities to enter into agreements with a specified training center.

AB 1719 (Assembly Labor Committee) of 2003: Among other things, authorizes the California Apprenticeship Council to extend up to two years the Jan. 1, 2005 deadline for certification of electricians if it concludes the existing deadline will not provide individuals sufficient time to obtain certification. It also specifies that the state Division of Apprenticeship Standards shall administer certification tests in Spanish.

Discrimination

(Lists only those issues under the jurisdiction of the Department of Fair Employment and Housing)

SB 26 (Escutia) of 1999: States the Legislature's rejection of the *Marks v. Lorell* decision and declares that the Fair Employment and Housing Act age discrimination's provisions contemplate disparate impact cases as well as individual disparate treatment cases. It provides that salary may not be used as an excuse for employment termination decisions if it disparately affects older workers.

SB 211 (Solis) of 1999: Provides that the employer identified on the federal W-2 form is the employer for the purposes of the Fair Employment and Housing Act.

SB 1185 (Johnston) of 1999: Creates a uniform definition of so-called genetic characteristic to clarify that the term, for purposes of the laws prohibiting workplace discrimination based on a medical condition, refers to the propensity of a person to develop a disease or disorder because of a gene or chromosome.

AB 1001 (Villaraigosa) of 1999: Moves the provisions prohibiting employment discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation from the labor code to the Fair Employment and Housing Act and codifies case law that prohibits housing discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation.

AB 1670 (Assembly Judiciary Committee) of 1999: Increases the amount of damages and administrative fines that may be awarded by the Fair Employment and Housing Commission in employment discrimination cases from \$50,000 to \$150,000 and extends harassment protections under the Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA) to contract workers. The measure requires employers to provide reasonable accommodations to pregnant employees and expands the class of employers subject to FEHA's prohibition against discrimination on the basis of mental disability from those with 15 or more employees to those with five or more employees.

AB 1856 (Kuehl) of 2000: Specifies that an employee can be held personally liable under the Fair Housing and Employment Act for unlawful harassment.

AB 2222 (Kuehl) of 2000: Amends the Fair Employment and Housing Act and the civil code to clarify that state law is independent of and stronger than federal disability law. Specifically, it clarifies the definitions of mental disability, physical disability and medical condition. It limits an employer's ability to require medical or psychological examinations, or make certain medical or disability-related inquiries and requires an employer to engage in a good faith process to determine reasonable accommodations for an employee or applicant with.

AB 2357 (Honda) of 2000: Prohibits employers with 25 or more employees from discriminating and retaliating against employees who are victims of domestic violence and must take time off work for specified reasons.

SB 504 (Scott) of 2001: Creates an exemption from the prohibition on discriminatory hiring based on religious conviction for nonprofit public-benefit corporations that operate schools affiliated with religious organizations. In all other respects, these nonprofit public-benefit corporation are subject to the prohibitions against unfair employment practices.

AB 1475 (Liu) of 2001: Makes the anti-harassment provisions of the Fair Employment and Housing Act applicable to religious corporations and their employees who work at health-care facilities operated by religious corporations.

AB 1599 (Negrete McLeod) of 2002: Broadens a legal prohibition on employment discrimination based on age by making all discrimination based on age of individuals 40 and over in employment unlawful except where expressly provided by law. Rejects the court decision in *Esberg v. Union Oil Company of California* that said existing California law protected individuals over 40 only from hiring and firing decisions and not from discriminatory employment conditions such as paying for graduate education for younger workers but not older workers.

AB 76 (Corbett) of 2003: Invalidates an appellate court's rulings in *Salazar v. Diversified Paratransit, Inc.*, which held that the Fair Employment and Housing Act does not impose employer liability for harassment of an employee in the workplace by a client, customer or other third party. Prohibits harassment of an employee in the workplace by a person other than another worker or supervisor.

AB 196 (Leno) of 2003: Incorporates the definition of gender from hate crimes statutes that prohibit violence on the grounds of gender or perceived gender into the Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA), and extends the FEHA prohibition against discrimination to that based on perceptions of an individual's gender.

AB 703 (Dymally) of 2003: Adopts a United Nations definition of racial discrimination for purposes of Article 1, Section 31. It prevents private lawsuits from challenging any special measures to secure adequate advancement of minority groups in state and local government, requiring protection, except concerning the prohibition on granting preferential treatment.

AB 1536 (Goldberg) of 2003: Makes changes in the manner the Department of Fair Employment and Housing processes unlawful employment practice claims and unlawful housing accommodation practice claims.

Health care issues

(For public sector programs, see Public Employee Retirement and Health Plan Systems)

SB 97 (Burton) of 1999: Prohibits a health facility from discriminating against an employee or patient who presents a grievance or cooperates in any investigation against that facility.

SB 308 (Escutia) of 1999: Permanently extends the Registered Nurse Education Program and the related \$5 biennial assessment used to support the program's activities, which include scholarships and loan repayments, to nurses who agree to work in facilities that serve low-income and rural populations.

AB 394 (Kuehl) of 1999: Requires the Department of Health Services to adopt regulations specifying nurse-to-patient ratios for general acute care hospitals and prohibits hospitals from assigning unlicensed personnel to perform certain hospital functions.

AB 515 (Wright) of 1999: Safeguards information about home health care employees from public disclosure.

AB 215 (Cohn) of 2001: Establishes a program to assist uninsured spouses and dependent children of peace officers and firefighters, whose deaths result from performance of their official duties, to obtain health benefits.

AB 1075 (Shelley) of 2001: Requires the Department of Health Services to convert existing staffing levels required at skilled nursing facilities from hours-of-care to staff-to-patient ratios by Aug. 1, 2003.

AB 1177 (Calderon) of 2001: Permits a health care provider or licensed health facility to contract for reimbursement rates different from those in the official medical fee schedule.

AB 1179 (Calderon) of 2001: Requires an employer or insurer to provide its bill reviewer with all documentation submitted by a physician, along with a copy of the billing and any pre-authorization for services.

AB 1643 (Negrete McLeod) of 2001: Requires employment agencies to screen temporary employees before referring them to long-term health care facilities.

SB 1448 (Chesbro) of 2002: Assists persons with disabilities to locate and preserve the gravesites of state hospital or developmental center residents who died and were buried on state lands.

SB 1589 (Perata) of 2002: Authorizes a registered dental hygienist in alternative practice to be an employee of specified clinics or public health entities.

AB 797 (Shelley) of 2002: Protects the confidentiality of addresses of reproductive health care service employees, volunteers and patients.

AB 2006 (Cedillo) of 2002: Prohibits public agencies from removing or disqualifying certain employees from a health benefit plan.

AB 2235 (Vargas) of 2002: Requires counties to provide documentation of progress toward establishing an employer of record for home health care workers.

SB 2 (Burton) of 2003: Expands employment-based health insurance to approximately one million currently uninsured Californians through required employer participation. Measure imposes pay-or-play option on large- and medium-sized businesses, requiring companies to either provide health insurance or pay into a state fund for that purpose.

Public employees – general

SB 739 (Solis) of 2000: Permits agency shop fee agreement without negotiations with public employers and expands jurisdiction of the Public Employment Relations Board to include dispute resolution of local agencies.

AB 2267 (Cedillo) of 2000: Grants public safety officers access rights to personnel.

AB 84 (Hertzberg) Prevents the Department of Motor Vehicles from disclosing home addresses of court employees, psychiatric social workers employed by counties, and the spouses and children of these employees.

AB 1015 (Wright) of 2001: Extends employee anti-discrimination laws to applicants for employment and job training programs engaged in lawful conduct outside of employment. Law enforcement agencies are exempt.

AB 1184 (Oropeza) of 2001: Prohibits punitive action against a local public employee for the exercise of any lawful action as an elected, appointed or recognized representative of any employee bargaining unit.

SB 1045 (Polanco) of 2002: Clarifies permissible modes of outreach such as allowing job announcements in Spanish-speaking newspapers to encourage diversity in public contracting and public employment.

SB 1516 (Romero) 2002: Provides for actual damages and attorney's fees for a public safety officer when a public safety department willfully and maliciously violates the Public Safety Officers Procedural Bill of Rights Act.

