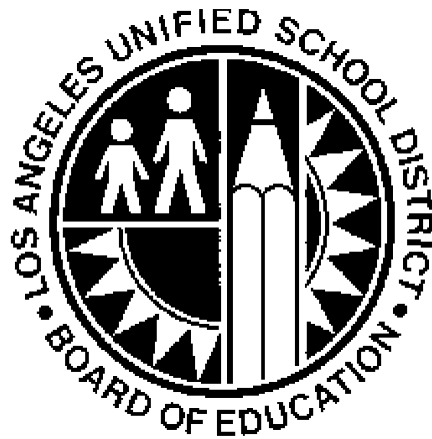


**MERIT SYSTEM AND OTHER PROVISIONS OF
THE EDUCATION, GOVERNMENT, LABOR
AND MILITARY AND VETERANS CODES
of the
State of California**



**as of
November 2023**

**Personnel Commission
Los Angeles Unified School District
333 S. Beaudry Avenue, 12th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90017**

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PART I

**THE MERIT SYSTEM – EDUCATION CODE SECTIONS
45240-45320**

PERSONNEL COMMISSION AND DIRECTOR

45240. A school district that adopts the provisions of this article in accordance with Section 45222 or 45224.5 shall appoint a personnel commission in the manner prescribed in Sections 45245, 45246 and 45247. The personnel commission shall appoint a director in the manner provided in Section 45264 after appointment of at least two members.

POWER OF GOVERNING BOARD TO EMPLOY, PAY, AND CONTROL SERVICES OF NONCERTIFICATED PERSONS; RESTRICTIONS

45241. In any district in which the procedure set forth in this article has been incorporated the governing board shall employ, pay, and otherwise control the services of persons in positions not requiring certification qualifications only in accordance with the provisions of this article.

No governing board shall remove a position from the classified service by title assignment or otherwise which would then require an incumbent to be credentialed if such position is not required by this code to be designated as certificated.

PERSONNEL COMMISSION; APPOINTMENT; MEMBERSHIP

45243. In any district that has adopted this article there shall be appointed a personnel commission composed of three members. If two or more districts are under the jurisdiction of governing boards of identical personnel, only one commission shall be appointed. In those cases this article shall apply alike to all of the districts, and the expenses of the commission shall be paid out of the general funds of all of the districts in proportion to the benefits derived therefrom as determined by the governing board.

UNIFIED DISTRICT AND COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT GOVERNED BY BOARDS OF IDENTICAL PERSONNEL; APPLICATION OF ARTICLE

45243.5. Notwithstanding Section 45243, in the case of a unified district and a community college district which are under the jurisdiction of governing boards of identical personnel and which had a majority of their population within an incorporated city which had a population between 70,000 and 75,000 as of the 1950 census, the governing board may, by affirmative vote of the majority of its members, elect to make the provisions of this article applicable to each of the districts individually and separately. In such cases, the expenses of the commission shall be paid out of general funds of the districts in proportion to the benefits derived therefrom as determined by the governing board.

In the case of action by the governing board to make the provisions of this article applicable to each of the districts individually and separately, and notwithstanding any other provision of law, the rights of persons employed in positions not requiring certification qualifications shall continue in the same manner as if such separation had not occurred, except that such rights shall be limited to the district in which the person is employed on the day such action is taken by the governing board. For purposes of determining seniority, employment shall be deemed to have commenced as of the date of original employment in either the unified district or the community college district.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP ON PERSONNEL COMMISSION

45244. (a) To be eligible for appointment or reappointment to the commission a person shall meet both of the following requirements:

(1) Be a registered voter and resident within the territorial jurisdiction of the school district.

(2) Be a known adherent to the principle of the merit system. No member of the governing board of any school district or a county board of education shall be eligible for appointment, reappointment, or continuance as a member of the commission. During his or her term of service, a member of the commission shall not be an employee of the school district.

(b) As used in this section, residence is that place in which his or her habitation is fixed, wherein the person has the intention of remaining, and to which, whenever he or she is absent, the person has the intention of returning. At a given time, a person may have only one residence.

(c) As used in this section, "known adherent to the principle of the merit system," with respect to a new appointee, means a person who by the nature of his or her prior public or private service has given evidence that he or she supports the concept of employment, continuance in employment, in-service promotional opportunities, and other related matters on the basis of merit and fitness. As used in this section, "known adherent to the principle of the merit system," with respect to a candidate for reappointment, means a commissioner who has clearly demonstrated through meeting attendance and actions that he or she does, in fact, support the merit system and its operation.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF PERSONNEL COMMISSION

45245. One member of the personnel commission shall be appointed by the governing board of the district and one member, nominated by the classified employees of the district, shall be appointed by the governing board of the district. Those two members shall, in turn, appoint the third member.

As used in this section, "classified employees" shall mean an exclusive representative which represents the largest number of noncertificated employees in a unit or units within the district. If there is no exclusive representative within the district, the governing board shall, by written rule, prescribe the method by which the recommendation is to be made by its classified employees.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF INTENDED APPOINTEES; OPEN HEARING OF GOVERNING BOARD AND PERSONNEL COMMISSION; DISCHARGE OF DUTIES UNTIL SUCCESSOR APPOINTED

45246. (a) Within 30 days after adoption of the system, the governing board shall publicly announce its intended appointee or appointees, as appropriate, and the appointee or appointees, as appropriate, nominated by its classified employees. As soon after their appointment as practicable but within 30 days, the appointed members shall announce their intended appointee for the third member. They may consider the recommendations of the governing board, the classified employees, or other concerned citizens. If these members do not announce their intended appointee within the 30-day period, the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall make the appointment.

"Adoption of the system" means, in the case of Section 45221, the day on which a successful election is certified to the governing board or, in the case of Section 45224, the day the governing board approves a motion, order, or resolution to adopt the system regardless of the date specified for operational commencement of the system.

(b) Where a system is already in existence and a vacancy will exist on December 1, by not later than September 30:

(1) The governing board shall publicly announce the name of the person it intends to appoint or reappoint, if the vacancy is its appointee.

(2) The appointee of the governing board and the appointee or appointees of the classified employees shall publicly announce the name of the person they intend to appoint, if the vacancy is their appointee.

If the governing board and the classified employees of the district are unable to agree upon a nomination by September 30, the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall make the appointment within 30 days.

(c) Where a system is already in existence and a vacancy in a position nominated by the classified employees will occur, the classified employees shall submit the name of its nominee to the governing board at least 30 days before the date on which the vacancy will occur and the governing board shall appoint that nominee to be effective on the date on which the vacancy would occur.

(d) At a board meeting to be held after 30 and within 45 days of the dates specified in subdivision (a) and paragraph (1) of subdivision (b), as the case may be, the governing board in open hearing shall provide the public and employees and employee organizations the opportunity to express their views on the qualifications of those persons recommended by the governing board for appointment.

The board at the time may make its appointment or may make a substitute appointment or recommendation without further notification or public hearing. In the case of the nominees of the classified employees, the board shall appoint the nominee, unless the classified employees voluntarily withdraw the name of the nominee and submit the name of a new nominee. In the latter case, the board then shall appoint the new nominee.

(e) If a vacancy exists because of a failure of the classified employees to agree on a nominee, the board may make an emergency appointment as authorized in subdivision (b) of Section 45248. If there is no personnel director, the board nevertheless may make an emergency interim appointment under this subdivision.

(f) At the next regularly scheduled personnel commission meeting to be held after 30 days from adoption of the system, as specified in subdivision (a), or at the next regularly scheduled personnel commission meeting to be held after 30 days from the day the intended appointee is announced, as specified in paragraph (2) of subdivision (b), as the case may be, the appointee of the governing board and the appointee nominated by the classified employees shall, in an open hearing, provide the public and employees and employee organizations the opportunity to express their views on the qualifications of each candidate recommended for the vacancy. Each candidate shall be invited to this meeting.

The appointee of the governing board and the appointee nominated by the classified employees may make their appointment or may make a substitute appointment or recommendation without further notification or public hearing.

(g) A commissioner whose term has expired may continue to discharge the duties of the office until a successor is appointed, but for no more than 90 calendar days.

TERMS OF OFFICE; PERFORMANCE OF ACT AUTHORIZED OR REQUIRED BY LAW

45247. Appointees to a commission in a district which has newly adopted the system shall take office upon receipt of notification of appointment but the term of office shall run from noon of the first day of December next succeeding.

In school districts with a three-member personnel commission, the initial appointee of the governing board shall serve a three-year term, and the term of the appointee recommended by classified employees, and the third member selected by the two other members shall be for two years and one year respectively.

In school districts which have elected to establish a five-member personnel commission, one of the initial appointees of the governing board, and one of the initial appointees nominated by the classified employees shall serve three-year terms. The term of the other initial appointee of the governing board, and the other initial appointee nominated by the classified employees of the district, shall be for two years, and the term of the appointee selected by the other members of the commission shall be for one year.

Subsequent terms shall be for three years commencing at noon the first day of December.

A three-member commission may perform any act authorized or required by law when two members have been appointed.

A five-member commission may perform any act authorized or required by law when three members have been appointed.

VACANCIES

45248. a) Appointment to vacancies occurring subsequent to the initial appointment shall be made by the original appointing authority either for a new full term or to fill an unexpired term. The procedures required in Sections 45245 and 45246 shall be followed in the appointment and recommendation for appointment to fill vacancies occurring subsequent to the initial appointments.

(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a) the governing board at the request of the personnel director shall declare that an emergency exists and shall make an interim appointment to fill a vacancy or vacancies to insure the continuance of the functions of the personnel commission. An interim appointment shall terminate on the date the notification of permanent appointment is received by the appointee.

(c) An interim appointee must meet the requirements of Section 45244 and be free of the restrictions contained therein.

(d) An interim appointment in no event shall be valid for more than 60 days.

APPOINTMENT PROCEDURE; PETITION; SUBSEQUENT VACANCIES; DISCHARGE OF DUTIES UNTIL SUCCESSOR APPOINTED

45249. (a) (1) After January 1, 2001, the classified employees of any school district that has already adopted this article on September 17, 1965, may, in accordance with this article, petition the governing board to request that the process to determine how personnel commission members are appointed be determined by a majority vote of the classified employees entitled to vote. That petition shall read substantially as follows:

"We, the undersigned classified employees of the _____ (name of school district), constituting 15 percent or more of the classified personnel entitled to vote, request the governing board to submit to an election the question of how personnel commission members shall be appointed.
NAME _____ POSITION CLASSIFICATION _____"

(2) "Classified employee," as used in this section, shall be construed to include all personnel who are a part of the classified service as defined in Section 45103.

(b) (1) Within 90 days after receipt of a petition pursuant to subdivision (a), the governing board shall conduct an election by secret ballot of its classified personnel to determine the following question and the ballot shall read: "Shall personnel commission members in the _____ (name of school district) be appointed as follows:

(A) One member appointed by the governing board of the district.

(B) One member appointed by the classified employees of the district.

(C) Those two members shall, in turn, appoint the third member.

____ Yes
____ No”

(2) Although the ballot conducted pursuant to paragraph (1) shall not require the employees’ signatures or other personal identifying requirements, the governing board shall devise an identification system to ensure against fraud in the balloting process.

(3) The governing board shall appoint a three- to five-person tabulating committee. At least one member of the committee shall be a member of the governing board, to canvass the ballots and present the results to the governing board and one member shall be a classified employee nominated by the exclusive representative of the classified employees of the district. If a simple majority votes in favor of the process for appointing personnel commission members, that process shall become applicable in the district as follows:

(A) The first vacancy on the commission shall be filled by a person nominated by the classified employees of the district.

(B) The second vacancy on the commission shall be filled by a person appointed by the governing board of the district.

(C) The third vacancy of the commission shall be appointed by the first two members.

(4) If the ballot conducted pursuant to paragraph (2) fails to pass, personnel commission members shall be appointed in accordance with the procedure described in subdivision (c), and a petition by the classified employees for another election shall not occur sooner than two years after an election.

(c) (1) Subject to subdivisions (a) and (b), in a school district that has already adopted this article on September 17, 1965, members of the personnel commission shall be appointed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction who shall consider the recommendation of the governing board and other interested parties. Subsequent appointments shall be made in accordance with this section.

(2) No later than 90 days before making the appointment, the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall notify the classified employees and the governing board, in writing, of the vacancy on the personnel commission and provide them with guidelines and procedures for making a recommendation and challenging a nomination. If a vacancy occurs during the term of a member of the personnel commission, the superintendent may appoint a new member after providing the foregoing notice no later than 30 days before making the appointment.

A commissioner whose term has expired may continue to discharge the duties of the office until a successor is appointed but for no more than 90 calendar days.

(d) As used in this section, “classified employees” means an organization of classified employees that represents the greatest number of classified employees of the district as determined by the board. If no organization exists within the district, the governing board, by written rule, shall prescribe the method by which the recommendation is to be made by its classified employees.

COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS OF PERSONNEL COMMISSION

45250. The governing board may authorize payment to members of the commission an amount not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50) per meeting and not to exceed two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) per month.

COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS OF PERSONNEL COMMISSION IN UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

45251. In a unified school district with an average daily attendance in excess of 250,000, the governing board may authorize payment to members of the commission an amount not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100) per meeting, and not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500) per month.

OFFICE ACCOMMODATION OF PERSONNEL COMMISSION

45252. The governing board shall provide the commission with suitable office accommodations.

BUDGET; PERSONNEL COMMISSION; HEARINGS; ADOPTION OR REJECTION; AMENDMENTS

45253. (a) The commission shall prepare an annual budget for its own office which, upon the approval of the county superintendent of schools, shall be included by the governing board in the regular budget of the school district. The annual budget of the commission may include amounts for the purposes of Section 45255.

(b) The budget shall be prepared for a public hearing by the commission to be held not later than May 30 of each year, or at a date agreed upon between the governing board and the personnel commission to coincide with the process of adoption of the school district budget. The commission shall forward a copy of its proposed budget to the governing board indicating the time, date and place for the public hearing of the budget and shall invite board and district administration representatives to attend and present their views. The commission shall fully consider the views of the governing board prior to adoption of its proposed budget. The commission shall then forward its proposed budget to the county superintendent of schools for action.

(c) If the county superintendent of schools proposes to reject the budget as submitted by the commission of a school district, he or she shall, within 30 days after the commission's submission of the budget, hold a public hearing on the proposed rejection within the affected district. He or she shall have informed both the commission and the governing board of the date, time and place of the hearing. He or she may after the public hearing either reject, or, with the concurrence of the commission, amend the proposed budget. In the absence of agreement between the personnel commission and the county superintendent, the budget of the preceding year shall determine the amount of the new budget, and the items of expenditure shall be determined by the commission.

(d) If the county superintendent of schools proposes to reject the budget as submitted by the personnel commission of a county office of education, the county superintendent shall contract with the Office of Administrative Hearings of the State of California for an administrative law judge to conduct a public hearing on the proposed rejection. The administrative law judge shall render findings and any proposed amendments, if any, to the proposed budget. The personnel commission may accept or reject the findings and proposed amendments. If the personnel commission rejects the findings and proposed amendments, if any, of the administrative law judge, the budget of the preceding year shall determine the amount of the new budget, and the items of expenditure shall be determined by the commission.

(e) The procedures of subdivision (d) apply if an individual serves as both the county superintendent of schools and the superintendent of a school district within the county.

FIRST YEAR BUDGET OF PERSONNEL COMMISSION; GOVERNING BOARD FUNDS

45254. The budget for the first year of the personnel commission of the school district shall be determined by the personnel commission, in conjunction with the governing board of the school district. In the absence of an agreement between the personnel commission and the governing board, the commission shall forward its proposed budget to the county superintendent of schools, who shall determine the budget based upon the average of personnel commission budgets of the same type of school districts that have comparable enrollment within the county. In the absence of comparable school districts within the county, comparable statewide averages shall be used. The governing board shall provide funds to support the work of the personnel commission.

EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR STAFF TRAINING

45255. The commission may, with respect to the staff of the commission, expend funds for their orientation, training, retraining, and development and for any purpose prescribed by Article 9 (commencing with Section 45380) of this chapter.

CLASSIFIED SERVICE; ESTABLISHMENT; EXCLUSIONS

45256. The commission shall classify all employees and positions within the jurisdiction of the governing board of the school district or of the commission, except those that are exempt from the classified service, as specified in subdivision (b). The employees and positions shall be known as the classified service. "To classify" shall include, but not be limited to, allocating positions to appropriate classes, arranging classes into occupational hierarchies, determining reasonable relationships within occupational hierarchies, and preparing written class specifications.

(b) All of the following are exempt from the classified service:

(1) Positions that require certification qualifications.

(2) Full-time students employed part time.

(3) Part-time students employed part time in a college work-study program, or in a work experience education program conducted by a community college district pursuant to Article 7 (commencing with Section 51760) of Chapter 5 of Part 28 of Division 4 and that is financed by state or federal funds.

(4) Apprentice positions.

(5) Positions established for the employment of professional experts on a temporary basis for a specific project by the governing board of the school district or by the commission when so designated by the commission.

(c) (1) Employment of either full-time or part-time students in a college work-study program, or in a work experience education program shall not result in the displacement of classified personnel or impair existing contracts for services.

(2) Nothing in this section shall prevent an employee, who has attained regular status in a full-time position, from taking a voluntary reduction in time and retaining his or her regular status under the provisions of this law.

(d) A person whose contribution consists solely in the rendition of individual personal services and whose employment does not come within the scope of the exceptions listed above shall not be employed outside the classified service.

(e) A part-time position is one for which the assigned time, when computed on an hourly, daily, weekly, or monthly basis, is less than 87½ percent of the normally assigned time of the majority of employees in the classified service.

(f) An employee employed by a school district in a part-time playground position as of the effective date of the laws placing part-time playground positions into the classified service shall be deemed a permanent employee of the school district without placement on an eligibility list under Section 45272 or examination under Section 45273.

DESIGNATION OF CERTAIN POSITIONS AS SENIOR MANAGEMENT; FILLING POSITIONS

45256.5. (a) The governing board of a school district may adopt a resolution designating certain positions as senior management of the classified service. Notwithstanding the provisions of Chapter 10.7 (commencing with Section 3540) of Division 4 of Title 1 of the Government Code, the decision of the governing board shall not be deemed a matter subject to negotiation, but shall be subject to review by the Public Employment Relations Board.

(b) Employees whose positions are designated as senior management of the classified service shall be a part of the classified service and shall be afforded all rights, benefits, and burdens of other classified employees, except that they shall be exempt from all provisions relating to obtaining permanent status in a senior management position.

(c) Positions in the senior management of the classified service shall be filled from an unranked list of eligible persons who have demonstrated managerial ability who have been found qualified for the positions as specified by the district superintendent and determined by the personnel commission.

(d) Notice of reassignment or dismissal from a position in the senior management of the classified service shall be provided in accordance with the provisions of Section 35031.

COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVES IN ADVISORY OR CONSULTING CAPACITIES; CLASSIFIED SERVICE

45258. Positions established for the employment of community representatives in advisory or consulting capacities shall be considered part of the classified service.

“RESTRICTED” EMPLOYEES CLASSIFICATION

45259. If the governing board of any school district establishes positions and restricts initial appointment of new employees to mentally, physically, or developmentally disabled persons, then such positions shall, in addition to the regular class title, be classified as “restricted.” The positions shall be part of the classified service and persons so employed shall be classified employees for all purposes except they shall not be subject to the provisions of Section 45272 or 45273, and that they shall not acquire permanent status or seniority credit and shall not be eligible for promotion into the regular classified service until they have complied with the provisions of subdivision (c) of Section 45105.

RULES; STANDARDS; AUTHORITY OF COMMISSION

45260. (a) The commission shall prescribe, amend, and interpret, subject to this article, such rules as may be necessary to insure the efficiency of the service and the selection and retention of employees upon a basis of merit

and fitness. The rules shall not apply to bargaining unit members if the subject matter is within the scope of representation, as defined in Section 3543.2 of the Government Code, and is included in a negotiated agreement between the governing board and that unit. The rules shall be binding upon the governing board, but shall not restrict the authority of the governing board provided pursuant to other sections of this code.

(b) No rule or amendment which would affect classified employees who are represented by a certified or recognized exclusive bargaining representative shall be adopted by the commission until the exclusive bargaining representative and the public school employer of the classified employees who would be affected have been given reasonable notice of the proposal.

SUBJECTS OF RULES

45261. (a) The rules shall provide for the procedures to be followed by the governing board as they pertain to the classified service regarding applications, examinations, eligibility, appointments, promotions, demotions, transfers, dismissals, resignations, layoffs, reemployment, vacations, leaves of absence, compensation within classification, job analyses and specifications, performance evaluations, public advertisement of examinations, rejection of unfit applicants without competition, and any other matters necessary to carry out the provisions and purposes of this article.

(b) With respect to those matters set forth in subdivision (a) which are a subject of negotiation under the provisions of Section 3543.2 of the Government Code, such rules as apply to each bargaining unit shall be in accordance with the negotiated agreement, if any, between the exclusive representative for that unit and the public school employer.

PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION OF RULES

45262. (a) The rules of the commission and copies of this article shall be printed and made available or electronically transmitted to each school, office, and permanent worksite where employees report, and shall be distributed to school libraries for loan to employees.

(b) Within one year of the adoption of the merit system, the commission shall adopt rules pursuant to Section 45260 and shall give to each new regular employee a handbook that summarizes the basic rules and working conditions for classified employees and provides information regarding access to copies of the complete rules and the merit system.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF PERSONNEL COMMISSION REGARDING APPRENTICESHIPS

45263. The commission may classify as apprentice positions certain positions where the principal requirement is that of learning to perform efficiently, by study and practice, specific duties concerning which a definite plan of systematic instruction and special supervision has been approved by the California Apprenticeship Council for a designated trade in the building and construction trades and for firefighters or by the Chief of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards of the Department of Industrial Relations for other designated trades.

The apprenticeship training plan adopted by the governing board of the school district must be approved by the California Apprenticeship Council for building and construction trades and for firefighters or by the Chief of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards of the Department of Industrial Relations for other trades.

No assignment to any position classified as an apprentice position shall be allowed to continue beyond the predetermined apprenticeship period

approved by the California Apprenticeship Council for the designated trade, except that the school district's joint apprenticeship committee may approve retention of an employee as an apprentice up to six months beyond the predetermined apprentice period.

Selection of eligibles shall be made in accordance with their position on employment lists established by competitive or qualifying examinations. The provisions of Section 45134 shall be applicable to apprentice positions, provided that relative age may be considered as a factor in the ranking of candidates for apprentice positions.

Credit for prior training in a regularly indentured apprenticeship program shall be given to qualified candidates.

In all cases of apprenticeship probationary periods, the standards of duration and qualifications shall be fixed by the commission insofar as they do not exceed the maximum standards set up by the California Apprenticeship Council for building and construction trades and for firefighters or by the Chief of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards of the Department of Industrial Relations for other trades. Termination for cause may be prescribed for any apprentice who fails to attain the predetermined standards of apprenticeship or for causes as prescribed by the rules of the commission.

The commission shall recommend to the governing board a graduated scale of compensation rates for the various levels of apprentices, taking into consideration the percentage relationship to the districts' journeyman wage of the trade as provided in the statement of policies of the California Apprenticeship Council for building and construction trades and for firefighters or by the Chief of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards of the Department of Industrial Relations for other trades.

The commission may determine that promotional examinations shall be held for entrance into various levels of apprentice positions and entrance into journeyman positions in a skilled trade.

PERSONNEL DIRECTOR AND OTHER EMPLOYEES; APPOINTMENT; DUTIES; RIGHTS

45264. The commission shall appoint a personnel director within 90 days after the adoption of a merit system from an eligibility list established from a competitive examination given under the auspices of the commission. The commission shall appoint all employees paid from funds budgeted for the support of the commission and shall supervise the activities of those employees that are performed as part of the functions of the commission. Such employees shall be appointed from eligibility lists established pursuant to the provisions of this article, be classified employees of the school district and be accorded all the rights, benefits, and burdens of any other classified employee serving in the regular service of the district, including representation by the appropriate exclusive representative, if any.

CONTRACTING FOR PERSONNEL DIRECTOR

45265. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 45264, the personnel commission, in a school district or a county superintendent of schools office employing 100 or fewer classified employees, may, with the consent of a majority of the classified employees, contract for the services of a qualified personnel director with another school district having the merit (civil service) system, or a city or a county governmental agency if the city or county has a civil service system for the management of its employee personnel.

Such a contract shall be for not more than two years and may be extended, with the approval of a majority of the classified employees, for additional periods not to exceed two years at one time.

If at the end of any contract period the district or county superintendent's office is employing more than 100 classified employees, the personnel commission shall then comply with the provisions of Section 45264.

A contract approved under the provisions of this section shall become null and void in the event of district reorganization when the provisions of the contract, if continued in force would supersede or be in conflict with the provisions of Sections 45119 or 45120.

DUTIES OF PERSONNEL DIRECTOR

45266. (a) The personnel director shall be responsible to the commission for carrying out all procedures in the administration of the classified personnel in conformity with this article and the rules of the commission, and shall be free of prejudgment or bias in order to ensure the impartiality of the commission. He or she shall also act as secretary of the commission and shall prepare, or cause to be prepared, an annual report which shall be sent by the commission to the governing board.

(b) A personnel director shall not advise or make recommendations to the commission regarding any disciplinary action appealed to the commission under Section 45305, if the personnel director is the party who brought the action against the employee.

PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO NONCERTIFICATED PERSONNEL APPLY AS WELL TO SCHOOL DISTRICT WITH MERIT SYSTEM

45267. The provisions of Sections 45123, 45124, 45160, 45198, 45199, 45201, and 45202 are applicable to the employees of school districts which have adopted a merit system pursuant to the procedure set forth in this article.

This section is declaratory of existing law. The sections here enumerated are to be construed and applied in the same manner and with the same effect as when they were applicable to the employees of such school districts prior to the enactment of Section 45100 by Chapter 1267 of the Statutes of 1959, and in accordance with the applicable provisions of this article and the rules of the Personnel Commission.

SALARY SCHEDULE FOR THE CLASSIFIED SERVICE

45268. The commission shall recommend to the governing board salary schedules for the classified service. The governing board may approve, amend, or reject these recommendations. No amendment shall be adopted until the commission is first given a reasonable opportunity to make a written statement of the effect the amendments will have upon the principle of like pay for like service. No changes shall operate to disturb the relationship which compensation schedules bear to one another, as the relationship has been established in the classification made by the commission.

PERSONS DEEMED IN PERMANENT CLASSIFIED SERVICE

45269. Any person who has been continuously employed in a position defined as a position in the classified service for a period of six months immediately preceding the date on which the procedure set forth in this article is adopted shall be deemed to be in the permanent classified service. No layoff or suspension of service during the time when the schools of the district are not in session shall count as an interruption of continuous service.

PERSONS DEEMED UNDER PROBATIONARY CLASSIFICATION

45270. All persons who have been continuously employed by a school district for less than six months immediately preceding the date on which the procedure set forth in this article is adopted shall be deemed to hold their positions under probationary classification.

RIGHTS OF EMPLOYEES SERVING IN CLASSIFIED POSITION BY VIRTUE OF EVALUATION OR CHANGE OF LAW; EXAMINATIONS; SENIORITY

45271. Any employee serving in a certificated position whose position is by virtue of change of law or based upon an evaluation made pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 44065 of the duties of the employee and subject to Section 45285 shall be deemed to be in the classified service shall without examination become a member of the classified service in accordance with the terms of Sections 45269 and 45270. Full seniority rights shall be retained, except that no seniority credit shall be allowed by virtue of previous certificated service in case of layoff for lack of funds or lack of work.

Any employee serving in a classified position whose position is by virtue of change of law deemed to be in the certificated service shall without examination become an employee of the certificated service and shall be deemed to have the necessary certification qualifications for that position. Full seniority rights will be retained, except that no seniority credit will be allowed by virtue of previous classified service in case of layoff for lack of funds or lack of work. Any such person who has been continuously employed in a regular position in the classified service for the length of time necessary to acquire permanency as a certificated employee shall be deemed to be a permanent certificated employee of the district. Any such person serving in a regular position in the classified service for an amount of time less than that deemed to be necessary to acquire permanency as a certificated employee shall be a certificated probationary employee of the district. That regular classified service shall be considered as probationary service toward the attainment of permanency by a certificated employee of the district.

VACANCIES IN CLASSIFIED SERVICE; EXEMPTIONS; PROMOTIONAL APPLICANTS

45272. (a) All vacancies in the classified service shall be filled pursuant to this article and the rules of the commission, from applicants on eligibility lists which, wherever practicable, as determined by the commission, shall be made up from promotional examinations, or appointments may be made by means of transfer, demotion, reinstatement, and reemployment in accordance with the rules of the commission. All applicants for promotional examinations shall have the required amount of service in classes designated by the commission or meet the minimum qualifications of education, training, experience, and length of service, which shall be determined by the commission to be appropriate for the class for which they have applied. Any promotional applicant who has served the required amount of time in a designated class or who meets the minimum qualifications for admission to a promotional examination shall be admitted to the examination. The commission shall place applicants on the eligibility lists in the order of their relative merit as determined by competitive examinations. The final scores of candidates shall be rounded to the nearest whole percent for all eligibles. All eligibles with the same percentage score will be considered as having the same rank. Appointments shall be made from the eligibles having the first three ranks on the list who are ready and willing to accept the position.

(b) Upon the request of a majority of the members of the governing board of a district, the commission may exempt one or more executive secretarial positions from the requirements of this section. Exemptions authorized under this subdivision shall be limited to executive secretarial positions reporting directly to members of the governing board, the district superintendent, or not more than four principal deputies of the district superintendent, or all of these positions.

Any person employed in an exempt executive secretarial position shall continue to be afforded all of the rights, benefits, and burdens of any other classified employee serving in the regular service of the district, except he or she shall not attain permanent status in an executive secretarial position. Positions of executive secretary shall be filled from an unranked list of eligible employees who have been found to be qualified for the positions as specified by the district superintendent and determined by the personnel commission. Any person whose services in an executive secretarial position are discontinued for a cause other than a cause for disciplinary action specified in this code or in a rule of the commission shall have the right to return to a position in a classification he or she previously occupied or, if that classification no longer exists, in a similar classification, as determined by the commission.

Nothing contained in this section shall authorize the selection of eligible candidates in circumvention of the affirmative action programs of any school district.

EXAMINATIONS; EXAMINATION BOARDS; MEMBERSHIP; RECORDINGS

45273. Examinations shall be administered objectively, and shall consist of test parts that relate to job performance.

For classes of positions deemed by the commission to require an oral examination, the oral examination board shall include at least two members. Where a structured objective examination is to be administered to the entire field of candidates, a single member oral examination board may be utilized. A "structured objective examination" means, for this purpose, an examination for which the examiner exercises no discretion in the selection of the questions or in the evaluation of the answers.

Unless specifically directed to evaluate candidates' technical knowledge and skills, the oral examination board shall confine itself to evaluating general fitness for employment in the class. When the oral examination board is directed to evaluate technical knowledge and skills, at least two members of the board shall be technically qualified in the specified occupational area. Members of the governing board or personnel commission shall not serve on an oral examination board. A district employee may serve on an oral examination board if he or she is not at the first or second level of supervision over a vacant position in the class for which the examination is held.

The personnel commission shall provide for the proceedings of all oral examinations to be electronically recorded. In no case will an oral examination board be provided with confidential references on employees of the district who are competing in promotional examinations. Scores achieved by the candidate on other parts of the examination shall not be made available to the oral examination board.

RETENTION AND AVAILABILITY OF EXAMINATION RECORDS; REVIEW AND PROTESTS

45274. Examination records, including any recordings and the rating sheet of each member of the oral board for each candidate, shall be retained by the personnel commission for a period of not less than 90 days after

promulgation of an eligibility list. The commission shall prescribe procedures whereby candidates may review and protest any part of an examination. In promotional examinations for classes for which continuous examination procedures have not been authorized, the review and protest period shall be held prior to regular appointment from the eligibility list. Examination records shall not be available to the public or to any person for any purpose not directly connected with the examination and shall be considered confidential but shall, within reasonable time limits, be made available to a candidate or his or her representative.

EDUCATIONAL AND WORK EXPERIENCE REQUIREMENTS FOR CLASSIFIED POSITIONS

45276. The governing board shall fix the duties of all positions a part of the classified service as required by Section 45109. The board may recommend the minimum educational and work experience requirements for classified positions to the personnel commission. Minimum qualification requirements shall be subject to approval of the commission.

In approving minimum educational and work experience requirements for classified positions, the commission shall insure that such requirements reasonably relate to the duties of the position, as established by the governing board, and that they will admit an adequate field of competition. No requirements may be approved which unduly or unreasonably restrict the field of competition.

The position duties shall be prescribed by the board and qualification requirements for the position class shall be prepared and approved by the commission, required by this section, prior to issuance of an announcement calling for a competitive examination to fill position vacancies.

APPOINTMENTS FROM ELIGIBILITY LISTS WHERE ANOTHER LANGUAGE OR DRIVER'S LICENSE IS REQUIRED; PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS

45277. Appointments may be made from other than the first three ranks of applicants on the eligibility list when the ability to speak, read, or write a language in addition to English or possession of a valid driver's license is a requirement of the position to be filled. The recruitment bulletin announcing the examination shall indicate the special requirements which may be necessary for filling one or more of the positions in the class. Where such a position is to be filled, using the authority of this section, the appointment shall be made from among the highest three ranks of applicants on the appropriate eligibility list who meet the special requirements and who are ready and willing to accept the position.

If there are insufficient applicants who meet the special requirements, an employee who meets the special requirements may receive provisional appointments which may accumulate to a total of 90 working days. Successive provisional appointments of 90 working days or less each may be made in the absence of an appropriate eligibility list containing applicants who meet the special requirements if the personnel commission finds that the requirements of subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 45288 have been met. These appointments may continue for the period of the provisional appointment, but may not be additionally extended if certification can later be made from an appropriate eligibility list.

LOS ANGELES UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT; APPOINTMENTS OTHER THAN FROM FIRST THREE RANKS OF ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS; SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS; PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS; APPLICABLE CLASSIFICATIONS; REPORT TO AFFECTED LABOR UNION

45277.5. Notwithstanding Section 45277, for the Los Angeles Unified School District, the following shall apply:

(a) An appointment may be made from other than the first three ranks of eligible applicants on the eligibility list if one or more of the following are required for successful job performance of a position to be filled:

(1) The ability to speak, read, or write a language in addition to English.

(2) A valid driver's license.

(3) Specialized licenses, certifications, knowledge, or ability, as determined by the personnel commission of the school district, that cannot reasonably be acquired during the probationary period.

(4) A specific gender, if it is a bona fide occupational qualification.

(b) The recruitment bulletin announcing the examination shall indicate the special requirements that may be necessary for filling one or more of the positions in the classification. If a position is to be filled using the authority of this section, the appointment shall be made from among the highest three ranks of eligible candidates on the appropriate eligibility list who meet the special requirements of the position and who are ready and willing to accept the position.

(c) If there are insufficient applicants who meet the special requirements, an employee who meets the special requirements may receive provisional appointments that may accumulate to a total of 90 working days. Successive provisional appointments of 90 working days or fewer each may be made in the absence of an appropriate eligibility list containing applicants who meet the special requirements if the personnel commission of the school district finds that the requirements of subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 45288 have been met. These appointments may continue for the period of the provisional appointment, but shall not be additionally extended if certification can later be made from an appropriate eligibility list.

(d) This section applies only to the following classifications:

(1) Principal financial analyst.

(2) Principal administrative analyst.

(3) Senior administrative analyst.

(4) Senior administrative assistant.

(5) Senior financial analyst.

(6) Information technology electronic communications technician.

(7) Senior human resource specialist.

(8) Any classifications that have been designated as management or confidential.

(e) The school district that makes an appointment pursuant to this section shall study the effectiveness of the selection method, the vacancy rates for each class, and the length of time to hire for each class, and submit a report on its findings to any affected labor union.

(f) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2027, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, 2027, deletes or extends that date.

WRITTEN NOTICE CONCERNING TESTS, VACANCIES, AND TRANSFER OPPORTUNITIES

45278. (a) Written notices concerning tests, vacancies, transfer opportunities, and other selections of shifts, positions, assignments, classifications, or locations shall be posted at all work locations of employees who may be affected, not later than 15 working days prior to the closing date of filing appropriate applications, together with the normal use of newspapers

and bulletins for public notice for open or promotional vacancies. If the subject of those notices affects a probationary or permanent classified employee who will not be reporting at his or her work location during periods when that employee is not normally required to work, including Christmas, Easter, summer recesses, and other paid or unpaid leaves of absences, including vacations, and who has previously requested notification, those notices shall be mailed to the employee. However, the failure of an employee to receive that notice shall not invalidate any procedure, if in fact the notice was placed in the U.S. mail and postage paid.

(b) (1) Subdivision (a) does not apply to a school district that publishes and distributes to all work locations examination bulletins at least once each month, provided that records of employee requests for transfer and change of location are maintained and that the names of all candidates for transfer and change of location to a vacancy are certified to the appointing authority along with names of appropriate applicants from employment lists.

(2) A school district may publish and distribute pursuant to paragraph (1) by electronic means.

(c) The personnel commission shall establish procedures for the maintenance of employee requests for transfer, change of location, change of shift, and notification of forthcoming examinations.