AB 1155 (Dutra) of 2002: Makes it a felony or misdemeanor for any government employee to knowingly, as part of a criminal conspiracy, give a false driver's license, identification card, vehicle registration, or other official DMV document to a person not entitled to it.

AB 1825 (Nakano) of 2002: Requires that leaves of absence with pay be granted to state employees and employees of the California State University system who are organ or bone marrow donors and allows the regents of the University of California to adopt the same leave-of-absence provisions.

State employees

SB 951 (Hayden and Johnston) of 1999: Expands protections for employees who disclose improper governmental activities to the state auditor to apply to state employees who disclose improper governmental activities to anyone or who refuse to obey an illegal order.

AB 743 (Keeley) of 1999: Provides that supervisors of state employees shall receive salary and benefits changes that are at least generally the economic equivalent to the salary and benefits granted to employees they supervise.

SB 683 (Perata) of 2000: Protections for state employees when collective bargaining contracts expire.

SB 2025 (Burton) of 2000: Amends the State Civil Service Act to use the same definitions of the terms physical disability and mental disability as are in the California Fair Employment and Housing Act. It attempts to minimize litigation between the State Personnel Board and other state agencies or individuals over who bears responsibility for costs and/or attorney's fees in writ of mandate proceedings.

AB 2410 (Machado) of 2000: Requires state employees who are discharged to be paid immediately and requires overtime to be paid in a timely manner.

SB 67 (Burton) of 2001: Pays 50 percent of state employees' health benefit premium increase during the period of Jan. 1 to June 30, 2001.

SB 413 (Speier) of 2001: Strengthens awareness and enforcement of state employees' whistleblower rights. Requires the disciplining of any state employee who intentionally interferes with or retaliates against another employee for reporting governmental abuses. Adds compensatory damages to the relief that may be awarded to a victim of retaliation for exercising rights under the California Whistleblower Protection Act

SB 711 (Dunn) of 2002: Provides specified salary and benefit compensation for state employees called to active military service as a result of the war on terrorism.

SB 826 (Margett) of 2001: Extends the peace officer status of seven persons assigned to the investigations unit of the California Dental Board.

SB 1022 (Soto-Burton) of 2001: Augments the State Budget Act of 2000 to pay 50 percent of state employees' health benefit premium increase during the period from Jan. 1 to June 30, 2001.

SB 1023 (Senate PERS Committee) of 2001: Appropriates funds to augment the state employee compensation item provided in the state budget.

AB 492 (Oropeza) of 2001: Permits state employees to receive full pay from the state while serving as a member of a precinct board on election day.

AB 895 (Wiggins) of 2001: Implements retirement benefit changes agreed to in a memorandum of understanding between the California State University and the State University Police Association.

AB 1038 (Hertzberg) of 2001: Authorizes the state when determining compensation for communications operators in the Highway Patrol to consider the total compensation in comparable positions in the police departments of Los Angeles, Oakland, San Diego, and San Jose, and the City and County of San Francisco.

AB 1748 (Dickerson) of 2002: Requires the payment of a one-time sum death benefit to eligible survivors of California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection contract pilots killed in the line of duty.

AB 1950 (Wright) of 2002: Grants state agencies the authority to extend the probationary period of new employees to address disability-accommodation issues.

AB 2444 (Dutra) of 2002: Requires the state to consider making salaries for teachers, specialists and administrators of the state special schools and diagnostic centers competitive with the salaries of similarly qualified personnel employed by nearby school districts.

AB 2477 (Steinberg) of 2002: Establishes a task force to create a new process to address the status of salary and benefit levels of excluded and exempt employees.

AB 577 (Jerome Horton) of 2003: Revises procedures governing the re-hire of laid off employees, and the process for allowing dismissed employees to take civil service exams.

Memoranda of understanding:

Various memoranda of understanding (MOU) also addressed pay inequities for specific classifications. All details are in the specific agreements.

SB 138 (O'Connell) of 1999: Ratifies the MOU for highway patrol officers, including a 5 percent raise retroactive to July 1998, and an additional 2 percent raise retroactive to November 1998.

SB 399 (Ortiz) of 1999: Ratifies the MOU for Bargaining Unit 1 for professional administrative, financial & staff services, Bargaining Unit 3 for education and library personnel, Bargaining Unit 4 for office and allied employees, and Bargaining Unit 11 for engineering and scientific technicians, all represented by the California State Employees Association.

SB 401 (Karnette) of 1999: Ratifies the MOU for Bargaining Unit 2 for attorneys and administrative law judges, represented by California Attorneys, Administrative Law Judges, and Hearing Officers in State Employment; Bargaining Unit 9 for professional engineers, represented by Professional Engineers in California Government; Bargaining Unit 10 for professional scientists, represented by the California Association of Professional Scientists; and Bargaining Unit 12 for craft and maintenance employees and Bargaining Unit 13 for stationary engineers, both represented by the International Union of Operating Engineers.

SB 412 (Burton) of 1999: Ratifies the MOU between the state and state bargaining units 7, California Union of Safety Employees (CAUSE), including a 4 percent pay raise March 1, 1999, and an additional employer contribution to cover recent increases in employee health coverage, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1999.

SB 609 (Burton) of 1999: Ratifies the MOU for state bargaining units 12 (craft and maintenance) and 13 (stationary engineers), represented by the International Union of Operating Engineers, including a 4 percent pay raise March 1, 1999, and an additional employer contribution to cover recent increases in employee health coverage retroactive to Jan. 1, 1999.

SB 615 (Burton) of 1999: Ratifies the MOU for Bargaining Unit 5 for highway patrol, represented by the California Association of Highway Patrolmen, and Bargaining Unit 6 for Corrections, represented by the California Correctional Peace Officers Association.

AB 139 (Havice) of 1999: Ratifies the MOU for Bargaining Unit 7 for protective services and public safety personnel, represented by the California Union of Safety Employees.

AB 738 (Davis) of 1999: Ratifies the MOU for Bargaining Unit 20 for medical and social services, and Bargaining Unit 21 for educational consultant and library personnel, both represented by the California State Employees Association.

AB 1013 (Scott) of 1999: Ratifies the MOU for Bargaining Unit 16 for physicians, dentists and podiatrists, represented by the Union of American Physicians and Dentists; Bargaining Unit 17 for registered nurses, represented by the California State Employees Association; Bargaining Unit 18 for psychiatric technicians, represented by the California Association of Psychiatric Technicians; and Bargaining Unit 19 for health and social services/professional, represented by the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.

AB 1488 (Machado) of 1999: Ratifies the MOU for Bargaining Unit 14 for printing trades and Bargaining Unit 15 for custodial services, both represented by the California State Employees Association.

AB 1639 (Correa) of 1999: Ratifies the MOU for Bargaining Unit 8 for firefighters, represented by the California Department of Forestry Firefighters.

SB 108 (Ortiz) of 2000: Ratifies the MOU for state Bargaining Unit 10, represented by the California Association of Professional Scientists, and bargaining units 1, 3, 4, 11, 14, 15, 17, 20 and 21 represented by the California State Employees Association, including a 5.5 percent pay raise effective April 1, 1999, and an additional employer contribution to cover increases in employee health coverage, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1999.

AB 606 (Negrete McLeod) of 2001: Ratifies the MOU for Bargaining Unit 6 for corrections officers, represented by the California Correctional Peace Officers Association. It provides for a reduction

in employees' retirement contributions through July 1, 2003; for a 5 percent salary increase July 1, 2003, and provides for state payment of specified monthly contributions for health benefits.

AB 649 (Negrete McLeod) of 2001: Ratifies the MOU for Bargaining Unit 5 for highway patrol, represented by the California Association of Highway Patrolmen, and Bargaining Unit 8 for firefighters, represented by the California Department of Forestry Firefighters. It provides salary increases based upon a specified formula effective July 1, 2003; July 1, 2004; and July 1, 2005; and provides Unit 8 members with a 5 percent salary increase effective July 1, 2003, and with a reduction in employee retirement contributions through July 1, 2003.