REASSIGNMENT OF REGULAR EMPLOYEE BECAUSE OF ILLNESS OR INJURY

45279. A regular employee who is determined by the governing board to be incapable of performing the duties of his class because of illness or injury may, at the discretion of the governing board, be assigned duties which he is capable of performing. The position to which he is assigned shall be subject to classification by the personnel commission, but the employee shall receive no increase in a wage or salary because of his assignment to the position unless he is appointed from an eligibility list resulting from a competitive examination. In the event that the position is classified and allocated to a higher wage or salary than that previously attained by the employee, he may be assigned to the position without competitive examination, but shall continue to receive the wage or salary of his former classification. If the position is classified and allocated to a lower wage or salary than that attained by the employee, he shall be paid the wage or salary appropriate to the position.

EXAMINATION FOR BUSINESS MANAGER

45280. The commission shall, by rule, provide for an open competitive examination and a promotional examination to be held at the same time for the position of business manager or for any other single position class which it declares to be at or above the level of business manager. It shall require that all educational and work experience requirements be developed to fit the needs of the position in such a manner that the position will attract competent and qualified applicants from within the classified service, among certificated personnel, or other persons meeting the minimum requirements established for the position.

Such rule shall provide: (a) that all permanent employees of the district, classified and certificated, who meet the established minimum qualifications, shall be eligible to compete in the examination as promotional candidates; (b) that promotional credits, including seniority credits, if any, shall be equally applicable to both classified and certificated promotional candidates; (c) that eligibility lists resulting from such an open competitive and promotional examination shall be merged according to the order of the examination scores into a single eligibility list, after the scores of each candidate on the

promotional list have been adjusted for promotional credits, including seniority credits, if any; and (d) that the examination for any such position shall not be construed to be an entrance level position examination.

COMPETITION THROUGH PROMOTIONAL EXAMINATIONS

45281. The commission may by rule provide for the competition of persons employed by the governing board in positions required to have certification qualifications in promotional examinations for positions in the classified service.

AREA ELIGIBILITY LISTS; APPOINTMENTS; SENIORITY

45283. In any school district that has geographical boundaries encompassing more than 200 square miles and that divides the area it serves into smaller areas for assignment of classified personnel, the personnel commission may establish area eligibility lists in those areas where the district eligibility list is exhausted. Appointments to positions within the area shall be made from the first three ranks of persons on the area eligibility list, as determined by the commission, who are ready and willing to accept the position. The life of the new area eligibility list shall be not less than one year. The life of the list may be extended for up to an additional period of two years at the discretion of the commission. Seniority for the purpose specified in Section 45308 shall continue to be districtwide.

CONDITIONS FOR CERTIFICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT FROM OPEN COMPETITIVE ELIGIBILITY LIST BEFORE EXHAUSTION OF PROMOTIONAL ELIGIBILITY LIST

45284. When an open competitive examination and a promotional examination for a particular class are held at the same time, the commission may prior to the examination authorize certification for employment of candidates from the open competitive eligibility list before the promotional eligibility list has been exhausted if the candidate on the open list has a higher score before adjustment for preferential credits than the score of the highest available candidate on the promotional list after seniority credits have been added.

RECLASSIFICATION

45285. (a) When all of the positions in a class are reclassified to a higher class, the incumbents of the positions who have been in the class for two or more years may be reclassified with their positions by the personnel commission. When a portion of the positions within a class are reclassified to a higher class, an incumbent who has a continuous employment record of two or more years in one or more of the positions being reclassified may be reclassified with his or her position as provided by personnel commission rule.

(b) The basis for reclassification of the position shall be a gradual accretion of duties and not a sudden change occasioned by a reorganization or the assignment of completely new duties and responsibilities. Determinations as to gradual accretion shall be on the basis of guidelines provided by personnel commission rules.

(c) An employee who has been reclassified with his or her position is ineligible for subsequent reclassification with his or her position for a period of at least two years from the initial action.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED CLASSIFICATION OR RECLASSIFICATIONS

45285.5. No position classification or reclassification plan which would affect classified employees who are represented by a certified or recognized exclusive bargaining representative shall be adopted by the commission until the exclusive bargaining representative and the public school employer of the classified employees who would be affected have been given reasonable notice of the proposed classifications or reclassifications.

LIMITED-TERM EMPLOYEES

45286. Whenever the appointing power shall require the appointment of a person to a position, the duration of which is not to exceed six months, or, in case of an appointment in lieu of an absent employee, is not to exceed the authorized absence of said employee, the appointing power shall submit a request in which the probable duration of the appointment is stated. Eligibles shall be certified in accordance with their position on the appropriate employment list and their willingness to accept appointment to such position as limited-term employees. Limited-term employees shall be subject to conditions affecting status and tenure during and after employment that the commission may by rule determine. Notwithstanding these limitations on the duration of these positions, the commission may, based on a declaration of an emergency by the President of the United States or the Governor, authorize an extension that may not exceed one year. The duties of the extended position must be related to the emergency.

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS

45287. When no eligibility list exists for a position in the classified service, an employee may receive provisional appointments which may accumulate to a total of 90 working days. A 90-calendar-day interval shall then elapse during which the person will be ineligible to serve in any full-time provisional capacity. No person shall be employed in provisional capacities under a given governing board for a total of more than 126 working days in any one fiscal year, except that when no one is available on an appropriate eligibility list for a part-time position, as defined in Section 45256, successive 90 working days provisional appointments may be made to the part-time position for a total of more than 126 working days in any one fiscal year.

PROVISIONAL ASSIGNMENT; EXTENSION

45288. The personnel commission may authorize the extension of a provisional employee's assignment for a period not to exceed 36 working days provided the following requirements are met:

(a) An examination for the class was completed during the first 90 working days of his provisional assignment.

(b) Evidence satisfactory to the personnel commission is presented indicating:

(1) That an adequate recruitment effort has been and is being made.

(2) That extension of the provisional assignment is necessary to carry on vital functions of the district.

(3) That the position cannot be satisfactorily filled by use of other employment lists or procedures.

SUCCESSIVE PROVISIONAL ASSIGNMENTS

45289. Successive provisional appointments of 90 working days or less each may be made in any class in the absence of an appropriate eligibility list; provided, that continuous examination procedures for the class have been authorized by the commission. Such successive provisional appointments may be made and persons employed in temporary capacities under a given governing board for a total of more than six months in any one year. Such appointments may continue for the length of time for which they were made, but may not be extended if a certification can be made from an appropriate eligibility list. While this section is in effect, it shall supersede any other provisions of this article (commencing at Section 45240) which are in conflict with this section, but only to the extent there is a conflict.

EMERGENCY APPOINTMENTS

45290. The appointing power may, to prevent the stoppage of public business when an actual emergency arises and persons on eligibility lists are not immediately available, make appointments for a period not to exceed 15 working days, in accordance with commission rule.

COMBINATIONS OF SUCCESSIVE ELIGIBILITY LISTS

45291. Combinations of successive eligibility lists may be made during their first year. Eligibles on lists established within the first year of the life of another list may be placed in the order of their relative excellence in the examination on the like list, if lists so merged have been promulgated under conditions and techniques which are sufficiently similar to preserve their competitive character.

RIGHT TO PROVIDE CONTINUOUS EXAMINATIONS

45292. The commission may provide for the continuous examination of applicants for both open and promotional examinations.

QUESTIONS TO BE ASKED CANDIDATES; DISCRIMINATION PROHIBITED

45293. No questions relating to political or religious opinions or affiliations, or relating to any basis listed in subdivision (a) of Section 12940 of the Government Code, as those bases are defined in Sections 12926 and 12926.1 of the Government Code, shall be asked of any applicant, or any candidate whose name has been certified for appointment, nor shall any discrimination be exercised therefor, except as otherwise provided in Section 12940 of the Government Code.

DEFINITIONS

45294. "Veteran" as used in this article means any person who has served in the United States armed forces in time of war, or national emergency declared by the President of the United States of America, and who has been discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable, proof of which shall be submitted to the commission at the time of the examination.

"Armed forces" means the United States Air Force, Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Space Force, or Coast Guard.

DISABLED VETERAN

45295. "Disabled veteran" as used in this article means any veteran, as defined in Section 45294, who is currently declared by the United States Veterans Administration to be 10 percent or more disabled as a result of service in the armed forces. Proof of disability shall be deemed conclusive if it is of record in the United States Veterans Administration.

ADDITIONAL CREDITS FOR VETERANS' ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

45296. In the case of all entrance examinations, veterans with 30 days or more of service who become eligible for appointment by attaining the passing mark established for the examination, shall be allowed an additional credit of five points and disabled veterans shall be allowed an additional credit of 10 points, which shall be added to the percentages attained in the examinations by the veterans. Veterans shall be placed on eligible lists and be eligible for appointment in the order and on the basis of the percentages attained by them in examinations after the credit of five points, or 10 points in the case of disabled veterans, is added.

RIGHT TO TAKE EQUIVALENT EXAMINATION FOR POSITION PLACED WITHIN CLASSIFIED SERVICE WHILE EMPLOYEE IN MILITARY SERVICE, MILITARY RESERVE OR NATIONAL GUARD

45297. (a) Whenever, during the absence of an employee of a school district, or student body association operating under Sections 48930 to 48937, inclusive, in the active military service of the United States of America during any period of national emergency declared by the President of the United States of America, or during any war in which the United States of America is engaged, the position held by the employee at the time of his or her entrance into that military service is placed within the classified service of the district and an eligible list is established for the position through competitive examination, the employee shall, at his or her request made within six months after leaving that active military service under honorable conditions, be given forthwith an examination of substantially the same character and scope as the competitive examination through which the original eligibility list was established. The grade secured by the employee in that examination shall be deemed to be the grade he or she would have secured had he or she taken the competitive examination as a veteran, and the employee shall be placed on the original eligibility list accordingly with all the rights and privileges to which he or she would have been entitled had he or she had that place on the original eligibility list at the time of its establishment.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), any member of the Military Reserve or the National Guard who is called to active duty, either voluntarily or involuntarily, during any period of national emergency declared by the President of the United States of America, or during any war in which the United States of America is engaged, shall be entitled to any rights, in addition to the rights accorded under subdivision (a), that are accorded that member under the federal Veterans' Reemployment Rights Law or any other applicable provision of federal law.

PERSONS LAID OFF; REEMPLOYMENT ELIGIBILITY; PREFERENCE; PROMOTIONAL EXAMINATIONS; TIME PERIOD; VOLUNTARY DEMOTIONS OR REDUCTIONS IN ASSIGNED TIME, ELIGIBILITY FOR RETURN

45298. (a) A person laid off because of lack of work or lack of funds shall be eligible for reemployment for a period of 39 months as follows:

(1) The person's reemployment shall take preference over new applicants.

(2) The person shall have the right to participate in promotional examinations within the district during the period of 39 months.

(3) If the person is reemployed in a new position and fails to complete the probationary period in the new position, he or she shall be returned to the reemployment list for the remainder of the 39-month period. The remaining time period shall be calculated as the time remaining in the 39-month period as of the date of reemployment.

(b) An employee who takes a voluntary demotion or a voluntary reduction in assigned time in lieu of layoff or to remain in his or her present position rather than be reclassified or reassigned, shall be granted the same rights as persons laid off and shall retain eligibility to be considered for reemployment for an additional period of up to 24 months, provided that the same tests of fitness under which the employee qualified for appointment to the class still apply. The personnel commission shall make the determination of the specific period eligibility for reemployment on a class-by-class basis.

(c) An employee who takes a voluntary demotion or a voluntary reduction in assigned time in lieu of layoff shall be, at the option of the employee, returned to a position in his or her former class or to a position with increased assigned time as vacancies become available, and without limitation of time, but if there is a valid reemployment list the employee shall be ranked on that list in accordance with his or her proper seniority.

DURATION OF ELIGIBILITY LISTS

45300. Eligibility lists shall be established for a period of not less than one year except that when a list is exhausted for appointments to current vacancies, through use and eligibles being unavailable, the commission may, upon the recommendation of the officer charged with certifying eligibles, and after due notice to eligibles who may have made themselves unavailable for appointment, terminate it before a year has expired.

Eligibility lists may be established for a period of six months upon the approval of the personnel commission as long as the six-months' duration of such a list is noted in the recruitment bulletin announcing the examination. If a list is exhausted for appointments to current vacancies, through use and eligibles being unavailable, the commission may, upon the recommendation of the officer charged with certifying eligibles, and after due notice to eligibles who may have made themselves unavailable for appointment, terminate it before the expiration date.

A list may be extended for an additional period of two years or less at the discretion of the commission.

PROBATIONARY PERIOD FOR ENTRY INTO PERMANENT CLASSIFIED SERVICE

45301. (a) A person who has served an initial probationary period in a class not to exceed six months or 130 days of paid service, whichever is longer, as prescribed by the rules of the commission shall be deemed to be in the permanent classified service, except that the commission may establish a probationary period in a class not to exceed one year for classes designated by the commission as executive, administrative, or police classes. To receive permanent classified service status, each full-time peace officer and public

safety dispatcher employed by a school district operating a dispatch center certified by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training shall serve in a probationary status for a period not less than one year from their date of appointment to that full-time position.

(b) An employee shall not attain permanent status in the classified service until the employee has completed a probationary period in a class. A permanent employee who accepts a promotion and fails to complete the probationary period for that promotional position shall be employed in the classification from which the employee was promoted. In any case the rules of the commission may provide for the exclusion of time while employees are on a leave of absence. The rights of appeal from disciplinary action before attainment of permanent status in the classified service shall be in accordance with the provisions of Section 45305.

(c) To the extent that this section, as amended by Senate Bill 874 of the 2021-22 Regular Session, conflicts with the provision of a collective bargaining agreement entered into by a public school employer and exclusive bargaining representative before January 1, 2023, pursuant to Chapter 10.7 (commencing with Section 3450) of Division 4 of Title 1 of the Government Code, the changes made to this section by Senate Bill 874 of the 2021-22 Regular Session shall not apply to the school district until expiration or renewal of that collective bargaining agreement.

DEMOTION AND REMOVAL FROM PERMANENT CLASSIFIED SERVICE

45302. No person in the permanent classified service shall be demoted or removed except for reasonable cause designated by rule of the commission as detrimental to the efficiency of the service. This section shall not be construed to prevent layoffs for lack of work or lack of funds.

ADDITIONAL CAUSES FOR SUSPENSION OR DISMISSAL OF EMPLOYEES IN CLASSIFIED SERVICE

45303. In addition to any causes for suspension or dismissal which are designated by rule of the commission, employees in the classified service shall be suspended and dismissed in the manner provided by law for any one or more of the following causes:

- (a) Knowing membership by the employee in the Communist Party.
- (b) Conduct specified in Section 1028 of the Government Code.

SUSPENSION FOR REASONABLE CAUSE; FILING OF CHARGES; EMPLOYEE CHARGED WITH MANDATORY OR OPTIONAL LEAVE OF ABSENCE OFFENSE

45304. (a) For reasonable causes, an employee may be suspended without pay for not more than 30 days, except as provided in this section, or may be demoted or dismissed. In this case, the school district shall, within 10 days of the suspension, demotion, or dismissal, file written charges with the commission. The personnel director shall give to the employee or deposit in the United States registered mail with postage prepaid, addressed to the employee at his or her last known place of address, a copy of the charges and inform the employee of his or her appeal rights.

(b) Whenever an employee of a school district or county office of education is charged with a mandatory leave of absence offense, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 44940, the governing board of the school district shall immediately place the employee upon a compulsory leave of absence for a period of time extending for not more than 10 days after the date of

entry of the judgment in the proceedings. Once the employee is placed on leave of absence, he or she is subject to the provisions of Section 44940.5.

(c) Whenever an employee of a school district or county office of education is charged with an optional leave of absence offense, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 44940, the governing board of the school district may immediately place the employee upon a compulsory leave of absence in accordance with the provisions of Section 44940.5.

APPEAL BY EMPLOYEE FROM SUSPENSION, DEMOTION OR DISMISSAL

45305. Any employee in the permanent classified service who has been suspended, demoted, or dismissed may appeal to the commission within 14 days after receipt of a copy of the written charges by filing a written answer to the charges. Such an appeal is not available to an employee who is not in the permanent classified service except as provided by rules of the commission. An employee in the permanent classified service who has not served the time designated by the commission as probationary for the class may be demoted to the class from which promoted without recourse to an appeal or hearing by the commission, except as otherwise provided by rules of the commission; and provided, that such demotion does not result in the separation of the employee from the permanent classified service. Nothing in this section shall operate to alter the protections guaranteed under Section 45309.

INVESTIGATION AND HEARING ON APPEAL

45306. The commission shall investigate the matter on appeal and may require further evidence from either party, and may, and upon request of an accused employee shall, order a hearing. The accused employee shall have the right to appear in person or with counsel and to be heard in his own defense. The decision shall not be subject to review by the governing board.

REINSTATEMENT AND EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION; DETERMINATION OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS; NOTIFICATION

45307. If the commission sustains the employee, it may order paid all or part of his full compensation from the time of suspension, demotion, or dismissal, and it shall order his reinstatement upon such terms and conditions as it may determine appropriate. The commission may modify the disciplinary action, but may not make the action more stringent than that approved by the board. In addition, the commission may direct such other action as it may find necessary to effect a just settlement of the appeal, including, but not limited to, compensation for all or part of the legitimate expenses incurred in pursuit of the appeal, seniority credit for off-duty time pending reinstatement, transfer or change of location of the employee, and expunction from the employee's personnel record of disciplinary actions, cause, and charges which were not sustained by the commission. Upon receipt of the commission's written decision the board shall forthwith comply with the provisions thereof. When the board has fully complied with the commission's decision it shall so notify the commission in writing.

ORDER OF LAYOFF AND REEMPLOYMENT; LENGTH OF SERVICE

45308. (a) Classified employees shall be subject to layoff for lack of work or lack of funds. If a classified employee is laid off, the order of layoff within the class shall be determined by length of service. The employee who has been

employed the shortest time in the class, plus higher classes, shall be laid off first. Reemployment shall be in order of seniority.

(b)(1) For purposes of this section, in school districts with an average daily attendance below 250,000, for service commencing or continuing after July 1, 1971, "length of service" means all hours in paid status, whether during the school year, a holiday, recess, or during any period that a school is in session or closed, but does not include any hours compensated solely on an overtime basis as provided for in Section 45128. Nothing in this section shall preclude the governing board of a school district from entering into an agreement with the exclusive representative of the classified employees that defines "length of service" to mean the hire date. For purposes of this section, in school districts with an average daily attendance of 250,000 or more, for service commencing or continuing after January 1, 1986, "length of service" shall be determined by the date of hire.

(2) If a governing board enters into an agreement with the exclusive representative of classified employees that defines "length of service" to mean the hire date, the governing board may define "length of service" to mean the hire date for a classification of employee not represented by any exclusive bargaining unit.

(c) This section does not preclude the granting of "length of service" credit for time spent on unpaid illness leave, unpaid maternity leave, unpaid family care leave, or unpaid industrial accident leave. In addition, for military leave of absence, "length of service" credit shall be granted pursuant to Section 45297. In the event an employee returns to work following any other unpaid leave of absence, no further seniority shall be accrued for the time not worked.

(d) "Hours in paid status" shall not be interpreted to mean any service performed before entering into a probationary or permanent status in the classified service of the school district except service in restricted positions as provided in this chapter.

REINSTATEMENT OF PERMANENT NONCERTIFICATED EMPLOYEES AFTER RESIGNATION

45309. Any permanent classified employee of a school district who voluntarily resigns from his permanent classified position may be reinstated or reemployed by the governing board of the district, within 39 months after his last day of paid service and without further competitive examination, to a position in his former classification as a permanent or limited-term employee, or as a permanent or limited-term employee in a related lower class or a lower class in which the employee formerly had permanent status.

If the governing board elects to reinstate or reemploy a person as a permanent employee under the provisions of this section, it shall disregard the break in service of the employee and classify him as, and restore to him all of the rights, benefits and burdens of a permanent employee in the class to which he is reinstated or reemployed.

CERTIFICATION FOR PAYMENT; APPOINTMENTS IN VIOLATION OF ARTICLE OR RULES

45310. No warrant shall be drawn by or on behalf of the governing board of any district for the payment of any salary or wage to any employee in the classified service unless the assignment bears the certification of the personnel director that the person named in the assignment has been employed and assigned pursuant to this article and the rules of the commission.

Whenever the commission, after a public hearing, finds that any appointment has been made in violation of this article or the rules of the

commission as they apply to examination procedures, the commission may order that no salary warrant shall thereafter be drawn to the employee so appointed, for services rendered after the date of said order. Any violation of this article or the rules of the commission as they apply to examination procedures shall constitute grounds for the dismissal of the employee or employees guilty of such violation.

POWERS OF COMMISSION IN CONDUCTING HEARINGS, AND INSPECTING RECORDS OF GOVERNING BOARD

45311. The commission may conduct hearings, subpoena witnesses, require the production of records or information pertinent to investigation, and may administer oaths. It may, at will, inspect any records of the governing board that may be necessary to satisfy itself that the procedures prescribed by the commission have been complied with. Hearings may be held by the commission on any subject to which its authority may extend as described in this article.

HEARINGS OR INVESTIGATION BY HEARING OFFICER; ALLEGATIONS OF EGREGIOUS MISCONDUCT

45312. (a) (1) The commission may authorize a hearing officer or other representative to conduct any hearing or investigation that the commission itself is authorized by this article to conduct. Any such authorized person conducting the hearing or investigation may administer oaths, subpoena and require the attendance of witnesses and the production of books or papers, and cause the depositions of witnesses to be taken in the manner prescribed by law for similar depositions in civil cases in the superior court of this state under Title 4 (commencing with Section 2016.010) of Part 4 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The commission may instruct the authorized representative to present findings or recommendations. The commission may accept, reject, or amend any of the findings or recommendations of the authorized representative. Any rejection or amendment of findings or recommendations shall be based either on a review of the transcript of the hearing or investigation or upon the results of the supplementary hearing or investigation as the commission may order.

(2) For disciplinary cases against classified employees involving allegations of egregious misconduct, as defined in Section 44932, and involving a minor, as defined in Section 44990, the commission shall hire a judge, as defined in Section 44990, to conduct any hearing or investigation that the commission itself is authorized by this article to conduct. The judge's ruling shall be binding upon all parties.

(3) A judge authorized under this subdivision to conduct a hearing involving allegations as described in Section 44010 or 44011 of this code, or as described in Sections 11165.2 to 11165.6, inclusive, of the Penal Code, shall conduct that hearing in accordance with Article 3.3 (commencing with Section 44990) of Chapter 4 and Section 49077 of this code.

(4) The term "representative of the respondent," within the meaning of Article 3.3 (commencing with Section 44990) of Chapter 4, shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, an exclusive labor representative.

(b) The commission may employ hearing officers or other representatives by contract, or as professional experts or otherwise, and may adopt and amend rules and procedures as necessary to effectuate this section.

LEGAL COUNSEL FOR THE COMMISSION; DUTIES; REFUSAL TO AID OR REPRESENT

45313. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), the legal counsel of the governing board shall aid and represent the commission in all legal matters. If the legal counsel does not respond to a written request by the commission for aid or representation within 15 working days of receipt of the written request, the legal counsel is deemed to have refused to aid or represent the commission in that matter.

(b) (1) The legal counsel shall refuse to represent the commission in circumstances in which the legal counsel knows, or has reason to know, that at the time the request is made a conflict exists between the interests of the commission and the interests of the governing board or the school district.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, a member of the commission may also declare that a conflict exists between the interests of the commission and the interests of the governing board or the school district. A conflict shall not be found pursuant to this paragraph unless approved by a majority vote of the members of the commission.

(c) If the legal counsel or the commission finds that a conflict exists, or if the legal counsel otherwise refuses to aid or represent the commission in a legal matter, the commission may employ its own attorney, and the reasonable cost of the attorney shall constitute a legal charge against the general funds of the school district.

VIOLATION OF ARTICLE; OTHER UNLAWFUL ACTS

45317. Any person who willfully or through culpable negligence violates any of the provisions of this article is guilty of a misdemeanor. It is also unlawful for any person:

(a) Willfully by himself or in cooperation with another person to defeat, deceive, or obstruct any person with respect to his right of examination, application, or employment under this article or commission rule.

(b) Willfully and falsely to mark, grade, estimate, or report upon the examination or proper standing of any person examined or certified under this article or commission rule, or to aid in so doing, or make any false representation concerning the same or the person examined.

(c) Willfully to furnish to any person any special or secret information regarding contents of an examination for the purpose of either improving or injuring the prospects or chances of any person examined, or to be examined under this article or commission rule.

PROVISIONS FOR INCLUSION OF DISTRICT EMPLOYEES IN MERIT SYSTEM OF CITY AND COUNTY

45318. In every school district coterminous with the boundaries of a city and county, except for those paraprofessionals excluded from the charter provisions by a resolution adopted by the governing board of that district pursuant to Section 45100, employees not employed in positions requiring certification qualifications shall be employed, if the city and county has a charter providing for a merit system of employment, pursuant to the provisions of that charter providing for that system and shall, in all respects, be subject to, and have all rights granted by, those provisions; provided, however, that the governing board of the school district shall have the right to fix the duties of all of its noncertificated employees.

PETITION TO TERMINATE MERIT SYSTEM

45319. (a) A merit (civil service) system within a school district may be terminated by one of the following methods:

(1) (A) If the governing board of a school district, or a county board of education, receives a written petition of qualified electors not less in number than 10 percent of the number voting in the last election for a member of the board calling for the termination of the merit (civil service) system and the system has been in operation for not less than five years or has been imposed pursuant to the terms of Section 45119 or 45120, the board shall order the county superintendent of schools to place the question of termination of the system on the ballot at the next regular governing board member election, or county board of education member election, or the next primary or general election in a general election year, whichever is the earlier after receipt by the county superintendent of schools.

(B) The statement of purpose of the election shall read:

"Shall the merit (civil service) system for school employees not requiring certification qualifications, as provided for in Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of Chapter 5 of Part 25 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Education Code of the State of California, and which has been in operation for at least five years, be terminated by the _____ School District of _____ County (or counties, where appropriate), or by the County Office of Education of _____ County on _____ (date to be specified by board)?"

(C) The petition calling for the election, to be valid, shall contain the statement of purpose for the election as contained in this section.

(2) (A) If the governing board of a school district, or the county board of education, receives a written petition from 40 percent of the classified employees entitled to vote calling for the termination of the merit (civil service) system and the system has been in operation for not less than five years or has been imposed pursuant to the terms of Section 45119 or 45120, the governing board of the school district shall conduct an election by secret ballot of its classified personnel to determine whether or not they desire to have the merit system terminated within the school district. The ballot shall read: "Shall the merit (civil service) system for classified employees be terminated in the _____ (name of school district, or county office of education) as of _____ (termination date)?"

(B) As used in this subdivision, "classified employees" means all personnel who are a part of the classified service who are appointed in accordance with Section 45272.

(C) In order to be valid, the petition calling for the termination of the merit (civil service) system shall be submitted to the governing board of the school district within 90 days after the date that the notice for the circulation of the petition was filed with the governing board of the school district. The election shall be held during the regular school year and shall be held no earlier than 45 days and no later than 180 days after the date that the petition was submitted to the governing board of the school district.

(D) If the merit system was adopted pursuant to Section 45224.5, classified employees entitled to vote in an election pursuant to this paragraph shall be limited to those classified employees who reside in the school district.

(E) The governing board of the school district shall devise an identification system designed to protect against fraud in the balloting process while also ensuring ballot secrecy. In addition, the governing board of the school district shall appoint a three-member tabulation committee consisting of one member of the governing board of the school district, one member of the personnel commission of the school district, and one member who shall be a classified employee of the school district designated by the largest exclusive representative of classified employees within the school district. It shall be

the responsibility of the tabulation committee to canvass the election ballots and to certify the results of the election to the governing board of the school district at the next regular meeting of the governing board of the school district following the completion of the tabulation of the election ballots by the committee. No representative of the school district shall make any marks upon the ballot envelope or ballot of any employee, except that the tabulation committee may adopt a system of uniformly stamping in a consistent manner and in the same location on all ballots received or all ballots counted, or both of those, to help ensure an accurate count.

(F) Notwithstanding any other law, the governing board of the school district shall not be required to provide release time for classified personnel to vote in an election conducted pursuant to this paragraph. The governing board of the school district shall not conduct an election under this paragraph more than once in any two-year period.

(G) Members of the classified service shall be provided an adequate and ample opportunity to be informed of the arguments in favor of and in opposition to the termination of the merit (civil service) system before the conducting of an election called pursuant to this paragraph. That opportunity shall include an open forum during which proponents of, and opponents to, the termination of the merit (civil service) system shall be permitted to debate the issue.

(b) If the school district communicates with classified employees in favor of terminating the merit (civil service) system, it shall provide at least equal time and equal access to any exclusive representative of classified employees within the school district to communicate against terminating that system. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as limiting the rights of an exclusive representative under the Educational Employment Relations Act (Chapter 10.7 (commencing with Section 3540) of Division 4 of Title 1 of the Government Code) for access to communicate its position on terminating the system.

(c) (1) It shall be unlawful for a public school employer and the exclusive representative of the classified employees of a school district to include the subject of the termination of the merit (classified service) system within the scope of representation.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1) or any other law, all election procedures not specified above for an election pursuant to this section shall be within the scope of representation of an exclusive representative under Section 3543.2 of the Government Code, including the rules for campaigning, the election date, time, and place, translation of the ballot, electioneering near the polls, and balloting methods.

PROCEDURE UPON SUCCESSFUL ELECTION TO TERMINATE MERIT SYSTEM

45320. If the majority of the qualified electors vote to terminate the merit system in a school district, or a county office of education, or if the majority of the classified employees vote to terminate the merit system in a school district, or a county office of education the personnel commission shall cease to function on the date specified in the election and the law pertaining to merit system districts, or county offices of education shall cease to have any force or effect in that district or county office of education.

Simultaneously, with the termination of the merit system, the governing board shall adopt rules and regulations relating to classified school employees as required by Section 45113.

Notwithstanding an action to terminate the merit system in a school district, or county office of education, the provisions of Section 45221, 45223, and 45224 shall be applicable at any time after at least two years have elapsed after the system has ceased to operate.

PART II
EDUCATION CODE SECTIONS APPLYING TO EMPLOYEES
OF ALL SCHOOL DISTRICTS

DECLARATION OF HOLIDAYS

1318. The county board of education or county superintendent of schools may declare a holiday in the schools or offices operated by the county superintendent of schools whenever good reason exists.

LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS

7050. The Legislature finds that political activities of school employees are of significant statewide concern. The provisions of this article shall supersede all provisions on this subject in any city, county, or city and county charter as well as in the general law of this state.

“LOCAL AGENCY” DEFINED; OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

7051. This article applies to all officers and employees of a local agency.

“Local agency” means a county superintendent of schools, an elementary, high, or unified school district, or a community college district.

Officers and employees of a given local agency include officers and employees of any other local agency whose principal duties consist of providing services to the given local agency.

RESTRICTIONS ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

7052. Except as otherwise provided in this article, or as necessary to meet requirements of federal law as it pertains to a particular employee or employees, no restriction shall be placed on the political activities of any officer or employee of a local agency.

INFLUENCING POLITICAL ACTION; PROHIBITION

7053. No one who holds, or who is seeking election or appointment to, any office or employment in a local agency shall, directly or indirectly, use, promise, threaten or attempt to use, any office, authority, or influence, whether then possessed or merely anticipated, to confer upon or secure for any person, or to aid or obstruct any person in securing, or to prevent any person from securing, any position, nomination, confirmation, promotion, change in compensation or position, within the local agency upon consideration or condition that the vote or political influence or action of such person or another shall be given or used in behalf of, or withheld from, any candidate, officer, or party, or upon any other corrupt condition or consideration. The prohibitions of this section shall apply to either urging or discouraging any political action of an employee.

USE OF DISTRICT PROPERTY

7054. (a) No school district or community college district funds, services, supplies, or equipment shall be used for the purpose of urging the support or defeat of any ballot measure or candidate, including, but not limited to, any candidate for election to the governing board of the district.

(b) Nothing in this section shall prohibit the use of any of the public resources described in subdivision (a) to provide information to the public about the possible effects of any bond issue or other ballot measure if both of the following conditions are met:

(1) The informational activities are otherwise authorized by the Constitution or laws of this state.

(2) The information provided constitutes a fair and impartial presentation of relevant facts to aid the electorate in reaching an informed judgment regarding the bond issue or ballot measure.

(c) A violation of this section shall be a misdemeanor or felony punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both, or imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 of the Penal Code for 16 months, or two or three years.

APPEARANCE OF OFFICER OR BOARD MEMBER BEFORE CITIZENS' GROUP

7054.1. Nothing in this article shall be construed as prohibiting any administrative officer or board member of a school district or community college district from appearing at any time before a citizens' group that requests the appearance of the officer or board member for purposes of discussing the reasons why the governing board of the district called an election to submit to the voters of the district a proposition for the issuance of bonds and for purposes of responding to inquiries from the citizens' group.

LOCAL AGENCY RULES

7055. The governing body of each local agency may establish rules and regulations on the following:

(a) Officers and employees engaging in political activity during working hours.

(b) Political activities on the premises of the local agency.

SOLICITING OR RECEIVING POLITICAL FUNDS

7056. (a) Nothing in this article prevents an officer or employee of a local agency from soliciting or receiving political funds or contributions to promote the support or defeat a ballot measure that would affect the rate of pay, hours of work, retirement, civil service, or other working conditions of officers or employees of the local agency. These activities are prohibited during working hours. In addition, entry into buildings and grounds under the control of a local agency for such purposes during working hours is also prohibited.

(b) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit any recognized employee organization or its officers, agents, and representatives from soliciting or receiving political funds or contributions from employee members to promote the support or defeat of any ballot measure on school district property or community college district property during nonworking time. As used in this subdivision, "nonworking time" means time outside an employee's working hours, whether before or after school or during the employee's luncheon period or other scheduled work intermittency during the schoolday.

PROHIBITED DISCRIMINATION

7057. No person who is in the classified service or who is upon any eligibility list shall be appointed, demoted, or removed, or in any way discriminated against because of his political acts, opinions, or affiliations.

PLAN REVIEW; COMPLETE APPLICATION; METHODS TO REDUCE TIME LAPSE; NOTICE

17303. (a) The Department of General Services shall establish one or more methods to ensure that each application has been completed sufficiently by the applicant to enable the plan review to be performed.

(b) Upon receipt of a complete application, the Department of General Services shall inform the applicant of the period of time that it anticipates to elapse prior to commencing review of the applicant's plans. Within 10 days of being so notified, the applicant shall make an election to either use the Department of General Services for the review of the applicant's plan or, request that the plan review be performed by one or more qualified plan review firms pursuant to Sections 17305 and 17306. If the applicant elects to use the services of the Department of General Services for review of the applicant's plan, the department, as it deems necessary to expedite review of the applicant's plans, in addition to making a good faith effort to hire state employees, shall do one or more of the following:

(1) Contract for assistance from one or more qualified plan review firms pursuant to Section 17305.

(2) Employ additional staff on a temporary basis.

(3) Maximize the use of department staff through the use of overtime or other appropriate means.

(4) Any other action determined by the department to have the effect of expediting the review and approval process.

(c) Each application shall identify, for purposes of receiving the notifications required under this subdivision, an employee of the applicant school district and either the applicant's architect or structural engineer. The Department of General Services immediately shall notify that employee, and the identified architect or structural engineer, when each of the following steps in the plan review process occurs:

(1) The department requests the applicant's architect or structural engineer to correct or complete any part of the application.

(2) An application number is assigned to the application.

(3) Review of the applicant's plans is commenced.

(4) Review of the applicant's plans is completed and the department returns the plans to the architect or structural engineer for correction.

(5) Corrected plans are returned to the department by the applicant's architect or structural engineer for final review and approval.

(6) The department approves the plans and causes a final record set of the plans to be printed in accordance with Section 17304.

(d) The Department of General Services may provide additional notifications to applicants as it deems necessary.

AUTHORITY TO CONTRACT FOR ELECTROMECHANICAL OR ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING WORK

17599. Nothing contained in this article shall be construed to limit the authority of any school district to contract for electromechanical or electronic data processing work to be done or related services to be performed with any other public agency pursuant to the provisions of Article 1 (commencing with Section 6500) of Chapter 5 of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code or Section 11000 or 11001 of this code.

DUTIES OF EMPLOYEES FIXED BY GOVERNING BOARD

35020. The governing board of each school district shall fix and prescribe the duties to be performed by all persons in public school service in the school district.

VOLUNTEER AIDES

35021. (a) Notwithstanding any other law, any person, except a person required to register as a sex offender pursuant to Section 290 of the Penal

Code, may be permitted by the governing board of any school district to perform the duties specified in Section 44814 or 44815, or to serve as a nonteaching volunteer aide under the immediate supervision and direction of the certificated personnel of the district to perform noninstructional work which serves to assist the certificated personnel in performance of teaching and administrative responsibilities. With respect to this noninstructional work, the nonteaching volunteer aide shall serve without compensation of any type or other benefits accorded to employees of the district, except as provided in Section 3364.5 of the Labor Code.

(b) No district may abolish any of its classified positions and utilize volunteer aides, as authorized herein, in lieu of classified employees who are laid off as a result of the abolition of a position. A district shall not refuse to employ a person in a vacant classified position and use volunteer aides in lieu of filling the classified position.

(c) It is the intent of the Legislature to permit school districts to use volunteer aides to enhance its educational program but not to permit displacement of classified employees nor to allow districts to utilize volunteers in lieu of normal employee requirements.