AB 906 (Salinas) of 2001: Ratifies the Bargaining Unit 10 for professional scientists, represented by the California Association of Professional Scientists; Bargaining Unit 12 for craft and maintenance employees, represented by the International Union of Operating Engineers; Bargaining Unit 16 for physicians, dentists and podiatrists, represented by the Union of American Physicians and Dentists; Bargaining Unit 18 for psychiatric technicians, represented by the California Association of Psychiatric Technicians; and Bargaining Unit 19 for health and social services/professional, represented by the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees. It provides a 5 percent salary increase July 1, 2003, provides for a reduction in employees' retirement contributions through July 1, 2003, and provides state payment of specified monthly contributions for health benefits. Also provides a reduction in retirement contributions through July 1, 2003 for legislative and judicial employees.

SB 65 (Burton) of 2002: Ratifies the MOU for Bargaining Unit 6 for corrections officers, represented by the California Correctional Peace Officers Association. Effective July 1, 2003, all employees in Bargaining Unit 2 will receive a 5 percent salary increase. Effective January 1, 2002, all employees will receive a 2 1/2 percent reduction in the employee's contribution for retirement.

SB 222 (Torlakson) of 2002: Ratifies the MOU for Bargaining Unit 9 for professional engineers, represented by Professional Engineers in California Government. Effective July 1, 2003, employees in Bargaining Unit 2 will receive a 5 percent salary increase. Effective January 1, 2002, all employees will receive a 2 1/2 percent reduction in the employee's contribution for retirement.

SB 728 (Machado) of 2002: Ratifies the MOU for Bargaining Unit 1 for professional administrative, financial & staff services, Bargaining Unit 3 for education and library personnel, Bargaining Unit 4 for office and allied employees, Bargaining Unit 11 for engineering and scientific technicians, Bargaining Unit 15 for custodial services, and Bargaining Unit 21 for educational consultant and library personnel, all represented by the California State Employees Association. Effective July 1, 2003, all employees in Bargaining Unit 2 will receive a 5 percent salary increase. Effective January 1, 2002, all employees will receive a 2 1/2 percent reduction in the employee's contribution for retirement.

AB 736 (Oropeza) of 2002: Ratifies the MOU for Bargaining Unit 13 for stationary engineers, represented by the International Union of Operating Engineers. Effective July 1, 2003, all employees in Bargaining Unit 2 will receive a 5 percent salary increase. Effective January 1, 2002, all employees will receive a 2 1/2 percent reduction in the employee's contribution for retirement.

AB 1330 (Steinberg) of 2002: Ratifies the MOU for Bargaining Unit 14 for printing trades, represented by the California Association of State Employees, Bargaining Unit 17 for registered nurses, and Bargaining Unit 20 for medical and social services, all represented by the California State Employees Association. Effective July 1, 2003, all employees in Bargaining Unit 2 will receive a 5 percent salary increase. Effective January 1, 2002, all employees will receive a 2 1/2 percent reduction in the employee's contribution for retirement.

AB 1684 (Assembly PERS Committee) of 2002: Ratifies the MOU for Bargaining Unit 2 for attorneys and administrative law judges, represented by California Attorneys, Administrative Law Judges, and Hearing Officers in State Employment. Effective July 1, 2003, all employees in Bargaining Unit 2 will receive a 5 percent salary increase. Effective January 1, 2002, all employees will receive a 2 1/2 percent reduction in the employee's contribution for retirement.

SB 439 (Senate PERS Committee) of 2003: Approved amendments to existing MOUs for Bargaining Unit 5 for highway patrol, represented by the California Association of Highway Patrolmen, and Bargaining Unit 8 for firefighters, represented by the California Department of Forestry Firefighters, which provide that employees will forgo a 5 percent pay increase 2003-04 in exchange for a personal leave day each month. The employer will increase the contribution towards health care coverage to 80 percent of the premium for the employee and 80 percent for dependent coverage.

AB 375 (Bermudez) of 2003: Ratifies the MOU negotiated between the state and Units 1, 4, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20 and 21 (see above for unit and labor organization), which provide that employees will forgo a 5 percent pay increase 2003-04 in exchange for a personal leave day each month. The employer will increase the contribution towards health care coverage to 80 percent of the premium for the employee and 80 percent for dependent coverage.

AB 977 (Diaz) of 2003: Ratifies the MOU with Bargaining Unit 9 for professional engineers, represented by the Professional Engineers in California Government, which provide that employees will forgo a 5 percent pay increase 2003-04 in exchange for a personal leave day each month. The employer will increase the contribution towards health care coverage to 80 percent of the premium for the employee and 80 percent for dependent coverage. It also institutes various studies to achieve salary parity, and establishes a labor-management committee to specifically address and reduce contracting out of Bargaining Unit 9 work.

Local government & trial court employees

AB 288 (Wesson) of 1999: Authorizes the Los Angeles County Board to exclude specified cafeteria or flexible benefit plan contributions from the definition of compensation and compensation earnable for calculating retirement benefits.

SB 402 (Burton) of 2000: Binding arbitration for economic issues between local public employers and labor organizations representing firefighters or law enforcement employees.

SB 1327 (Escutia) of 2000: Repeals legal exemptions for public employers from having to provide access to personnel files.

SB 1640 (Burton) of 2000: Allows Marin County to meet and confer with employee organizations to reach agreement on any conditions to be required of employees seeking to have safety status made applicable to specified probation officers. Requires any payments made by county employees on behalf of the employer to cover the increased cost of safety requirement to be determined upon actuarial advice from the retirement board's actuaries and approved by the board of retirement.

AB 2285 (Florez) of 2000: Allows public or private nonprofit corporations that operate a rehabilitation facility for a regional center for the developmentally disabled or for the state Department of Rehabilitation to contract with the Public Employees' Retirement System for retirement and health benefits coverage for its employees.

SB 128 (Burton) of 2001: Technical changes to trial court employee agency fee agreements.

AB 84 (Hertzberg) of 2001: Generally requires the home addresses of trial court employees, county psychiatric social workers, and that of their immediate families withheld from public inspection.

AB 132 (Horton) of 2001: Allows a petition requesting an agency shop arrangement to be filed only after a recognized local government employee organization has requested negotiations on an agency shop arrangement.

AB 1281 (Cedillo) of 2001: Local government card check recognition.

SB 371 (Escutia) of 2002: Establishes the Trial Court Interpreter Employment and Labor Relations Act establishing procedures governing the employment and compensation of certified and registered trial court interpreters, and court interpreters pro tempore, employed by the trial courts.

SB 2011 (Burton) of 2002: Gives trial court employees the right to organize under recognized employee organizations without fear of retaliation or reprisal.

SB 2069 (Burton) of 2002: Prohibits parking enforcement agencies from using the number of citations as a sole means of promotion or demotion of employees.

AB 1852 (Longville) of 2002: Prohibits a public agency from implementing an MOU when it has reached impasse and is not required to proceed to interest arbitration.

AB 1889 (Horton) of 2002: Provides copies of recorded personnel transcripts to employees.

SB 85 (Torlakson) of 2003: Makes specified domestic partners of county employees eligible for death benefits and survivor benefits, subject to approval by the board of supervisors, applicable to all counties in California.

SB 440 (Burton) of 2003: Provides that the decision of an arbitrator requested by representatives of firefighters or law enforcement officers after an impasse has been declared may be overturned by a unanimous decision of the board of supervisors or city council.

AB 1141 (Diaz) of 2003: Deletes confidential and supervisory employees from the statutory list of employees for which agency shop fair share fee arrangement does not apply.

AB 1156 (Nunez) of 2003: Makes changes to provisions of the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act for public agency-adopted rules and regulations, alters the definition of employee organization, and specifies certain powers of the Public Employment Relations Board.

Educational employees: K-12 & community colleges

SB 131 (Baca) of 1999: Extends the Assumption Program of Loans for Education (APLE), a loan forgiveness program, to applicants who agree to provide classroom instruction in school districts with a high percentage of teachers with emergency credentials or permit waivers and increases the number of loans assumed under the APLE program from 4,500 to 5,500 per year and as determined through the annual budget act.

AB 31 (Reyes) of 1999: Expands the Assumption Program of Loans for Education to include teachers who agree to teach in rural areas.

AB 335 (Mazzoni) of 1999: Extends the existing earnings limitation exemption for retired teachers who returned to the classroom as a result of the K-3 class size reduction program to include any current or future expansions of the class size reduction programs.

AB 420 (Wildman) of 1999: Makes enhancements to the compensation and benefits for part-time California community college faculty. If the funds are not sufficient to cover costs associated with the requirements, the California community colleges chancellor is required to pro-rate the funds among affected community college districts.