PROSPECTIVE NONTEACHING VOLUNTEER AIDES; AUTOMATED RECORDS CHECK FOR SEX OFFENSES; CONVICTION

35021.1. A school district or county office of education may request that a local law enforcement agency conduct an automated records check of a prospective nonteaching volunteer aide in order to ascertain whether the prospective nonteaching volunteer aide has been convicted of any sex offense as defined in Section 44010. A plea or verdict of guilty, a finding of guilt by a court in a trial without jury, or a conviction following a plea of nolo contendere shall be deemed to be a conviction within the meaning of this section. If the local law enforcement agency agrees to provide that automated records check, the results therefrom shall be returned to the requesting district or county office of education within 72 hours of the written request. A local law enforcement agency may charge a fee to the requesting agency not to exceed the actual expense to the law enforcement agency.

SCHOOL POLICE RESERVE OFFICER CORPS; TRAINING; INTENT

35021.5. (a) The governing board of a school district may establish a school police reserve officer corps to supplement a police department established pursuant to Section 38000. Any person deputized by a school district as a school police reserve officer shall complete the training prescribed by Section 832.2 of the Penal Code.

(b) It is the intent of the Legislature to allow school districts to use volunteer school police reserve officers to the extent necessary to provide a safe and secure school environment.

AFFIXING OF TITLE OF DEPUTY, ASSOCIATE, OR ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT TO CERTAIN POSITIONS

35030. No governing board or county superintendent of schools shall affix the title of deputy, associate or assistant superintendent to any position not defined by this code as a position requiring certification qualifications or which does not qualify under the provisions of Section 44065 as a position requiring certification qualifications; except that any such title may be assigned to the position of business manager or a related business position but such position shall not, if so designated, be deemed to be a position

requiring certification qualifications nor shall the employee be deemed to be a certificated employee.

TERM OF EMPLOYMENT

35031. Any district superintendent of schools, or deputy, associate, or assistant superintendent of schools, may be elected for a term of no more than four years. The governing board of any school district, with the consent of the employee concerned, may at any time terminate, effective on the next succeeding first day of July, the term of employment of, and any contract of employment with, the superintendent of schools, or any associate, deputy, or assistant superintendent of schools of the district, and reelect or reemploy the employee, on those terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon by the board and the employee, for a new term to commence on the effective date of the termination of the existing term of employment. In the event the governing board of a school district determines the superintendent of schools of the district, or deputy, associate, or assistant superintendent of schools, or employee in the senior management of the classified service is not to be reelected or reemployed as such upon the expiration of his or her term, he or she shall be given written notice thereof by the governing board at least 45 days in advance of the expiration of his or her term. In the event the governing board of a district fails to reelect or reemploy the superintendent of schools of the district, or deputy, associate, or assistant superintendent of schools, or employee in the senior management of the classified service as such and the written notice herein provided for has not been given, he or she shall be deemed reelected for a term of the same length as the one completed, and under the same terms and conditions and with the same compensation.

The notice requirements of Section 44951 shall not apply to persons to whom this section applies.

ADMINISTRATIVE ADVISER

35041. Anything in a city, county, or city and county charter to the contrary notwithstanding, the governing board or boards of any school district may appoint an administrative adviser and fix and order paid his compensation. The duties of the administrative adviser are to render administrative advice to the superintendent of schools and to other officers and employees of the school district such other administrative duties as may be assigned by the superintendent of schools and the governing board of the district, and to assist the legal counsel of the district in the preparation and conduct of school district litigation. The employee shall have been admitted to practice law in the state, and shall not be required to have any certification qualifications.

LEGAL COUNSEL

35041.5. Anything in a city, county, or city and county charter to the contrary notwithstanding, the governing board or boards of any school district may, in lieu of appointing an administrative advisor pursuant to Section 35041, or any county board of education or any county superintendent of schools may, appoint a legal counsel and fix and order paid the counsel's compensation as an employee or as an independent contractor. The duties of the legal counsel may include rendering legal advice to the superintendent of schools, the county board of education, and to other officers and employees of the school district or districts and other administrative duties as may be assigned

by the superintendent of schools, the county board of education, and the governing board of the district or governing boards of the districts, and serving as the legal counsel of the superintendent of schools, the county board of education, and the district or districts in the preparation and conduct of school district litigation and administrative proceedings, and rendering advice in relation to school bond and tax increase measures and prepare all legal papers and forms necessary for the voting of school bonds and tax increase measures in the district or districts. The legal counsel shall have been admitted to practice law in the state, and shall not be required to have any certification qualifications. The term "legal counsel" as used herein includes a solo practitioner, partnership, or a law corporation.

The county board of education and the superintendent of schools of the same county shall appoint the same legal counsel.

DIRECTOR OF SCHOOL BUILDING PLANNING

35045. The governing board of any school district having an average daily attendance of 10,000 or more may appoint a director of school building planning, who shall be a person qualified by training, experience and demonstrated ability to manage the building, construction and contracting business of the district. The director shall be responsible for the coordination of the building program of the district and shall advise the superintendent of schools and other employees of the district with respect to the negotiation and performance of school building construction contracts let by the governing board of the school district.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF BOARDS IN CITIES

35175. The powers and duties of boards of education in cities are as prescribed in the laws governing the respective cities, except as otherwise provided by this code.

CONTRACT WITH ATTORNEY IN PRIVATE PRACTICE OR USE OF ADMINISTRATIVE ADVISER

35204. The governing board of any school district, may contract for the services of an attorney in private practice, as an employee or independent contractor, or utilize an administrative adviser for whatever purpose the governing board deems appropriate, and compensation of this attorney pursuant to contract shall be a proper use of school district funds. For purposes of this section, "an attorney in private practice" includes a sole practitioner, partnership, or professional corporation.

CONTRACT WITH PRIVATE LICENSED SECURITY AGENCY; EMERGENCY; FINDING; MINUTES

38005. The governing board of any school district may contract with a private licensed security agency to insure the safety of school district personnel and pupils and the security of the real and personal property of the school district when the personnel normally required to provide such service fail to do so because of an emergency including, but not limited to, war, epidemic, fire, flood, or work stoppage; or when such an emergency necessitates additional security services.

This section shall apply only if the governing board by a majority vote makes a specific finding that an emergency exists, and that this finding is included in the board minutes.

CONVICTION OF SPECIFIED CRIMES

44009. (a) A plea or verdict of guilty or finding of guilt by a court in a trial without a jury, or a conviction following a plea of nolo contendere is deemed to be a conviction within the meaning of Sections 44242.5, 44345, 44346, 44346.1, 44424, and 44425, irrespective of a subsequent order for probation suspending the imposition of a sentence or an order under Section 1203.4 of the Penal Code allowing the withdrawal of the plea of guilty and entering a plea of not guilty, or setting aside the verdict of guilty, or dismissing the accusations or information.

(b) The record of a narcotics offense, as defined in Section 44011, shall be sufficient proof of conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude for the purposes of Sections 44907 and 44923, and Sections 44932 to 44947, inclusive, relating to the dismissal of permanent employees.

(c) A plea or verdict of guilty, or finding of guilt by a court in a trial without a jury, or a conviction following a plea of nolo contendere is deemed to be a conviction within the meaning of Sections 44836 and 45123, irrespective of a subsequent order for probation suspending the imposition of a sentence or an order under Section 1203.4 of the Penal Code allowing the withdrawal of the plea of guilty and entering a plea of not guilty, or setting aside the verdict of guilty, or dismissing the accusations or information. The record of conviction shall be sufficient proof of conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude for the purposes of Section 44907 and Sections 44932 to 44947, inclusive, relating to the dismissal of permanent employees.

“CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE OFFENSE”

44011. “Controlled substance offense” as used in Sections 44346, 44425, 44436, 44836, and 45123 means any one or more of the following offenses:

(a) Any offense in Sections 11350 to 11355, inclusive, 11361, 11366, 11368, 11377 to 11382, inclusive, and 11550 of the Health and Safety Code.

(b) Any offense committed or attempted in any other state or against the laws of the United States which, if committed or attempted in this state, would have been punished as one or more of the above-mentioned offenses.

(c) Any offense committed under former Sections 11500 to 11503, inclusive, 11557, 11715, and 11721 of the Health and Safety Code.

(d) Any attempt to commit any of the above-mentioned offenses.

ADMISSIBILITY OF RECORD OF CONVICTION

44012. Any record of conviction of any applicant for, or holder of, a certification document, shall, for the purposes of this division, be admissible in evidence in any civil action or administrative proceedings pertaining to the issuance, suspension or revocation of such certification document, any provision of law to the contrary notwithstanding.

REPORT OF ASSAULT OR THREATS BY PUPIL AGAINST SCHOOL EMPLOYEE; OFFENSE; FINES

44014. (a) Whenever any employee of a school district or of the office of a county superintendent of schools is attacked, assaulted, or physically threatened by any pupil, it shall be the duty of the employee, and the duty of any person under whose direction or supervision the employee is employed in the public school system who has knowledge of the incident, to promptly report the incident to the appropriate law enforcement authorities of the county or city in which the incident occurred. Failure to make the report shall

be an infraction punishable by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

(b) Compliance with school district governing board procedures relating to the reporting of, or facilitation of reporting of, the incidents specified in subdivision (a) shall not exempt a person under a duty to make the report prescribed by subdivision (a) from making the report.

(c) A member of the governing board of a school district, a county superintendent of schools, or an employee of any school district or the office of any county superintendent of schools, shall not directly or indirectly inhibit or impede the making of the report prescribed by subdivision (a) by a person under a duty to make the report. An act to inhibit or impede the making of a report shall be an infraction, and shall be punishable by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars (\$500) and not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

(d) Neither the governing board of a school district, a member of the governing board, a county superintendent of schools, nor an employee of a school district or of the office of any county superintendent of schools shall impose any sanctions against a person under a duty to make the report prescribed by subdivision (a) for making the report.

AWARDS TO EMPLOYEES AND PUPILS; ADOPTION OF RULES AND REGULATIONS; AMOUNTS; FINDINGS

44015. (a) The governing board of a school district may make awards to employees who do any of the following:

(1) Propose procedures or ideas that thereafter are adopted and effectuated, and that result in eliminating or reducing district expenditures or improving operations.

(2) Perform special acts or special services in the public interest.

(3) By their superior accomplishments, make exceptional contributions to the efficiency, economy, or other improvement in operations of the school district.

(b) The governing board of a school district may make awards to pupils for excellence.

Before any awards are made pursuant to this section, the governing board shall adopt rules and regulations. The board may appoint one or more merit award committees made up of district officers, district employees, or private citizens to consider employee proposals, special acts, special services, or superior accomplishments and to act affirmatively or negatively thereon or to provide appropriate recommendations thereon to the board.

Any award granted under the provisions of this section that may be made by an awards committee under appropriate district rules, shall not exceed two hundred dollars (\$200), unless a larger award is expressly approved by the governing board.

When an awards program is established in a school district pursuant to this section, the governing board shall budget funds for this purpose but may authorize awards from funds under its control whether or not budgeted funds have been provided or the funds budgeted are exhausted.

REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES OF EMPLOYMENT CANDIDATE

44016. Whenever any person is requested by a school district to travel to the headquarters of such district for the purpose of being interviewed and examined prior to possible employment, the district may reimburse such candidate for expenses necessarily incurred in traveling from his place of residence to the place of interview or examination.

PERSONNEL FILE CONTENTS AND INSPECTION

44031. (a) Every employee has the right to inspect personnel records pursuant to Section 1198.5 of the Labor Code.

(b) In addition to subdivision (a), all of the following shall apply to an employee of a school district:

(1) Information of a derogatory nature shall not be entered into an employee's personnel records unless and until the employee is given notice and an opportunity to review and comment on that information. The employee shall have the right to enter, and have attached to any derogatory statement, his or her own comments. The review shall take place during normal business hours and the employee shall be released from duties for this purpose without salary reduction.

(2) The employee shall not have the right to inspect personnel records at a time when the employee is actually required to render services to the district.

(3) A noncredentialed employee shall have access to his or her numerical scores obtained as a result of a written examination.

(4) Except as provided in paragraph (3), nothing in this section shall entitle an employee to review ratings, reports, or records that (A) were obtained prior to the employment of the person involved, (B) were prepared by identifiable examination committee members, or (C) were obtained in connection with a promotional examination.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE FOR JUDICIAL AND OFFICIAL APPEARANCES

44036. (a) The governing board of a school district may grant leaves of absence to employees to appear as a witness in court other than as a litigant or to respond to an official order from another governmental jurisdiction for reasons not brought about through the connivance or misconduct of the employee.

(b) The governing board of a school district may grant leaves of absence to employees, in positions requiring certification qualifications, regularly called for jury duty in the manner provided for by law.

(c) The governing board may grant such leaves of absence with pay up to the amount of the difference between the employee's regular earnings and any amount he receives for jury or witness fees.

JURY DUTY; EXEMPTIONS

44037. The governing board of any district shall grant leave of absence to any employee, serving in a position not requiring certification qualifications, regularly called for jury duty in the manner provided for by law. The governing board shall grant such leave with pay up to the amount of the difference between the employee's regular earnings and any amount he receives as juror's fees.

It is unlawful for the governing board or personnel commission of any school district to adopt or maintain any rule, regulation, or policy which has as its purpose or effect a tendency to encourage employees to seek exemption from jury duty, or to directly or by indirection solicit or suggest to any employee that he seek exemption from jury duty, or to discriminate against any employee with respect to assignment, employment, promotion, or in any other manner because of such employee's service on any jury panel.

The board or personnel commission may, however, provide by rule that only a percentage of its staff, which percentage shall not be less than 2 percent, shall be granted such leave, with pay, at any one time.

Nothing in the foregoing provisions shall preclude the district superintendent or his agent from discussing with the affected employee the practicality of seeking exemption when acceptance would tend to materially disrupt the district's operations.

APPEARANCE BEFORE CERTAIN BOARDS OR COMMITTEES; DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS; VIOLATION

44040. It shall be unlawful for any person authorized to invoke disciplinary action against any employee of a school district or employee in the office of the county superintendent of schools either in his individual capacity or as a member of any board, to invoke or attempt to invoke disciplinary action against any such employee or to discriminate against such employee in the terms, conditions and privileges of employment solely because of the employee's appearance before the governing board of a school district, the county board of education, legislative committees, or any other duly constituted governmental board, commission or council, whether such appearance was undertaken voluntarily or otherwise.

Violation of the provisions of this section shall be a misdemeanor.

TEMPORARY DISABILITY

44043. Any school employee of a school district who is absent because of injury or illness which arose out of and in the course of the person's employment, and for which the person is receiving temporary disability benefits under the workers' compensation laws of this state, shall not be entitled to receive wages or salary from the district which, when added to the temporary disability benefits, will exceed a full day's wages or salary.

During such periods of temporary disability so long as the employee has available for the employee's use sick leave, vacation, compensating time off or other paid leave of absence, the district shall require that temporary disability checks be endorsed payable to the district. The district shall then cause the employee to receive the person's normal wage or salary less appropriate deductions including but not limited to employee retirement contributions.

When sick leave, vacation, compensating time off or other available paid leave is used in conjunction with temporary disability benefits derived from workers' compensation, as provided in this section, it shall be reduced only in that amount necessary to provide a full day's wage or salary when added to the temporary disability benefits.

CATASTROPHIC LEAVE

44043.5. (a) The governing board of a school district or county office of education may establish a catastrophic leave program to permit employees of that district or county office to donate eligible leave credits to an employee when that employee or a member of his or her family suffers from a catastrophic illness or injury.

For the purposes of this section the following terms are defined as follows:

(1) "Catastrophic illness" or "injury" means an illness or injury that is expected to incapacitate the employee for an extended period of time, or that incapacitates a member of the employee's family which incapacity requires the employee to take time off from work for an extended period of time to care for that family member, and taking extended time off work creates a financial hardship for the employee because he or she has exhausted all of his or her sick leave and other paid time off.

(2) "Eligible leave credits" means vacation leave and sick leave accrued to the donating employee.

(b) Eligible leave credits may be donated to an employee for a catastrophic illness or injury if all of the following requirements are met:

(1) The employee who is, or whose family member is, suffering from a catastrophic illness or injury requests that eligible leave credits be donated and provides verification of catastrophic injury or illness as required by the governing board of the school district or county office in which he or she is employed.

(2) The governing board of the school district or county office determines that the employee is unable to work due to the employee's or his or her family member's catastrophic illness or injury.

(3) The employee has exhausted all accrued paid leave credits.

(c) If the transfer of eligible leave credits is approved by the governing board of the school district or county office, any employee may, upon written notice to the governing board of the district or county office, donate eligible leave credits at a minimum of eight hours, and in hour increments thereafter.

(d) The governing board of a school district or county office that provides a catastrophic leave program pursuant to this section shall adopt rules and regulations for the administration of this section, including, but not limited to, the following:

(1) The maximum amount of time for which donated leave credits may be used, but not to exceed use for a maximum period of 12 consecutive months.

(2) The verification of catastrophic injury or illness required pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (b).

(3) Making all transfers of eligible leave credit irrevocable.

(e) An employee who receives paid leave pursuant to this section shall use any leave credits that he or she continues to accrue on a monthly basis prior to receiving paid leave pursuant to this section.

(f) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, the governing board of a school district or county office and an exclusive bargaining representative of employees in that district or county may agree to include in any collective bargaining agreement, a provision setting forth requirements for a catastrophic leave program.

RETENTION OF TEMPORARY DISABILITY CHECKS

44044. Notwithstanding the provisions of Sections 44043, 44984 and 45192, a school district may waive the requirement that temporary disability checks be endorsed payable to the district, and may in lieu thereof, permit the employee to retain his temporary disability check, providing that notice be given to the district that such check has been delivered to the employee. In such cases, the district shall then cause the employee to receive his normal wage or salary less appropriate deductions, including, but not limited to, employee retirement contributions, and an amount equivalent to the face amount of the temporary disability check, which the employee has been permitted to retain. In all cases, employee benefits are to be computed on the basis of the employee's regular wage or salary prior to the deduction of any amounts for temporary disability payments.

Nothing contained herein shall be deemed to in any way diminish those rights and benefits which are granted to a school employee pursuant to the provisions of Sections 44043, 44984 and 45192.

RETENTION OF RIGHTS AND BENEFITS UPON CHANGE FROM CERTIFICATED TO CLASSIFIED POSITION

44063. If an employee of a school district, including a district having the merit system as outlined in Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of Chapter 5, employed in a position requiring certification qualifications is assigned to a position in the classified service of the same district, the employee shall retain all sickness and injury, sabbatical leave, and other rights and benefits. All seniority and tenure rights accumulated by the employee at the time of assignment to the position in the classified service shall be secured to the employee during the period of time he or she occupies a position in the classified service. The employee's return to certificated service at any time shall be treated as if there had not been an interruption in his or her certificated service.

RETENTION OF RIGHTS AND BENEFITS UPON CHANGE FROM CLASSIFIED TO CERTIFICATED POSITIONS

44064. If an employee of a school district, including a district having the merit system as outlined in Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of Chapter 5, employed in a position in the classified service is assigned to a position in the same district requiring certification qualifications, the employee shall retain all sick leave, vacation, and other rights and benefits accumulated by the employee at the time he or she is assigned to a position requiring certification qualifications. All seniority and permanency rights shall be secured to the employee during the period of time he or she occupies a position in the certificated service. The employee's return to the classified service at any time shall be treated as if there had not been an interruption in his or her classified service.

ISSUANCE OF AND FUNCTIONS REQUIRING CREDENTIALS; EXCEPTION

44065. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (d), any person employed on or after July 1, 1963, by a school district, including a district having the merit system as outlined in Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of Chapter 5 of this part, or by a county superintendent of schools, in a position in which 50 percent or more of his or her duties performed during the school year, whether performed in a particular school or district or countywide, consist of rendering service in directing, coordinating, supervising or administering any portion or all of the types of functions listed below in this section shall hold a valid teaching or service credential as appropriate, whichever is designated in regulations adopted by the Commission on Teacher Credentialing, authorizing the particular service.

The types of functions are:

- (1) The work of instructors and the instructional program for pupils.
- (2) Educational or vocational counseling, guidance and placement services.
- (3) School extracurricular activities related to, and an outgrowth of, the instructional and guidance program of the school.
- (4) Planning courses of study to be used in the public schools of the state.
- (5) The selection, collection, preparation, classification or demonstration of instructional materials of any course of study for use in the development of the instructional program in the schools of the state.
- (6) Research connected with the evaluation and efficiency of the instructional program.
- (7) The school health program.

(8) Activities connected with the enforcement of the laws relating to compulsory education, coordination of child welfare activities involving the school and the home, and the school adjustment of pupils.

(9) The school library services.

(10) The preparation and distribution of instructional materials.

(11) The in-service training of teachers, principals, or other certificated personnel.

(12) The interpretation and evaluation of the school instructional program.

(13) The examination, selection, or assignment of teachers, principals, or other certificated personnel involved in the instructional program.

(b) Any person who was employed by a district or by a county superintendent of schools before July 1, 1963, to perform any of the services designated by the Commission on Teacher Credentialing to require a supervision or administration credential, may continue to perform such services without possessing the credential otherwise required as long as he remains continuously employed to perform the same services in that county superintendent's office or in that district in which he was employed on that date, or is continuously employed to perform the same services in a district which results from a reorganization involving the same district.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the governing board of any school district maintaining kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive, or providing adult education classes, may employ for purposes of instructing apprentices duly registered with the Division of Apprenticeship Standards, persons holding any of the following valid credentials:

(1) A community college instructor credential.

(2) A community college limited service credential.

(3) A community college special limited service credential.

(d) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), a school district or county superintendent of schools may hire persons who do not hold valid teaching or service credentials to perform the examination, selection or assignment of teachers, principals, or certificated personnel involved in the instructional program.

RESTRICTIONS ON CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

44066. A governing board of any school district or a county board of education or a county superintendent of schools or other appointing authority shall not require an employee or applicant to possess any certification, license, or other credential unless the possession of such a certification, license, or other credential is required by statute or is based upon a bona fide occupational qualification.

It is the intent of the Legislature that any person who had served in a position for which certification, license, or other credential not necessitated by statute or bona fide occupational qualification, had been required, and in a position which was designated by the governing board as a position requiring certification qualifications, shall be deemed to be an employee in a position requiring certification qualifications for as long as he or she holds such position and it is further the intent of the Legislature that such position shall be deemed to be a certificated position for as long as such person holds such position.

BUSINESS MANAGER

44069. (a) Any person who, on September 17, 1965, was serving in a position as business manager and had been assigned a title listed in Section 35028 shall be deemed to be an employee in a position requiring certification qualifications for so long as he holds such position in the same district.

(b) Any person who, on March 4, 1972, was serving in a position of business manager and that position had been declared, by the governing board, to be one requiring certification qualifications in accordance with the authority extended in this section prior to March 4, 1972, shall be deemed to be an employee in a position requiring certification qualifications for so long as he holds such position in the same district.

(c) Except as provided in subdivision (d), on and after March 4, 1972, no person employed in a position of business manager shall be required to be credentialed and no title assignment, work, duty statement or other device, including but not limited to educational or other requirements of applicants, which may be established by the governing board, may be construed to require certification qualifications for any such position or reasonably related position.

(d) The governing board of any school district with less than 3,000 units of average daily attendance in the prior fiscal year may require any person employed in a position of business manager to be credentialed.

LIABILITY WHEN PUPILS NOT ON SCHOOL PROPERTY

44808. Notwithstanding any other provision of this code, no school district, city or county board of education, county superintendent of schools, or any officer or employee of such district or board shall be responsible or in any way liable for the conduct or safety of any pupil of the public schools at any time when such pupil is not on school property, unless such district, board, or person has undertaken to provide transportation for such pupil to and from the school premises, has undertaken a school-sponsored activity off the premises of such school, has otherwise specifically assumed such responsibility or liability or has failed to exercise reasonable care under the circumstances.

In the event of such a specific undertaking, the district, board, or person shall be liable or responsible for the conduct or safety of any pupil only while such pupil is or should be under the immediate and direct supervision of an employee of such district or board.

PERMISSION FOR PUPILS TO LEAVE SCHOOL GROUNDS; NOTICE

44808.5. The governing board of a school district may permit the pupils enrolled at any high school to leave the school grounds during the lunch period of such pupils.

Neither the school district nor any officer or employee thereof shall be liable for the conduct or safety of any pupil during such time as the pupil has left the school grounds pursuant to this section.

In the event that the governing board grants such permission, it shall send the following notice along with the notification of parents and guardians required by Section 48980:

"The governing board of the ____ School District, pursuant to Section 44808.5 of the Education Code, has decided to permit the pupils enrolled at ____ High School to leave the school grounds during the lunch period.

"Section 44808.5 of the Education Code further states:

"Neither the school district nor any officer or employee thereof shall be liable for the conduct or safety of any pupil during such time as the pupil has left the school grounds pursuant to this section."

DUTY-FREE LUNCH PERIODS FOR TEACHERS

44814. Recognizing that an adequate lunch period free from duty is essential to the health, morale and efficiency of teachers employed full time

in any regular day school, the Legislature declares that it is the policy of the state to encourage school districts to provide for an adequate duty-free lunch period for teachers.

In order to provide for such duty-free lunch periods, the governing board of any school district may utilize recreation personnel or other suitable persons to supervise the pupils of the district during the school lunch period.

The provisions of this section shall prevail over any provision of Section 44813 which conflicts herewith.

NONCERTIFICATED SUPERVISORS; COMPENSATION

44815. The governing board of any school district may also utilize persons not having certification qualifications to supervise the pupils of the district during any breakfast period or other nutrition period. The compensation of such personnel may be paid from funds from which the compensation of personnel employed under Section 44814 may be paid.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE; CERTIFICATED EMPLOYEE CHARGED WITH MANDATORY OR OPTIONAL LEAVE OF ABSENCE OFFENSE; SUSPENSION OF CREDENTIALS; DEFINITIONS

44940. (a) For purposes of this section, "charged with a mandatory leave of absence offense" is defined to mean charged by complaint, information, or indictment filed in a court of competent jurisdiction with the commission of any sex offense as defined in Section 44010, with a violation or attempted violation of Section 187 of the Penal Code, or with the commission of any offense involving aiding or abetting the unlawful sale, use, or exchange to minors of controlled substances listed in Schedule I, II, or III, as contained in Sections 11054, 11055, and 11056 of the Health and Safety Code.

(b) For purposes of this section, "charged with an optional leave of absence offense" is defined to mean a charge by complaint, information, or indictment filed in a court of competent jurisdiction with the commission of any controlled substance offense as defined in Section 44011 or 87011 of this code, or Sections 11357 to 11361, inclusive, or Section 11363, 11364, or 11370.1 of the Health and Safety Code, insofar as these sections relate to any controlled substances except marijuana, mescaline, peyote, or tetrahydrocannabinols.

(c) For purposes of this section and Section 44940.5, the term "school district" includes county offices of education.

(d) (1) If a certificated employee of a school district is charged with a mandatory leave of absence offense, as defined in subdivision (a), upon being informed that a charge has been filed, the governing board of the school district shall immediately place the employee on compulsory leave of absence. The duration of the leave of absence shall be until a time not more than 10 days after the date of entry of the judgment in the proceedings. No later than 10 days after receipt of the complaint, information, or indictment described by subdivision (a), the school district shall forward a copy to the Commission on Teacher Credentialing.

(2) Upon receiving a copy of a complaint, information, or indictment described in subdivision (a) and forwarded by a school district, the Commission on Teacher Credentialing shall automatically suspend the employee's teaching or service credential. The duration of the suspension shall be until a time not more than 10 days after the date of entry of the judgment in the proceedings.

(e) (1) If a certificated employee of a school district is charged with an optional leave of absence offense as defined in subdivision (b), the governing board of the school district may immediately place the employee upon

compulsory leave in accordance with the procedure in this section and Section 44940.5. If any certificated employee is charged with an offense deemed to fall into both the mandatory and the optional leave of absence categories, as defined in subdivisions (a) and (b), that offense shall be treated as a mandatory leave of absence offense for purposes of this section. No later than 10 days after receipt of the complaint, information, or indictment described by subdivision (a), the school district shall forward a copy to the Commission on Teacher Credentialing.

(2) Upon receiving a copy of a complaint, information, or indictment described in subdivision (a) and forwarded by a school district, the Commission on Teacher Credentialing shall automatically suspend the employee's teaching or service credential. The duration of the suspension shall be until a time not more than 10 days after the date of entry of the judgment in the proceedings.

COMPULSORY LEAVE OF ABSENCE; PROCEDURES; EXTENSION OF LEAVE; COMPENSATION; BOND OR SECURITY; REPORTS

44940.5. A certificated employee placed on compulsory leave of absence pursuant to Section 44940, and a classified employee placed on compulsory leave of absence pursuant to Section 45304 shall be subject to the following procedures:

(a) The governing board of the school district may extend the compulsory leave of absence of the employee beyond the initial period specified in Section 44940 or 45304, whichever is applicable, by giving notice to the employee within 10 days after the entry of judgment in the proceedings that the employee will be dismissed at the expiration of 30 days from the date of service of the notice, unless the employee demands a hearing as provided in this article.

(b) An employee placed upon compulsory leave of absence pursuant to this section shall continue to be paid his or her regular salary during the period of his or her compulsory leave of absence if and during that time he or she furnishes to the school district a suitable bond, or other security acceptable to the governing board, as a guarantee that the employee will repay to the school district the amount of salary so paid to him or her during the period of the compulsory leave of absence in case the employee is convicted of the charges, or fails or refuses to return to service following an acquittal of the offense or dismissal of the charges. If the employee is acquitted of the offense, or the charges against the employee are dismissed, the school district shall reimburse the employee for the cost of the bond upon his or her return to service in the school district.

(c) If the employee does not elect to furnish bond, or other security acceptable to the governing board of the district, and if the employee is acquitted of the offense, or the charges against him or her are dismissed without his or her guilt being established, the school district shall pay to the employee his or her full compensation for the period of the compulsory leave of absence upon his or her return to service in the school district. If the charges against the employee are dismissed as a result of the employee's successful completion of a drug diversion program, upon the employee's return to service in the school district, the school district, at the employee's election, shall pay to the employee any accrued leave, and differential pay pursuant to Sections 44977, 45195, and 45196, for up to the length of the employee's compulsory leave of absence.

(d) An action taken pursuant to this section by a governing board shall be reported immediately to the Commission on Teacher Credentialing. The commission shall give priority to the investigation and resolution of these cases.

APPLICATION OF PROVISIONS TO CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES

45100. Article 2 (commencing with Section 10340) of Chapter 4 of Part 7, Articles 1 to 5, inclusive (commencing with Section 45100), Article 7 (commencing with Section 45340), and the applicable provisions of Sections 44047, 44048, Article 1 (commencing with Section 7000) of Chapter 1, Article 1 (commencing with Section 7100) of Chapter 2 of Part 5, Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 44000) shall apply to all classified employees of a school district, including those authorized in Sections 35025, 35041, and 35045, whether a merit or nonmerit system district as authorized by this chapter unless the section specifically limits its application to nonmerit system districts. These provisions shall also apply to all persons who are part of the classified service who are employed by the county superintendent of schools, or any division thereof, and whose salaries are paid out of the county school service fund regardless of the origin of the fund moneys, and to all persons employed by any entity, including a regional occupational center or program, created or established by any two or more school districts pursuant to statute, including Chapter 14 (commencing with Section 7450) of Division 6, exercising any joint power pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 6500) of Chapter 5 of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code, or as otherwise conferred by law upon such districts.

These provisions shall not apply to employees of a school district lying wholly within a city and county which provides in its charter for a merit system of employment for employees employed in positions not requiring certification qualifications except that, commencing July 1, 1992, the governing board of that district may adopt a resolution to make these provisions applicable to persons employed as paraprofessionals as defined in Section 44671.5, who have not attained permanent status under the merit system as of that date.

The positions authorized in Sections 35025, 35041, and 35045 may, by resolution of a governing board, be exempted from the provisions of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter.

SENIOR MANAGEMENT POSITIONS

45100.5. (a) The governing board of a school district may adopt a resolution designating certain positions as senior management of the classified service. Notwithstanding the provisions of Chapter 10.7 (commencing with Section 3540) of Division 4 of Title 1 of the Government Code, the decision of the governing board shall not be deemed a matter subject to negotiation, but shall be subject to review by the Public Employment Relations Board.

(b) Employees whose positions are designated as senior management of the classified service shall be a part of the classified service and shall be afforded all rights, benefits, and burdens of other classified employees, except that they shall be exempt from all provisions relating to obtaining permanent status in a senior management position.

(c) Notice of reassignment or dismissal from a position in the senior management of the classified service shall be provided in accordance with the provisions of Section 35031.

DEFINITIONS

45101. Definitions as used in this chapter:

(a) "Classification" means that each position in the classified service shall have a designated title, a regular minimum number of assigned hours per day, days per week, and months per year, a specific statement of the duties

required to be performed by the employees in each such position, and the regular monthly salary ranges for each such position.

(b) "Permanent" as used in the phrase "permanent employee" includes tenure in the classification in which the employee passed the required probationary period, and includes all of the incidents of that classification.

(c) "Regular" as used in the phrase "regular classified employee" or any similar phrase, refers to a classified employee who has probationary or permanent status.

(d) "Demotion" means assignment to an inferior position or status, without the employee's written voluntary consent.

(e) "Disciplinary action" includes any action whereby an employee is deprived of any classification or any incident of any classification in which he has permanence, including dismissal, suspension, demotion, or any reassignment, without his voluntary consent, except a layoff for lack of work or lack of funds.

(f) "Reclassification" means the upgrading of a position to a higher classification as a result of the gradual increase of the duties being performed by the incumbent in such position.

(g) "Layoff for lack of funds or layoff for lack of work" includes any reduction in hours of employment or assignment to a class or grade lower than that in which the employee has permanence, voluntarily consented to by the employee, in order to avoid interruption of employment by layoff.

(h) "Cause" relating to disciplinary actions against classified employees means those grounds for discipline, or offenses, enumerated in the law or the written rules of a public school employer. No disciplinary action may be maintained for any "cause" other than as defined herein.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to school districts to which the provisions of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter are applicable.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to any school district which, during the 1973-74 school year, had an average daily attendance of 100,000 or more.

ASSIGNMENTS AT TIMES OTHER THAN REGULAR SCHOOL YEAR AND ASSIGNMENTS DURING SCHOOL YEAR IN ADDITION TO REGULAR ASSIGNMENTS

45102. (a) For the purposes of this section every classified employee shall be deemed to be employed for 12 months during each school year regardless of the number of months in which he or she is normally in paid status.

(b) If, during a school year, it is necessary to assign a regular classified employee to perform an assignment or service in addition to his or her regular assignment, a school district shall pay the classified employee on a pro rata basis for the additional assignment or service, not less than the compensation and benefits that are applicable to the classification of the additional assignment or service during the school year, unless the school district has negotiated a contract that allows for a lesser pay scale. A school district shall inform a classified employee of the compensation and benefits of the additional assignment or service before the employee commences the additional assignment or service.

(c) A school district that, in any school year, maintains school sessions at times other than during the regular September-June academic year shall assign for service during those times regular classified employees of the district.

(d) If it is necessary to assign classified employees not regularly so assigned to serve between the end of one academic year and the

commencement of another, that assignment shall be made on the basis of qualifications for employment in each classification of service that is required.

(1) A school district may not require a classified employee whose regular yearly assignment for service excludes all, or any part of, the period between the end of the academic year in June to the beginning of the next academic year in September to perform services during that period.

(2) A classified employee shall, for services performed as provided in this subdivision, receive, on a pro rata basis, not less than the compensation and benefits that are applicable to the classification of the additional assignment or service during the regular academic year.

(e) This section shall apply to districts that have adopted the merit system in the same manner and effect as if it were a part of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240).

PERSONAL SERVICES CONTRACTS

45103.1. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, personal services contracting for all services currently or customarily performed by classified school employees to achieve cost savings is permissible, unless otherwise prohibited, when all the following conditions are met:

(1) The governing board or contracting agency clearly demonstrates that the proposed contract will result in actual overall cost savings to the school district, provided that:

(A) In comparing costs, there shall be included the school district's additional cost of providing the same service as proposed by a contractor. These additional costs shall include the salaries and benefits of additional staff that would be needed and the cost of additional space, equipment, and materials needed to perform the function.

(B) In comparing costs, there shall not be included the school district's indirect overhead costs unless these costs can be attributed solely to the function in question and would not exist if that function was not performed by the school district. Indirect overhead costs shall mean the pro rata share of existing administrative salaries and benefits, rent, equipment costs, utilities, and materials.

(C) In comparing costs, there shall be included in the cost of a contractor providing a service any continuing school district costs that would be directly associated with the contracted function. These continuing school district costs shall include, but not be limited to, those for inspection, supervision, and monitoring.

(2) Proposals to contract out work shall not be approved solely on the basis that savings will result from lower contractor pay rates or benefits. Proposals to contract out work shall be eligible for approval if the contractor's wages are at the industry's level and do not undercut school district pay rates.

(3) The contract does not cause the displacement of school district employees. The term "displacement" includes layoff, demotion, involuntary transfer to a new classification, involuntary transfer to a new location requiring a change of residence, and time base reductions. Displacement does not include changes in shifts or days off, nor does it include reassignment to other positions within the same classification and general location or employment with the contractor, so long as wages and benefits are comparable to those paid by the school district.

(4) The savings shall be large enough to ensure that they will not be eliminated by private sector and district cost fluctuations that could normally be expected during the contracting period.

(5) The amount of savings clearly justify the size and duration of the contracting agreement.

(6) The contract is awarded through a publicized, competitive bidding process.