AB 1114 (Steinberg) of 1999: Provides one-time performance awards to teachers and other certificated staff in underachieving schools that demonstrate significant improvement in pupil academic achievement. The bill requires the State Board of Education to establish criteria for granting the awards which may not exceed an average of \$25,000 per certificated employee at each school.

AB 1117 (Calderon) of 1999: Provides incentive funds to school districts to raise beginning salaries for credentialed teachers to \$32,000 per year, and once this is achieved, to increase salaries for their lowest-paid teachers.

AB 1693 (Cardoza) of 1999: Establishes procedures on the employment status of classified employees who are employed in migrant education programs.

SB 573 (Alarcón) of 2000: Establishes a pilot telecommunications-based program to enhance the training, retention and recruitment of credentialed teachers in hard-to-staff schools, defined as a school where 20 percent or more of the teachers are uncredentialed or have taught less than two years.

SB 830 (Karnette) of 2000: Specifies the rights of classified employees when school districts reorganize or unify.

SB 1330 (Alpert) of 2000: Requires an applicant to the Assumption Program of Loans for Education (APLE) to maintain a minimum of half-time enrollment, rather than at least 10 semester units as now provided by the law.

SB 1331 (Alpert) of 2000: Requires a county office fiscal crisis and management assistance team operated by a county office of education to review, make recommendations, and provide technical assistance to streamline and improve the teachers hiring process and related personnel systems of specified school districts. First priority for a review shall be given to districts participating in a teacher recruitment incentive program consortium.

SB 1643 (O'Connell) of 2000: Provides incentive funds to local education agencies to increase annual beginning teacher salaries for fully credentialed teachers to \$34,000. The Budget Act of 2000 provides \$55 million for this purpose.

SB 1666 (Alarcón) of 2000: Creates or expands teacher recruitment programs, including the Governor's Teaching Fellowship Program, Teacher Recruitment Initiative Programs, Teaching as a Priority Program, Assumption of Program Loans for Education (APLE), National Board of Professional Teaching Standards Certification Incentive Program and teacher intern programs. It also eliminates for a limited term the earnings cap for teachers who retired prior to Jan. 1, 2000 if they return to classroom teaching or support.

AB 632 (Romero) of 2000: Establishes a student teacher holding an emergency permit to teach at a K-12 school who is employed at a public school shall be entitled to resident classification for up to one year when completing courses to fulfill teacher credential requirements.

AB 877 (Scott) of 2000: Allows students enrolled in teacher preparation or internship programs to participate in the Assumption Program of Loans for Education (APLE) if they have completed at least 30 semester units rather than at least 60 units now required.

AB 899 (Alquist) of 2000: Requires an applicant to the Assumption Program of Loans for Education (APLE) to maintain a minimum of half-time enrollment rather than at least 10 semester units as now provided in law. The bill also requires the Student Aid Commission to adopt regulations to allocate undistributed or leftover APLE warrants to teachers with emergency permits enrolled in academic coursework to obtain a credential.

AB 2060 (Steinberg) of 2000: Establishes the Extra Credit Teacher Home Purchase Program to aid in buying homes. It authorizes the California Debt Limit Allocation Committee in the treasurer's office to provide mortgage credit certificates and loans at reduced interest rates funded by mortgage revenue bonds to eligible teachers and administrators who agree to work in low-performing schools.

AB 2472 (Romero) of 2000: Establishes the Reporting by Public School Employees of Improper Governmental Activities Act and the Reporting by Community College Employees of Improper Governmental Activities Act, which provide protections to public school employees who report improper governmental activities.

AB 2879 (Jackson) of 2000: Authorizes a limited-term state personal-income tax deduction ranging from \$250 annually for teachers with four to five years of experience to \$1,500 annually for teachers with 20 years or more experience for qualifying, unreimbursed educational expenses paid or incurred by full-time, credentialed teachers in public and private schools serving K-12 students.

SB 1960 (Burton) of 2000: Agency shop fees for school districts and community colleges.

AB 2691 (Corbett) of 2000: Changes the process of appointing members of personnel commissions for classified school employees.

SB 57 (Scott) of 2001: Establishes a fast-track teacher credentialing process to shorten the time required to receive a credential for individuals who can demonstrate knowledge and ability to teach in the classroom.

SB 235 (Vasconcellos) of 2001: Requires local community colleges' consultative bodies to include representation from the classified employees of the college.

SB 321 (Alarcón) of 2001: Authorizes the Los Angeles Unified School District to develop a pilot to provide a 30-day training program for teachers hired on an emergency basis in schools where 20 percent or more of the teachers are working on emergency permits. Appropriates \$2 million to the Commission on Teacher Credentialing for the pilot program.

SB 614 (Burton) of 2001: Establishes protections to public school employers for lawsuits arising from the implementation of the fair share provisions, and requires public school employers to provide home addresses of each member of a bargaining unit.

SB 837 (Scott) of 2001: Tightens the requirement that a school district make a diligent search for certified teachers before issuing or renewing emergency teaching or specialist permits.

SB 838 (Scott) of 2001: Provides that educational administrators within the California community colleges hired under certain circumstances are not entitled to tenure.

AB 128 (Goldberg) of 2001: Permits binding arbitration on disciplinary issues for school district and community colleges that have not adopted a civil service merit system.

AB 365 (Nation) of 2001: Provides that classified employees in school districts or community colleges which have not adopted a civil service merit system be able to return to their previous classification if they fail to pass probation in a new position.

AB 449 (Firebaugh) of 2001: Increases from eight to 12 years the maximum amount of service credit a classified employee may receive while on an approved leave of absence serving as an elected officer of an employee organization.

AB 647 (Horton) of 2001: Expands the reporting by community college employees of Improper Governmental Activities Act to authorize community college employees to file retaliation complaints with the State Personnel Board.

AB 1245 (Alquist) of 2001: Makes the issues of earnings and reappointment rights mandatory subjects of negotiation in collective bargaining between community college districts and their temporary or part-time faculty.

AB 1307 (Goldberg) of 2001: Allows a candidate to complete a teacher-credentialing program based on the requirements and assessments in effect at the time that he or she enrolled in the approved teacher-preparation program.

SB 1405 (O'Connell) of 2002: Requires paraprofessionals to meet the same requirements as an instructional aide and would require a school district that employs a paraprofessional, instructional aide or a teacher aide to ensure they have demonstrated ability to assist in instruction reading, writing and mathematics and sets forth specific requirements for a paraprofessional supported by the federal No Child Left Behind Act.

SB 1419 (Alarcón) of 2002: Establishes standards for the use of personal service contracts in California school districts and community college districts.

SB 1655 (Scott) of 2002: Authorizes the Commission on Teacher Credentialing to issue administrative services credentials in an alternative expedited fashion.

SB 1656 (Scott) of 2002: Requires the Commission on Teacher Credentialing to deny the application or revoke the credential of any teacher who is required to register as a sex offender under any other state or federal law.

SB 2028 (Vasconcellos) of 2002: Creates the Employment Opportunity Fund to be administered by the board of governors of the community colleges for ensuring equal employment opportunity in hiring and promotion within the community colleges.

SB 2029 (Alarcón) of 2002: Authorizes the Commission on Teacher Credentialing to issue district intern certificates to school district employees to provide classroom instruction to special education students.

AB 500 (Goldberg) of 2002: Requires governing boards of school districts and community colleges before employing a short-term employee to formally specify the service required to be performed by the employee and certify the estimated ending date of the service.

AB 2146 (Chu) of 2002: Authorizes local community college districts to collectively bargain on whether part-time faculty at colleges offering winter inter-session courses can be counted toward the 60 percent work threshold for temporary, part-time faculty.

AB 2849 (Washington) of 2002: Requires that employees engaged in part-time playground positions be included as part of the classified service if they also work part-time in existing classified positions.

SB 162 (Alarcón) of 2003: Expands the Extra Credit Teacher Home Purchase Program to include classified school employees who work at low-performing schools. Federally tax-exempt bonds issued by the state support this below-market-rate home loan program, which is a tool to help recruit and retain qualified school staff.

SB 187 (Karnette) of 2003: Clarifies and aligns provisions of the district internship program with university credentialing programs and the federal No Child Left Behind (NCLB) Act.