(7) The contract includes specific provisions pertaining to the qualifications of the staff that will perform the work under the contract, as well as assurance that the contractor's hiring practices meet applicable nondiscrimination standards.

(8) The potential for future economic risk to the school district from potential contractor rate increases is minimal.

(9) The contract is with a firm. A "firm" means a corporation, limited liability company, partnership, nonprofit organization, or sole proprietorship.

(10) The potential economic advantage of contracting is not outweighed by the public's interest in having a particular function performed directly by the school district.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, personal services contracting shall also be permissible when any of the following conditions can be met:

(1) The contract is for new school district functions and the Legislature has specifically mandated or authorized the performance of the work by independent contractors.

(2) The services contracted are not available within the district, cannot be performed satisfactorily by school district employees, or are of such a highly specialized or technical nature that the necessary expert knowledge, experience, and ability are not available through the school district.

(3) The services are incidental to a contract for the purchase or lease of real or personal property. Contracts under this criterion, known as "service agreements," shall include, but not be limited to, agreements to service or maintain office equipment or computers that are leased or rented.

(4) The policy, administrative, or legal goals and purposes of the district cannot be accomplished through the utilization of persons selected pursuant to the regular or ordinary school district hiring process. Contracts are permissible under this criterion to protect against a conflict of interest or to ensure independent and unbiased findings in cases where there is a clear need for a different, outside perspective. These contracts shall include, but not be limited to, obtaining expert witnesses in litigation.

(5) The nature of the work is such that the criteria for emergency appointments apply. "Emergency appointment" means an appointment made for a period not to exceed 60 working days either during an actual emergency to prevent the stoppage of public business or because of the limited duration of the work. The method of selection and the qualification standards for an emergency employee shall be determined by the district. The frequency of appointment, length of employment, and the circumstances appropriate for the appointment of firms or individuals under emergency appointments shall be restricted so as to prevent the use of emergency appointments to circumvent the regular or ordinary hiring process.

(6) The contractor will provide equipment, materials, facilities, or support services that could not feasibly be provided by the school district in the location where the services are to be performed.

(7) The services are of such an urgent, temporary, or occasional nature that the delay incumbent in their implementation under the district's regular or ordinary hiring process would frustrate their very purpose.

(c) This section shall apply to all school districts, including districts that have adopted the merit system.

(d) This section shall apply to personal service contracts entered into after January 1, 2003. This section shall not apply to the renewal of personal services contracts subsequent to January 1, 2003, where the contract was entered into before January 1, 2003, irrespective of whether the contract is renewed or rebid with the existing contractor or with a new contractor.

CONTRACTS FOR MANAGEMENT CONSULTING SERVICES RELATING TO FOOD SERVICE; RESTRICTIONS; APPLICATION

45103.5. All contracts for management consulting services relating to food service shall be governed by this section.

(a) Notwithstanding Sections 39902, 45103, 45104, and 45256, any school district may enter into a contract for management consulting services relating to food service for a term not to exceed one year. Any renewal of that contract, or further requests for proposals to provide food service management consulting services, shall be considered on a year-to-year basis. A contract for food service management consulting services shall not cause or result in the elimination of any food service classified personnel or position. A contract for food service management consulting services shall not cause or result in any adverse effect upon any food service classified personnel or position with respect to wages, benefits, or other terms and conditions of employment.

(b) A contract made pursuant to subdivision (a) shall not provide for or result in the supervision of food service classified personnel by the food service management consultant. This section shall not be construed to prevent an entity providing food service management consulting services from interacting or consulting with the food service manager or director, supervisors, or food service classified employees of a school district on matters relating to food services except those prohibited by subdivision (a).

(c) Sections 45122, 45123, 45124, 45125, 45125.5, and 45126, and any other health criteria established by the school district, are applicable to all persons providing food service management consulting services under this section.

(d) This section shall apply to all school districts, including districts that have adopted the merit system.

POSITIONS NOT REQUIRING CERTIFICATION QUALIFICATIONS

45104. Every position not defined by this code as a position requiring certification qualifications and not specifically exempted from the classified service according to the provisions of Section 45103 or 45256 shall be classified as required by those sections and shall be a part of the classified service. Such positions may not be designated as certificated nor shall the assignment of a title to any such a position remove the position from the classified service, nor shall possession of a certification document be made a requirement for employment in any such position.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the employment of any individual in a position described by this section as part of the classified service who is in possession of certification qualifications, nor shall the possession of certification qualifications be grounds for the elimination of an individual for consideration for employment in such a position.

This section shall apply to districts which have adopted the merit system in the same manner and with the same effect as though it were a part of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter.

ABOLITION OF SENIOR MANAGEMENT POSITION; EFFECT

45104.5. The governing board of a school district may adopt a resolution abolishing any or all positions of the senior management of the classified service. An employee occupying a senior management position abolished by the action shall become a member of the classified or certificated service in a position to which he or she would otherwise be entitled if the employee had not been a member of the senior management of the classified service.

If the employee in the senior management of the classified service had been a member of the regular classified or certificated service, he or she shall be entitled to a position which is the same as, or similar to, the position to which he or she holds rights outside of the senior management of the classified service.

POSITIONS UNDER VARIOUS ACTS NOT REQUIRING CERTIFICATION QUALIFICATIONS; CLASSIFICATIONS

45105. (a) Positions not requiring certification qualifications created by a governing board of a school district under the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, or Section 11300 or Section 13650 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, any future federal or state legislative enactment, or any other special funding, and which are not a part of the regular school program shall, nevertheless, be a part of the classified service as established by Section 45103 or 45256.

Persons employed in these positions shall be classified employees and shall enjoy all of the rights, burdens and benefits accorded other classified employees. Their selection and retention shall be made on the same basis as that of persons selected for positions that are a part of the regular school program.

(b) (1) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), if specially funded positions are restricted to employment of persons in low-income groups, from designated impoverished areas or other criteria which restricts the privilege of all citizens to compete for employment in the positions, all these positions shall, in addition to the regular class title, be classified as "restricted." Their selection and retention shall be made on the same basis as that of persons selected and retained in positions that are a part of the regular school program, except that persons employed in the following categories of restricted positions shall not be subject to Section 45272 or 45273:

(A) The position of instructional aide, as defined in Section 45343.

(B) Any other position involving personal contacts with pupils or parents that is established to assist school-staff personnel responsible for school-community relations; educational support services for such areas as counseling, library or health; or the correction or prevention of behavioral problems.

(2) Persons employed in positions properly classified as "restricted" shall be classified employees for all purposes except:

(A) They shall not be accorded employment permanency under Section 45113 or 45301, whichever is applicable.

(B) They shall not acquire seniority credits for the purposes of Sections 45298 and 45308 or, in a district not having the merit (civil service) system, for the purposes of layoff for lack of work or lack of funds as may be established by rule of the governing board.

(C) Sections 45287 and 45289 shall not apply to "restricted" employees.

(D) They shall not be eligible for promotion into the regular classified service or, in districts that have adopted the merit system, shall not be subject to the provisions of Section 45241, until they have complied with the provisions of subdivision (c).

(c) At any time, after completion of six months of satisfactory service, a person serving in a "restricted" position shall be given the opportunity to take qualifying examinations that are required for all other persons serving in the same class in the regular classified service. If the person satisfactorily completes the qualifying examination, regardless of final numerical listing on an eligibility list, he or she shall be accorded full rights, benefits and burdens of any other classified employee serving in the regular classified service. His

or her service in the regular classified service shall be counted from the original date of employment in the "restricted" position and shall continue even though he or she continues to serve in a "restricted" position.

(d) This section shall apply to districts that have adopted the merit system in the same manner and effect as if it were a part of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter.

(e) It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this section to clearly set forth that positions normally a part of the classified service are included in the classified service regardless of the source of income to sustain the positions and to effectively implement specially funded programs intended to provide job opportunities for untrained and impoverished persons but to do so in a manner that will not be disruptive nor detrimental to the normal employment procedures relating to classified school service.

EXEMPT POSITIONS SUBJECT TO CERTAIN PROVISIONS

45106. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 45103 or Section 45256, which exempt certain types of positions or categories of personnel from the classified service of a school district, persons serving in exempt positions or who serve in classified positions but are exempted from the classified service shall, nevertheless, be subject to the provisions of Sections 45122 to 45125, inclusive, and Section 49406. The governing board of every school district shall, by rule or regulation, provide for the implementation of this section.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to full-time day students regularly attending in the district of employment.

PROHIBITED USES OF FEDERAL EMERGENCY EMPLOYMENT ACT FUNDS

45107. (a) The "act" as used in this section shall mean the Federal Emergency Employment Act of 1971 (Public Law 92-54) or any similar federal law hereafter enacted to provide transitional employment in public service positions for unemployed or underemployed persons.

(b) Funds derived from the act shall not be expended for work that: (1) would otherwise have been performed at federal, state, or local expense; (2) will not result in an increase over the employment which would otherwise be available; (3) which will result in the displacement of permanent members of the classified service (including partial displacement, such as reduction in the hours of nonovertime work or wages or employment benefits); (4) or which will impair existing rights of permanent members of the classified service.

(c) If during the term of a contract or renewal thereof, executed under the act, a school district is engaged in layoffs for lack of work or lack of funds of permanent classified employees serving in regular positions and is employing personnel or contemplates employing personnel in like or reasonably similar positions under the act, a report shall be submitted by the superintendent of schools to the governing board clearly demonstrating and substantiating the fact that the duties being performed by the permanent employees in regular positions who are being laid off will not be performed by personnel employed under the act.

Approval of the report by the governing board shall constitute its acceptance of the facts, as contained therein, and based thereon its affirmation of compliance with the contract executed under the act and this section.

This section shall apply to districts which have adopted the merit system in the same manner and with the same effect as though it were a part of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter.

RESTRICTED POSITIONS

45108. If the governing board of any school district establishes positions in the categories described below and restricts initial appointments of new employees to persons in low-income groups or residing in specifically designated areas of the community, then such positions shall, in addition to the regular class title, be classified as "restricted." The positions shall be part of the classified service and persons so employed shall be classified employees for all purposes except that (1) they shall not be subject to the provisions of Section 45272 or 45273, and (2) they shall not acquire permanent status or seniority credit and shall not be eligible for promotion into the regular classified service until they have complied with the provisions of subdivision (c) of Section 45105.

The categories of positions for which the governing board may establish restrictions under this section are:

- (a) The position of instructional aide, as defined in Section 45343.
- (b) Any other position involving personal contacts with pupils or parents, that is established to assist school staff personnel responsible for school-community relations; educational support services for such areas as counseling, library, or health; or the correction or prevention of behavioral problems.

This section shall apply to districts that have adopted the merit system in the same manner and effect as if it were a part of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter.

SENIOR MANAGEMENT EMPLOYEE; DEFINITION; MAXIMUM NUMBER OF POSITIONS; APPLICATION OF SECTION

45108.5. (a) Senior management employee means either of the following:

(1) An employee in the highest position in a principal district program area, as determined by the governing board, which does not require certification qualifications, and which has districtwide responsibility for formulating policies or administering the program area.

(2) An employee who acts as the fiscal advisor to the district superintendent.

(b) The maximum number of positions which may be designated as senior management positions shall be as follows:

(1) For districts with less than 10,000 units of average daily attendance, two positions.

(2) For districts with 10,000 to 25,000 units of average daily attendance, inclusive, three positions.

(3) For districts with 25,001 to 50,000 units of average daily attendance, inclusive, 4 positions.

(4) For districts with more than 50,000 units of average daily attendance, 5 positions.

(c) This section shall apply to districts that have adopted the merit system in the same manner and effect as if it were a part of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240), as well as to districts which have not adopted the merit system.

WAIVER; NUMBER AND TYPE OF SENIOR MANAGEMENT POSITIONS

45108.7. The governing board of a school district may apply to the State Board of Education to waive the provisions of Section 45108.5 for purposes of expanding the number and type of senior management positions.

FIXING OF DUTIES

45109. Governing boards shall fix and prescribe the duties to be performed by all persons in the classified service and other positions not requiring certification qualifications of the school district, except those persons employed as a part of a personnel commission staff as provided in Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter.

This section shall apply to districts that have adopted the merit system in the same manner and effect as if it were a part of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter.

INCONSISTENT DUTIES; COMPENSATION

45110. Classified employees shall not be required to perform duties which are not fixed and prescribed for the position by the governing board in accordance with Section 45109, unless the duties reasonably relate to those fixed for the position by the board, for any period of time which exceeds five working days within a 15-calendar-day period except as authorized herein.

An employee may be required to perform duties inconsistent with those assigned to the position by the governing board for a period of more than five working days provided that his salary is adjusted upward for the entire period he is required to work out of classification and in such amounts as will reasonably reflect the duties required to be performed outside his normal assigned duties.

Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, a personnel commission and governing board, or a governing board in a nonmerit system district, may, by written rule, provide for an upward salary adjustment for any classified employee required to work out of classification for any period of time less than that required herein.

It is the intent of this section to permit school districts to temporarily work employees outside of their normal duties but in so doing to require that some additional compensation be provided the employee during such temporary assignments.

This section shall apply to districts that have adopted the merit system in the same manner and effect as if it were a part of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter.

PROHIBITION AGAINST REQUIRING CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES TO RESIDE WITHIN DISTRICT

45111. No school district may adopt or maintain any rule or regulation which requires a candidate for a position in the classified service to be a resident of the district or to become a resident of the district, or which requires that an employee maintain residency within the district; nor may a district grant preferential points or other preferential treatment to those candidates or employees who are residents of the district. This section shall not apply to restricted positions as provided for in Sections 45105 and 45103.

The Legislature in enacting this section recognizes that the public school system of this state is the property of all its citizens, and that all qualified candidates for positions in the classified service, regardless of residence, should be granted the opportunity to compete for and obtain such positions based solely on merit and fitness.

This section shall apply to districts that have adopted the merit system in the same manner and effect as if it were a part of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter.

STAFF ASSISTANTS OR FIELD REPRESENTATIVES

45112. If the governing board of any school district employs staff assistants or field representatives to directly assist the governing board or individual governing board members in carrying out their policymaking duties, such assistants or representatives shall be members of the classified service, except that such assistants or representatives shall be exempt from all provisions of this code relating to obtaining a permanent status in any position in the district, and procedures pertaining to the recruitment, appointment, classification, and salary of members of the classified service.

Staff assistants shall serve at the pleasure of a majority of the governing board, and each field representative appointed by the governing board to assist an individual member shall serve at the pleasure of such member.

It is the intent of the Legislature that persons employed under Section 45112 will not be utilized for election campaigns of board members during hours of their employment.

This section shall apply to districts that have adopted the merit system in the same manner and effect as if it were a part of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter.

LAYOFF AND REEMPLOYMENT PROCEDURES; DEFINITIONS

45114. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 45113, the governing board may lay off and reemploy classified employees only in accordance with procedures provided by Sections 45298 and 45308, except the term "personnel commission" therein shall be construed to mean the governing board. "Governing board" as used in this section shall include districts governed by a common board or by different boards but with a common administration. Employees in common board or common administration districts shall, for the purpose of layoff for lack of work or funds, be considered as having been employed in a single district.

LAYOFF; REINSTATEMENT FROM SERVICE RETIREMENT

45115. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any person who was subject to being, or was in fact, laid off for lack of work or lack of funds and who elected service retirement from the Public Employees' Retirement System shall be placed on an appropriate reemployment list. The district shall notify the Board of Administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System of the fact that retirement was due to layoff for lack of work or of funds. If he is subsequently subject to reemployment and accepts, in writing, the appropriate vacant position, the district shall maintain the vacancy until the Board of Administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System has properly processed his request for reinstatement from retirement.

This section shall apply to districts that have adopted the merit system in the same manner and effect as if it were a part of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter.

NOTICE OF DISCIPLINARY ACTION

45116. A notice of disciplinary action shall contain a statement in ordinary and concise language of the specific acts and omissions upon which the disciplinary action is based, a statement of the cause for the action taken and, if it is claimed that an employee has violated a rule or regulation of the public school employer, such rule or regulation shall be set forth in said notice.

A notice of disciplinary action stating one or more causes or grounds for disciplinary action established by any rule, regulation, or statute in the language of the rule, regulation, or statute, is insufficient for any purpose.

A proceeding may be brought by, or on behalf of, the employee to restrain any further proceedings under any notice of disciplinary action violative of this provision.

This section shall apply to proceedings conducted under the provisions of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter.

WRITTEN NOTICE TO CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEE OF LAYOFF DUE TO LACK OF WORK, LACK OF FUNDS, OR EXPIRATION OF A SPECIALLY FUNDED PROGRAM; REQUEST FOR HEARING; FAILURE TO GIVE NOTICE; APPLICATION OF SECTION

45117. (a) (1) No later than March 15 and before a classified employee is given notice by the governing board of a school district that the employee's services will not be required for the ensuing year due to lack of work or lack of funds, the governing board of the school district and the employee shall be given written notice by the superintendent of the school district or the superintendent's designee, or, in the case of a school district that has no superintendent, by the clerk or secretary of the governing board of the school district, that it has been recommended that the notice be given to the employee, stating the reasons that the employee's services will not be required for the ensuing year, and informing the employee of the employee's displacement rights, if any, and reemployment rights.

(2) Until the classified employee has requested a hearing as provided in subdivision (b) or has waived their right to a hearing, the notice and the reasons for the notice shall be confidential and shall not be divulged by any person, except as may be necessary in the performance of duties. However, a violation of this requirement of confidentiality, in and of itself, shall not in any manner be construed as affecting the validity of a hearing conducted pursuant to this section.

(b) A classified employee may request a hearing to determine if there is cause for not reemploying the employee for the ensuing year. A request for a hearing shall be in writing and shall be delivered to the person who sent the notice, on or before a date specified in subdivision (a), which shall not be less than seven days after the date on which the notice is served upon the employee. If an employee fails to request a hearing on or before the date specified, the employee's failure to do so shall constitute a waiver of the employee's right to a hearing. The notice provided for in subdivision (a) shall advise the employee of the provisions of this subdivision.

(c) If a hearing is requested by a classified employee under subdivision (b), the proceeding shall be conducted and a decision made in accordance with Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 11500) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code, and the governing board of a school district shall have all the power granted to an agency in that chapter, except that all of the following shall apply:

(1) The respondent shall file their notice of participation, if any, within five days after service upon the respondent of the District Statement of Reduction in Force and the respondent shall be notified of this five-day period for filing in the District Statement of Reduction in Force.

(2) The discovery authorized by Section 11507.6 of the Government Code shall be available only if a request is made for discovery within 15 days after service of the District Statement of Reduction in Force, and the notice required by Section 11505 of the Government Code shall so indicate.

(3) (A) The hearing shall be conducted by an administrative law judge who shall prepare a proposed decision, containing findings of fact and a determination as to whether the charges sustained by the evidence are

related to the welfare of the schools and the pupils of the schools. The proposed decision shall be prepared for the governing board of the school district and shall contain a determination as to the sufficiency of the cause and a recommendation as to disposition. However, the governing board of the school district shall make the final determination as to the sufficiency of the cause and disposition. None of the findings, recommendations, or determinations contained in the proposed decision prepared by the administrative law judge shall be binding on the governing board of the school district. Nonsubstantive procedural errors committed by the school district or governing board of the school district shall not constitute cause for dismissing the charges unless the errors are prejudicial errors. Copies of the proposed decision shall be submitted to the governing board of the school district and to the classified employee on or before May 7 of the year in which the proceeding is commenced. All expenses of the hearing, including the cost of the administrative law judge, shall be paid by the governing board of the school district from school district funds. Any notice or request shall be deemed sufficient when it is delivered in person to the employee to whom it is directed, or when it is deposited in the United States registered mail, postage prepaid, and addressed to the last known address of the employee. Notice of termination shall be given to the employee before May 15. If a continuance was granted after a request for hearing was made, the deadlines described in this section shall be extended for the number of days of that continuance.

(B) For purposes of this section, "cause" for layoff includes school district compliance with the seniority requirements of this code, including Section 45308.2021

(4) An employee may be represented at a hearing by an attorney or by a nonattorney representative of the employee organization designated as the exclusive representative of the employee's classification, if any.

(d) (1) Notwithstanding subdivisions (a) to (c), inclusive, or any other law, during the time period between five days after the enactment of an annual Budget Act and August 15 of the fiscal year to which that Budget Act applies, if the governing board of a school district determines that its total local control funding formula apportionment per unit of average daily attendance for the fiscal year of that Budget Act has not increased by at least 2 percent, and if the governing board of a school district determines it is therefore necessary to decrease the number of classified employees of the school district due to lack of work or lack of funds, the governing board of the school district may issue a District Statement of Reduction in Force to those employees in accordance with a schedule of notice and hearing to be adopted by the governing board of the school district.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall be inoperative during any period that Section 44955.5 is inoperative as it applies to certificated employees.

(e) (1) If a permanent classified employee is not given the notices and a right to a hearing as provided for in this section, the employee shall be deemed reemployed for the ensuing school year, except that nothing in this section shall be construed to interfere with the right of a district to release probationary employees who never become permanent without notice or hearing.

(2) For purposes of this subdivision, "permanent employee" includes an employee who was permanent at the time the notice or right to a hearing was required and an employee who became permanent after the date of the required notice.

(f) (1) A classified employee shall not be laid off if a short-term employee is retained to render a service that the classified employee is qualified to render. This subdivision does not create a layoff notice requirement for any

individual hired as a short-term employee, as defined in Section 45103, for a period not exceeding 60 days.

(2) This subdivision does not apply to the retention of a short-term employee, as defined in Section 45103, who is hired for a period not exceeding 60 days after which the short-term service may not be extended or renewed.

(g) Notwithstanding the other requirements of this code respecting layoff of permanent classified employees, when classified positions must be eliminated as a result of the expiration of a specially funded program, the employees to be laid off shall be given written notice not less than 60 days prior to the effective date of their layoff informing them of their layoff date and their displacement rights, if any, and reemployment rights.

(h) If, after January 1, 2021, the Legislature provides certificated employees with any additional rights to notice or hearing as to layoffs, then permanent classified employees and those who become permanent classified employees shall be afforded the same rights by the school district.

(i) The governing board of the school district may adopt from time to time rules and procedures not inconsistent with this section as may be necessary to effectuate this section.

(j) This section shall apply to districts that have adopted the merit system in the same manner and effect as if it were a part of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240).

MERIT SYSTEM UPON REORGANIZATION OF A SCHOOL DISTRICT

45119. Whenever, by reason of any reorganization, other than the unification of districts, all or part of the territory of any school district which has adopted the merit system is included within any district, or in any new district, the governing board of the acquiring or new district shall adopt such merit system if a simple majority of the classified employees of the reorganized district voting on the adoption of a merit system approve its adoption pursuant to Section 45221. If no such election is requested by the classified employees of the reorganized district pursuant to Section 45221, adoption of a merit system shall be effective only if the number of classified employees from the merit system district who are to become employees of the acquiring district equals or exceeds the number of classified employees of the acquiring nonmerit system district. In the event that any district simultaneously acquires all or part of the territory of two or more districts which have previously adopted the merit system, the governing board of the acquiring or new district shall adopt a merit system containing such provisions as are necessary to afford to all employees the rights guaranteed by this section if a simple majority of the classified employees of the reorganized district voting on the adoption of a merit system approve its adoption pursuant to Section 45221. If no such election is requested by the classified employees of the reorganized district pursuant to Section 45221, adoption of a merit system shall be effective only if the number of classified employees from the merit system district who are to become employees of the acquiring district equals or exceeds the number of classified employees of the acquiring nonmerit system district. The employees of the reorganized or new district shall retain all rights and privileges as if they had been employed under the provisions of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter, with seniority commencing as of the date of original employment in their original district. Where there are more than a sufficient number of employees for a given classification under the provisions of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter, such personnel shall be retained in employment for a period of not less than two years as if the reorganization had not occurred but without prejudice to the powers of the

personnel commission and governing board of the reorganized district to reasonably reassign such persons. If at the expiration of such period, upon a finding made by the personnel commission that there are excess personnel in any given classification, such personnel shall, if the governing board so directs, be placed upon appropriate reemployment lists for 39 months and, if so placed, shall be offered and may accept positions of lower rank in their line of promotion in the order of seniority as established by this section in accordance with rules drawn in compliance with the provisions of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of the chapter. The acceptance of a position in lower rank in accordance herewith shall not be deemed to constitute a waiver of the right to reemployment at the original level should a vacancy at such level occur within the period mentioned in this section.

MERIT SYSTEM UPON UNIFICATION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS

45120. If all or any part of any district or districts which is unified with all or any part of a district, has, or have, the merit system prior to the date of the reorganization election, all employees not legally requiring certification qualifications of the reorganized district shall be employed in accordance with Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter if a simple majority of the classified employees of the reorganized district voting on the adoption of a merit system approve its adoption pursuant to Section 45221. If no such election is requested by the classified employees of the reorganized district pursuant to Section 45221, adoption of a merit system shall be effective only if the number of classified employees from the merit system district who are to become employees of the acquiring district equals or exceeds the number of classified employees of the acquiring nonmerit system district. If on the date of such reorganization election, two or more of the said defined districts of such reorganized district have merit systems, the reorganized district shall adopt a single merit system which shall contain all provisions necessary to secure to all employees the rights guaranteed by Section 45121 of this code.

Seniority of the personnel of the reorganized district shall be established as of the date of original employment in the district or districts as defined above. Where there are more than a sufficient number of employees for a given classification under the provisions of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter, such personnel shall be retained in employment for a period of not less than two years as if the reorganization had not occurred but without prejudice to the powers of the personnel commission and the governing board of the new unified district to reasonably reassign such person. If at the expiration of such period, upon a finding made by the personnel commission that there are excess personnel in any given classification, such personnel shall, if the governing board so directs, be placed upon appropriate reemployment lists for 39 months, and shall, if so placed, be offered and may accept positions of lower rank in their line of promotion in the order of seniority as established by this section in accordance with rules drawn in compliance with the provisions of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter. The acceptance of a position in lower rank in accordance herewith shall not be deemed to constitute a waiver of the right to reemployment at the original level should a vacancy at such level occur within the period mentioned in this section.

RETENTION OF EMPLOYEE RIGHTS DURING REORGANIZATION OF SCHOOL DISTRICT

45120.1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Sections 45119 and 45120, when any school district involved in any reorganization, annexation, unionization, merger, or unification is not required to adopt the merit system, the classified

employees of such district who formerly were employed by a district having the merit system shall retain for a period of two years the salary, benefits, seniority, and other rights which they would have had had the reorganization not occurred.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS

45122. Whenever a governing board of a school district requires a physical examination to be taken by a classified employee or employees, either by rule or by its direction or the direction of its authorized district administrator; or when classified employees are required by law to submit to a physical examination for continuance in employment, the board shall either provide the required examination, cause it to be provided, or provide the employee with reasonable reimbursement for the required examination.

If the governing board requires a physical examination or an examination is required by law as a condition of preemployment, it may cause the required examination to be given. It may, if an applicant is required to take a preemployment physical examination, provide for reasonable reimbursement if the applicant is subsequently employed by the district.

This section shall apply to districts that have adopted the merit system in the same manner and effect as if it were a part of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter.

EMPLOYMENT AFTER CONVICTION OF SEX OFFENSE OR CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE OFFENSE; REHABILITATED CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE OFFENDER

45123. (a) No person shall be employed or retained in employment by a school district who has been convicted of any sex offense as defined in Section 44010. A plea or verdict of guilty, a finding of guilt by a court in a trial without jury, or a conviction following a plea of nolo contendere shall be deemed to be a conviction within the meaning of this subdivision.

(b) No person shall be employed or retained in employment by a school district, who has been convicted of a controlled substance offense as defined in Section 44011.

(c) If, however, a conviction is reversed and the person is acquitted of the offense in a new trial or the charges against him or her are dismissed, this section does not prohibit his or her employment thereafter.

(d) The governing board of a school district may employ a person convicted of a controlled substance offense if the governing board of the school district determines, from the evidence presented, that the person has been rehabilitated for at least five years.

The governing board shall determine the type and manner of presentation of the evidence, and the determination of the governing board as to whether or not the person has been rehabilitated is final.

EMPLOYMENT OF SEXUAL PSYCHOPATH

45124. No person shall be employed or retained in employment by a school district who has been determined to be a sexual psychopath under the provisions of Article 1 (commencing with Section 6300), Chapter 2, Part 2, Division 6 of the Welfare and Institutions Code or under similar provisions of law of any other state. If, however, such determination is reversed and the person is determined not to be a sexual psychopath in a new proceeding or the proceeding to determine whether he is a sexual psychopath is dismissed, this section does not prohibit his employment thereafter.

FINGERPRINT CARDS; CRIMINAL HISTORY; CONFIDENTIALITY

45125. (a) (1) Except as provided in Section 45125.01, the governing board of any school district shall require each person to be employed in a position not requiring certification qualifications, except a secondary school pupil employed in a temporary or part-time position by the governing board of the school district having jurisdiction over the school attended by the pupil, to have two fingerprint cards bearing the legible rolled and flat impressions of the person's fingerprints together with a personal description of the applicant prepared by a local public law enforcement agency having jurisdiction in the area of the school district, which agency shall transmit the cards, together with the fee required by subdivision (f), to the Department of Justice; except that any district, or districts with a common board, may process the fingerprint cards if the district so elects.

(2) As used in this section, "local public law enforcement agency" includes any school district and as used in Section 45126 requires the Department of Justice to provide to any school district, upon application, information pertaining only to applicants for employment by the district, including applicants who are employees of another district.

(b) (1) Upon receiving the fingerprint cards, the Department of Justice shall ascertain whether the applicant has been arrested or convicted of any crime insofar as that fact can be ascertained from information available to the department and forward the information to the employing agency submitting the applicant's fingerprints no more than 15 working days after receiving the fingerprint cards. The Department of Justice shall not forward records of criminal proceedings that did not result in a conviction but shall forward information on arrests pending adjudication.

(2) Upon implementation of an electronic fingerprinting system with terminals located statewide and managed by the Department of Justice, the Department of Justice shall ascertain the information required pursuant to this subdivision within three working days. If the Department of Justice cannot ascertain the information required pursuant to this subdivision within three working days, the department shall notify the school district that it cannot so ascertain the required information. This notification shall be delivered by telephone or electronic mail to the school district. If a school district is notified by the Department of Justice that it cannot ascertain the required information about a person, the school district may not employ that person until the Department of Justice ascertains that information.

(3) In the case of a person to be employed in a position not requiring certification qualifications who is described in subparagraph (A) or (B), the school district shall request the Department of Justice to forward one copy of the fingerprint cards to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the purpose of obtaining any record of previous convictions of the applicant.

(A) The person has not resided in the State of California for at least one year immediately preceding the person's application for employment.

(B) The person has resided for more than one year, but less than seven years, in the State of California and the Department of Justice has ascertained that the person was convicted of a sex offense where the victim was a minor or a drug offense where an element of the offense is either the distribution to, or the use of a controlled substance by, a minor.

(c) The governing board of a school district shall not employ a person until the Department of Justice completes its check of the state criminal history file as set forth in this section and Sections 45125.5 and 45126, except that this subdivision does not apply to secondary school pupils who are to be employed in a temporary or part-time position by the governing board of the school district having jurisdiction over the school they attend.

(d) The governing board of each district shall maintain a list indicating the number of current employees, except secondary school pupils employed in a temporary or part-time position by the governing board of the school district having jurisdiction over the school they attend, who have not completed the requirements of this section. The Department of Justice shall process these cards within 30 working days of their receipt and any cards in its possession on the date of the amendment of this section by Assembly Bill 1610 of the 1997–98 Regular Session within 30 working days of that date. School districts that have previously submitted identification cards for current employees to either the Department of Justice or the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall not be required to further implement the provisions of this section as it applies to those employees.

(e) A plea or verdict of guilty or a finding of guilt by a court in a trial without a jury or forfeiture of bail is deemed to be a conviction within the meaning of this section, irrespective of a subsequent order under the provisions of Section 1203.4 of the Penal Code allowing the withdrawal of the plea of guilty and entering of a plea of not guilty, or setting aside the verdict of guilty, or dismissing the accusations or information.

(f) (1) The school district shall provide the means whereby the fingerprint cards may be completed and may charge a fee determined by the Department of Justice to be sufficient to reimburse the department for the costs incurred in processing the application. The amount of the fee shall be forwarded to the Department of Justice with the required copies of applicant's fingerprint cards. The governing board may collect a reasonable fee payable to the local public law enforcement agency taking the fingerprints and completing the data on the fingerprint cards. In no event shall the fee exceed the actual costs incurred by the agency.

(2) The additional fees shall be transmitted to the city or county treasury. If an applicant is subsequently hired by the board within 30 days of the application, the fee may be reimbursed to the applicant. Funds not reimbursed to applicants shall be credited to the general fund of the district. If the fingerprint cards forwarded to the Department of Justice are those of a person already in the employ of the governing board, the district shall pay the fee required by this section, which fee shall be a proper charge against the general fund of the district, and no fee shall be charged the employee.

(g) This section applies to substitute and temporary employees regardless of length of employment.

(h) Subdivision (c) of this section shall not apply to a person to be employed if a school district determines that an emergency or an exceptional situation exists, and that a delay in filling the position in which the person would be employed would endanger pupil health or safety.

(i) Where reasonable access to the statewide, electronic fingerprinting network is available, the Department of Justice may mandate electronic submission of the fingerprints and related information required by this section.

(j) A school district shall request subsequent arrest service from the Department of Justice as provided under Section 11105.2 of the Penal Code.

(k) All information obtained from the Department of Justice is confidential. Each agency handling Department of Justice information shall ensure the following:

(1) No recipient may disclose its contents or provide copies of information.

(2) Information received shall be stored in a locked file separate from other files, and shall only be accessible to the custodian of records.

(3) Information received shall be destroyed upon the hiring determination in accordance with subdivision (a) of Section 708 of Title 11 of the California Code of Regulations.

(4) Compliance with destruction, storage, dissemination, auditing, backgrounding, and training requirements as set forth in Sections 700 through 708, inclusive, of Title 11 of the California Code of Regulations and Section 11077 of the Penal Code governing the use and security of criminal offender record information is the responsibility of the entity receiving the information from the Department of Justice.

(l) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Department of Justice shall process pursuant to this section all requests from a school district, an employer, or a human resource agency for criminal history information on a volunteer to be used in a school.

AUTOMATED RECORDS CHECK OF PROSPECTIVE NONCERTIFICATED EMPLOYEE FOR CRIMINAL RECORD; FEE

45125.5. A school district or county office of education may request that a local law enforcement agency conduct an automated records check of a prospective noncertificated employee in order to ascertain whether the prospective noncertificated employee has a criminal record. If the local law enforcement agency agrees to provide that automated records check, the results therefrom shall be returned to the requesting district or county office of education within 72 hours of the written request. A local law enforcement agency may charge a fee to the requesting agency not to exceed the actual expense to the law enforcement agency. For purposes of this section, "prospective noncertificated employee" includes only those applicants whom the requesting school district intends to hire, at the time the automated records check is requested.

WORKWEEK

45127. (a) The workweek of a classified employee, as defined in Section 45103 or 45256, shall be 40 hours. The workday shall be eight hours. These provisions do not restrict the extension of a regular workday or workweek on an overtime basis if it is necessary to carry on the business of the district. This section does not bar the district from establishing a workday of less than eight hours or a workweek of less than 40 hours for all or any of its classified positions.

(b) Notwithstanding this section and Section 45128, a governing board may, with the approval of the personnel commission, where applicable, exempt specific classes of positions from compensation for overtime in excess of eight hours in one day, provided that hours worked in excess of 40 in a calendar week shall be compensated on an overtime basis. This exemption applies only to those classes that the governing board and personnel commission, where applicable, specifically find to be subject to fluctuations in daily working hours not susceptible to administrative control, such as security patrol and recreation classes, but shall not include food service and transportation classes.

(c) This section applies to districts that have adopted the merit system in the same manner and effect as if it were a part of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240).

OVERTIME

45128. The governing board of each district shall provide the extent to which, and establish the method by which ordered overtime is compensated. The board shall provide for such compensation or compensatory time off at a rate at least equal to time and one-half the regular rate of pay of the employee designated and authorized to perform the overtime.

Overtime is defined to include any time required to be worked in excess of eight hours in any one day and in excess of 40 hours in any calendar week. If a governing board establishes a workday of less than eight hours but seven hours or more and a workweek of less than 40 hours but 35 hours or more for all of its classified positions or for certain classes of classified positions, all time worked in excess of the established workday and workweek shall be deemed to be overtime. The foregoing provisions do not apply to classified positions for which a workday of fewer than seven hours and a workweek of fewer than 35 hours has been established, nor to positions for which a workday of eight hours and a workweek of 40 hours has been established, but in which positions employees are temporarily assigned to work fewer than eight hours per day or 40 hours per week when such reduction in hours is necessary to avoid layoffs for lack of work or lack of funds and the consent of the majority of affected employees to such reduction in hours has been first obtained.

For the purpose of computing the number of hours worked, time during which an employee is excused from work because of holidays, sick leave, vacation, compensating time off, or other paid leave of absence shall be considered as time worked by the employee.

This section shall apply to districts that have adopted the merit system in the same manner and effect as if it were a part of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter.

COMPENSATORY TIME OFF

45129. When compensatory time off is authorized in lieu of cash compensation, such compensatory time off shall be granted within 12 calendar months following the month in which the overtime was worked and without impairing the services rendered by the employing district.

This section shall apply to districts that have adopted the merit system in the same manner and effect as if it were a part of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter.