SB 253 (Cedillo) of 2003: Allows a public school employer under specified conditions to hold a representation election, specifies election procedures and policies, and changes the definition of confidential employee.

SB 259 (Romero) of 2003: Compensates pay of school and community college employees called to active military duty. It authorizes school and community college districts to pay lost salary and benefits for 180 days to employees called to active military duty.

SB 644 (Burton) of 2003: Revises the composition of the California Community Colleges Board of Governors by replacing one public representative with a classified employee representative.

SB 955 (Burton) of 2003: Exempts service in ancillary professional activities, including governance, staff development, grant writing and advising student organizations from counting toward calculation of eligibility for contract or regular status for part-time temporary employees at the California community colleges, unless otherwise provided for in the relevant collective bargaining agreement.

AB 109 (Dymally) of 2003: Makes it unlawful for a public school employer to provide substantially inaccurate or misleading information regarding its financial resources during contract negotiations in response to a request for information by the labor organization.

AB 290 (Firebaugh) of 2003: Requires school and community college districts to provide classified school employees with 45 days notice of layoff and to require short-term to be given layoff notices before permanent classified employees are laid off.

AB 304 (Mullin) of 2003: Raises the limits on downpayment assistance available to homebuyers through the Housing in Revitalization Areas Program and the Extra Credit Teachers Program administered by the California Housing Finance Agency.

AB 626 (Liu) of 2003: Prohibits all school districts, the California community colleges and California State University from allowing the operation of 15-passenger vans unless driven by persons holding a Class B commercial license.

AB 918 (Chan) of 2003: Provides that classified K-12 and community college employees working outside their regular assignments during the school year receive compensation and benefits for the additional assignment at the regular classified pay rate.

AB 954 (Goldberg) of 2003: Changes the evaluation requirements for some permanent certificated personnel. Allows these teachers, who have met federal criteria as highly qualified teachers with at least 10 years of meeting or exceeding standards ratings on evaluations, to be evaluated every five years rather than every other year.

AB 956 (Nation) of 2003: Defines educator as a certificated person holding a valid California teaching credential or a valid California services credential, who is employed by a local education agency or a special education local planning area, and who is not employed as an independent contractor or consultant.

AB 1038 (Negrete Mc Leod) of 2003: Grants classified school employees the same rights that certificated employees have under a reorganization of a special education program, and provides parity regarding personal necessity leave.

University of California & California State University

SB 645 (Burton) of 1999: Requires require the implementation of mandatory fair share fees for employees of the California State University and University of California systems who are members of a collective bargaining unit.

SB 1212 (Romero) of 2002: Requires existing grievance and disciplinary action procedures in the California State University may not be superseded by an MOU unless it provides more than the minimum level of benefits.

AB 1788 (Reyes) of 2002: Card check agreements for University of California service contractors. Requires specified UC service contractors to enter into card-check agreements with any labor organization that seeks representation of employees. A card-check agreement allows public or private employees to select representation based on signed authorization cards rather than through a regular election.

AB 2883 (Aroner) of 2002: Requires public disclosure of findings and recommendations related to a dispute between faculty and librarians of UC and the Hastings College of the Law.

AB 1230 (Hancock) of 2003: Establishes a procedure for card-check recognition for employee unions at the University of California and the California State University in lieu of an election.

Public employee retirement and health plan systems

SB 105 (Burton) of 1999: Requires CalPERS and the State Teachers' Retirement System annually investigate and report to the Legislature the extent to which U.S. corporations in which they invest are complying with principals in Northern Ireland aimed at increasing employment opportunities for members of underrepresented religious groups.

SB 397 (Ortiz) of 1999: Permits CalPERS local contracting agencies to amend their contract to offer up to two years of a golden handshake to retiring employees.

SB 400 (Ortiz) of 1999: Increases state employee retirement benefit programs. State workers can retire with as much as 1/3 more in pension income.

SB 437 (Rainey) of 1999: Restores benefits to the surviving spouse of deceased State Teachers' Retirement System members if entitlement was lost due to remarriage before Oct. 16, 1992.

SB 670 (Rainey) of 1999: Makes the '37 act survivor provisions operative by majority vote of the county board of retirement instead of the county board of supervisors.

SB 713 (Senate Budget Committee) of 1999: Establishes career minimums in retirement allowances of \$15,000 to \$20,000 annually for State Teachers' Retirement System beneficiaries with 20 to 30 years of service on a sliding schedule.

SB 800 (Dunn) of 1999: Increases the retirement benefit limit for local safety members of CalPERS from 75 percent to 85 percent of final compensation for members who retire on or after January 2000.

AB 232 (Alquist) of 1999: Requires local employers which contract with CalPERS to continue certain survivor allowances upon the remarriage of the surviving spouses of any deceased active or retired CalPERS members.

AB 266 (Longville) of 1999: Provides that members of the San Bernardino County Employees' Retirement Association with credit for 30 years of continuous service will not have retirement contributions deducted from their salaries if approved by the board.

AB 316 (Machado) of 1999: Authorizes boards of supervisors to elect to provide an additional pre-funded 1% increase in the present cost-of-living adjustment for each full 3 percent annual increase in the cost of living over the existing maximum cost-of-living adjustment factor.

AB 455 (Ashburn) of 1999: Permits Kern County employees who become members of the county retirement system on or after Jan. 1, 1994 and who retired on or after Jan. 1, 1994 to apply a retirement enhancement agreed to in negotiations between the county and employee groups.

AB 947 (Lempert) of 1999: Authorizes the San Mateo County Board of Supervisors to adopt a resolution requiring that retirement benefits of county probation officers be calculated using the member's 12-month highest average salary.

SB 583 (Baca) of 2000: Authorizes CalPERS to establish risk pools for contracting local agencies and school districts, and allows CalPERS members to participate in employer-sponsored supplemental defined benefit plans.

SB 1435 (Johnston) of 2000: Provides July 1, 2001 that the State Teachers' Retirement System shall pay to the federal Health Care Financing Administration the Medicare Part A premium for specified STRS members who retired prior to Jan. 1, 2001, and are not eligible for Medicare Part A without payment of a premium.

SB 1505 (Burton) of 2000: Expands the eligibility criteria for the minimum guaranteed allowance that is paid to retired members of the State Teachers' Retirement System and increases the minimum allowance amount for certain retired members.

AB 50 (Migden) of 2000: Requires an increase of the automatic lump-sum death benefit for retired employee members of CalPERS from \$600 to \$2,000. It also continues provisions allowing school districts to provide more than the proposed automatic lump-sum death benefit of \$2,000, permitting payments of \$3,000, \$4,000, or \$5,000.

AB 211 (Romero) of 2000: Expands the definition of employees eligible for CalPERS benefits to include part-time California State University teaching associates, lecturers, and coaches appointed to teach six units for one semester or two consecutive quarter terms.

AB 429 (Correa) of 2000: Provides a one-time benefit increase to State Teachers' Retirement System members of 1 percent to 6 percent of annual benefits depending on the date of retirement.

AB 816 (Assembly PERSS) of 2000: Makes changes in the State Teachers' Retirement System retirement law including clarifying the standard for full-time community college instructors employed in adult education programs; conforming current law to existing practice with the definition of an inactive member in a year-round school, and clarifying continued coverage under CalPERS for charter schools.

AB 820 (Assembly PERSS Committee) of 2000: Permits a State Teachers' Retirement System member to redeposit a portion of previously refunded contributions, and purchase a like portion of STRS service credit.

AB 821 (Assembly PERSS Committee) of 2000: Changes final compensation for those State Teachers' Retirement System members with 25 years of service from the highest average annual compensation earnable by a member during any period of three consecutive school years to any period of 12 consecutive months.

AB 1009 (Correa) of 2000: Increase the purchasing power protection allowance (PPPA) benefit to a guaranteed level of 80 percent instead of the current non-guaranteed benefit limit of 75 percent for local public agencies.

AB 1509 (Machado) of 2000: Creates the Defined Benefit Supplement Program for all State Teachers' Retirement System members. It diverts 25 percent of STRS contributions, or 2 percent of payroll, into a tax-deferred account available to the teacher upon retirement in a lump-sum payment or as an annuity.

AB 1733 (Wildman) of 2000: Eliminates the post-retirement earnings limitation for retired State Teachers' Retirement System members who return to work more than one year after retirement and increases the current \$19,650 limit to \$36,000 for other retired members.

AB 1736 (Ducheny) of 2000: Eliminates the earning limitation for teachers who retire on or before July 2000 and return to the classroom for remedial instruction in grades 2-12.

AB 1933 (Strom-Martin) of 2000: Establishes a longevity bonus for teachers who retire on or after January 2001, and have prior to January 2011, 30 or more years of credited service. It provides specified teachers with an increase in their monthly benefit allowance to \$200 if they have 30 years of credited service, \$300 for those with 31 years of service and \$400 for members with 32 or more years of credited service.

AB 1947 (Maldonado) of 2000: Allows the Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors to make welfare-fraud and child-support investigators and administrators eligible for safety membership in the county retirement system.

AB 2177 (Assembly PERSS Committee) of 2000: Adds retirement benefits to the scope of bargainable benefits for California State University police. It also eliminates the Social Security offset for classified school employees who participate in it.

AB 2285 (Florez) of 2000: Allows public or private nonprofit corporations that operate a rehabilitation facility for a regional center for the developmentally disabled or for the state Department of Rehabilitation to contract with CalPERS for retirement and health benefits for its employees.

AB 2331 (Floyd) of 2000: Clarifies the number of days that can transpire between active membership in a retirement system operated under the '37 Act and other public retirement systems to qualify for reciprocity is 180 days.

AB 2456 (Wright) of 2000: Establishes a retirement option program as a supplemental program for members of the State Teachers' Retirement System Defined Benefit Program.

AB 2463 (Wiggins) of 2000: Permits state retirees and family members not covered by the state health benefits as active state employees to enroll in the Public Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act (PEMHCA).

AB 2621 (Rod Pacheco) of 2000: Provides a deceased member's final compensation is increased when the compensation is increased for his or her final job classification and membership category. Eliminates the provision that ends payments to a child recipient of CalPERS special death benefit when that child is adopted.

AB 2700 (Lempert) of 2000: Includes income earned from overtime and summer school service in the calculation of retirement benefits.

AB 2841 (Assembly PERSS Committee) of 2000: Clarifies that overtime pay received by safety members of retirement systems being operated under the '37 Act is excluded from the total compensation used to determine retirement contributions.

SB 6 (O'Connell) of 2001: Reduces school district contribution rates to CalPERS in 2001-02 by \$35 million and provides for cost-of-living adjustment and growth in future years.

SB 54 (Polanco) of 2001: Cleanup of SB 400 of 1999.

SB 90 (Dunn) of 2001: Increases the retirement benefit limit for local safety members of CalPERS from 85 percent to 90 percent of final compensation.

SB 159 (Johnston) of 1999: Requires the State Teachers' Retirement System to develop a program to provide health care benefits for members, beneficiaries, children and dependent parents.

SB 165 (O'Connell) of 2001: Permits members of CalPERS who have at least five years of accredited service and who become employed in service that requires membership in the State Teachers' Retirement System to elect to remain under CalPERS.

SB 181 (Dunn) of 2001: Lowers the rate of contribution for state peace officer/firefighter members who are correctional supervisors within the Department of Mental Health from 8 percent compensation in excess of \$238 to 8 percent of compensation in excess of \$863.

SB 202 (Soto) of 2001: Changes procedures when public agencies amend their contract under the Public Employees Medical and Hospital Care Act and, upon approval by the contracting agency, authorizes the contracting agency to give employees hired prior to the contract amendment the right to be subject to those provisions. Requires the contracting agency also to pay 100 percent of the required health premium for annuitants who retired for disability and annuitants who retired with 20 or more years of service credit with the contracting agency and who meet specified criteria.

SB 334 (Ortiz) of 2001: Provides State Teachers' Retirement System members who retired before January 1999 benefit increases available only to those who retired after January 1999, if the member reinstates to active service for at least two years.

SB 730 (O'Connell) of 2001: Prohibits proceeds of death benefits received by a dependant of a peace officer, correctional officer or employee or a firefighter from being considered when determining financial needs for eligibility for Cal Grant scholarships.

SB 795 (Torlakson) of 2001: Permits Contra Costa County to provide a supplemental cost-of-living adjustment to certain retired members.

SB 1049 (Speier) of 2001: Permits San Mateo County to provide survivor benefits to domestic partners.

SB 1132 (Karnette) of 2001: Permits the retirement and investment Boards of the Los Angeles County Employees Retirement Association to classify specified positions relating to the investment of the county pension fund as at will or exempt from the county civil service system.

AB 111 (Havice) of 2001: Requires that prior to making any significant changes in retiree health benefits, a county, district or county retirement system providing benefits under the County Employees' Retirement Law of 1937 must provide retirees with advance notice of the proposed changes.

AB 135 (Havice) of 2001: Raises the purchasing power protection level for members of the State Teachers' Retirement System from 75 percent to 80percent of the member's initial allowance.

AB 179 (Shelley) of 2001: Expands to all local contracting agencies of CalPERS the ability to place specified employees in a local sheriff category for prescribing benefits and contribution rates.

AB 197 (Correa) of 2001: Provides a \$3,000 death benefit for volunteer firefighters with 10 or more years of service credit.

AB 399 (Havice) of 2001: Implements the retirement benefit increases negotiated between Los Angeles County and its employees.

AB 510 (Matthews) of 2001: Authorizes CalPERS contracting local agencies to request the transfer of excess assets to a voluntary employee beneficiary association to provide retiree health benefits.

AB 616 (Calderon) of 2001: Permits CalPERS local contracting agencies the option of providing various retirement formulas to their miscellaneous members.

AB 824 (Cohn) of 2001: Allows adult siblings of eligible members to enroll in the CalPERS long-term care program.

AB 1071 (Canciamilla) of 2001: Permits a board of supervisors in a county operating a retirement system under the County Employees Retirement Law of 1937 to modify the manner in which the annual cost-of-living adjustment is calculated.

AB 1082 (Nation) of 2001: Allows contracting agencies of PERS to include park rangers in the county peace officer local safety category.

AB 1214 (Chavez) of 2001: Permits the Los Angeles Employees Retirement Association to adjust a member's retirement allowance by the actual amount of the Social Security benefit received by the member rather than by an estimated amount.

AB 1502 (Rod Pacheco) of 2001: Provides a one-time, permanent increase in the CalPERS special death benefit allowances paid to survivors of members age 50 or older on or after Jan. 1, 2001, and eliminates the six month limitation on redeposit and final compensation rights in the County Retirement Act of 1937.

AB 1665 (Ashburn) of 2001: Permits retirees of counties operating retirement systems under the County Employees' Retirement Law of 1937 to elect an alternate member to represent them on the county's board of retirement when the elected retired member on that board is absent for any reason.

SB 183 (Burton) of 2002: Provides increased CalPERS retirement benefits for state government peace officers to the 3 percent at 50 formula.

SB 1318 (Karnette) of 2002: Allows school districts to pay some or all of their certificated employees' 8 percent contributions to the State Teachers' Retirement System.

SB 1464 (Soto) of 2002: Increases the minimum local employer contribution for the Public Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act health plan from \$16 per month per employee or annuitant to \$97 by 2008, and requires that beginning January 2009, this amount be adjusted annually by the change in the consumer price index.

SB 1536 (Soto) of 2002: Changes the Public Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act's provisions of cost effective medical benefits for public employees by CalPERS, and authorizes the CalPERS board member who is an elected official of a contracting agency to designate a deputy to act in his or her place on the board.

SB 1580 (Burton) of 2002 Revises the composition of the membership of the State Teachers' Retirement System Board and provides for three members to be elected by the members of the system.

SB 1695 (Ortiz) of 2002: Provides an alternative death benefit for only local firefighter members who die after Jan. 1, 2001 and have 20 years or more of credited state service.

SB 1983 (Soto) of 2002: Makes several changes to the benefit and investment programs administered by the State Teachers' Retirement System and to beneficiary options. Allows STRS to acquire and develop surplus land owned by school districts for sale to third parties and leaseback to school districts. Appropriates \$1.8 million from the Teachers' Retirement Fund to STRS to maintain and enhance the level of customer service.