EXCLUSION FROM OVERTIME PROVISIONS

45130. Notwithstanding the provisions of Sections 45127 and 45128, a personnel commission, when applicable, or a governing board of a school district may specify certain positions or classes of positions as supervisory, administrative, or executive and exclude the employees serving in such positions and the positions from the overtime provisions.

To be excluded from such overtime provisions, the positions or classes of positions must clearly and reasonably be management positions. In approving positions or classes of positions for exclusion from the overtime provisions, the personnel commission, when applicable, or the governing board of a school district shall certify, in writing, that the duties, flexibility of hours, salary, benefit structure, and authority of the positions or classes of positions are of such a nature that they should be set apart from those positions which are subject to the overtime provisions, and that employees serving in such excluded positions or classes of positions will not be unreasonably discriminated against as a result of the exclusion.

Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, if a person serving in an excluded position is required to work on a holiday, as provided for in this code, or by action of a governing board, he shall be paid, in addition to his regular pay for the holiday, compensation, or given compensating time off, at a rate not less than his normal rate of pay.

This section shall apply to districts that have adopted the merit system in the same manner and effect as if it were a part of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter.

OVERTIME; LENGTH OF WORKDAY

45131. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 45127, the workweek shall consist of not more than five consecutive working days for any employee having an average workday of four hours or more during the workweek. Such an employee shall be compensated for any work required to be performed on the sixth or seventh day following the commencement of the workweek at the rate equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the regular rate of pay of the employee designated and authorized to perform the work.

An employee having an average workday of less than four hours during a workweek shall, for any work required to be performed on the seventh day following the commencement of his workweek, be compensated for at a rate equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the regular rate of pay of the employee designated and authorized to perform the work.

Positions and employees excluded from overtime compensation pursuant to Section 45130 shall likewise be excluded from the provisions of this section.

This section shall apply to districts that have adopted the merit system in the same manner and effect as if it were a part of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter.

FOUR-CONSECUTIVE-DAY WORKWEEK

45132. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 45131, a governing board of a district may establish a 10-hour-per-day, 40-hour, four-consecutive-day workweek for all, or certain classes of its employees, or for employees within a class when, by reason of the work location and duties actually performed by such employees, their services are not required for a workweek of five consecutive days, provided the establishment of such a workweek has the concurrence of the concerned employee, class of employees, or classes of employees as ascertained through the employee organization representing a majority of the concerned employees or class or classes, of employees, as determined by the payroll deduction authorizations for dues in classified employee organizations on file with the district on the last day of the month next preceding the date the board action was taken.

Where a board has previously established the workweek of not less than 35 hours, it may require the established workweek to be performed in four consecutive days by any class or classes of employees or by employees within a class, when by reason of the work location and duties actually performed by such employees their services are not required for a workweek of five consecutive days, with the concurrence of employee personnel as provided herein.

When a four-day workweek is established, the overtime rate shall be paid for all hours worked in excess of the required workday, which shall not exceed 10 hours. Work performed on the fifth, sixth and seventh days shall be compensated for at a rate equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the regular rate of pay of the employee designated and authorized to perform the work.

An employee working an average workday of five hours or less during a workweek shall, for any work required to be performed on the sixth or seventh day following the commencement of his workweek, be compensated for at a rate equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the regular rate of pay of the employee designated and authorized to perform the work.

This section shall apply to districts that have adopted the merit system in the same manner and effect as if it were a part of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter.

NINE-HOUR-PER-DAY; 80-HOUR-PER-2-WEEK WORK SCHEDULE; APPLICATION OF SECTION

45133. (a) Notwithstanding Sections 45127 and 45131, a governing board of a school district or a county superintendent of schools may establish a 9-hour-per-day, 80-hour-per-2-week work schedule, provided the establishment of the work schedule has the concurrence of the employee organization, or in the absence of an employee organization, the concurrence of the affected employee.

(b) When a 9-hour-per-day, 80-hour-per-2-week work schedule is established, it shall consist of nine work days, eight of which shall be nine-hour days, and one of which shall be an eight-hour day. The overtime rate shall be paid for all hours worked in excess of the required work day, which shall not exceed nine hours, at a rate equal to one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for the employee designated and authorized to perform the work.

(c) When a 9-hour-per-day, 80-hour-per-2-week work schedule is established, the workweek shall be defined in either of two ways, as follows:

(1) The workweek shall begin on noon Friday and will end at noon the following Friday, with the employee working nine hours each day except on alternate Thursdays when the employee will work eight hours, and on alternate Fridays when the employee will not work; or,

(2) The workweek shall begin at noon on any other day of the week and shall be defined so that no employee will be required to work more than 40 hours during any given workweek.

(d) This section shall apply to districts that have adopted the merit system in the same manner and effect as if it were a part of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter.

AGE LIMITS

45134. (a) Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, no minimum or maximum age limits shall be established for the employment or continuance in employment of persons as part of the classified service.

(b) Any person possessing all of the minimum qualifications for any employment shall be eligible for appointment to that employment, and no rule or policy, either written or unwritten, heretofore or hereafter adopted, shall prohibit the employment or continued employment, solely because of the age of any person in any school employment who is otherwise qualified.

(c) No person shall be employed in school employment while he or she is receiving a retirement allowance under any retirement system by reason of prior school employment, except that a person may be hired:

(1) Pursuant to Article 8 (commencing with Section 21220) of Chapter 12 of Part 3 of Division 5 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

(2) As an aide in one of the following circumstances:

(A) An aide is needed in a class with a high pupil-teacher ratio.

(B) An aide is needed to provide one-on-one instruction in remedial classes or for underprivileged students.

A person working as an aide pursuant to this subdivision shall not receive service credits for purposes of the State Teachers' Retirement System.

(d) The provisions of subdivision (c) shall be inapplicable to persons who were employed in the classified service of any school district as of September 18, 1959, and who are still in the employ of the same district on

the effective date of this subdivision, and the rights of those persons shall be fixed and determined as of September 18, 1959, and no such person shall be deprived of any right to any retirement allowance or eligibility for any such allowance to which he or she would have been entitled as of that date. Any such person who, by reason of any provision of law to the contrary, has been deprived of any right to retirement allowance or eligibility for such an allowance, shall, upon the filing of application therefor, be reinstated to such rights as he or she would have had had this subdivision been in effect on September 18, 1959.

(e) This section shall apply to districts that have adopted the merit system in the same manner and effect as if it were a part of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter.

EMPLOYMENT OF RETIRED CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEE

45135. Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision (c) of Section 45134, a retired classified school employee may be employed by a school district, but only in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 (commencing with Section 21150) of Chapter 8 of Part 3 of Division 5 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

This section shall apply to districts that have adopted the merit system in the same manner and effect as if it were a part of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter.

BENEFITS OF PROBATIONARY AND PERMANENT PART-TIME CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES

45136. All probationary and permanent part-time classified employees shall be entitled to sick leave, and all other benefits conferred by law on classified employees. Part-time employees shall be entitled to all leaves and benefits granted by the governing board to a majority of the regular full-time employees in the classified service of the district or to regular full-time employees in the same classified positions or general class of positions; but such leaves and benefits may be prorated in the same ratio as the regular work hours per day, days per week, weeks per month, or months per year of such part-time employees bear to eight hours per day, 40 hours per calendar week, four calendar weeks per month, or 12 calendar months during the school year.

Except for prorating benefits for part-time employees as herein authorized, the governing board shall provide at least the same benefits for all regular employees in the classified service as it provides for the majority of such employees.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the granting of additional benefits for some employees in recognition of nature of work, level of classification, or length of service.

This section shall not apply to employees properly designated as substitute, short-term, or limited-term employees, as defined in Sections 45103 and 45286 of this code, unless such employees are specifically included by a governing board, or by a personnel commission for those districts included under the provisions of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter.

This section shall apply to districts that have adopted the merit system in the same manner and effect as if it were a part of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter.

This section shall not apply to those benefits authorized under the provisions of Article 1 (commencing with Section 53200) of Chapter 2 of Part 1 of Division 2 of Title 5 of the Government Code.

FRINGE BENEFITS OF PART-TIME CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES

45137. A classified employee who works a minimum of 30 minutes per day in excess of his part-time assignment for a period of 20 consecutive working days or more, shall have his basic assignment changed to reflect the longer hours in order to acquire fringe benefits on a properly prorated basis as specified in Section 45136.

If a part-time employee's average paid time, excluding overtime for which the employee receives compensation at a rate at least equal to time and one-half, exceeds his average assigned time by 50 minutes or more per working day in any quarter, the hours paid per day for compensable leaves of absence and holidays in the succeeding quarter shall be equivalent to the average hours paid per working day in the preceding quarter, excluding overtime.

Except where vacation entitlement is accrued on the basis of actual hours of paid regular service, vacation entitlement shall be based on the average number of hours worked per working day during the portion of the school year in which the employee is assigned to duty.

It is the intent of the Legislature, in enacting this section, to insure that part-time employees are accorded fringe benefits on an appropriate prorated basis with full recognition given to the number of hours worked by the part-time employee rather than on the basis of time fixed to the position when the fixed time is not reasonably correlated with the actual time worked. This section is to be liberally construed in order that the provisions of Section 45136 may not be circumvented by requiring employees to work in excess of the regularly fixed hours for a position on an overtime basis but for which premium pay is not provided nor appropriate adjustment is not made in fringe benefit entitlement.

UNIFORMS; COSTS

45138. The governing board of any school district may require the wearing of a distinctive uniform by classified personnel. The cost of the purchase, lease or rental of uniforms, equipment, identification badges, emblems, and cards required by the district shall be borne by the district.

This section shall apply to districts that have adopted the merit system in the same manner and effect as if it were a part of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter.

REDUCTION OF WORKLOAD FROM FULL-TIME TO PART-TIME DUTIES; REGULATIONS

45139. Notwithstanding any other provision of this part, the governing board of a school district or county superintendent of schools may establish regulations which allow their classified employees to reduce their workload from full-time to part-time duties.

The regulations shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following, if classified employees wish to reduce their workload and maintain retirement benefits pursuant to Section 20819 of the Government Code:

(a) The classified employee shall have reached the age of 55 prior to reduction in workload.

(b) The classified employee shall have been employed full time in a classified position for at least 10 years of which the immediately preceding five years were full-time employment.

(c) During the period immediately preceding a request for a reduction in workload, the classified employee shall have been employed full time in a classified position for a total of at least five years without a break in service.

(d) The option of part-time employment shall be exercised at the request of the classified employee and can be revoked only with the mutual consent of the employer and the classified employee.

(e) The classified employee shall be paid a salary which is the pro rata share of the salary he or she would be earning had he or she not elected to exercise the option of part-time employment but shall retain all other rights and benefits for which he or she makes the payments that would be required if he or she remained in full-time employment.

The classified employee shall receive health benefits as provided in Section 53201 of the Government Code in the same manner as a full-time classified employee.

(f) The minimum part-time employment shall be the equivalent to one-half of the number of hours of service required by the classified employee's contract of employment during his or her final year of service in a full-time classified position.

(g) The period of the part-time classified employment shall not exceed five years.

(h) The period of the part-time classified employment shall not extend beyond the end of the school year during which the classified employee reaches his or her 70th birthday.

POWER OF GOVERNING BOARD TO FIX COMPENSATION

45160. The governing board of any school district, including city boards of education, shall fix and order paid the compensation of persons a part of the classified service and other employees not requiring certification qualifications employed by the board unless otherwise prescribed by law.

SALARY OF EMPLOYEES NOT REQUIRING CERTIFICATION QUALIFICATIONS

45162. (a) The governing board of any school district shall, not later than the date prescribed by law for approval of the publication budget of every year, fix the annual salaries for the ensuing school year for all persons employed by the district in positions not requiring certification qualifications. The governing board may, at the time, include an increase in such annual salaries, all or part of which increase is conditional upon the actual receipt by the district of anticipated revenue from all sources. If the revenue actually received is less than that anticipated, the governing board may, at any time during the school year, reduce such annual salaries by an amount not to exceed the amount which was granted subject to the receipt of such revenues.

(b) The governing board of a school district may, at any time during the school year, increase the salaries of persons employed by the district in positions not requiring certification qualifications. Such increase shall be effective on any date ordered by the governing board.

(c) A governing board may, at any time, increase the wages or salaries of classified employees if the board or, in a merit system district, the personnel commission approves a classification change in a position, a class of positions, or any or all of the positions or classes of positions a part of the classified service.

(d) The provisions of this section shall not be construed to permit a governing board to demote or dismiss an employee as a result of reclassification of a position or class of positions except as may otherwise be permitted by law.

(e) This section shall apply to districts that have adopted the merit system in the same manner and effect as if it were a part of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter.

REVISIONS OF SALARIES; ALTERNATIVE METHODS

45163. If the governing board of a school district cannot comply with the provisions of subdivision (a) of Section 45162 because it is engaged in a study, which was commenced prior to the commencement of the school year, to increase the salaries and wages of persons employed by such district in positions not requiring certification qualifications, the board may, by appropriate action taken prior to the final adoption of its budget, do either of the following:

(a) Adopt an interim salary schedule which shall be the same schedule as for the preceding year, except that increases may be granted at that time based upon increased cost-of-living indexes, and provide that the salaries and wages fixed as a result of the study shall be payable for the entire school year to include the period thereof in which the study was conducted and final board action taken.

(b) Provide that the salaries and wages fixed as a result of the study shall be effective only for that portion of the school year, as determined by the board at the time it takes action after the study has been completed. "Portion of the school year," as used in this subdivision shall not be for any period of time less than the period of time remaining in the school year from the date the governing board adopts the salary schedule based on the study commenced prior to that school year.

PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES EMPLOYED FOR LESS THAN 12 MONTHS A YEAR

45165. The governing board of any school district not paying the annual or monthly salaries of persons employed by the district in 12 equal monthly payments may withhold, upon election by the individual employee, from each payment made to such employee an amount as follows:

(a) For an employee employed 11 months of a year an amount equal to $8\frac{1}{3}$ percent thereof and the total amount deducted to be paid not later than the 10th day of September next succeeding.

(b) For an employee employed 10 months of a year an amount equal to $16\frac{2}{3}$ percent thereof and the total amount deducted to be paid in two equal monthly installments not later than the 10th day of August and the 10th day of September next succeeding.

(c) For an employee employed nine months a year an amount equal to 25 percent thereof and the total amount deducted to be paid in three equal monthly installments not later than the 10th day of July, the 10th day of August and the 10th day of September next succeeding.

If the provisions of Section 42644 are made applicable to any district the provisions of this section shall apply except that the amount deducted from each regular pay period and ultimate dates for payment of the amount deducted shall be computed and set in accordance with the system adopted under Section 42644.

Once an employee has elected to be brought under the provisions of this section such election shall not be revocable until the commencement of the next ensuing fiscal year. However, in the event any employee leaves the service of the district by death or otherwise before receiving such moneys as may be due him, the amount due him shall be paid within 30 days of the last working day to him or any other person entitled thereto by law.

This section shall apply to districts that have adopted the merit system in the same manner and effect as if it were a part of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter.

TIME OF PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

45166. Orders for the payment of wages and payroll orders and warrants for the payment of wages of employees a part of the classified service in any public school system shall be drawn at least once during each calendar month, for those districts not using the provisions of Sections 42644, 42645, or 42646 of this code. Such payment shall be made on the last working day of the month in which the employee was in paid status.

This section shall not prohibit a school district from making a payment of earned salary prior to the last working day of the pay period or of the month.

This section shall apply to districts that have adopted the merit system in the same manner and effect as if it were a part of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter.

ERROR IN SALARY

45167. Whenever it is determined that an error has been made in the calculation or reporting in any classified employee payroll or in the payment of any classified employee's salary, the appointing authority shall, within five workdays following such determination, provide the employee with a statement of the correction and a supplemental payment drawn against any available funds.

DEDUCTIONS FOR DUES OF EMPLOYEE ORGANIZATION OR ASSOCIATION; DIRECT PAYMENT OF SERVICE FEES

45168. (a) (1) Except as provided in subdivision (b), the governing board of each public school employer when drawing an order for the salary or wage payment due to a classified employee of the employer may, without charge, reduce the order by the amount that it has been requested in a revocable written authorization by an employee who is a member of the bargaining unit to deduct for the payment of dues in, or for any other service provided by, any employee organization or bona fide association, whose membership consists, in whole or in part, of employees of that employer, and that has as one of its objectives improvements in the terms or conditions of employment for the advancement of the welfare of those employees. Any revocation of a written authorization shall be in writing and shall be effective provided the revocation complies with the terms of the written authorization.

(2) The revocable written authorization shall remain in effect until expressly revoked in writing by the employee in accordance with the terms of the authorization. Whenever there is an increase in the amount required for the payment to the employee organization, the employee organization shall provide the employee with adequate and necessary data on the increase at a time sufficiently before the effective date of the increase to allow the employee an opportunity to revoke the written authorization, if desired and permitted by the terms of the written authorization. The employee organization shall provide the school district with notification of the increase at a time sufficiently before the effective date of the increase to allow the employer an opportunity to make the necessary changes and with a copy of the notification of the increase that has been sent to all concerned employees.

(3) Upon receipt of a properly signed authorization for payroll deductions by a classified employee pursuant to this section, the governing board shall reduce the employee's pay warrant by the designated amount in the next pay period after the governing board receives the notification.

(4) The governing board shall, on the same designated date of each month, draw its order upon the funds of the employer in favor of the

employee organization designated by the employee for an amount equal to the total of the respective deductions made with respect to the employee organization during the pay period.

(5) The governing board shall not require the completion of a new deduction authorization when a dues increase has been effected or at any other time without the express approval of the concerned employee organization.

(6) The governing board shall honor the terms of the employee's written authorization for payroll deductions. Employee requests to cancel or change authorizations for payroll deductions for employee organizations shall be directed to the employee organization rather than to the governing board. The employee organization shall be responsible for processing these requests. The governing board shall rely on the information provided by the employee organization to cancel or change authorizations, and the employee organization shall indemnify the public school employer for any claims made by the employee for deductions made in reliance on that information.

(7) A classified or recognized employee organization that certifies that it has and will maintain individual employee authorizations shall not be required to submit to the governing board of a public school employer a copy of the employee's written authorization in order for the payroll deductions described in this section to be effective, unless a dispute arises about the existence or terms of the written authorization. The employee organization shall indemnify the public school employer for any claims made by the employee for deductions made in reliance on its notification.

(b) The governing board of each public school employer when drawing an order for the salary or wage payment due to a classified employee of the employer may, without charge, reduce the order for the payment of dues to, or for any other service provided by, the certified or recognized employee organization of which the classified employee is a member, or for the payment of service fees to the certified or recognized employee organization as required by an organizational security arrangement between the exclusive representative and a public school employer as provided under Chapter 10.7 (commencing with Section 3540) of Division 4 of Title 1 of the Government Code. However, the organizational security arrangement shall provide that any employee may pay service fees directly to the certified or recognized employee organization in lieu of having the service fees deducted from the salary or wage order.

(c) This section shall apply to public school employers that have adopted the merit system in the same manner and effect as if it were a part of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240).

EMPLOYEE SALARY DATA

45169. Upon initial employment and upon each change in classification thereafter, each classified employee shall be furnished two copies of his class specification, salary data, assignment or work location, together with duty hours and the prescribed workweek. The salary data shall include the annual, monthly or pay period, daily, hourly, overtime and differential rate of compensation, whichever are applicable. One copy shall be retained by the employee and the other copy shall be signed and dated by the employee and returned to his supervisor.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to short-term, limited-term, or provisional employees, as those terms are defined in this chapter.

This section shall apply to districts that have adopted the merit system in the same manner and effect as if it were a part of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter.

DEFINITIONS

45180. For purposes of this article, the following definitions shall apply unless the context indicates otherwise:

(a) "Differential compensation" means either a reduction in the number of hours required to be actually worked or an increase in salary.

(b) "Shift" means the number of hours worked and shall include a duty-free meal period of not less than one-half hour which, in the case of a seven- or eight-hour shift, shall occur approximately at the midpoint of the shift. This subdivision shall not apply to employees working six hours or less, or assigned to a split shift.

DETERMINATION OF PRACTICES IN PRIVATE INDUSTRY

45181. The governing board of every school district, or the personnel commission in any merit system school district, shall, insofar as it is possible to do so, determine the practices relating to morning and night shift salary differentials in the private employment fields in which it must compete for employees for its classified staff and shall consider the advisability of providing comparable salary differentials for its classified staff.

DIFFERENTIAL COMPENSATION FOR CERTAIN DUTIES

45182. The governing board of any school district may provide differential compensation to those classified employees who perform duties of a distasteful, dangerous, or unique nature when, in the opinion of the board, such compensation is reasonably justified.

In a merit system district, such differentials shall be based upon findings and recommendations of the personnel commission and shall not be applied in a manner contrary to the principle of like pay for like service.

BARGAINING UNIT EMPLOYEES; ASSIGNMENT OF DUTIES; BASIS; WAIVER

45183. (a) Assignment of duties to bargaining unit employees for which differential compensation is designated, other than a temporary assignment of less than 20 working days, shall be made on the basis of seniority among those employees within the appropriate class who request such an assignment.

(b) This section may be waived by agreement between the governing board of a school district and the exclusive representative of the unit of classified employees to be affected by the waiver.

DEMOTION PROHIBITED

45184. No employee assigned to work a shift entitled to differential compensation shall be demoted in class or grade as a result of such an assignment.

TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENT

45185. An employee receiving differential compensation on the basis of his shift shall not lose such compensation if he is temporarily, for 20 working days or less, assigned to a shift not entitled to such compensation. The regular rate of pay for all purposes of an employee assigned to a shift which provides differential compensation shall be the differential rate.

APPLICATION OF ARTICLE TO DISTRICTS ADOPTING MERIT SYSTEM

45186. This article shall apply to school districts that have adopted the merit system in the same manner and effect as if it were a part of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE AND VACATIONS

45190. Governing boards of school districts may grant leaves of absence and vacations, with or without pay, to persons employed in the classified service of the district.

This section shall apply to districts that have adopted the merit system in the same manner and effect as if it were a part of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FOR ILLNESS OR INJURY

45191. ~~(a)~~(1) Every classified employee employed five days a week by a school district shall be entitled to 12 days leave of absence for illness or injury and such additional days, in addition thereto, as the governing board may allow for illness or injury, exclusive of all days the classified employee is not required to render service to the district, with full pay for a fiscal year of service.

~~(2)~~ A classified employee, employed five days a week, who is employed for less than a full fiscal year is entitled to that proportion of 12 days leave of absence for illness or injury as the number of months the classified employee is employed bears to 12 and the proportionate amount, consistent with this formula, of such additional days, in addition thereto, authorized by the governing board for classified employees employed five days a week for a full fiscal year of service.

~~(3)~~ A classified employee employed less than five days per week shall be entitled, for a fiscal year of service, to that proportion of 12 days leave of absence for illness or injury as the number of days the classified employee is employed per week bears to five and is entitled to the proportionate amount, consistent with this formula, of such additional days, in addition thereto, authorized by the governing board for classified employees employed five days a week for a full fiscal year of service. When such persons are employed for less than a full fiscal year of service this and the preceding paragraph shall determine that proportion of leave of absence for illness or injury to which they are entitled.

~~(4)~~ Pay for any day of absence described in paragraphs (1) to (3), inclusive, shall be the same as the pay which would have been received had the employee served during the day. Credit for leave of absence need not be accrued before taking such leave by the employee and such leave of absence may be taken at any time during the year. However, a new employee of a school district shall not be eligible to take more than six days, or the proportionate amount to which the employee may be entitled under this section, until the first day of the calendar month after completion of six months of active service with the district.

~~(b)~~ If the employee does not take the full amount of leave allowed in any year under this section the amount not taken shall be accumulated from year to year with such additional days as the governing board may allow.

~~(c)~~ The governing board of each school district shall adopt rules and regulations requiring and prescribing the manner of proof of illness or injury for the purpose of this section. Such rules and regulations shall not discriminate against evidence of treatment and the need therefor by the

practice of the religion of any well-recognized religious sect, denomination or organization.

(d) The provisions of this section shall not apply to a school district or districts, governed by the same governing board, in which the combined average daily attendance of all school districts is in excess of 250,000, provided those school districts maintain sick leave policies not less than those in effect in those school districts on January 1, 1961.

(e) This section shall apply to school districts that have adopted the merit system in the same manner and effect as if it were a part of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT AND ILLNESS LEAVES FOR CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES

45192. (a) The governing board of a school district shall provide by rules and regulations for industrial accident or illness leaves of absence for employees who are a part of the classified service. The governing board of a school district that is created or whose boundaries or status is changed by an action to organize or reorganize school districts completed after the effective date of this section shall provide by rules and regulations for these leaves of absence on or before the date on which the organization or reorganization of the school district becomes effective for all purposes.

(b) The rules and regulations shall include the following provisions:

(1) Allowable leave shall not be for less than 60 working days in any one fiscal year for the same accident.

(2) Allowable leave shall not be accumulative from year to year.

(3) Industrial accident or illness leave will commence on the first day of absence.

(4) Payment for wages lost on any day shall not, when added to an award granted the employee under the workers' compensation laws of this state, exceed the normal wage for the day.

(5) Industrial accident leave will be reduced by one day for each day of authorized absence regardless of a compensation award made under workers' compensation.

(6) When an industrial accident or illness occurs at a time when the full 60 days will overlap into the next fiscal year, the employee shall be entitled to only that amount remaining at the end of the fiscal year in which the injury or illness occurred, for the same illness or injury.

(c) The industrial accident or illness leave of absence is to be used in lieu of entitlement acquired under Section 45191. When entitlement to industrial accident or illness leave has been exhausted, entitlement or other sick leave will then be used, but if an employee is receiving workers' compensation, the employee shall be entitled to use only so much of his or her accumulated or available sick leave, accumulated compensating time, vacation, or other available leave as, when added to the workers' compensation award, will provide for a full day's wage or salary.

(d) The governing board of a school district may, by rule or regulation, provide for as much additional leave of absence, paid or unpaid, as it deems appropriate and during this leave the employee may return to his or her position without suffering any loss of status or benefits. The employee shall be notified, in writing, that available paid leave has been exhausted, and shall be offered an opportunity to request additional leave.

(e) A period of leave of absence, paid or unpaid, shall not be considered to be a break in service of the employee.

(f) During a paid leave of absence, whether industrial accident leave as provided in this section, sick leave, vacation, compensated time off, or other available leave provided by law or the action of the governing board of a school district, the employee shall endorse to the school district wage loss

benefit checks received under the workers' compensation laws of this state. The school district, in turn, shall issue the employee appropriate warrants for payment of wages or salary and shall deduct normal retirement and other authorized contributions. Reduction of entitlement to leave shall be made only in accordance with this section.

(g) When all available leaves of absence, paid or unpaid, have been exhausted and if the employee is not medically able to assume the duties of his or her position, the employee shall, if not placed in another position, be placed on a reemployment list for a period of 39 months. When available, during the 39-month period, the employee shall be employed in a vacant position in the class of the employee's previous assignment over all other available candidates except for a reemployment list established because of lack of work or lack of funds, in which case the employee shall be listed in accordance with appropriate seniority regulations.

(h) The governing board of a school district may require that an employee serve or have served continuously a specified period of time with the school district before the benefits provided by this section are made available to the employee but this period shall not exceed three years and all service of the employee before the effective date of this section shall be credited in determining compliance with the requirement.

(i) In the absence of rules and regulations adopted by the governing board of a school district, pursuant to this section, an employee shall be entitled to industrial and accident or illness leave as provided in this section but without limitation as to the number of days of this leave and without any requirement of a specified period of service.

(j) An employee who has been placed on a reemployment list, as provided in this section, who has been medically released for return to duty and who fails to accept an appropriate assignment shall be dismissed.

(k) This section applies to school districts that have adopted the merit system in the same manner and effect as if it were a part of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240).

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FOR PREGNANCY

45193. The governing board of any school district may provide for such leave of absence from duty as it deems appropriate for any female employee in the classified service of the district who is required to absent herself from her duties because of pregnancy or convalescence following childbirth, and may adopt rules and regulations prescribing the manner of proof of pregnancy, the time during pregnancy at which the leave of absence shall be taken, and the length of time for which the leave of absence shall continue after birth of the child. The board may also provide in the rules and regulations whether leave granted under this section shall be with or without pay and, if with pay, the amount, if any, to be deducted from the salary due the employee for the period in which the absence occurs. However, nothing in this section shall be construed so as to deprive any employee of sick leave rights under other sections of this code for absences due to illness or injury resulting from pregnancy.

This section shall apply to districts that have adopted the merit system in the same manner and effect as if it were a part of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter.

BEREAVEMENT LEAVE OF ABSENCE

45194. Every person employed in the classified service of any school district shall be granted necessary leave of absence, not to exceed three days, or five days if out-of-state travel is required, on account of the death of any

member of his immediate family. No deduction shall be made from the salary of such employee nor shall such leave be deducted from leave granted by other sections of this code or provided by the governing board of the district. The governing board may enlarge the benefits of this section and may expand the class of relatives listed below as members of the immediate family. Members of the immediate family, as used in this section, means the mother, father, grandmother, grandfather, or a grandchild of the employee or of the spouse of the employee, and the spouse, son, son-in-law, daughter, daughter-in-law, brother, or sister of the employee, or any relative living in the immediate household of the employee.

This section shall apply to districts that have adopted the merit system in the same manner and effect as if it were a part of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter.

ADDITIONAL LEAVE FOR NONINDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT OR ILLNESS; REEMPLOYMENT PREFERENCE

45195. A permanent employee of the classified service who has exhausted all entitlement to sick leave, vacation, compensatory overtime, or other available paid leave and who is absent because of nonindustrial accident or illness may be granted additional leave, paid or unpaid, not to exceed six months. The employee shall be notified, in writing, that available paid leave has been exhausted, and shall be offered an opportunity to request additional leave. The board may renew the leave of absence, paid or unpaid, for two additional six-month periods or lesser leave periods that it may provide but not to exceed a total of 18 months.

An employee, upon ability to resume the duties of a position within the class to which he or she was assigned, may do so at any time during the leaves of absence granted under this section and time lost shall not be considered a break in service. The employee shall be restored to a position within the class to which the employee was assigned and, if at all possible, to his or her position with all the rights, benefits and burdens of a permanent employee.

If at the conclusion of all leaves of absence, paid or unpaid, the employee is still unable to assume the duties of his or her position, the employee shall be placed on a reemployment list for a period of 39 months.

At any time, during the prescribed 39 months, the employee is able to assume the duties of his or her position the employee shall be reemployed in the first vacancy in the classification of his or her previous assignment. The employee's reemployment will take preference over all other applicants except for those laid off for lack of work or funds under Section 45298 in which case the employee shall be ranked according to his or her proper seniority. Upon resumption of his or her duties, the break in service will be disregarded and the employee shall be fully restored as a permanent employee.

This section shall apply to districts that have adopted the merit system in the same manner and effect as if it were a part of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter.

SALARY; DEDUCTIONS DURING SICK LEAVE

45196. When a person employed in the classified service is absent from his duties on account of illness or accident for a period of five months or less, whether or not the absence arises out of or in the course of employment of the employee, the amount deducted from the salary due him for any month in which the absence occurs shall not exceed the sum which is actually paid a substitute employee employed to fill his position during his absence.

Excepting in a district the governing board of which has adopted a salary schedule for substitute employees of the district, the amount paid the substitute employee during any month shall be less than the salary due the employee absent from his duties.

Entitlement to sick leave provisions under this section, if any, shall be considered "entitlement to other sick leave" for the purposes of computing benefits under the provisions of Section 45192 if the absence is for industrial accident or illness and shall be used after entitlement to all regular sick leave, accumulated compensating time, vacation or other available paid leave has been exhausted.

The foregoing provisions shall not apply to any school district which adopts and maintains in effect a rule which provides that a regular classified employee shall once a year be credited with a total of not less than 100 working days of paid sick leave, including days to which he is entitled under Section 45191. Such days of paid sick leave in addition to those required by Section 45191 shall be compensated at not less than 50 percent of the employee's regular salary. The paid sick leave authorized under such a rule shall be exclusive of any other paid leave, holidays, vacation, or compensating time to which the employee may be entitled. Nothing in this section shall preclude the governing board from adopting such a rule.

SALARY; DEDUCTIONS FOR INSURANCE PROCEEDS DURING SICK LEAVE

45196.5. A school district may deduct from the salary otherwise payable to an employee under Section 45196 an amount which is payable, in lieu of salary and on account of the absence for illness or accident, to the employee as the beneficiary under a policy of insurance purchased by the district.

This section shall not be applicable unless specifically included in a collective bargaining agreement between the exclusive representative and the school employer.

ANNUAL VACATIONS

45197. (a) Every public school employer shall grant to regular classified employees an annual vacation at the regular rate of pay earned at the time the vacation is commenced. Such vacation shall be as determined by the public school employer, but not less than five-sixths of a day for each month in which the employee is in a paid status for more than one-half the working days in the month, provided the employee is regularly employed five days per week, seven to eight hours a day. An employee in a paid status for less than one-half the working days in a month shall have his vacation credit accrued on the basis provided for in subdivision (b) or (c).

(b) In lieu of accrual of vacation credit on a monthly basis and proration as prescribed in subdivision (a), a district may provide for accrual of vacation credit on any of the following bases:

(1) For all employees or classes of employees who work a full workweek of 40 hours the district shall provide 0.03846 hour of vacation credit for each hour of paid service, not including overtime.

(2) For all employees or classes of employees who work a full workweek of 37.5 hours the district shall provide 0.04087 hour of vacation credit for each hour of paid service, not including overtime.

(3) For all employees or classes of employees who work a full workweek of 35 hours the district shall provide 0.04379 hour of vacation credit for each hour of paid service, not including overtime.

(c) For all employees regularly employed for fewer than 35 hours a week, regardless of the number of hours or days worked per week, the vacation

credit shall be computed at the rate of 0.03846 for each hour the employee is in paid status, not including overtime.

(d) Vacation may, with the approval of the employer, be taken at any time during the school year. If the employee is not permitted to take his full annual vacation, the amount not taken shall accumulate for use in the next year or be paid for in cash at the option of the governing board.

(e) Earned vacation shall not become a vested right until completion of the initial six months of employment.

(f) The employee may be granted vacation during the school year even though not earned at the time the vacation is taken.

(g) If an employee is terminated and had been granted vacation which was not yet earned at the time of termination of his services, the employer shall deduct from the employee's severance check the full amount of salary which was paid for such unearned days of vacation taken.

(h) Upon separation from service, the employee shall be entitled to lump-sum compensation for all earned and unused vacation, except that employees who have not completed six months of employment in regular status shall not be entitled to such compensation.

(i) This section shall not apply to substitute, short-term, or limited-term employees, as they are defined in Sections 45103 and 45286, unless such employees are specifically included by the public school employer.

(j) The public school employer may expand the benefits provided for in this section.

(k) This section shall apply to districts that have adopted the merit system in the same manner and effect as if it were a part of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter.

EFFECT OF PROVISIONS AUTHORIZING LEAVES OF ABSENCE

45198. When any provision of this code expressly authorizes or requires the governing board of a school district to grant a leave of absence for any purpose or for any period of time to persons employed in positions not requiring certification qualifications, that express authorization or requirement does not deprive the governing board of the power to grant leaves of absence with or without pay to such employees for other purposes or for other periods of time, so long as the governing board does not deprive any employee of any leave of absence to which he is entitled by law.

POWER OF GOVERNING BOARD TO GRANT LEAVE OF ABSENCE COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENT OR ILLNESS

45199. Governing boards of school districts may grant leaves of absence to persons employed in positions not requiring certification qualifications, and at their discretion may pay compensation at such rate as the board prescribes, during the absence, to any such employee whose absence is caused by accident or illness, whether or not the absence arises out of or in the course of the employment of the employee, or because of quarantine which results from his contact with other persons having a contagious disease while performing his duties.

INTERRUPTION OR TERMINATION OF VACATION LEAVE

45200. Governing boards of school districts may allow permanent classified employees to interrupt or terminate vacation leave in order to begin another type of paid leave without a return to active service, provided the employee supplies adequate notice and relevant supporting information regarding the basis for such interruption or termination.

This section shall apply to districts that have adopted the merit system in the same manner and effect as if it were a part of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter.

POWER OF GOVERNING BOARD TO ACCEPT RESIGNATION AND FIX ITS EFFECTIVE DATE

45201. (a) The governing boards of any school district may accept the resignation of any employee and may fix the time when the resignation shall take effect, which, except as noted in subdivision (b), shall not be later than the close of the school year during which the resignation is received by the board.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an employee and the governing board of a school district may agree that a resignation will be accepted at a mutually agreed upon date not later than two years beyond the close of the school year during which the resignation is received by the board.

TRANSFER OF EARNED LEAVE OF ABSENCE FOR ILLNESS OR INJURY

45202. Any classified employee of any school district, county superintendent of schools, or community college district who has been employed for a period of one calendar year or more whose employment is terminated for reasons other than action initiated by the employer for cause and who subsequently accepts employment with a school district or county superintendent of schools within one year of the termination of his or her former employment, shall have transferred with him or her to the school district or county superintendent of schools the total amount of earned leave of absence for illness or injury to which he or she is entitled under Section 45191 or 88191. This transfer shall be in the same manner as is provided for certificated employees.

In any case where an employee was terminated as a result of action initiated by the employer for cause, the transfer may be made if agreed to by the governing board of the school district or the county superintendent of schools newly employing the employee.