SB 1984 (Soto) of 2002: Provides CalPERS industrial disability benefits (50 percent of pay for life) for state miscellaneous members in state Bargaining Unit 12 and for state Department of Transportation highway workers injured in the course of their official duties. Provides a CalPERS special death benefit for highway workers killed in the course of their official duties.

SB 2094 (Senate PERS Committee) of 2002: Authorizes CalPERS members to purchase up to three additional years of service credit for time served as volunteers in the AmeriCorps.

SB 2100 (Torlakson) of 2002: Provides a framework for Contra Costa County to adopt new, higher levels of retirement benefits for safety and general county employees with the extra costs shared by the employees and the employer pursuant to an MOU.

AB 105 (Rod Pacheco) of 2002: Allows probation officers in San Bernardino County in the same bargaining unit as other peace officers.

AB 593 (Oropeza) of 2002: Requires the governor to issue an executive order providing an incentive for state employees to retire early if they meet certain required conditions.

AB 1908 (Cohn) of 2002: Eliminates a statutory provision that requires employees to pay the full cost of premiums for long-term care insurance offered by CalPERS. Gives public employers greater flexibility in designing benefit packages, and assists those for whom the cost of long-term care insurance may be prohibitive.

AB 1974 (Pescetti) of 2002: Facilitates local contracting agencies and school employers to participate in risk pools established by CalPERS and provides that such participation will not impact the state's school funding formula.

AB 1982 (Bogh) of 2002: Requires specified entities that are members of CalPERS subject to the County Employees Retirement Law of 1937 ('37 act) or subject to the Los Angeles City Employees' Retirement Systems (LACERS), to make advanced disability payments to employees as specified.

AB 2023 (Frommer) of 2002: Permits local agencies to include local persons who, as of January 1, 2002, were employed as prosecutors, local public defenders, local public defender investigators and certain city attorneys as safety members of the various retirement systems, excluding them from Social Security. The bill also allows local prosecutors and state public safety defenders to be included within the state safety member clarifications under CalPERS, if agreed to in a MOU.

AB 2059 (Pacheco) of 2002: Requires local agencies contracting with CalPERS to continue paying the employer contribution toward health benefits for up to 120 days for the surviving spouse and family members of a deceased firefighter or peace officer whose death resulted from injury or disease relating to official duties.

AB 2506 (Steinberg) of 2002: Requires the State Teachers' Retirement System to establish a registry for vendors who provide tax-deferred retirement investment products that school districts, community college districts and county offices of education can offer to their employees.

AB 2549 (Nation) of 2002: Allows part-time faculty of the California State University who teach six units for two consecutive semesters or three consecutive quarters to qualify for membership in CalPERS if agreed to through collective bargaining.

AB 2678 (Aanestad) of 2002: Authorizes Butte County to amend its contract on or before Feb. 1, 2003, to authorize the surviving spouse of a member to receive specified additional death benefits if the member was eligible to retire and was a public safety officer killed in the line of duty between July 26, 2001, and Feb. 1, 2003.

AB 2766 (Runner) of 2002: Allows former safety members of independent public retirement systems and County Employee Retirement Act of 1937 systems to redeposit withdrawn or refunded contributions to reinstate their right to receive a monthly retirement benefit and establish reciprocity.

AB 2777 (Nation) of 2002: Makes domestic partners in specified categories eligible for certain death benefits and survivor benefits subject to approval by the board of supervisors; only applies to Santa Barbara, Los Angeles and Marin counties, which provide retirement benefits under the County Employees' Retirement Law of 1937.

AB 2909 (Wiggins) of 2002: Provides employee organizations the same right as local agencies to request a quotation of the approximate contributions required to participate in CalPERS or to amend its contract with CalPERS to increase benefits.

AB 3040 (Assembly PERSS Committee) of 2002: Extends the filing deadline by 10 days for CalPERS board candidates when the incumbent does not run for reelection, clarifies the definition of pay rate for CalPERS contributions, revision conditions for certain employer contributions, and revises procedures for informing prospective retirees about benefits.

SB 29X (Senate Budget Committee) of 2003: Enacts the California Pension Obligation Financing Act which authorizes the issuance of bonds and the creation of ancillary obligations to fund or refund the state's pension obligations.

AB 55 (Correa) of 2003: Authorizes a county board of supervisors in counties operating retirement systems under the County Employees Retirement Law of 1937, to allow active members of the retirement system to purchase up to five years of service credit for additional retirement credit upon approval of the board of supervisors.

AB 85 (Wiggins) of 2003: Provides that service credit accrued in a County Employees Retirement Law of 1937 County Retirement System which is based on temporary, seasonal, intermittent or part-time service by a member is credited as continuous service by the member.

AB 106 (Corbett) of 2003: Defines a spouse for purposes of receiving survivor benefits under the State Teachers' Retirement System as a person married for less than 12 months if the member's death is accidental and as a person married to a member for the period beginning prior to an injury or onset of an illness that resulted in the member's death.

AB 144 (Correa) of 2003: Makes specified welfare fraud investigators and administrators in Orange County eligible for safety membership benefits.

AB 266 (Mullin) of 2003: Authorizes the San Mateo County Board of Supervisors to negotiate a phased-in implementation of survivor benefits for domestic partners.

AB 369 (Bermudez) of 2003: Allows retired state correctional officers to work full-time in city and county correctional facilities without being forced to reinstate into CalPERS membership.

AB 398 (Mullin) of 2003: Authorizes the board of supervisors of San Mateo County to provide retirement benefits for some general members or safety members of that county.

AB 475 (Correa) of 2003: Allows CalPERS to make home loans to members of up to 100 percent of a home's value.

AB 552 (Chavez) of 2003: Authorizes specified public safety members who have elected to receive additional service credit and have retired due to disability to cancel payments for that service credit prospectively in certain cases in which the election to purchase service credit will not increase the member's allowance.

AB 676 (Nakanishi) of 2003: Allows former employees of the Independent Data Processing Center, a state CalPERS agency that was terminated, who took a refund of member contributions at the time of termination, to redeposit those contributions and interest in CalPERS and receive credit for that service.

AB 719 (Negrete McLeod) of 2003: Allows CalPERS members, including employees or officers of the state, public university, a school employer or a contracting agency and certain legislative employees, to be eligible to purchase up to five years of non-qualified service in CalPERS.

AB 933 (Reyes) of 2003: Allows stepchildren of law enforcement officers or firefighters slain in the line of duty to be eligible for benefits that all other surviving children, natural or adopted, are currently eligible to receive.

AB 1082 (Laird) of 2003: Expands the current definition of a domestic partner to include two people who meet the criteria of a domestic partnership as defined by the contracting agency if the contracting agency adopted that definition prior to Jan. 1, 2000.

AB 1207 (Corbett) of 2003: Allows school and community college districts to provide two early retirement options for members of the defined benefit program, either two additional years of service credit, or two additional years of service credit along with two years added to the employee's age factor.

AB 1606 (Shirley Horton) of 2003: Authorizes an employee of a CalPERS' contracting agency and his or her family members to continue their enrollment in a health benefits plan for up to one year while the employee is on military duty.

Trucking

SB 871 (Burton) of 2001: Revises laws on commercial vehicles to ensure drug and alcohol screening provisions are followed and to make the carriers responsible when they are not.

AB 1262 (Migden) of 2001: Requires a commercial motor carrier employing more than 20 full-time drivers to undergo a safety inspection by the California Highway Patrol whenever more than half of its drivers are replaced within a 30-day period.

SB 1507 (Romero) of 2002: Requires ocean marine terminals that conduct the intermodal roadability inspection program to attest that the inspection was performed. The inspection program requires a citation issued for the violation of any law related to the defective condition of an intermodal chassis be issued to the entity responsible for the inspection and maintenance of the intermodal chassis.

AB 2650 (Lowenthal) of 2002: Prohibits extended engine idling by trucks at marine terminals and establishes a grants program to reduce particulate matter emissions from diesel trucks.

Transit workers

SB 1101 (Burton) of 2000: requires assumption of the duties, obligations and liabilities arising from any existing collective bargaining agreements or labor obligations of the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) in a transportation zone or similar organizational sub-unit of the MTA established on or after Jan. 1, 1999.

AB 629 (Oropeza) of 2002: Requires transit buses operated by a motor carrier be equipped with a two-way communication device.