All or any part of the previous service, not separated by a break in service greater than one year as of the last day of paid service, may, if agreed to by the employing entity, be construed to have been served in the school district or county superintendent of schools of employment for seniority purposes, except that the previous service may not be counted, for seniority purposes, when position or personnel reduction is ordered, for any reason, by the board.

No governing board of a school district shall adopt any policy or rule, written or unwritten, which requires all classified employees, or any individual classification, or group of classifications of employees transferring to its district to waive any part or all benefits which they may be entitled to have transferred in accordance with this section.

This section shall apply to school districts that have adopted the merit system in the same manner and effect as if it were a part of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter.

PAID HOLIDAYS

45203. All probationary or permanent employees that are a part of the classified service shall be entitled to the following paid holidays provided they are in a paid status during any portion of the working day immediately preceding or succeeding the holiday: January 1, February 12 known as

"Lincoln Day," the third Monday in February known as "Washington Day," the last Monday in May known as "Memorial Day," July 4, the first Monday in September known as "Labor Day," November 11 known as "Veterans Day," that Thursday in November proclaimed by the President as "Thanksgiving Day," December 25, every day appointed by the President, or the Governor of this state, as provided for in paragraphs (11) and (12) of subdivision (a) of of Section 37220 for a public fast, thanksgiving or holiday, or any day declared a holiday under Section 1318 or 37222 for classified or certificated employees. School recesses during the Christmas, Easter, and mid-February periods shall not be considered holidays for classified employees who are normally required to work during that period. However, this shall not be construed as affecting vacation rights specified in this section. For purposes of this section, "appointed by the President" includes the President signing into law legislation that creates a nationwide federal holiday, including the legal public holidays listed in subsection (a) of Section 6103 of Title 5 of the United States Code, but does not include Columbus Day. This definition is declaratory of existing law.

Regular employees of the district who are not normally assigned to duty during the school holidays of December 25 and January 1 shall be paid for those two holidays provided that they were in a paid status during any portion of the working day of their normal assignment immediately preceding or succeeding the holiday period.

When a holiday listed in this section falls on a Sunday, the following Monday shall be deemed to be the holiday in lieu of the day observed.

When a holiday listed in this section falls on a Saturday, the preceding Friday shall be deemed to be the holiday in lieu of the day observed. When a classified employee is required to work on any of these holidays, they shall be paid compensation, or given compensating time off, for such work, in addition to the regular pay received for the holiday, at the rate of time and one-half the employee's regular rate of pay.

The provisions of Article 3 (commencing with Section 37220) of Chapter 2 of Part 22 shall not be construed to in any way limit the provisions of this section, nor shall anything in this section be construed to prohibit the governing board from adopting separate work schedules for the certificated and the classified services, or from providing holiday pay for employees who have not been in paid status on the days specified herein. Notwithstanding the adoption of separate work schedules for the certificated and the classified services, on any schoolday during which pupils would otherwise have been in attendance but are not and for which certificated personnel receive regular pay, classified personnel shall also receive regular pay whether or not they are required to report for duty that day.

In addition to the other paid holidays specified in this section, the classified service may be entitled to a paid holiday on March 31 known as "Cesar Chavez Day," a paid holiday on April 24 known as "Genocide Remembrance Day," and a paid holiday on the fourth Friday in September known as "Native American Day," provided they are in a paid status during any portion of the working day immediately preceding or succeeding the holiday, if the governing board, pursuant to a memorandum of understanding reached pursuant to Chapter 10.7 (commencing with Section 3540) of Division 4 of Title 1 of the Government Code, agrees to the paid holiday.

This section shall apply to districts that have adopted the merit system in the same manner and effect as if it were a part of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240).

EXCLUSIVE WEEKEND OR HOLIDAY EMPLOYMENT

45204. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 45203, if a school district establishes a position or class of positions for which employees are required to work exclusively on weekends and holidays, and for which a special salary rate is established that recognizes the exclusive weekend and holiday peculiarity, the employees and positions may be exempted, by the personnel commission, where applicable, or the governing board from the benefits of Section 45203. No governing board may create a position or a class of positions, under this section, to avoid payment of overtime.

This section shall apply to districts that have adopted the merit system in the same manner and effect as if it were a part of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter.

HOLIDAY IN LIEU OF SPECIFIED HOLIDAY

45205. Prior to July 1 of any school year, the governing board of any school district may designate other days during such year as the holidays to which classified employees are entitled in lieu of the holidays on February 12 known as "Lincoln Day," the third Monday in February known as "Washington Day," the last Monday in May known as "Memorial Day," or November 11 known as "Veterans Day" as specified in Section 45203, provided that such designated days will provide for at least a three-day weekend. Classified employees shall be required to work on the regular holiday for which another day is designated pursuant to this section, and for work of eight hours or less, shall be paid compensation at their regular rate of pay.

If any classified employee would be entitled to the regular paid holiday but would not be in a paid status during any portion of the working day immediately preceding or succeeding the day so designated in lieu of such holiday and therefore would not be entitled to such day in lieu of the holiday, he shall be entitled to the regular holiday; however, if he is required to work on such holiday, he shall be paid compensation at the rate of time and one-half of his regular rate of pay in addition to the regular pay received for the holiday.

This section shall not be construed to authorize the maintenance of schools on holidays other than as provided in Article 3 (commencing with Section 37220) of Chapter 2 of Part 22 of this division.

This section shall apply to districts that have adopted the merit system in the same manner and effect as if it were a part of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter.

SUBSTITUTE HOLIDAY

45206. Any school district which requires any classified employee to work a workweek other than Monday through Friday, or if such classified employee consents to a workweek including Saturday or Sunday or both, pursuant to Section 44048, and as a result thereof the employee loses a holiday to which he or she would otherwise be entitled shall provide a substitute holiday for such employee, or provide compensation in the amount to which the employee would have been entitled had the holiday fallen within his or her normal work schedule.

ADMISSION DAY

45206.5. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if the governing board of a school district does not designate September 9 known as "Admission Day" as a paid holiday for classified employees pursuant to Section 37222,

the school district shall provide a substitute holiday for such employee. Such substitute holiday shall be provided as specified in Section 45205.

This section shall apply to districts that have adopted the merit system in the same manner and effect as if it were a part of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter.

PERSONAL NECESSITY

45207. (a) A probationary or permanent employee may, at his or her election, use any days of absence for illness or injury earned pursuant to Section 45191 in cases of personal necessity, including any of the following:

(1) Death of a member of his or her immediate family when additional leave is required beyond that provided in Section 45194 and that provided, in addition thereto, as a right by the governing board.

(2) Accident, involving his or her person or property, or the person or property of a member of his or her immediate family.

(3) Appearance in any court or before any administrative tribunal as a litigant, party, or witness under subpoena or any order made with jurisdiction.

(4) Other reasons that the governing board may prescribe.

(b) The governing board of each school district shall adopt rules and regulations requiring and prescribing the manner of proof of personal necessity for the purpose of this section. The adopted rules and regulations may not require an employee to secure advance permission for leave taken for the purposes specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (a). Earned leave in excess of seven days may not be used in any school year for the purposes enumerated in this section, except if either of the following conditions exist:

(1) A maximum number of days in excess of seven is specified for that purpose in an agreement between the exclusive representative of the employees and the school district.

(2) If there is no exclusive representative of the employees, the governing board of the school district, by resolution, adopts a policy allowing earned leave in excess of seven days to be used in any school year for the purposes enumerated in this section.

(c) Authorized necessity leave shall be deducted from sick leave earned under the exemption of Section 45191.

(d) "Immediate family" has the same meaning as in Section 45194.

(e) This section applies to districts that have adopted the merit system in the same manner and effect as if it were a part of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) and to school districts that may be exempted from Section 45191.

SERVICE AS ELECTED OFFICER OF PUBLIC EMPLOYEE ORGANIZATION; LEAVE OF ABSENCE; COMPENSATION; SERVICE CREDITS

45210. (a) (1) The governing board of a school district shall grant to a classified employee, upon request, a leave of absence without loss of compensation for the purpose of enabling the employee to serve as an elected officer of a local school district public employee organization, or a statewide or national public employee organization with which the local organization is affiliated.

(2) The leave shall include, but is not limited to, absence for purposes of attendance by the employee at periodic, stated, special, or regular meetings of the body of the organization on which the employee serves as an officer. Compensation during the leave shall include retirement fund contributions required of the school district as employer. The employee shall earn full service credit during the leave of absence and shall pay member

contributions as prescribed by subdivision (a) of Section 20677 of the Government Code.

(b) Upon request of a recognized local school district public employee organization, or a statewide or national public employee organization with which the local organization is affiliated, the governing board of a school district shall grant a leave of absence, without loss of compensation, to a reasonable number of unelected classified employees for the purpose of enabling an employee to attend important organizational activities authorized by the public employee organization. Compensation during the leave shall include retirement fund contributions required of the school district as employer. The employee shall earn full service credit during the leave of absence and shall pay member contributions as prescribed by subdivision (a) of Section 20677 of the Government Code.

(c) Following the school district's payment of the employee for the leave of absence, the school district shall be reimbursed by the employee organization of which the employee is an elected officer or an unelected member for all compensation paid the employee on account of the leave. Reimbursement by the employee organization shall be made within 10 days after its receipt of the school district's certification of payment of compensation to the employee.

(d) The leave of absence without loss of compensation provided for by this section is in addition to the released time without loss of compensation granted to representatives of an exclusive representative by subdivision (c) of Section 3543.1 of the Government Code. The leave provided under this section shall be in addition to any leave to which public employees may be entitled by other laws or by a memorandum of understanding or collective bargaining agreement.

(e) For purposes of this section, "school district" also means "county superintendent of schools."

(f) The representing employee organization shall provide reasonable notification to the employer requesting a leave of absence without loss of compensation pursuant to subdivision (a).

(g) (1) A classified employee who after August 31, 1987, was absent on account of elected-officer service, shall receive full service credit in the Public Employees' Retirement System, provided that both of the following conditions are met:

(A) The employee makes a written request to the employer for a leave of absence for the period of the elected-officer service.

(B) The employee organization of which the employee is an elected officer pays to the employee's school district an amount equal to the required Public Employees' Retirement System member and employer retirement contributions, as prescribed by this section.

(2) The school district, following this written request and payment, shall transmit the amount received to the Public Employees' Retirement System, informing it of the period of the employee's leave of absence. The Public Employees' Retirement System shall credit the employee with all service credit earned for the period of the elected-officer leave of absence.

(3) If the employee has been compensated by the school district for the period of the service, then, as a condition to the employee's entitlement to service credit for this period, the school district shall be reimbursed by the employee organization for the amount of the compensation.

(h) Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, this section shall apply retroactively to all service as an elected officer in a public employee organization occurring after August 31, 1987.

(i) This section shall not apply to an employee who is subject to a collective bargaining agreement that expressly provides for a leave of absence without

loss of compensation for participation in authorized activities as an elected officer or an unelected member of the public employee organization.

PETITION AND ELECTION TO DETERMINE APPLICABILITY OF MERIT SYSTEM

45221. (a) (1) The classified employees of a school district whose average daily attendance is 3,000 or greater, may, in accordance with this article, petition the governing board of the school district to make the provisions of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) applicable to the school district. That petition shall read substantially as follows:

"We, the undersigned classified employees of the _____ (name of school district), constituting 15 percent or more of the classified personnel entitled to vote, request the governing board to submit to election the question of whether or not the merit (civil service) system shall become applicable to this district.

NAME	POSITION CLASSIFICATION"
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(2) "Classified employee," as used in this section, shall be construed to include all personnel who are a part of the classified service, as defined in Section 45103.

(b) Within 120 days after receipt of the petition the governing board of the school district shall do all of the following:

(1) Obtain the services of competent and qualified persons to present the pros and cons of the issue. Notwithstanding this paragraph, the classified employees who submitted the petition may select the person or persons to present the proponent position on the issue.

(2) Provide adequate and ample opportunity for all of its classified personnel to attend one or more meetings at which the issue is presented.

(3) (A) Having complied with paragraphs (1) and (2), conduct an election by secret ballot of its classified personnel to determine whether or not they desire to make the merit system applicable to the school district. The ballot shall read:

"Shall the merit (civil service) system for classified employees be applicable in the _____ (name of school district)?

☐ Yes

☐ No"

(B) Although the ballot shall not require the employees' signatures or other personal identifying requirements, the governing board of the school district shall devise an identification system to ensure against fraud in the balloting process while also ensuring ballot secrecy.

(c) (1) The governing board of the school district shall appoint a three- or five-person tabulation committee, at least one member of which shall be a member of the governing board of the school district and at least one member of which shall be a classified employee designated by the largest exclusive representative of classified employees within the school district, to canvass the ballots and present the results to the governing board of the

school district. No representative of the school district shall make any marks upon the ballot envelope or ballot of any employee, except that the tabulation committee may adopt a system of uniformly stamping in a consistent manner and in the same location on all ballots received or all ballots counted, or both of those, to help ensure an accurate count. If a simple majority votes in favor of the merit system, that system shall become applicable in the school district.

(2) The tabulation committee shall certify the results of the election to the governing board of the school district at the next regular or special meeting of the governing board of the school district following the date the committee completes tabulation of the votes. If the tabulation committee completes the tabulation on the same day that the governing board of the school district meets in regular or special session, the committee shall certify the results of the election to the governing board of the school district at that meeting.

(d) If the school district communicates with classified employees in opposition to adopting the merit (civil service) system, it shall provide at least equal time and equal access to any exclusive representative of classified employees within the school district to communicate in favor of that system. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as limiting the rights of an exclusive representative under the Educational Employment Relations Act (Chapter 10.7 (commencing with Section 3540) of Division 4 of Title 1 of the Government Code) for access to communicate its position on adopting the system.

(e) All election procedures not specified above for an election pursuant to this section shall be within the scope of representation of an exclusive representative under Section 3543.2 of the Government Code, including the rules for campaigning, the election date, time, and place, translation of the ballot, electioneering near the polls, and balloting methods.

PROCEDURE UPON SUCCESSFUL MERIT SYSTEM ELECTION

45222. Effective upon certification to a governing board by a tabulating committee that an election, as authorized in Section 45221 of this code, has been successful, all of the provisions of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter that can reasonably be construed to be applicable to classified employees shall be applicable.

All of the provisions of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter shall become fully effective upon appointment of at least two members of the personnel commission.

The commission shall immediately adopt existing rules and regulations of the district relating to classified personnel pending the establishment of its rules and which are not inconsistent with law.

RESOLUTION TO ADOPT MERIT SYSTEM BY CERTAIN SCHOOL DISTRICTS

45223. The governing board of a school district whose average daily attendance is less than 3,000 may, by affirmative vote of a majority of its members, adopt the procedure set forth in Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter. The motion or a resolution for adoption of the system shall specify the date that the provisions of Article 6 shall be applicable to the classified employees of the district, which shall not be later than July 1 next following the date of adoption.

RESOLUTION TO ADOPT MERIT SYSTEM BY CERTAIN SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT

45224. The governing board of a school district whose average daily attendance is 3,000 or more may, by affirmative vote of a majority of its members, and a county superintendent of schools, with the consent of the majority of the members of the county board of education, adopt the procedure set forth in Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter, provided a lawful petition has not been received as authorized in Section 45221, or may adopt the procedure at any time after a two-year period has elapsed following an unsuccessful election conducted in accordance with Section 45221 of this code.

The motion, order, or resolution for adoption of the procedure shall specify the date that the provisions of Article 6 shall be applicable to classified employees, which shall not be later than July 1 next following the date of adoption.

ELECTION

45224.5. The procedure set forth in Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter may also be adopted by a majority of the voting electors of the school districts assenting to the plan after it has been placed on the ballot upon the written petition of qualified electors not less in number than 10 percent of the number voting in the last election for a member of the governing board. The question of adoption shall be placed on the ballot at the next regular governing board member election, or the next primary or general election in a general election year, whichever is earlier after receipt of the petition by the registrar of voters.

The ballot measure shall specify the date that the provisions of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter shall be applicable to classified employees, which shall not be later than July 1 next following the date of adoption.

“PARAPROFESSIONAL” DEFINED; SCOPE OF DUTIES; PROFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS

45330. (a) As used in this section, a paraprofessional means a person who assists classroom teachers and other certificated personnel in instructing reading, writing, and mathematics. A paraprofessional includes an instructional aide as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 45343 and a teacher aide as described in Section 45360.

(b) A paraprofessional shall perform only duties that, in the judgment of the certificated personnel to whom the instructional aide is assigned, may be performed by a person not licensed as a classroom teacher. These duties shall not include assignment of grades to pupils.

(c) Pursuant to the federal No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (P.L. 107-110), a local education agency that receives funding from Title I of that act shall ensure that every paraprofessional hired on or after January 8, 2002, who is supported by those Title I funds and who assists in instruction has demonstrated at least one of the following in addition to any other requirements under that act:

(1) Completion of at least two years of study at an institution of higher education.

(2) Possession of an associate's degree or higher.

(3) Through a local or state assessment, that is appropriate to the responsibilities to be assigned to the paraprofessional, knowledge of, and ability to assist in, instructing reading, writing, and mathematics.

(d) Except as provided in subdivision (h), a paraprofessional hired prior to January 8, 2002, who is supported by federal funds from Title I of the federal No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (P.L. 107-110) shall meet the requirements of subdivision (c) no later than January 8, 2006.

(e) No person shall be initially assigned to assist in instruction as a paraprofessional in kindergarten and grades 1 to 12, inclusive, unless the person has demonstrated proficiency in reading, writing, and mathematics skills up to or exceeding that required by the employing district for high school seniors pursuant to subdivisions (a) and (f) of Section 51220 if the employing district educates high school pupils.

(f) If the employing district is an elementary school district, the paraprofessional shall demonstrate proficiency in reading, writing, and mathematics skills up to or exceeding that required for high school seniors pursuant to subdivisions (a) and (f) of Section 51220 in the high school district that includes all or the largest portion of the elementary district.

(g) In establishing the educational qualifications or in developing a proficiency exam, a school district shall align the qualifications and proficiency exams pursuant to paragraph (3) of subdivision (c).

(h) A paraprofessional who is supported by federal funds from Title I of the federal No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (P.L. 107-110) and who meets either of the following conditions is exempt from the requirements described in paragraphs (1) to (3), inclusive, of subdivision (c):

(1) The paraprofessional is proficient in English and a language other than English and provides services primarily to enhance participation of pupils by acting as a translator.

(2) The paraprofessional's duties consist solely of conducting parental involvement activities.

(i) A paraprofessional who was hired on or before January 1, 2003, and who has previously demonstrated, through a local assessment, knowledge of, and an ability to assist in, instructing reading, writing, and mathematics, is deemed to have met the proficiency exam requirements of paragraph (3) of subdivision (c).

(j) A school district may use an existing proficiency assessment or may develop a new proficiency assessment to meet the requirements of paragraph (3) of subdivision (c).

(k) Pursuant to the federal No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (P.L. 107-110), a local education agency may use a portion of the funds from that act for staff development for paraprofessionals, to the extent that those funds are appropriated in the annual Budget Act for this purpose.

SHORT TITLE

45340. This article may be cited as the Instructional Aide Act of 1968. The provisions of this article shall apply to personnel referred to in Sections 35021, 44833, 44835, 54422, 54481, 54482, 54525, or any other section heretofore or hereafter enacted, who perform the duties of instructional aides.

LEGISLATIVE INTENT

45341. The Legislature recognizes the need to provide classroom teachers and other certificated personnel with more time to teach and to provide the means for them to utilize their professional knowledge and skills more effectively in the educational programs of the public schools. It is the intent of the Legislature to authorize the employment of instructional aides in order that classroom teachers and other certificated personnel may draw upon the

services of such aides to assist them in ways determined to be useful in improving the quality of educational opportunities for pupils.

INSTRUCTIONAL AIDE POSITIONS; TITLES

45342. Instructional aides shall not be utilized to increase the number of pupils in relation to the number of classroom teachers in any school, any school district, or in the state. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, class size ratios existing in special education classes prior to November 13, 1968, may be maintained or decreased, but not increased, by use of instructional aides.

All instructional aide positions in a school district shall be assigned the basic title of "instructional aide" or other appropriate title designated by the governing board. To provide for differences in responsibilities and duties, additions to the basic title may be assigned such as "instructional aide I or II" or "instructional aide—volunteer," or other appropriate title.

DEFINITIONS

45343. (a) As used in this article, "instructional aide" means a person employed to assist classroom teachers and other certificated personnel in the performance of their duties and in the supervision of pupils and in instructional tasks which, in the judgment of the certificated personnel to whom the instructional aide is assigned, may be performed by a person not licensed as a classroom teacher.

(b) "Any school district" means a school district or a county superintendent of schools who employs classroom teachers in the public schools.

DUTIES; QUALIFICATIONS

45344. (a) Subject to the provisions of this article, any school district may employ instructional aides to assist classroom teachers and other certificated personnel in the performance of duties as defined in Section 45343. An instructional aide shall perform only such duties as, in the judgment of the certificated personnel to whom the instructional aide is assigned, may be performed by a person not licensed as a classroom teacher. These duties shall not include assignment of grades to pupils. An instructional aide need not perform such duties in the physical presence of the teacher but the teacher shall retain his responsibility for the instruction and supervision of the pupils in his charge.

(b) Educational qualifications for instructional aides shall be prescribed by the school district employer and shall be appropriate to the responsibilities to be assigned.

INSTRUCTIONAL AIDE; PROFICIENCY IN BASIC SKILLS; TEST; FEE; EXEMPTIONS

45344.5. (a) No person shall be initially assigned to assist in instruction as an instructional aide unless the person has demonstrated proficiency in basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills pursuant to Section 45330.

(b) A school district may charge prospective aides taking the district's proficiency test a fee to fund the costs incurred by the district in giving the test. This fee may be subject to negotiation between the district and the exclusive representative of instructional aides, but in no event shall the fee exceed seven dollars (\$7).

(c) An instructional aide who passes a district proficiency test as required by this section, transfers to another district, and is employed in the same capacity shall be considered to have met the proficiency standards for

purposes of this section unless the district to which he or she has transferred determines that the test taken by the aide is not comparable to the standards required by the employing district.

INFORMATION CONCERNING PUPILS

45345. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 48950, no instructional aide shall give out any personal information concerning any pupil who is not his own child or ward, except under judicial process, to any person other than a teacher or administrator in the school which the pupil attends. A violation of this section may be a cause for disciplinary action, including dismissal.

APPORTIONMENT PURPOSES; CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES

45347. (a) An instructional aide shall not be deemed a certificated employee for the purposes of apportioning state aid and no regrouping of pupils with instructional aides shall be construed as a class for apportionment purposes.

(b) Instructional aides shall be classified employees of the district, and shall be subject to all of the rights, benefits, and burdens of the classified service, except as specified in Section 45105 for "restricted" positions.

COMPENSATION

45348. The school district shall pay to each person employed as an instructional aide compensation at a rate not less than the minimum hourly rate prescribed by federal law.

VOLUNTEERS

45349. Notwithstanding the provisions of this article, or any other provisions of law, a school district may utilize volunteers in the supervision and instruction of pupils, but any such volunteer shall be subject to the provisions of Section 35021 and this article.

LEGISLATIVE INTENT

45360. It is the intent and purpose of the Legislature that teacher aides be employed in the elementary schools of the state, specifically in grades one through six, to the end of assisting classroom teachers in carrying out activities directly related to the classroom instruction of pupils. From the moneys specially appropriated therefor by the Legislature, grants shall be made to school districts pursuant to the specifications of this article for teacher aide projects approved by the State Board of Education.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

45361. The State Board of Education shall establish rules and regulations for the administration of this article which shall include, but not be limited to, the criteria upon which grants shall be made within the amounts appropriated by the Legislature and among the several districts of the state which may apply for such grants.

PROFICIENCY IN BASIC SKILLS; TEST; FEE; EXEMPTIONS

45361.5. (a) No person shall be initially assigned to assist in instruction for work as an aide for instructional purposes in kindergarten and grades 1 to

12, inclusive, unless the person has demonstrated proficiency in basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills pursuant to Section 45330.

(b) As used in this section, "initially assigned" means any assignment, including substitute, temporary, probationary, or permanent employment, to assist in instruction as an aide for instructional purposes.

(c) A school district may charge a fee to prospective aides taking the district proficiency test pursuant to the requirements of this section to fund the costs incurred by the district in giving the test. This fee may be subject to negotiation between the district and the exclusive representative of instructional aides, but in no event shall the fee exceed seven dollars (\$7).

(d) The school district governing board, at a public meeting, may grant an exemption from this requirement to any person, for a period of one year, if the person is to be assigned as a bilingual-crosscultural aide and the governing board determines that there is no other person available to serve in the same capacity. Upon or prior to the expiration of the one-year period, the bilingual-crosscultural aide shall be required to take and pass the basic skills test required by this section. A bilingual-crosscultural aide who has not demonstrated his or her basic skills proficiency through these means may not be compensated for work as a bilingual-crosscultural aide. A bilingual-crosscultural aide may only be granted one exemption from this requirement. The authority of district governing boards to grant these exemptions shall cease on June 30, 1985.

(e) An aide who passes a district proficiency test as required by this section who transfers to another district and is employed in the same capacity, shall be considered to have met the proficiency standards for purposes of this section unless the district to which he or she has transferred determines that the test taken by the aide is not comparable to the standards required by the employing district.

(f) An aide who passes a district proficiency test, as required by this section, and who is reassigned to another school or program in the district and is employed in the same capacity, shall be considered to have met the state basic skills proficiency test requirement.

STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES

45362. School districts shall establish standards and procedures for the implementation and conduct of teacher aide projects, authorized under the provisions of this article, which shall meet, but not be limited to, the provisions of Section 45361. Such standards and procedures shall be made a part of a school district grant application as described in this article.

APPORTIONMENT GRANTS

45363. The State Board of Education shall direct that apportionment grants for teacher aide projects be made to school districts on the basis of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per school year per teacher aide employed, diminished by an amount derived by multiplying the ratio which the assessed valuation per unit of average daily attendance during the preceding fiscal year in grades kindergarten through eight in the district bears to the assessed valuation per unit of such average daily attendance in the state times one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

FUNDS FOR SALARIES

45364. All funds received by school districts under the provisions of this article shall be used for and restricted to the purpose of paying the salaries of teacher aides employed under the provisions of this article.

EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS

45365. Apportionments for the purpose of this article shall be made upon the order of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and by warrant of the State Controller. Funds apportioned shall be expended by school districts precisely in accordance with the rules and regulations established by the State Board of Education.

APPORTIONMENTS IN FORM OF GRANTS

45366. Apportionments to a school district shall be in the form of grants, no part of which shall be required to be repaid to the state by the school district.

COORDINATION WITH COMPENSATORY EDUCATION PLAN

45367. Programs on projects conducted pursuant to this article shall be deemed a program of compensatory education, or an element thereof, and shall be coordinated with, and be an integral part of, the school district's overall compensatory education plan. The programs and projects shall be subject to the provisions of Section 54461.

LEGISLATIVE INTENT

45380. In enacting this article the Legislature recognizes that technological and other changes are occurring which may displace otherwise desirable classified employees in the public school systems of the state. The Legislature intends that the enactment of this article will encourage classified employees to prepare themselves for the changes that are occurring and will also encourage governing boards to utilize the article to further study and retraining by classified personnel.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

45381. The governing board of any school district may grant any classified employee a leave of absence not to exceed one year for the purpose of permitting study by the employee or for the purpose of retraining the employee to meet changing conditions within the district.

The governing board may provide that such a leave of absence shall be taken in separate six-month periods or in any other appropriate periods, rather than for a continuous one-year period; provided, that the separate periods of leave of absence shall be commenced and completed within a three-year period. Any period of service by the individual intervening between the authorized separate periods shall comprise a part of the service required for a subsequent leave of absence for study or retraining purposes.

In school districts operating under the merit system, such leaves of absence shall be granted in accordance with rules established by the personnel commission.

PRIOR SERVICE REQUIRED

45382. No leave of absence shall be granted under this article to any employee for study purposes who has not rendered service to the district for at least seven consecutive years, or for retraining purposes who has not rendered service to the district for at least three consecutive years preceding the granting of the leave, and no more than one such leave of absence shall be granted in each seven- or three-year period, respectively. The governing board, or personnel commission in merit system districts, may prescribe standards of service which shall entitle the employee to the leave of absence.

Any leave of absence granted under this article shall not be deemed a break in service for any purpose, except that such leave shall not be included as service in computing service for the granting of any subsequent leave under this article.

AGREEMENT ON SERVICES AND COMPENSATION DURING LEAVE

45383. Every employee granted a leave of absence pursuant to this article may be required to perform such services during the leave as the governing board of the district and the employee may agree upon in writing. The employee shall receive such compensation during the period of the leave as the governing board and the employee may agree upon in writing, which compensation shall be not less than the difference between the salary of the employee on leave and the salary of a substitute employee in the position which the employee held prior to the granting of the leave. However, in lieu of such difference, the board may pay one-half of the salary of the employee on leave or any additional amount up to and including the full salary of the employee on leave.

MANNER OF PAYING COMPENSATION DURING LEAVE

45384. Compensation granted by the governing board to the employee on leave may be paid in two equal annual installments during the first two years of service rendered in the employ of the governing board following the return of the employee from the leave of absence. The compensation shall be paid the employee while on the leave of absence in the same manner as if the employee were working for the district, upon the furnishing by the employee of a suitable bond indemnifying the governing board of the district against loss in the event that the employee fails to render at least two years' service in the employ of the governing board following the return of the employee from the leave of absence. The bond shall be exonerated in the event the failure of the employee to return and render two years' service is caused by the death or physical or mental disability of the employee. If the governing board finds, and by resolution declares, that the interests of the district will be protected by the written agreement of the employee to return to the service of the district and render at least two years' service therein following his return from the leave, the governing board in its discretion may waive the furnishing of the bond and pay the employee on leave in the same manner as though a bond is furnished.

SERVICE REQUIREMENT IN MULTIPLE DISTRICTS UNDER JURISDICTION OF ONE GOVERNING BOARD

45385. Where one governing board serves as the governing board of two or more separate districts, an employee may fulfill the service requirements

provided in Sections 45382 or 45384, or both, by service in any one or more of the districts under the jurisdiction of such governing board.

APPLICATION OF ARTICLE TO DISTRICTS ADOPTING MERIT SYSTEM

45386. This article shall apply to districts that have adopted the merit system in the same manner and effect as if it were a part of Article 6 (commencing with Section 45240) of this chapter or other applicable provisions of this code that may hereafter be enacted.

REIMBURSEMENT FOR TRAINING

45387. (a) The governing board of a school district may grant reimbursement of the costs, including tuition fees, to a permanent classified employee who satisfactorily completes approved training to improve his or her job knowledge, ability, or skill. Programs eligible for that reimbursement shall include courses of study at approved academic institutions, seminars and training institutes conducted by recognized professional associations, and conferences, meetings and other training programs that are designed to upgrade the classified service and to encourage retraining of employees who may otherwise be subject to layoff as the result of technological changes. Eligibility for reimbursement shall be in accordance with rules established by the personnel commission in those districts that have adopted a merit system. This section does not apply to an employee who is receiving training and is eligible for reimbursement by another governmental agency, organization, or association.

(b) The governing board of a school district may permit a permanent classified employee to attend a minimum of one schoolday each year, during working hours, for job-related in-service training, with pay.

LEGISLATIVE INTENT

45400. The Legislature hereby finds that when a public school that provides instruction in kindergarten or any of grades 1 through 12 has a substantial number of pupils who, together with their parents or guardians, speak a single primary language other than English, and does not have in its employ one or more bilingual employees fluent in both English and the primary language of such pupils and their parents or guardians, a serious educational disadvantage results for the pupils. Effective communication between the school authorities and both the affected pupils and their parents and guardians is absolutely essential to an effective educational program. It is, therefore, the intent of the Legislature in enacting this article to remove some of the barriers that face pupils who, together with their parents or guardians, speak a single primary language other than English, and to provide them, through more effective communication, with the most beneficial education possible from the public elementary schools, junior high schools, and high schools of this state.

EMPLOYMENT

45401. When at least 15 percent of the pupils enrolled in a public school that provides instruction in kindergarten or any of grades 1 through 12 speak a single primary language other than English, the governing board of the school district in which such school is located shall hire a bilingual person for the administrative office of each such school, as soon as a position is available as provided by Section 45403, to serve as a bilingual community

liaison person or a paraprofessional, clerical, or other qualified employee of each such school, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 45100) of this part, who is fluent in both English and in the primary language spoken by such pupils and their parents or guardians.

DUTIES OF EMPLOYEE

45402. The bilingual person employed pursuant to this article shall have as a principal function the communication with parents or guardians of such students in the primary language of the parents or guardians.

The governing board of the school district may make additional, reasonable assignments of duties for such bilingual employees.

EMPLOYMENT OR ADDITIONAL POSITION VACANCY

45403. This article shall not be construed as requiring school districts to replace existing classified personnel or to employ additional classified personnel. However, in any case in which additional classified positions are added to the administrative staff of a school which does not already employ a person as described in Section 45401, or if a vacancy is to be filled in a classified position in the administrative staff of such a school, the provisions of Section 45401 shall be adhered to in filling such position.

ATTENDANCE OF SUSPENDED CHILD'S PARENT OR GUARDIAN FOR PORTION OF SCHOOLDAY; SCHOOL DISTRICT POLICY AND PROCEDURES

48900.1. (a) The governing board of each school district may adopt a policy authorizing teachers to require the parent or guardian of a pupil who has been suspended by a teacher pursuant to Section 48910 for reasons specified in subdivision (i) or (k) of Section 48900, to attend a portion of a schoolday in the classroom of his or her child or ward. The policy shall take into account reasonable factors that may prevent compliance with a notice to attend. The attendance of the parent or guardian shall be limited to the class from which the pupil was suspended.

(b) The policy shall be adopted pursuant to the procedures set forth in Sections 35291 and 35291.5. Parents and guardians shall be notified of this policy prior to its implementation. A teacher shall apply any policy adopted pursuant to this section uniformly to all pupils within the classroom.

The adopted policy shall include the procedures that the district will follow to accomplish the following:

(1) Ensure that parents or guardians who attend school for the purposes of this section meet with the school administrator or his or her designee after completing the classroom visitation and before leaving the schoolsite.

(2) Contact parents or guardians who do not respond to the request to attend school pursuant to this section.

(c) If a teacher imposes the procedure pursuant to subdivision (a), the principal shall send a written notice to the parent or guardian stating that attendance by the parent or guardian is pursuant to law. This section shall apply only to a parent or guardian who is actually living with the pupil.

(d) A parent or guardian who has received a written notice pursuant to subdivision (c) shall attend class as specified in the written notice. The notice may specify that the attendance of the parent or guardian be on the day the pupil is scheduled to return to class, or within a reasonable period of time thereafter, as established by the policy of the board adopted pursuant to subdivision (a).

PART III
SELECTED SECTIONS OF GOVERNMENT CODES

ACCUSATION BY GRAND JURY

3060. An accusation in writing against any officer of a district, county, or city, including any member of the governing board or personnel commission of a school district or any humane officer, for willful or corrupt misconduct in office, may be presented by the grand jury of the county for, or in, which the officer accused is elected or appointed. The grand jury presenting the accusation may also be the additional grand jury impaneled pursuant to Section 904.4, 904.6, or 904.8 of the Penal Code. An accusation may not be presented without the concurrence of at least 12 grand jurors, or at least 8 grand jurors in a county in which the required number of members of the grand jury is 11, or at least 14 grand jurors in a county in which the required number of members of the grand jury is 23.

STATEMENT OF OFFENSE CHARGED

3061. The accusation shall state the offense charged in ordinary and concise language, and without repetition.

DELIVERY OF ACCUSATION

3062. The accusation shall be delivered by the foreman of the grand jury to the district attorney of the county, unless he is the officer accused.

NOTICE TO APPEAR

3063. The district attorney shall have a copy of the accusation served upon the defendant, and by notice in writing shall require the accused to appear before the superior court of the county, at a time stated in the notice, and answer the accusation. Appearance shall not be required in less than 10 days from the service of the notice. After service, the original accusation shall be filed with the clerk of the court.

APPEARANCE OF DEFENDANT

3064. The defendant shall appear at the time stated in the notice and answer the accusation, unless for some sufficient cause the court assigns another day for that purpose. If he does not appear, the court may proceed to hear and determine the accusation in his absence.

DEFENDANT'S RESPONSE TO ACCUSATION

3065. The defendant may answer the accusation either by objecting to its sufficiency or any article therein, or by denying the truth of the accusation.

DEFENDANT'S OBJECTION TO ACCUSATION

3066. If he objects to the legal sufficiency of the accusation, the objection shall be in writing. The objection need not be in any specific form. It is sufficient if it presents intelligibly the grounds of the objection.

DEFENDANT'S DENIAL OF ACCUSATION

3067. If he denies the truth of the accusation, the denial may be oral and without oath. The denial shall be entered upon the minutes.

ACCUSATION NOT SUSTAINED

3068. If an objection to the sufficiency of the accusation is not sustained, the defendant shall answer thereto forthwith.

GUILTY PLEA OR REFUSAL TO ANSWER ACCUSATION

3069. If the defendant pleads guilty, or refuses to answer the accusation, the court shall render judgment of conviction against him. If he denies the matters charged, the court shall immediately, or at such time as it appoints, try the accusation.

TRIAL BY JURY

3070. The trial shall be by a jury, and conducted in all respects in the same manner as the trial of an indictment.

ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES

3071. The district attorney and the defendant are each entitled to such process as is necessary to enforce the attendance of witnesses as upon a trial of an indictment.

CONVICTION

3072. Upon a conviction and at the time appointed by the court it shall pronounce judgment that the defendant be removed from office. To warrant a removal, the judgment shall be entered upon the minutes, and the causes of removal shall be assigned therein.

PURPOSE OF CHAPTER

3540. It is the purpose of this chapter to promote the improvement of personnel management and employer-employee relations within the public school systems in the State of California by providing a uniform basis for recognizing the right of public school employees to join organizations of their own choice, to be represented by the organizations in their professional and employment relationships with public school employers, to select one employee organization as the exclusive representative of the employees in an appropriate unit, and to afford certificated employees a voice in the formulation of educational policy. This chapter shall not supersede other provisions of the Education Code and the rules and regulations of public school employers which establish and regulate tenure or a merit or civil service system or which provide for other methods of administering employer-employee relations, so long as the rules and regulations or other methods of the public school employer do not conflict with lawful collective agreements.

It is the further intention of the Legislature that this chapter shall not restrict, limit, or prohibit the full exercise of the functions of any academic senate or faculty council established by a school district in a community college to represent the faculty in making recommendations to the administration and governing board of the school district with respect to district policies on academic and professional matters, so long as the exercise of the functions does not conflict with lawful collective agreements.

It is the further intention of the Legislature that any legislation enacted by the Legislature governing employer-employee relations of other public employees shall be incorporated into this chapter to the extent possible. The

Legislature also finds and declares that it is an advantageous and desirable state policy to expand the jurisdiction of the board created pursuant to this chapter to cover other public employers and their employees, in the event that this legislation is enacted, and if this policy is carried out, the name of the Educational Employment Relations Board shall be changed to the "Public Employment Relations Board."

DEFINITIONS

3540.1. As used in this chapter:

(a) "Board" means the Public Employment Relations Board created pursuant to Section 3541.

(b) "Certified organization" or "certified employee organization" means an organization that has been certified by the board as the exclusive representative of the public school employees in an appropriate unit after a proceeding under Article 5 (commencing with Section 3544).

(c) "Confidential employee" means an employee who is required to develop or present management positions with respect to employer-employee relations or whose duties normally require access to confidential information that is used to contribute significantly to the development of management positions.

(d) "Employee organization" means an organization that includes employees of a public school employer and that has as one of its primary purposes representing those employees in their relations with that public school employer. "Employee organization" shall also include any person of the organization authorized to act on its behalf.

(e) "Exclusive representative" means the employee organization recognized or certified as the exclusive negotiating representative of public school employees, as "public school employee" is defined in subdivision (j), in an appropriate unit of a public school employer.

(f) "Impasse" means that the parties to a dispute over matters within the scope of representation have reached a point in meeting and negotiating at which their differences in positions are so substantial or prolonged that future meetings would be futile.

(g) "Management employee" means an employee in a position having significant responsibilities for formulating district policies or administering district programs. Management positions shall be designated by the public school employer subject to review by the Public Employment Relations Board.

(h) "Meeting and negotiating" means meeting, conferring, negotiating, and discussing by the exclusive representative and the public school employer in a good faith effort to reach agreement on matters within the scope of representation and the execution, if requested by either party, of a written document incorporating any agreements reached, which document shall, when accepted by the exclusive representative and the public school employer, become binding upon both parties and, notwithstanding Section 3543.7, is not subject to subdivision 2 of Section 1667 of the Civil Code. The agreement may be for a period of not to exceed three years.

(i) "Organizational security" is within the scope of representation, and means either of the following:

(1) An arrangement pursuant to which a public school employee may decide whether or not to join an employee organization, but which requires him or her, as a condition of continued employment, if he or she does join, to maintain his or her membership in good standing for the duration of the written agreement. However, an arrangement shall not deprive the employee of the right to terminate his or her obligation to the employee organization within a period of 30 days following the expiration of a written agreement.

(2) An arrangement that requires an employee, as a condition of continued employment, either to join the recognized or certified employee organization, or to pay the organization a service fee in an amount not to exceed the standard initiation fee, periodic dues, and general assessments of the organization for the duration of the agreement, or a period of three years from the effective date of the agreement, whichever comes first.

(j) "Public school employee" or "employee" means a person employed by a public school employer except persons elected by popular vote, persons appointed by the Governor of this state, management employees, and confidential employees.

(k) "Public school employer" or "employer" means the governing board of a school district, a school district, a county board of education, a county superintendent of schools, a charter school that has declared itself a public school employer pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 47611.5 of the Education Code, an auxiliary organization established pursuant to Article 6 (commencing with Section 72670) of Chapter 6 of Part 45 of Division 7 of Title 3 of the Education Code, except an auxiliary organization solely formed as or operating a student body association or student union, or a joint powers agency, except a joint powers agency established solely to provide services pursuant to Section 990.8, if all the following apply to the joint powers agency:

(1) It is created as an agency or entity that is separate from the parties to the joint powers agreement pursuant to Section 6503.5.

(2) It has its own employees separate from employees of the parties to the joint powers agreement.

(3) Any of the following are true:

(A) It provides educational services primarily performed by a school district, county board of education, or county superintendent of schools.

(B) A school district, county board of education, or county superintendent of schools is designated in the joint powers agreement pursuant to Section 6509.

(C) It is comprised solely of educational agencies.

(l) "Recognized organization" or "recognized employee organization" means an employee organization that has been recognized by an employer as the exclusive representative pursuant to Article 5 (commencing with Section 3544).

(m) "Supervisory employee" means an employee, regardless of job description, having authority in the interest of the employer to hire, transfer, suspend, lay off, recall, promote, discharge, assign, reward, or discipline other employees, or the responsibility to assign work to and direct them, or to adjust their grievances, or effectively recommend that action, if, in connection with the foregoing functions, the exercise of that authority is not of a merely routine or clerical nature, but requires the use of independent judgment.

QUALIFIED OR NEGATIVE CERTIFICATIONS; PROPOSED AGREEMENTS; REVIEW PROCESS; FINANCIAL IMPACT

3540.2. (a) A school district that has a qualified or negative certification pursuant to Section 42131 of the Education Code shall allow the county office of education in which the school district is located at least 10 working days to review and comment on any proposed agreement made between the exclusive representative and the public school employer, or designated representatives of the employer, pursuant to this chapter. The school district shall provide the county superintendent of schools with all information relevant to yield an understanding of the financial impact of that agreement.

(b) The Superintendent shall develop a format for use by the appropriate parties in generating the financial information required pursuant to subdivision (a).

(c) The county superintendent of schools shall notify the school district, the county board of education, the district superintendent, the governing board of the school district, and each parent and teacher organization of the district within those 10 days if, in his or her opinion, the agreement reviewed pursuant to subdivision (a) would endanger the fiscal well-being of the school district.

(d) A school district shall provide the county superintendent of schools, upon request, with all information relevant to provide an understanding of the financial impact of any final collective bargaining agreement reached pursuant to Section 3543.2.

(e) A county office of education, or a school district for which the county board of education serves as the governing board, that has a qualified or negative certification pursuant to Section 1240 of the Education Code shall allow the Superintendent at least 10 working days to review and comment on any proposed agreement or contract made between the exclusive representative and the public school employer, or designated representatives of the employer, pursuant to this chapter. The county superintendent of schools shall provide the Superintendent with all information relevant to yield an understanding of the financial impact of that agreement or contract. The Superintendent shall notify the county superintendent of schools, and the county board of education within those 10 days if, in his or her opinion, the proposed agreement or contract would endanger the fiscal well-being of the county office.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS BOARD

3541. (a) There is in state government the Public Employment Relations Board which shall be independent of any state agency and shall consist of five members. The members of the board shall be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. One of the original members shall be chosen for a term of one year, one for a term of three years, and one for a term of five years. The first term for the two new members of the board resulting from the expansion of the board to five members shall be reduced by the Governor as necessary so that the term of only one member of the board shall expire in any given year. Thereafter, terms shall be for a period of five years, except that any person chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the member whom he or she succeeds. Members of the board shall be eligible for reappointment. The Governor shall select one member to serve as chairperson. A member of the board may be removed by the Governor upon notice and hearing for neglect of duty or malfeasance in office, but for no other cause.

(b) A vacancy in the board shall not impair the right of the remaining members to exercise all the powers of the commission, and three members of the board shall at all times constitute a quorum.

(c) The board may delegate its powers to any group of three or more board members. Nothing shall preclude any board member from participating in any case pending before the board.

(d) Members of the board shall hold no other public office in the state, and shall not receive any other compensation for services rendered.

(e) Each member of the board shall receive the salary provided for by Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 11550) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2. In addition to his or her salary, each member of the board shall be reimbursed for all actual and necessary expenses incurred by him or her in

the performance of his or her duties, subject to the rules of the Department of Human Resources relative to the payment of these expenses to state officers generally.

(f) The board shall appoint an executive director who shall be the chief administrative officer. The executive director shall appoint other persons that may, from time to time, be deemed necessary for the performance of the board's administrative functions, prescribe their duties, fix their compensation, and provide for reimbursement of their expenses in the amounts made available therefor by appropriation. The executive director shall be a person familiar with employer-employee relations. The executive director shall be subject to removal at the pleasure of the board. The Governor shall appoint a general counsel, upon the recommendation of the board, to assist the board in the performance of its functions under this chapter. The general counsel shall serve at the pleasure of the board.

(g) The executive director and general counsel serving the board on December 31, 1977, shall become employees of the Public Employment Relations Board and shall continue to serve at the discretion of the board. A person so employed may, independently of the Attorney General, represent the board in any litigation or other matter pending in a court of law to which the board is a party or in which it is otherwise interested.

(h) The Governor shall appoint one legal adviser for each member of the board upon the recommendation of that board member. Each appointee shall serve at the pleasure of the recommending board member and shall receive a salary as shall be fixed by the board with the approval of the Department of Human Resources.

(i) Attorneys serving the board on May 19, 1978, shall not be appointed as legal advisers to board members pursuant to subdivision (h) until the time that they have attained permanent civil service status.

(j) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the member of the board appointed by the Governor for the term beginning on January 1, 1991, shall not be subject to the advice and consent of the Senate.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD

3541.3. The board shall have all of the following powers and duties:

(a) To determine in disputed cases, or otherwise approve, appropriate units.

(b) To determine in disputed cases whether a particular item is within or without the scope of representation.

(c) To arrange for and supervise representation elections that shall be conducted by means of secret ballot elections, and certify the results of the elections.

(d) To establish lists of persons broadly representative of the public and qualified by experience to be available to serve as mediators, arbitrators, or factfinders.

(e) To establish by regulation appropriate procedures for review of proposals to change unit determinations.

(f) Within its discretion, to conduct studies relating to employer-employee relations, including the collection, analysis, and making available of data relating to wages, benefits, and employment practices in public and private employment, and, when it appears necessary in its judgment to the accomplishment of the purposes of this chapter, recommend legislation. The board shall report to the Legislature by October 15 of each year on its activities during the immediately preceding fiscal year. The board may enter into contracts to develop and maintain research and training programs designed to assist public employers and employee organizations in the discharge of their mutual responsibilities under this chapter.

(g) To adopt, pursuant to Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2, rules and regulations to carry out the provisions and effectuate the purposes and policies of this chapter.

(h) To hold hearings, subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, take the testimony or deposition of any person, and, in connection therewith, to issue subpoenas duces tecum to require the production and examination of any employer's or employee organization's records, books, or papers relating to any matter within its jurisdiction. Notwithstanding Section 11425.10, Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 11400) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 does not apply to a hearing by the board under this chapter, except a hearing to determine an unfair practice charge.

(i) To investigate unfair practice charges or alleged violations of this chapter, and take any action and make any determinations in respect of these charges or alleged violations as the board deems necessary to effectuate the policies of this chapter, except that in an action to recover damages due to an unlawful strike, the board shall have no authority to award strike-preparation expenses as damages, and shall have no authority to award damages for costs, expenses, or revenue losses incurred during, or as a consequence of, an unlawful strike.

(j) To bring an action in a court of competent jurisdiction to enforce any of its orders, decisions, or rulings, or to enforce the refusal to obey a subpoena. Upon issuance of a complaint charging that any person has engaged in or is engaging in an unfair practice, the board may petition the court for appropriate temporary relief or restraining order.

(k) To delegate its powers to any member of the board or to any person appointed by the board for the performance of its functions, except that no fewer than two board members may participate in the determination of any ruling or decision on the merits of any dispute coming before it, and except that a decision to refuse to issue a complaint shall require the approval of two board members.

(l) To decide contested matters involving recognition, certification, or decertification of employee organizations.

(m) To consider and decide issues relating to rights, privileges, and duties of an employee organization in the event of a merger, amalgamation, or transfer of jurisdiction between two or more employee organizations.

(n) To take any other action as the board deems necessary to discharge its powers and duties and otherwise to effectuate the purposes of this chapter.

INTERFERENCE WITH PERFORMANCE OF BOARD DUTIES; OFFENSE

3541.4. Any person who shall willfully resist, prevent, impede or interfere with any member of the board, or any of its agents, in the performance of duties pursuant to this chapter, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

UNFAIR PRACTICES; JURISDICTION; PROCEDURES FOR INVESTIGATION, HEARING AND DECISION; ENFORCEMENT

3541.5. The initial determination as to whether the charges of unfair practices are justified, and, if so, what remedy is necessary to effectuate the purposes of this chapter, shall be a matter within the exclusive jurisdiction of the board. Procedures for investigating, hearing, and deciding these cases shall be devised and promulgated by the board and shall include all of the following:

(a) Any employee, employee organization, or employer shall have the right to file an unfair practice charge, except that the board shall not do either of the following:

(1) Issue a complaint in respect of any charge based upon an alleged unfair practice occurring more than six months prior to the filing of the charge.

(2) Issue a complaint against conduct also prohibited by the provisions of the agreement between the parties until the grievance machinery of the agreement, if it exists and covers the matter at issue, has been exhausted, either by settlement or binding arbitration. However, when the charging party demonstrates that resort to contract grievance procedure would be futile, exhaustion shall not be necessary. The board shall have discretionary jurisdiction to review the settlement or arbitration award reached pursuant to the grievance machinery solely for the purpose of determining whether it is repugnant to the purposes of this chapter. If the board finds that the settlement or arbitration award is repugnant to the purposes of this chapter, it shall issue a complaint on the basis of a timely filed charge, and hear and decide the case on the merits. Otherwise, it shall dismiss the charge. The board shall, in determining whether the charge was timely filed, consider the six-month limitation set forth in this subdivision to have been tolled during the time it took the charging party to exhaust the grievance machinery.

(b) The board shall not have the authority to enforce agreements between the parties, and shall not issue a complaint on any charge based on alleged violation of any agreement that would not also constitute an unfair practice under this chapter.

(c) The board shall have the power to issue a decision and order directing an offending party to cease and desist from the unfair practice and to take such affirmative action, including but not limited to the reinstatement of employees with or without back pay, as will effectuate the policies of this chapter.

UNIT DETERMINATION; RIGHTS TO JUDICIAL REVIEW; PETITION FOR WRIT OF EXTRAORDINARY RELIEF; ENFORCEMENT OF FINAL DECISION OR ORDER

3542. (a) No employer or employee organization shall have the right to judicial review of a unit determination except: (1) when the board in response to a petition from an employer or employee organization, agrees that the case is one of special importance and joins in the request for such review; or (2) when the issue is raised as a defense to an unfair practice complaint. A board order directing an election shall not be stayed pending judicial review.

Upon receipt of a board order joining in the request for judicial review, a party to the case may petition for a writ of extraordinary relief from the unit determination decision or order.

(b) Any charging party, respondent, or intervenor aggrieved by a final decision or order of the board in an unfair practice case, except a decision of the board not to issue a complaint in such a case, may petition for a writ of extraordinary relief from such decision or order.

(c) Such petition shall be filed in the district court of appeal in the appellate district where the unit determination or unfair practice dispute occurred. The petition shall be filed within 30 days after issuance of the board's final order, order denying reconsideration, or order joining in the request for judicial review, as applicable. Upon the filing of such petition, the court shall cause notice to be served upon the board and thereupon shall have jurisdiction of the proceeding. The board shall file in the court the record of the proceeding, certified by the board, within 10 days after the clerk's notice unless such time is extended by the court for good cause shown. The court shall have jurisdiction to grant to the board such temporary relief or restraining order it

deems just and proper and in like manner to make and enter a decree enforcing, modifying, or setting aside the order of the board. The findings of the board with respect to questions of fact, including ultimate facts, if supported by substantial evidence on the record considered as a whole, are conclusive. The provisions of Title 1 (commencing with Section 1067) of Part 3 of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to writs shall, except where specifically superseded herein, apply to proceedings pursuant to this section.

(d) If the time to petition for extraordinary relief from a board decision has expired, the board may seek enforcement of any final decision or order in a district court of appeal or a superior court in the district where the unit determination or unfair practice case occurred. The board shall respond within 10 days to any inquiry from a party to the action as to why the board has not sought court enforcement of the final decision or order. If the response does not indicate that there has been compliance with the board's final decision or order, the board shall seek enforcement of the final decision or order upon the request of the party. The board shall file in the court the record of the proceeding, certified by the board, and appropriate evidence disclosing the failure to comply with the decision or order. If, after hearing, the court determines that the order was issued pursuant to procedures established by the board and that the person or entity refuses to comply with the order, the court shall enforce such order by writ of mandamus. The court shall not review the merits of the order.

RIGHTS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYEES

3543. (a) Public school employees shall have the right to form, join, and participate in the activities of employee organizations of their own choosing for the purpose of representation on all matters of employer-employee relations. Public school employees shall have the right to represent themselves individually in their employment relations with the public school employer, except that once the employees in an appropriate unit have selected an exclusive representative and it has been recognized pursuant to Section 3544.1 or certified pursuant to Section 3544.7, an employee in that unit shall not meet and negotiate with the public school employer. If the exclusive representative of a unit provides notification, as specified by subdivision (a) of Section 3546, public school employees who are in a unit for which an exclusive representative has been selected, shall be required, as a condition of continued employment, to join the recognized employee organization or to pay the organization a fair share services fee, as required by Section 3546. If a majority of the members of a bargaining unit rescind that arrangement, either of the following options shall be applicable:

(1) The recognized employee organization may petition for the reinstatement of the arrangement described in subdivision (a) of Section 3546 pursuant to the procedures in paragraph (2) of subdivision (d) of Section 3546.

(2) The employees may negotiate either of the two forms of organizational security described in subdivision (i) of Section 3540.1.

(b) An employee may at any time present grievances to his or her employer, and have those grievances adjusted, without the intervention of the exclusive representative, as long as the adjustment is reached prior to arbitration pursuant to Sections 3548.5, 3548.6, 3548.7, and 3548.8 and the adjustment is not inconsistent with the terms of a written agreement then in effect, provided that the public school employer shall not agree to a resolution of the grievance until the exclusive representative has received a copy of the grievance and the proposed resolution and has been given the opportunity to file a response.

RIGHTS OF EMPLOYEE ORGANIZATIONS

3543.1. (a) Employee organizations shall have the right to represent their members in their employment relations with public school employers, except that once an employee organization is recognized or certified as the exclusive representative of an appropriate unit pursuant to Section 3544.1 or 3544.7, respectively, only that employee organization may represent that unit in their employment relations with the public school employer. Employee organizations may establish reasonable restrictions regarding who may join and may make reasonable provisions for the dismissal of individuals from membership.

(b) Employee organizations shall have the right of access at reasonable times to areas in which employees work, the right to use institutional bulletin boards, mailboxes, and other means of communication, subject to reasonable regulation, and the right to use institutional facilities at reasonable times for the purpose of meetings concerned with the exercise of the rights guaranteed by this chapter.

(c) A reasonable number of representatives of an exclusive representative shall have the right to receive reasonable periods of released time without loss of compensation when meeting and negotiating and for the processing of grievances.

(d) All employee organizations shall have the right to have membership dues deducted pursuant to Sections 45060 and 45168 of the Education Code, until an employee organization is recognized as the exclusive representative for any of the employees in an appropriate unit, and then the deduction as to any employee in the negotiating unit shall not be permissible except to the exclusive representative.

SCOPE OF REPRESENTATION; REQUEST TO MEET AND NEGOTIATE

3543.2. (a) (1) The scope of representation shall be limited to matters relating to wages, hours of employment, and other terms and conditions of employment. "Terms and conditions of employment" mean health and welfare benefits as defined by Section 53200, leave, transfer and reassignment policies, safety conditions of employment, class size, procedures to be used for the evaluation of employees, organizational security pursuant to Section 3546, procedures for processing grievances pursuant to Sections 3548.5, 3548.6, 3548.7, and 3548.8, the layoff of probationary certificated school district employees, pursuant to Section 44959.5 of the Education Code, and alternative compensation or benefits for employees adversely affected by pension limitations pursuant to former Section 22316 of the Education Code, as that section read on December 31, 1999, to the extent deemed reasonable and without violating the intent and purposes of Section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(2) A public school employer shall give reasonable written notice to the exclusive representative of the public school employer's intent to make any change to matters within the scope of representation of the employees represented by the exclusive representative for purposes of providing the exclusive representative a reasonable amount of time to negotiate with the public school employer regarding the proposed changes.

(3) The exclusive representative of certificated personnel has the right to consult on the definition of educational objectives, the determination of the content of courses and curriculum, and the selection of textbooks to the extent those matters are within the discretion of the public school employer under the law.

(4) All matters not specifically enumerated are reserved to the public school employer and may not be a subject of meeting and negotiating,

except that this section does not limit the right of the public school employer to consult with any employees or employee organization on any matter outside the scope of representation.

(b) Notwithstanding Section 44944 of the Education Code, the public school employer and the exclusive representative shall, upon request of either party, meet and negotiate regarding causes and procedures for disciplinary action, other than dismissal, including a suspension of pay for up to 15 days, affecting certificated employees. If the public school employer and the exclusive representative do not reach mutual agreement, Section 44944 of the Education Code shall apply.

(c) Notwithstanding Section 44955 of the Education Code, the public school employer and the exclusive representative shall, upon request of either party, meet and negotiate regarding procedures and criteria for the layoff of certificated employees for lack of funds. If the public school employer and the exclusive representative do not reach mutual agreement, Section 44955 of the Education Code shall apply.

(d) Notwithstanding Section 45028 of the Education Code, the public school employer and the exclusive representative shall, upon request of either party, meet and negotiate regarding the payment of additional compensation based upon criteria other than years of training and years of experience. If the public school employer and the exclusive representative do not reach mutual agreement, Section 45028 of the Education Code shall apply.

(e) Pursuant to Section 45028 of the Education Code, the public school employer and the exclusive representative shall, upon the request of either party, meet and negotiate a salary schedule based on criteria other than a uniform allowance for years of training and years of experience. If the public school employer and the exclusive representative do not reach mutual agreement, the provisions of Section 45028 of the Education Code requiring a salary schedule based upon a uniform allowance for years of training and years of experience shall apply. A salary schedule established pursuant to this subdivision shall not result in the reduction of the salary of a teacher.

NEGOTIATIONS; PARTIES; SUBJECT MATTER

3543.3. A public school employer or such representatives as it may designate who may, but need not be, subject to either certification requirements or requirements for classified employees set forth in the Education Code, shall meet and negotiate with and only with representatives of employee organizations selected as exclusive representatives of appropriate units upon request with regard to matters within the scope of representation.

MANAGEMENT POSITIONS; CONFIDENTIAL POSITIONS; REPRESENTATION

3543.4. A person serving in a management position, senior management position, or a confidential position may not be represented by an exclusive representative. Any person serving in such a position may represent himself or herself individually or by an employee organization whose membership is composed entirely of employees designated as holding those positions, in his or her employment relationship with the public school employer, but, in no case, shall such an organization meet and negotiate with the public school employer. A representative may not be permitted by a public school employer to meet and negotiate on any benefit or compensation paid to persons serving in a management position, senior management position, or a confidential position.

INTERFERENCE WITH EMPLOYEES' RIGHTS PROHIBITED

3543.5. It is unlawful for a public school employer to do any of the following:

(a) Impose or threaten to impose reprisals on employees, to discriminate or threaten to discriminate against employees, or otherwise to interfere with, restrain, or coerce employees because of their exercise of rights guaranteed by this chapter. For purposes of this subdivision, "employee" includes an applicant for employment or reemployment.

(b) Deny to employee organizations rights guaranteed to them by this chapter.

(c) Refuse or fail to meet and negotiate in good faith with an exclusive representative. Knowingly providing an exclusive representative with inaccurate information, whether or not in response to a request for information, regarding the financial resources of the public school employer constitutes a refusal or failure to meet and negotiate in good faith.

(d) Dominate or interfere with the formation or administration of any employee organization, or contribute financial or other support to it, or in any way encourage employees to join any organization in preference to another.

(e) Refuse to participate in good faith in the impasse procedure set forth in Article 9 (commencing with Section 3548).

UNLAWFUL ACTS OF EMPLOYEE ORGANIZATION

3543.6. It shall be unlawful for an employee organization to:

(a) Cause or attempt to cause a public school employer to violate Section 3543. 5.

(b) Impose or threaten to impose reprisals on employees, to discriminate or threaten to discriminate against employees, or otherwise to interfere with, restrain, or coerce employees because of their exercise of rights guaranteed by this chapter.

(c) Refuse or fail to meet and negotiate in good faith with a public school employer of any of the employees of which it is the exclusive representative.

(d) Refuse to participate in good faith in the impasse procedure set forth in Article 9 (commencing with Section 3548).

DUTY TO MEET AND NEGOTIATE IN GOOD FAITH; TIME

3543.7. The duty to meet and negotiate in good faith requires the parties to begin negotiations prior to the adoption of the final budget for the ensuing year sufficiently in advance of such adoption date so that there is adequate time for agreement to be reached, or for the resolution of an impasse.

STANDING TO SUE AS REPRESENTATIVE; APPLICATION OF SECTION

3543.8. (a) Any employee organization shall have standing to sue in any action or proceeding heretofore or hereafter instituted by it as representative and on behalf of one or more of its members.

(b) (1) At any time not less than 10 days before commencement of a hearing to resolve a dispute alleging that the employer failed to provide wages, benefits, or working conditions required by state law, an employee organization may serve an offer in writing upon the employer to settle the dispute for a specified amount or other consideration such as a change in employer policy. The written offer shall include a statement of the offer amount or other consideration, the terms and conditions by which that amount or other consideration shall be tendered to the employee, and a provision that allows the employer to indicate acceptance of the offer by signing a statement that the offer is accepted. An acceptance of the offer,

whether made on the document containing the offer or on a separate document of acceptance, shall be in writing and shall be signed by counsel for the employer, or, if not represented by counsel, by the employer.

(2) If the offer is accepted, receipt of the specified amount or other consideration shall constitute a full satisfaction of the claim.

(3) If the offer is not accepted before the hearing or within 30 days after it is made, whichever occurs first, it shall be deemed withdrawn and cannot be given in evidence in the action.

(4) For purposes of this subdivision, a hearing shall be deemed to be actually commenced at the beginning of the oral argument or opening statement of the plaintiff or counsel, or, if there is no opening statement, at the time of the administering of the oath or affirmation to the first witness, or the introduction of any evidence.

(5) (A) If an offer made by an employee organization is not accepted and the employer fails to obtain a more favorable judgment or award from the action or proceeding, the employer shall pay the reasonable postoffer attorney's fees and expenses of the employee organization.

(B) Subparagraph (A) shall not apply if the adjudicator to the action or proceeding finds that the employer has raised substantial and credible issues involving complex or significant questions of law or fact relative to the employee's claim or claims.

(6) This subdivision does not apply to unfair practice or arbitration proceedings under this chapter.

REQUEST FOR RECOGNITION; PROOF OF MAJORITY SUPPORT; NOTICE

3544. (a) An employee organization may become the exclusive representative for the employees of an appropriate unit for purposes of meeting and negotiating by filing a request with a public school employer alleging that a majority of the employees in an appropriate unit wish to be represented by such organization and asking the public school employer to recognize it as the exclusive representative. The request shall describe the grouping of jobs or positions which constitute the unit claimed to be appropriate and shall be based upon majority support on the basis of current dues deduction authorizations or other evidence such as notarized membership lists, or membership cards, or petitions designating the organization as the exclusive representative of the employees. Notice of any such request shall immediately be posted conspicuously on all employee bulletin boards in each facility of the public school employer in which members of the unit claimed to be appropriate are employed.

(b) The employee organization shall submit proof of majority support to the board. The information submitted to the board shall remain confidential and not be disclosed by the board. The board shall obtain from the employer the information necessary for it to carry out its responsibilities pursuant to this section and shall report to the employee organization and the public school employer as to whether the proof of majority support is adequate.

GRANT OF REQUEST FOR RECOGNITION; EXCEPTIONS

3544.1. The public school employer shall grant a request for recognition filed pursuant to Section 3544, unless any of the following apply:

(a) The public school employer doubts the appropriateness of a unit.

(b) Another employee organization either files with the public school employer a challenge to the appropriateness of the unit or submits a competing claim of representation within 15 workdays of the posting of notice of the written request. The claim shall be evidenced by current dues

deductions authorizations or other evidence such as notarized membership lists, or membership cards, or petitions signed by employees in the unit indicating their desire to be represented by the organization. The evidence shall be submitted to the board, and shall remain confidential and not be disclosed by the board. The board shall obtain from the employer the information necessary for it to carry out its responsibilities pursuant to this section and shall report to the employee organizations seeking recognition and to the public school employer as to the adequacy of the evidence. If the claim is evidenced by the support of at least 30 percent of the members of an appropriate unit, a question of representation exists and the board shall conduct a representation election pursuant to Section 3544.7, unless subdivision (c) or (d) of this section applies.

(c) There is currently in effect a lawful written agreement negotiated by the public school employer and another employee organization covering any employees included in the unit described in the request for recognition, unless the request for recognition is filed less than 120 days, but more than 90 days, prior to the expiration date of the agreement.

(d) The public school employer has, within the previous 12 months, lawfully recognized another employee organization as the exclusive representative of any employees included in the unit described in the request for recognition.

REPRESENTATION ELECTION; PETITION; NOTICE; BALLOT

3544.3. If, by January 1 of any school year, no employee organization has made a claim of majority support in an appropriate unit pursuant to Section 3544, a majority of employees of an appropriate unit may submit to a public school employer a petition signed by at least a majority of the employees in the appropriate unit requesting a representation election. An employee may sign such a petition though not a member of any employee organization.

Upon the filing of such a petition, the public school employer shall immediately post a notice of such request upon all employee bulletin boards at each school or other facility in which members of the unit claimed to be appropriate are employed.

Any employee organization shall have the right to appear on the ballot if, within 15 workdays after the posting of such notice, it makes the showing of interest required by subdivision (b) of Section 3544.1.

Immediately upon expiration of the 15-workday period following the posting of the notice, the public school employer shall transmit to the board the petition and the names of all employee organizations that have the right to appear on the ballot.

INVESTIGATIONS; PETITIONS; SELECTION OF EXCLUSIVE REPRESENTATIVE; APPROPRIATE OF UNIT

3544.5. A petition may be filed with the board, in accordance with its rules and regulations, requesting it to investigate and decide the question of whether employees have selected or wish to select an exclusive representative or to determine the appropriateness of a unit, by:

(a) A public school employer alleging that it doubts the appropriateness of the claimed unit; or

(b) An employee organization alleging that it has filed a request for recognition as an exclusive representative with a public school employer and that the request has been denied or has not been acted upon within 30 days after the filing of the request; or

(c) An employee organization alleging that it has filed a competing claim of representation pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 3544.1; or

(d) An employee organization alleging that the employees in an appropriate unit no longer desire a particular employee organization as their exclusive representative, provided that such petition is supported by evidence of support such as notarized membership lists, cards, or petitions from 30 percent of the employees in the negotiating unit indicating support for another organization or lack of support for the incumbent exclusive representative. Such evidence of support shall be submitted to the board, and shall remain confidential and not be disclosed by the board. The board shall obtain from the employer the information necessary for it to carry out its responsibilities pursuant to this section and shall report to the employee organizations seeking recognition and to the public school employer as to the adequacy of the evidence of support.

INVESTIGATIONS OR HEARINGS; PETITION QUESTIONS; ELECTION; DISMISSAL OF PETITION

3544.7. (a) Upon receipt of a petition filed pursuant to Section 3544.3 or 3544.5, the board shall conduct inquiries and investigations or hold any hearings it deems necessary in order to decide the questions raised by the petition. The determination of the board may be based upon the evidence adduced in the inquiries, investigations, or hearing. However, if the board finds on the basis of the evidence that a question of representation exists, or a question of representation exists pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 3544.1, it shall order that an election be conducted by secret ballot and it shall certify the results of the election on the basis of which ballot choice received a majority of the valid votes cast. There shall be printed on each ballot the statement: "no representation." No voter shall record more than one choice on his or her ballot. Any ballot upon which there is recorded more than one choice shall be void and shall not be counted for any purpose. If at any election no choice on the ballot receives a majority of the votes cast, a runoff election shall be conducted. The ballot for the runoff election shall provide for a selection between the two choices receiving the largest and second largest number of valid votes cast in the election.

(b) An election may not be held and the petition shall be dismissed if either of the following exist:

(1) There is currently in effect a lawful written agreement negotiated by the public school employer and another employee organization covering any employees included in the unit described in the request for recognition, or unless the request for recognition is filed less than 120 days, but more than 90 days, prior to the expiration date of the agreement.

(2) The public school employer has, within the previous 12 months, lawfully recognized an employee organization other than the petitioner as the exclusive representative of any employees included in the unit described in the petition.

EXCLUSIVE REPRESENTATIVE; DUTY

3544.9. The employee organization recognized or certified as the exclusive representative for the purpose of meeting and negotiating shall fairly represent each and every employee in the appropriate unit.

APPROPRIATENESS OF UNITS; BASIS

3545. (a) In each case where the appropriateness of the unit is an issue, the board shall decide the question on the basis of the community of interest between and among the employees and their established practices including, among other things, the extent to which such employees belong to the same

employee organization, and the effect of the size of the unit on the efficient operation of the school district.

(b) In all cases:

(1) A negotiating unit that includes classroom teachers shall not be appropriate unless it at least includes all of the classroom teachers employed by the public school employer, except management employees, supervisory employees, and confidential employees.

(2) Except as provided in subdivision (c), a negotiating unit of supervisory employees shall not be appropriate unless it includes all supervisory employees employed by the district and shall not be represented by the same employee organization as employees whom the supervisory employees supervise.

(3) Classified employees and certificated employees shall not be included in the same negotiating unit.

(c) In the case of a district which employs 20 or more supervisory peace officer employees, a negotiating unit of supervisory employees shall be appropriate if it includes any of the following:

(1) All supervisory nonpeace officer employees employed by the district and all supervisory peace officer employees employed by the district.

(2) All supervisory nonpeace officer employees employed by the district, exclusively.

(3) All supervisory peace officer employees employed by the district, exclusively.

A negotiating unit of supervisory employees shall not be represented by the same employee organization as employees whom the supervisory employees supervise.

AGREEMENT BY BOTH PARTIES; SEVERABILITY; APPROVAL; RESCISSION

3546. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, upon receiving notice from the exclusive representative of a public school employee who is in a unit for which an exclusive representative has been selected pursuant to this chapter, the employer shall deduct the amount of the fair share service fee authorized by this section from the wages and salary of the employee and pay that amount to the employee organization. Thereafter, the employee shall, as a condition of continued employment, be required either to join the recognized employee organization or pay the fair share service fee. The amount of the fee shall not exceed the dues that are payable by members of the employee organization, and shall cover the cost of negotiation, contract administration, and other activities of the employee organization that are germane to its functions as the exclusive bargaining representative. Agency fee payers shall have the right, pursuant to regulations adopted by the Public Employment Relations Board, to receive a rebate or fee reduction upon request, of that portion of their fee that is not devoted to the cost of negotiations, contract administration, and other activities of the employee organization that are germane to its function as the exclusive bargaining representative.

(b) The costs covered by the fee under this section may include, but shall not necessarily be limited to, the cost of lobbying activities designed to foster collective bargaining negotiations and contract administration, or to secure for the represented employees advantages in wages, hours, and other conditions of employment in addition to those secured through meeting and negotiating with the employer.

(c) The arrangement described in subdivision (a) shall remain in effect unless it is rescinded pursuant to subdivision (d). The employer shall remain neutral, and shall not participate in any election conducted under this section unless required to do so by the board.

(d) (1) The arrangement described in subdivision (a) may be rescinded by a majority vote of all the employees in the negotiating unit subject to that arrangement, if a request for a vote is supported by a petition containing 30 percent of the employees in the negotiating unit, the signatures are obtained in one academic year. There shall not be more than one vote taken during the term of any collective bargaining agreement in effect on or after January 1, 2001.

(2) If the arrangement described in subdivision (a) is rescinded pursuant to paragraph (1), a majority of all employees in the negotiating unit may request that the arrangement be reinstated. That request shall be submitted to the board along with a petition containing the signatures of at least 30 percent of the employees in the negotiating unit. The vote shall be conducted at the worksite by secret ballot, and shall be conducted no sooner than one year after the rescission of the arrangement under this subdivision.

(3) If the board determines that the appropriate number of signatures have been collected, it shall conduct the vote to rescind or reinstate in a manner that it shall prescribe in accordance with this subdivision.

(4) The cost of conducting an election under this subdivision to reinstate the organizational security arrangement shall be borne by the petitioning party and the cost of conducting an election to rescind the arrangement shall be borne by the board.