SB 158 (Alarcon) of 2003: Establishes a bidding preference for public transit service contractors and subcontractors who agree to retain, for a period of at least 90 days, employees of the previous contractor or subcontractor.

AB 199 (Oropeza) of 2003: Transfers the jurisdiction of labor disputes regarding the supervisor's bargaining units at the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority from the California Public Utilities Commission to the California Public Employment Relations Board.

AB 626 (Liu) – Prohibits all school districts, the California community colleges, and the California State University from allowing the operation of 15-passenger vans unless driven by persons holding a Class B commercial license.

Firefighters

SB 258 (Ortiz) of 1999: Extends the hiring authorization to civilian federal firefighters who lost their jobs because of downsizing or realignment of federal military installations. It authorizes the California Firefighter Joint Apprenticeship Program to prepare and circulate the list of eligibility.

AB 1546 (Granlund) of 1999: Adds joint powers agencies that provide fire protection to the list of local governments mandated to give firefighters from dissolved or diminished fire departments first choice for open positions.

AB 464 (Frommer) of 2001: Reduces the membership of the State Board of Fire Services from 18 to 17 members, modifies the composition of the board to include specified state representatives, and revises the selection process for the volunteer firefighter, the fire chiefs and the fire service labor representatives on the board.

AB 1374 (Wiggins) of 2001: Provides a leave of absence by a city, county or district firefighter (4850 time) shall not reduce the time authorized for family care and medical leave.

SB 1629 (Soto) of 2002: Creates a grant program for firefighters to receive emergency medical technical paramedic training.

Farm workers

AB 555 (Reyes) of 1999: Requires the labor commissioner to provide the California Highway Patrol with a list of all registered farm labor vehicles on a quarterly basis, extends the inspection liability for farm labor vehicles to vehicle owners and farm labor contractors, and increases fines for violations of inspection requirements.

AB 1165 (Florez) of 1999: Requires all farm labor vehicles to have certified safety restraints for the driver and all passengers, and requires all farm labor vehicles to be inspected and certified by the California Highway Patrol.

AB 1338 (Reyes) of 2000: Changes requirements for the licensing of farm labor contractors. It increases the annual licensing fee and in surety bond requirements and requires applicants to complete an examination with a score of 85 percent, and to complete annually eight hours of relevant educational classes approved by the labor commissioner.

AB 2086 (Reyes) of 2000: Prohibits a person from operating a farm-labor vehicle, except as necessary, and to return the empty vehicle to a residence or place of business after notice that the vehicle is unsafe or does not have required safety equipment.

AB 2306 (Florez) of 2000: Creates the Joe Serna Farm Worker Family Wellness Act to integrate housing, health and other family services for agricultural workers.

AB 2707 (Florez) of 2000: Ensures the labor commissioner's Fresno office has suitable facilities and personnel for the licensing of farm labor contractors and for the processing of complaints against them.

SB 1125 (Burton) of 2001: Provides that farm labor contractor wage surety bonds and a portion of the license fees are payable for damages arising from labor law violations.

SB 1198 (Romero) of 2001: Clarifies that a 1997 statute which established a special fund for the dispersal of monetary relief for farm workers suffering damages is existing law.

AB 423 (Hertzberg) of 2001: Establishes specialized enforcement units, additional verification of valid farm labor contractor licenses, and provides for enhanced criminal penalties for failure to pay wages.

AB 807 (Salinas) of 2001: Authorizes the Department of Housing and Community Development to make grants and loans from the Joe Serna, Jr. Farmworker Housing Grant Fund to local governments and nonprofit corporations for short-term occupancy housing for migrant farm worker households.

SB 1156 (Burton) of 2002: Provides for a contract dispute resolution process between agricultural employers and labor organizations certified as the exclusive bargaining agents of agricultural employees.

AB 1160 (Florez) of 2001: Authorizes the Department of Housing and Community Development to make grants and loans from the Serna Fund to local governments, nonprofit corporations, and prescribed limited partnerships for the acquisition, construction and rehabilitation of land for farm worker housing.

AB 2596 (Wesson) of 2002: Makes changes to SB 1156 (Burton), which establishes a procedure for the resolution of agricultural labor contract disputes by mandatory mediation. It specifies that the Agricultural Labor Relations Board has 21 days to issue decision of appeals for the certification process and adds a five-year sunset to the provisions of SB 1156. The measure provides that, for union certifications that have occurred prior to the bill, only specified cases can

be brought to the mediation process. Union certifications that occur after the effective date of the bill require parties not to begin the mandatory mediation process until at least 180 days have passed. The legislation also provides a cap of 75 cases that any party can bring to the certification process during the five-year period of the bill.

SB 75 (Burton) of 2003: Specifies the factors considered during mandatory mediation and conciliation for agricultural employees who have secured union representation but have yet to secure a contract. The measure provides that, prior to Jan. 1, 2008, a party may not file more than 75 declarations with the Agricultural Labor Relations Board during the mandatory mediation and conciliation process and eliminates the Jan. 1, 2008 sunset clause for mandatory mediation and conciliation provisions.

Other issues

SB 984 (Polanco) of 2000: Provides that March 31, Cesar Chavez Day, be observed as a paid holiday for state agencies and permits schools to observe a minimum day and one hour of instruction on the life and work of Cesar Chavez.

SB 1888 (Hayden) of 2000: Prohibits state procurement of goods produced by extreme forms of child labor such as slavery, prostitution, child pornography, drug trafficking and exploitation of children in sweatshops.

AB 674 (Wiggins) of 2000: Allows a state contractor to give cash payments to employees in lieu of benefits.

AB 1849 (Wiggins) of 2000: Creates a major fraud investigation unit within the Contractors State License Board to conduct criminal and administrative investigations into alleged violations by licensees. The unit will sunset Jan. 1, 2006.

AB 1889 (Cedillo) of 2000: Prohibits public employers or state contractors from using state funds to discourage or encourage unionization.

AB 43 (Wesson) of 2001: Directs the Commission on the Status of Women to study gender-based compensation and classification inequities in the state civil service and higher educational institutions.

SB 1236 (Alarcón) of 2002: Implements the Governors Reorganization Plan #1 of 2002, which created a Labor and Workforce Development Agency. The Labor and Workforce Development Agency is to consist of the State Department of Industrial Relations, the State Department of Employment Development, the Agricultural Labor Relations Board and the Workforce Development Board.

AB 55 (Shelley) of 2002: Increases corporate disclosure and creates a restitution fund for victims of corporate fraud. Included among disclosure requirements is the annual compensation paid to each member of the board of directors and each executive officer, including the number of any shares, or options for shares that were not available to other employees of the corporation.

AB 1357 (Wiggins) of 2002: Requires personal service contracts entered into by state agencies to include provisions for employee wages, retirement benefits, holiday pay, sick pay and vacation pay that are equal to no less than 85 percent of the state employer cost provided to state employees performing similar duties.

AB 1900 (Nakano) of 2002: Declares first week of April to be Labor History Week and encourages school districts to commemorate that week with appropriate educational exercises

that make pupils aware of the role the labor movement has played in shaping California and the United States.

AB 2410 (Frommer) of 2002: Requires the Employment Development Department, in consultation with the film and movie industry, the State Technology, Trade and Commerce Agency and the California Film Commission to research and maintain data on film industry employment.

AB 2780 (Corbett) of 2002: Permits any person in the state to file a complaint with the Department of Consumer Affairs (DCA) alleging that private patrol operators (PPOs) and PPO applicants fail to meet registration standards.

AB 2985 (Assembly Labor Committee) of 2002: Requires the Labor and Workforce Development Agency to contract for a study of existing enforcement of wage and hour laws, including available state and federal funding and submit the study to the Legislature by Dec. 31, 2003.

SB 578 (Alarcón) of 2003: Enacts labor guidelines to state procurement policies to ensure that goods and services purchased by the state of California are produced in workplaces that adhere to minimum standards for protecting workers.

AB 17 (Kehoe) of 2003: Prohibits state agencies from contracting for goods or services for \$100,000 or more with suppliers that do not offer the same benefits to domestic partners that are offered to employees with spouses.

AB 1497 (Montanez) of 2003: Requires a person who is required to file a closure plan for a solid waste landfill to also file with the enforcement agency a labor transition plan that includes provisions for the preferential reemployment and transfer rights of displaced employees.