(e) The recognized employee organization shall indemnify and hold the public school employer harmless against any reasonable legal fees, legal costs, and settlement or judgment liability arising from any court or administrative action relating to the school district's compliance with this section. The recognized employee organization shall have the exclusive right to determine whether any such action or proceeding shall or shall not be compromised, resisted, defended, tried, or appealed. This indemnification and hold harmless duty shall not apply to actions related to compliance with this section brought by the exclusive representative of district employees against the public school employer.

(f) The employer of a public school employee shall provide the exclusive representative of a public employee with the home address of each member of a bargaining unit, regardless of when that employee commences employment, so that the exclusive representative can comply with the notification requirements set forth by the United States Supreme Court in *Chicago Teachers Union v. Hudson* (1986) 89 L.Ed. 2d 232.

RELIGIOUS OBJECTIONS TO EMPLOYEE ORGANIZATIONS; MEMBERSHIP EXCEPTION; ALTERNATIVE FEES

3546.3. Notwithstanding subdivision (i) of Section 3540.1, Section 3546, or any other provision of this chapter, any employee who is a member of a religious body whose traditional tenets or teachings include objections to joining or financially supporting employee organizations shall not be required to join, maintain membership in, or financially support any employee organization as a condition of employment; except that such employee may be required, in lieu of a service fee, to pay sums equal to such service fee either to a nonreligious, nonlabor organization, charitable fund exempt from taxation under Section 501(c)(3) of Title 26 of the Internal Revenue Code, chosen by such employee from a list of at least three such funds, designated in the organizational security arrangement, or if the arrangement fails to designate such funds, then to any such fund chosen by the employee. Either the employee organization or the public school employer may require that proof of such payments be made on an annual basis to the public school employer as a condition of continued exemption from the requirement of financial support to the recognized employee organization. If such employee

who holds conscientious objections pursuant to this section requests the employee organization to use the grievance procedure or arbitration procedure on the employee's behalf, the employee organization is authorized to charge the employee for the reasonable cost of using such procedure.

RECORD OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTION; FINANCIAL REPORT

3546.5. Every recognized or certified employee organization shall keep an adequate itemized record of its financial transactions and shall make available annually, to the board and to the employees who are members of the organization, within 60 days after the end of its fiscal year, a detailed written financial report thereof in the form of a balance sheet and an operating statement, signed and certified as to accuracy by its president and treasurer, or corresponding principal officers. In the event of failure of compliance with this section, any employee within the organization may petition the board for an order compelling such compliance, or the board may issue such compliance order on its motion.

PROPOSALS RELATING TO REPRESENTATION; INFORMING PUBLIC; ADOPTIONS OF PROPOSALS AND REGULATIONS

3547. (a) All initial proposals of exclusive representatives and of public school employers, which relate to matters within the scope of representation, shall be presented at a public meeting of the public school employer and thereafter shall be public records.

(b) Meeting and negotiating shall not take place on any proposal until a reasonable time has elapsed after the submission of the proposal to enable the public to become informed and the public has the opportunity to express itself regarding the proposal at a meeting of the public school employer.

(c) After the public has had the opportunity to express itself, the public school employer shall, at a meeting which is open to the public, adopt its initial proposal.

(d) New subjects of meeting and negotiating arising after the presentation of initial proposals shall be made public within 24 hours. If a vote is taken on such subject by the public school employer, the vote thereon by each member voting shall also be made public within 24 hours.

(e) The board may adopt regulations for the purpose of implementing this section, which are consistent with the intent of the section; namely that the public be informed of the issues that are being negotiated upon and have full opportunity to express their views on the issues to the public school employer, and to know of the positions of their elected representatives.

MAJOR PROVISIONS OF EXCLUSIVE REPRESENTATIVE AGREEMENT; DISCLOSURE FORMAT

3547.5. (a) Before a public school employer enters into a written agreement with an exclusive representative covering matters within the scope of representation, the major provisions of the agreement, including, but not limited to, the costs that would be incurred by the public school employer under the agreement for the current and subsequent fiscal years, shall be disclosed at a public meeting of the public school employer in a format established for this purpose by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

(b) The superintendent of the school district and chief business official shall certify in writing that the costs incurred by the school district under the agreement can be met by the district during the term of the agreement. This certification shall be prepared in a format similar to that of the reports required pursuant to Sections 42130 and 42131 of the Education Code and

shall itemize any budget revision necessary to meet the costs of the agreement in each year of its term.

(c) If a school district does not adopt all of the revisions to its budget needed in the current fiscal year to meet the costs of a collective bargaining agreement, the county superintendent of schools shall issue a qualified or negative certification for the district on the next interim report pursuant to Section 42131 of the Education Code.

DECLARATION OF IMPASSE; APPOINTMENT MEDIATOR; SELECTION OF PROCEDURES; COSTS

3548. Either a public school employer or the exclusive representative may declare that an impasse has been reached between the parties in negotiations over matters within the scope of representation and may request the board to appoint a mediator for the purpose of assisting them in reconciling their differences and resolving the controversy on terms which are mutually acceptable. If the board determines that an impasse exists, it shall, in no event later than five working days after the receipt of a request, appoint a mediator in accordance with such rules as it shall prescribe. The mediator shall meet forthwith with the parties or their representatives, either jointly or separately, and shall take such other steps as he may deem appropriate in order to persuade the parties to resolve their differences and effect a mutually acceptable agreement. The services of the mediator, including any per diem fees, and actual and necessary travel and subsistence expenses, shall be provided by the board without cost to the parties. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the parties from mutually agreeing upon their own mediation procedure and in the event of such agreement, the board shall not appoint its own mediator, unless failure to do so would be inconsistent with the policies of this chapter. If the parties agree upon their own mediation procedure, the cost of the services of any appointed mediator, unless appointed by the board, including any per diem fees, and actual and necessary travel and subsistence expenses, shall be borne equally by the parties.

UNRESOLVED CONTROVERSY; FACTFINDING PANEL; SELECTION; CHAIRPERSON

3548.1. (a) If the mediator is unable to effect settlement of the controversy within 15 days after his appointment and the mediator declares that factfinding is appropriate to the resolution of the impasse, either party may, by written notification to the other, request that their differences be submitted to a factfinding panel. Within five days after receipt of the written request, each party shall select a person to serve as its member of the factfinding panel. The board shall, within five days after such selection, select a chairperson of the factfinding panel. The chairperson designated by the board shall not, without the consent of both parties, be the same person who served as mediator pursuant to Section 3548.

(b) Within five days after the board selects a chairperson of the factfinding panel, the parties may mutually agree upon a person to serve as chairperson in lieu of the person selected by the board.

INVESTIGATION AND HEARINGS BY FACTFINDING PANEL; ACCESS TO RECORDS; CONSIDERATIONS IN ARRIVING AT FINDINGS

3548.2. (a) The panel shall, within 10 days after its appointment, meet with the parties or their representatives, either jointly or separately, and may make inquiries and investigations, hold hearings, and take any other steps as it may deem appropriate. For the purpose of the hearings, investigations, and

inquiries, the panel shall have the power to issue subpoenas requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of evidence. The several departments, commissions, divisions, authorities, boards, bureaus, agencies, and officers of the state, or any political subdivision or agency thereof, including any board of education, shall furnish the panel, upon its request, with all records, papers and information in their possession relating to any matter under investigation by or in issue before the panel.

(b) In arriving at their findings and recommendations, the factfinders shall consider, weigh, and be guided by all the following criteria:

(1) State and federal laws that are applicable to the employer.

(2) Stipulations of the parties.

(3) The interests and welfare of the public and the financial ability of the public school employer.

(4) Comparison of the wages, hours, and conditions of employment of the employees involved in the factfinding proceeding with the wages, hours, and conditions of employment of other employees performing similar services and with other employees generally in public school employment in comparable communities.

(5) The consumer price index for goods and services, commonly known as the cost of living.

(6) The overall compensation presently received by the employees, including direct wage compensation, vacations, holidays, and other excused time, insurance and pensions, medical and hospitalization benefits; the continuity and stability of employment; and all other benefits received.

(7) Any other facts, not confined to those specified in paragraphs (1) to (6), inclusive, which are normally or traditionally taken into consideration in making the findings and recommendations.

FINDINGS OF FACT AND RECOMMENDATION OF SETTLEMENT TERMS; SUBMISSION TO PARTIED AND PUBLIC; COSTS

3548.3. (a) If the dispute is not settled within 30 days after the appointment of the panel, or, upon agreement by both parties, within a longer period, the panel shall make findings of fact and recommend terms of settlement, which recommendations shall be advisory only. Any findings of fact and recommended terms of settlement shall be submitted in writing to the parties privately before they are made public. The public school employer shall make such findings and recommendations public within 10 days after their receipt.

(b) The costs for the services of the panel chairperson selected by the board, including per diem fees, if any, and actual and necessary travel and subsistence expenses shall be borne by the board.

(c) The costs for the services of the panel chairperson agreed upon by the parties shall be equally divided between the parties, and shall include per diem fees and actual and necessary travel and subsistence expenses. The per diem fees shall not exceed the per diem fees stated on the chairperson's resume on file with the board. The chairperson's bill showing the amount payable by the parties shall accompany his final report to the parties and the board. The chairperson may submit interim bills to the parties in the course of the proceedings, and copies of such interim bills shall also be sent to the board. The parties shall make payment directly to the chairperson.

(d) Any other mutually incurred costs shall be borne equally by the public school employer and the exclusive representative. Any separately incurred costs for the panel member selected by each party, shall be borne by such party.

CONTINUATION OF MEDIATION EFFORTS

3548.4. Nothing in this article shall be construed to prohibit the mediator appointed pursuant to Section 3548 from continuing mediation efforts on the basis of the findings of fact and recommended terms of settlement made pursuant to Section 3548.3.

FINAL AND BINDING ARBITRATION PROVISIONS

3548.5. A public school employer and an exclusive representative who enter into a written agreement covering matters within the scope of representation may include in the agreement procedures for final and binding arbitration of such disputes as may arise involving the interpretation, application, or violation of the agreement.

UNSPECIFIED ARBITRATION PROCEDURES; AGREEMENT BY PARTIES TO USE BOARD RULE

3548.6. If the written agreement does not include procedures authorized by Section 3548.5, both parties to the agreement may agree to submit any disputes involving the interpretation, application, or violation of the agreement to final and binding arbitration pursuant to the rules of the board.

FAILURE TO PROCEED TO ARBITRATION; COURT ORDER

3548.7. Where a party to a written agreement is aggrieved by the failure, neglect, or refusal of the other party to proceed to arbitration pursuant to the procedures provided therefor in the agreement or pursuant to an agreement made pursuant to Section 3548.6, the aggrieved party may bring proceedings pursuant to Title 9 (commencing with Section 1280) of Part 3 of the Code of Civil Procedure for a court order directing that the arbitration proceed pursuant to the procedures provided therefor in such agreement or pursuant to Section 3548.6.

ARBITRATION AWARD TO BE FINAL AND BINDING; ENFORCEMENT

3548.8. An arbitration award made pursuant to Section 3548.5, 3548.6, or 3548.7 shall be final and binding upon the parties and may be enforced by a court pursuant to Title 9 (commencing with Section 1280) of Part 3 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

CONSTRUCTION

3549. The enactment of this chapter shall not be construed as making the provisions of Section 923 of the Labor Code applicable to public school employees and shall not be construed as prohibiting a public school employer from making the final decision with regard to all matters specified in Section 3543.2.

Nothing in this section shall cause any court or the board to hold invalid any negotiated agreement between public school employers and the exclusive representative entered into in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

PUBLIC MEETING PROVISIONS; EXEMPTIONS

3549.1. All the proceedings set forth in subdivisions (a) to (d), inclusive, are exempt from the provisions of Sections 35144 and 35145 of the Education

Code, the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act (Article 9 (commencing with Section 11120) of Chapter 1 of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2), and the Ralph M. Brown Act (Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 54950) of Part 1 of Division 2 of Title 5), unless the parties mutually agree otherwise:

(a) Any meeting and negotiating discussion between a public school employer and a recognized or certified employee organization.

(b) Any meeting of a mediator with either party or both parties to the meeting and negotiating process.

(c) Any hearing, meeting, or investigation conducted by a factfinder or arbitrator.

(d) Any executive session of the public school employer or between the public school employer and its designated representative for the purpose of discussing its position regarding any matter within the scope of representation and instructing its designated representatives.

SEVERABILITY

3549.3. If any provisions of this chapter or the application of such provision to any person or circumstances, shall be held invalid, the remainder of this chapter or the application of such provision to persons or circumstances other than those as to which it is held invalid, shall not be affected thereby.

PUBLIC POLICY; EMPLOYMENT RIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES; HOUSING; PURPOSE; POLICE POWER

12920. It is hereby declared as the public policy of this state that it is necessary to protect and safeguard the right and opportunity of all persons to seek, obtain, and hold employment without discrimination or abridgment on account of race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, age, sexual orientation, reproductive health decisionmaking, or military and veteran status.

It is recognized that the practice of denying employment opportunity and discriminating in the terms of employment for these reasons foments domestic strife and unrest, deprives the state of the fullest utilization of its capacities for development and advancement, and substantially and adversely affects the interests of employees, employers, and the public in general.

Further, the practice of discrimination because of race, color, religion, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, sexual orientation, marital status, national origin, ancestry, familial status, source of income, disability, veteran or military status, or genetic information in housing accommodations is declared to be against public policy.

It is the purpose of this part to provide effective remedies that will eliminate these discriminatory practices.

This part shall be deemed an exercise of the police power of the state for the protection of the welfare, health, and peace of the people of this state.

CIVIL RIGHTS; EMPLOYMENT WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION

12921. (a) The opportunity to seek, obtain, and hold employment without discrimination because of race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, age, sexual orientation, reproductive health decisionmaking, or veteran or military status is hereby recognized as and declared to be a civil right.

(b) The opportunity to seek, obtain, and hold housing without discrimination because of race, color, religion, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, sexual orientation, marital status, national origin, ancestry, familial status, source of income, disability, veteran or military status, genetic information, or any other basis prohibited by Section 51 of the Civil Code is hereby recognized as and declared to be a civil right.

COMMISSION; COMMISSIONER; DEPARTMENT; DIRECTOR; PERSON

12925. As used in this part, unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context:

(a) "Council" means the Fair Employment and Housing Council and "council member" means a member of the council.

(b) "Department" means the Department of Fair Employment and Housing.

(c) "Director" means the Director of Fair Employment and Housing.

(d) "Person" includes one or more individuals, partnerships, associations, corporations, limited liability companies, legal representatives, trustees, trustees in bankruptcy, and receivers or other fiduciaries.

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS

12926. As used in this part in connection with unlawful practices, unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context:

(a) "Affirmative relief" or "prospective relief" includes the authority to order reinstatement of an employee, awards of backpay, reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses, hiring, transfers, reassignments, grants of tenure, promotions, cease and desist orders, posting of notices, training of personnel, testing, expunging of records, reporting of records, and any other similar relief that is intended to correct unlawful practices under this part.

(b) "Age" refers to the chronological age of any individual who has reached a 40th birthday.

(c) Except as provided by Section 12926.05, "employee" does not include any individual employed by that person's parent, spouse, or child or any individual employed under a special license in a nonprofit sheltered workshop or rehabilitation facility.

(d) "Employer" includes any person regularly employing five or more persons, or any person acting as an agent of an employer, directly or indirectly, the state or any political or civil subdivision of the state, and cities, except as follows:

"Employer" does not include a religious association or corporation not organized for private profit.

(e) "Employment agency" includes any person undertaking for compensation to procure employees or opportunities to work.

(f) "Essential functions" means the fundamental job duties of the employment position the individual with a disability holds or desires.

"Essential functions" does not include the marginal functions of the position.

(1) A job function may be considered essential for any of several reasons, including, but not limited to, any one or more of the following:

(A) The function may be essential because the reason the position exists is to perform that function.

(B) The function may be essential because of the limited number of employees available among whom the performance of that job function can be distributed.

(C) The function may be highly specialized, so that the incumbent in the position is hired based on expertise or the ability to perform a particular function.

(2) Evidence of whether a particular function is essential includes, but is not limited to, the following:

(A) The employer's judgment as to which functions are essential.

(B) Written job descriptions prepared before advertising or interviewing applicants for the job.

(C) The amount of time spent on the job performing the function.

(D) The consequences of not requiring the incumbent to perform the function.

(E) The terms of a collective bargaining agreement.

(F) The work experiences of past incumbents in the job.

(G) The current work experience of incumbents in similar jobs.

(g) (1) "Genetic information" means, with respect to any individual, information about any of the following:

(A) The individual's genetic tests.

(B) The genetic tests of family members of the individual.

(C) The manifestation of a disease or disorder in family members of the individual.

(2) "Genetic information" includes any request for, or receipt of, genetic services, or participation in clinical research that includes genetic services, by an individual or any family member of the individual.

(3) "Genetic information" does not include information about the sex or age of any individual.

(h) "Labor organization" includes any organization that exists and is constituted for the purpose, in whole or in part, of collective bargaining or of dealing with employers concerning grievances, terms or conditions of employment, or of other mutual aid or protection.

(i) "Medical condition" means either of the following:

(1) Any health impairment related to or associated with a diagnosis of cancer or a record or history of cancer.

(2) Genetic characteristics. For purposes of this section, "genetic characteristics" means either of the following:

(A) Any scientifically or medically identifiable gene or chromosome, or combination or alteration thereof, that is known to be a cause of a disease or disorder in a person or that person's offspring, or that is determined to be associated with a statistically increased risk of development of a disease or disorder, and that is presently not associated with any symptoms of any disease or disorder.

(B) Inherited characteristics that may derive from the individual or family member, that are known to be a cause of a disease or disorder in a person or that person's offspring, or that are determined to be associated with a statistically increased risk of development of a disease or disorder, and that are presently not associated with any symptoms of any disease or disorder.

(j) "Mental disability" includes, but is not limited to, all of the following:

(1) Having any mental or psychological disorder or condition, such as intellectual disability, organic brain syndrome, emotional or mental illness, or specific learning disabilities, that limits a major life activity. For purposes of this section:

(A) "Limits" shall be determined without regard to mitigating measures, such as medications, assistive devices, or reasonable accommodations, unless the mitigating measure itself limits a major life activity.

(B) A mental or psychological disorder or condition limits a major life activity if it makes the achievement of the major life activity difficult.

(C) "Major life activities" shall be broadly construed and shall include physical, mental, and social activities and working.

(2) Any other mental or psychological disorder or condition not described in paragraph (1) that requires special education or related services.

(3) Having a record or history of a mental or psychological disorder or condition described in paragraph (1) or (2), which is known to the employer or other entity covered by this part.

(4) Being regarded or treated by the employer or other entity covered by this part as having, or having had, any mental condition that makes achievement of a major life activity difficult.

(5) Being regarded or treated by the employer or other entity covered by this part as having, or having had, a mental or psychological disorder or condition that has no present disabling effect, but that may become a mental disability as described in paragraph (1) or (2).

“Mental disability” does not include sexual behavior disorders, compulsive gambling, kleptomania, pyromania, or psychoactive substance use disorders resulting from the current unlawful use of controlled substances or other drugs.

(k) “Veteran or military status” means a member or veteran of the United States Armed Forces, United States Armed Forces Reserve, the United States National Guard, and the California National Guard.

(l) “On the bases enumerated in this part” means or refers to discrimination on the basis of one or more of the following: race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sex, age, sexual orientation, reproductive health decisionmaking, or veteran or military status.

(m) “Physical disability” includes, but is not limited to, all of the following:

(1) Having any physiological disease, disorder, condition, cosmetic disfigurement, or anatomical loss that does both of the following:

(A) Affects one or more of the following body systems: neurological, immunological, musculoskeletal, special sense organs, respiratory, including speech organs, cardiovascular, reproductive, digestive, genitourinary, hemic and lymphatic, skin, and endocrine.

(B) Limits a major life activity. For purposes of this section:

(i) “Limits” shall be determined without regard to mitigating measures such as medications, assistive devices, prosthetics, or reasonable accommodations, unless the mitigating measure itself limits a major life activity.

(ii) A physiological disease, disorder, condition, cosmetic disfigurement, or anatomical loss limits a major life activity if it makes the achievement of the major life activity difficult.

(iii) “Major life activities” shall be broadly construed and includes physical, mental, and social activities and working.

(2) Any other health impairment not described in paragraph (1) that requires special education or related services.

(3) Having a record or history of a disease, disorder, condition, cosmetic disfigurement, anatomical loss, or health impairment described in paragraph (1) or (2), which is known to the employer or other entity covered by this part.

(4) Being regarded or treated by the employer or other entity covered by this part as having, or having had, any physical condition that makes achievement of a major life activity difficult.

(5) Being regarded or treated by the employer or other entity covered by this part as having, or having had, a disease, disorder, condition, cosmetic disfigurement, anatomical loss, or health impairment that has no present disabling effect but may become a physical disability as described in paragraph (1) or (2).

(6) “Physical disability” does not include sexual behavior disorders, compulsive gambling, kleptomania, pyromania, or psychoactive substance use disorders resulting from the current unlawful use of controlled substances or other drugs.

(n) Notwithstanding subdivisions (j) and (m), if the definition of “disability” used in the federal Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-336) would result in broader protection of the civil rights of individuals with a mental disability or physical disability, as defined in subdivision (j) or (m), or would include any medical condition not included within those definitions, then that broader protection or coverage shall be deemed incorporated by reference into, and shall prevail over conflicting provisions of, the definitions in subdivisions (j) and (m).

(o) “Race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sex, age, sexual orientation, reproductive health decisionmaking, or veteran or military status” includes a perception that the person has any of those characteristics or that the person is associated with a person who has, or is perceived to have, any of those characteristics.

(p) “Reasonable accommodation” may include either of the following:

(1) Making existing facilities used by employees readily accessible to, and usable by, individuals with disabilities.

(2) Job restructuring, part-time or modified work schedules, reassignment to a vacant position, acquisition or modification of equipment or devices, adjustment or modifications of examinations, training materials or policies, the provision of qualified readers or interpreters, and other similar accommodations for individuals with disabilities.

(q) “Religious creed,” “religion,” “religious observance,” “religious belief,” and “creed” include all aspects of religious belief, observance, and practice, including religious dress and grooming practices. “Religious dress practice” shall be construed broadly to include the wearing or carrying of religious clothing, head or face coverings, jewelry, artifacts, and any other item that is part of an individual observing a religious creed. “Religious grooming practice” shall be construed broadly to include all forms of head, facial, and body hair that are part of an individual observing a religious creed.

(r) (1) “Sex” includes, but is not limited to, the following:

(A) Pregnancy or medical conditions related to pregnancy.

(B) Childbirth or medical conditions related to childbirth.

(C) Breastfeeding or medical conditions related to breastfeeding.

(2) “Sex” also includes, but is not limited to, a person’s gender. “Gender” means sex, and includes a person’s gender identity and gender expression. “Gender expression” means a person’s gender-related appearance and behavior whether or not stereotypically associated with the person’s assigned sex at birth.

(s) “Sexual orientation” means heterosexuality, homosexuality, and bisexuality.

(t) “Supervisor” means any individual having the authority, in the interest of the employer, to hire, transfer, suspend, lay off, recall, promote, discharge, assign, reward, or discipline other employees, or the responsibility to direct them, or to adjust their grievances, or effectively to recommend that action, if, in connection with the foregoing, the exercise of that authority is not of a merely routine or clerical nature, but requires the use of independent judgment.

(u) “Undue hardship” means an action requiring significant difficulty or expense, when considered in light of the following factors:

(1) The nature and cost of the accommodation needed.

(2) The overall financial resources of the facilities involved in the provision of the reasonable accommodations, the number of persons employed at the facility, and the effect on expenses and resources or the impact otherwise of these accommodations upon the operation of the facility.

(3) The overall financial resources of the covered entity, the overall size of the business of a covered entity with respect to the number of employees, and the number, type, and location of its facilities.

(4) The type of operations, including the composition, structure, and functions of the workforce of the entity.

(5) The geographic separateness or administrative or fiscal relationship of the facility or facilities.

(v) "National origin" discrimination includes, but is not limited to, discrimination on the basis of possessing a driver's license or identification card granted under Section 12801.9 of the Vehicle Code.

(w) "Race" is inclusive of traits historically associated with race, including, but not limited to, hair texture and protective hairstyles.

(x) "Protective hairstyles" includes, but is not limited to, such hairstyles as braids, locks, and twists.

(y) "Reproductive health decisionmaking" includes, but is not limited to, a decision to use or access a particular drug, device, product, or medical service for reproductive health. This subdivision and other provisions in this part relating to "reproductive health decisionmaking" shall not be construed to mean that subdivision (r) of this section and other provisions in this part related to "sex" do not include reproductive health decisionmaking.

FUNCTIONS; POWERS AND DUTIES

12930. The department shall have the following functions, duties, and powers:

(a) To establish and maintain a principal office and any other offices within the state as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this part.

(b) To meet and function at any place within the state.

(c) To appoint attorneys, investigators, conciliators, mediators, and other employees as it may deem necessary, fix their compensation within the limitations provided by law, and prescribe their duties.

(d) To obtain upon request and utilize the services of all governmental departments and agencies and, in addition, with respect to housing discrimination, of conciliation councils.

(e) To adopt, promulgate, amend, and rescind suitable procedural rules and regulations to carry out the investigation, prosecution, and dispute resolution functions and duties of the department pursuant to this part.

(f) (1) To receive, investigate, conciliate, mediate, and prosecute complaints alleging practices made unlawful pursuant to Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 12940).

(2) To receive, investigate, conciliate, mediate, and prosecute complaints alleging a violation of Section 51, 51.5, 51.7, 51.9, 54, 54.1, or 54.2 of the Civil Code. The remedies and procedures of this part shall be independent of any other remedy or procedure that might apply.

(3) To receive, investigate, conciliate, mediate, and prosecute complaints alleging, and to bring civil actions pursuant to Section 52.5 of the Civil Code for, a violation of Section 236.1 of the Penal Code. Damages awarded in any action brought by the department pursuant to Section 52.5 of the Civil Code shall be awarded to the person harmed by the violation of Section 236.1 of the Penal Code. Costs and attorney's fees awarded in any action brought by the department pursuant to Section 52.5 of the Civil Code shall be awarded to the department. The remedies and procedures of this part shall be independent of any other remedy or procedure that might apply.

(4) To receive, investigate, conciliate, mediate, and prosecute complaints alleging practices made unlawful pursuant to Article 9.5 (commencing with Section 11135) of Chapter 1 of Part 1, except for complaints relating to educational equity brought under Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 200)

of Part 1 of Division 1 of Title 1 of the Education Code and investigated pursuant to the procedures set forth in Subchapter 5.1 of Title 5 of the California Code of Regulations, and not otherwise within the jurisdiction of the department.

(5) To receive, investigate, conciliate, mediate, and prosecute complaints alleging practices made unlawful pursuant to Section 1197.5 of the Labor Code. The department shall, in coordination with the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement within the Department of Industrial Relations, adopt procedures to ensure that the departments coordinate activities to enforce Section 1197.5 of the Labor Code.

(A) Nothing in this part prevents the director or the director's authorized representative, in that person's discretion, from making, signing, and filing a complaint pursuant to Section 12960 or 12961 alleging practices made unlawful under Section 11135.

(B) Remedies available to the department in conciliating, mediating, and prosecuting complaints alleging these practices are the same as those available to the department in conciliating, mediating, and prosecuting complaints alleging violations of Article 1 (commencing with Section 12940) of Chapter 6.

(g) In connection with any matter under investigation or in question before the department pursuant to a complaint filed under Section 12960, 12961, or 12980:

(1) To issue subpoenas to require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, records, documents, and physical materials.

(2) To administer oaths, examine witnesses under oath and take evidence, and take depositions and affidavits.

(3) To issue written interrogatories.

(4) To request the production for inspection and copying of books, records, documents, and physical materials.

(5) To petition the superior courts to compel the appearance and testimony of witnesses, the production of books, records, documents, and physical materials, and the answering of interrogatories.

(h) To bring civil actions pursuant to Section 12965 or 12981 of this code, or Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-352; 42 U.S.C. Sec. 2000 et seq.), as amended, the federal Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-336; 42 U.S.C. 12101, et seq.), as amended, or the federal Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 3601 et seq.), and to prosecute those civil actions before state and federal trial courts.

(i) To issue those publications and those results of investigations and research as in its judgment will tend to promote goodwill and minimize or eliminate discrimination in employment on the bases enumerated in this part and discrimination in housing because of race, religious creed, color, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, marital status, national origin, ancestry, familial status, disability, veteran or military status, genetic information, or sexual orientation.

(j) To investigate, approve, certify, decertify, monitor, and enforce nondiscrimination programs proposed by a contractor to be engaged in pursuant to Section 12990.

(k) To render annually to the Governor and to the Legislature a written report of its activities and of its recommendations.

(l) To conduct mediations at any time after a complaint is filed pursuant to Section 12960, 12961, or 12980. The department may end mediation at any time.

(m) The following shall apply with respect to any accusation pending before the former Fair Employment and Housing Commission on or after January 1, 2013:

(1) If an accusation issued under former Section 12965 includes a prayer either for damages for emotional injuries as a component of actual damages, or for administrative fines, or both, or if an accusation is amended for the purpose of adding a prayer either for damages for emotional injuries as a component of actual damages, or for administrative fines, or both, with the consent of the party accused of engaging in unlawful practices, the department may withdraw an accusation and bring a civil action in superior court.

(2) If an accusation was issued under former Section 12981, with the consent of the aggrieved party filing the complaint, an aggrieved person on whose behalf a complaint is filed, or the party accused of engaging in unlawful practices, the department may withdraw the accusation and bring a civil action in superior court.

(3) Where removal to court is not feasible, the department shall retain the services of the Office of Administrative Hearings to adjudicate the administrative action pursuant to Sections 11370.3 and 11502.

(n) On a challenge, pursuant to Section 1094.5 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to a decision of the former Fair Employment and Housing Commission pending on or after January 1, 2013, the director or the director's designee shall consult with the Attorney General regarding the defense of that writ petition.

(o) By performing the functions and duties and exercising the powers set forth in this part, the department represents the interests of the state and effectuates the declared public policy of the state to protect and safeguard the rights and opportunities of all persons from unlawful discrimination and other violations of this part. This subdivision is declarative of existing law as stated in *Department of Fair Employment and Housing v. Cathy's Creations, Inc.* (2020) 54 Cal.App.5th 404, 410.

EMPLOYERS, LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES AND OTHER PERSONS; UNLAWFUL EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE; EXCEPTIONS

12940. It is an unlawful employment practice, unless based upon a bona fide occupational qualification, or, except where based upon applicable security regulations established by the United States or the State of California:

(a) For an employer, because of the race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, reproductive health decisionmaking, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, age, sexual orientation, or veteran or military status of any person, to refuse to hire or employ the person or to refuse to select the person for a training program leading to employment, or to bar or to discharge the person from employment or from a training program leading to employment, or to discriminate against the person in compensation or in terms, conditions, or privileges of employment.

(1) This part does not prohibit an employer from refusing to hire or discharging an employee with a physical or mental disability, or subject an employer to any legal liability resulting from the refusal to employ or the discharge of an employee with a physical or mental disability, if the employee, because of a physical or mental disability, is unable to perform the employee's essential duties even with reasonable accommodations, or cannot perform those duties in a manner that would not endanger the employee's health or safety or the health or safety of others even with reasonable accommodations.

(2) This part does not prohibit an employer from refusing to hire or discharging an employee who, because of the employee's medical condition, is unable to perform the employee's essential duties even with reasonable

accommodations, or cannot perform those duties in a manner that would not endanger the employee's health or safety or the health or safety of others even with reasonable accommodations. Nothing in this part shall subject an employer to any legal liability resulting from the refusal to employ or the discharge of an employee who, because of the employee's medical condition, is unable to perform the employee's essential duties, or cannot perform those duties in a manner that would not endanger the employee's health or safety or the health or safety of others even with reasonable accommodations.

(3) Nothing in this part relating to discrimination on account of marital status shall do either of the following:

(A) Affect the right of an employer to reasonably regulate, for reasons of supervision, safety, security, or morale, the working of spouses in the same department, division, or facility, consistent with the rules and regulations adopted by the council.

(B) Prohibit bona fide health plans from providing additional or greater benefits to employees with dependents than to those employees without or with fewer dependents.

(4) Nothing in this part relating to discrimination on account of sex shall affect the right of an employer to use veteran status as a factor in employee selection or to give special consideration to Vietnam-era veterans.

(5) (A) This part does not prohibit an employer from refusing to employ an individual because of the individual's age if the law compels or provides for that refusal. Promotions within the existing staff, hiring or promotion on the basis of experience and training, rehiring on the basis of seniority and prior service with the employer, or hiring under an established recruiting program from high schools, colleges, universities, or trade schools do not, in and of themselves, constitute unlawful employment practices.

(B) The provisions of this part relating to discrimination on the basis of age do not prohibit an employer from providing health benefits or health care reimbursement plans to retired persons that are altered, reduced, or eliminated when the person becomes eligible for Medicare health benefits. This subparagraph applies to all retiree health benefit plans and contractual provisions or practices concerning retiree health benefits and health care reimbursement plans in effect on or after January 1, 2011.

(b) For a labor organization, because of the race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, age, sexual orientation, reproductive health decisionmaking, or veteran or military status of any person, to exclude, expel, or restrict from its membership the person, or to provide only second-class or segregated membership or to discriminate against any person because of the race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, age, sexual orientation, reproductive health decisionmaking, or veteran or military status of the person in the election of officers of the labor organization or in the selection of the labor organization's staff or to discriminate in any way against any of its members or against any employer or against any person employed by an employer.

(c) For any person to discriminate against any person in the selection, termination, training, or other terms or treatment of that person in any apprenticeship training program, any other training program leading to employment, an unpaid internship, or another limited duration program to provide unpaid work experience for that person because of the race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sex, gender,

gender identity, gender expression, age, sexual orientation, reproductive health decisionmaking, or veteran or military status of the person discriminated against.

(d) For any employer or employment agency to print or circulate or cause to be printed or circulated any publication, or to make any nonjob-related inquiry of an employee or applicant, either verbal or through use of an application form, that expresses, directly or indirectly, any limitation, specification, or discrimination as to race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, age, sexual orientation, reproductive health decisionmaking, or veteran or military status, or any intent to make any such limitation, specification, or discrimination. This part does not prohibit an employer or employment agency from inquiring into the age of an applicant, or from specifying age limitations, if the law compels or provides for that action.

(e) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) or (3), for any employer or employment agency to require any medical or psychological examination of an applicant, to make any medical or psychological inquiry of an applicant, to make any inquiry whether an applicant has a mental disability or physical disability or medical condition, or to make any inquiry regarding the nature or severity of a physical disability, mental disability, or medical condition.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), an employer or employment agency may inquire into the ability of an applicant to perform job-related functions and may respond to an applicant's request for reasonable accommodation.

(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), an employer or employment agency may require a medical or psychological examination or make a medical or psychological inquiry of a job applicant after an employment offer has been made but prior to the commencement of employment duties, provided that the examination or inquiry is job related and consistent with business necessity and that all entering employees in the same job classification are subject to the same examination or inquiry.

(f) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), for any employer or employment agency to require any medical or psychological examination of an employee, to make any medical or psychological inquiry of an employee, to make any inquiry whether an employee has a mental disability, physical disability, or medical condition, or to make any inquiry regarding the nature or severity of a physical disability, mental disability, or medical condition.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), an employer or employment agency may require any examinations or inquiries that it can show to be job related and consistent with business necessity. An employer or employment agency may conduct voluntary medical examinations, including voluntary medical histories, which are part of an employee health program available to employees at that worksite.

(g) For any employer, labor organization, or employment agency to harass, discharge, expel, or otherwise discriminate against any person because the person has made a report pursuant to Section 11161.8 of the Penal Code that prohibits retaliation against hospital employees who report suspected patient abuse by health facilities or community care facilities.

(h) For any employer, labor organization, employment agency, or person to discharge, expel, or otherwise discriminate against any person because the person has opposed any practices forbidden under this part or because the person has filed a complaint, testified, or assisted in any proceeding under this part.

(i) For any person to aid, abet, incite, compel, or coerce the doing of any of the acts forbidden under this part, or to attempt to do so.

(j) (1) For an employer, labor organization, employment agency, apprenticeship training program or any training program leading to

employment, or any other person, because of race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, age, sexual orientation, reproductive health decisionmaking, or veteran or military status, to harass an employee, an applicant, an unpaid intern or volunteer, or a person providing services pursuant to a contract. Harassment of an employee, an applicant, an unpaid intern or volunteer, or a person providing services pursuant to a contract by an employee, other than an agent or supervisor, shall be unlawful if the entity, or its agents or supervisors, knows or should have known of this conduct and fails to take immediate and appropriate corrective action. An employer may also be responsible for the acts of nonemployees, with respect to harassment of employees, applicants, unpaid interns or volunteers, or persons providing services pursuant to a contract in the workplace, if the employer, or its agents or supervisors, knows or should have known of the conduct and fails to take immediate and appropriate corrective action. In reviewing cases involving the acts of nonemployees, the extent of the employer's control and any other legal responsibility that the employer may have with respect to the conduct of those nonemployees shall be considered. An entity shall take all reasonable steps to prevent harassment from occurring. Loss of tangible job benefits shall not be necessary in order to establish harassment.

(2) The provisions of this subdivision are declaratory of existing law, except for the new duties imposed on employers with regard to harassment.

(3) An employee of an entity subject to this subdivision is personally liable for any harassment prohibited by this section that is perpetrated by the employee, regardless of whether the employer or covered entity knows or should have known of the conduct and fails to take immediate and appropriate corrective action.

(4) (A) For purposes of this subdivision only, "employer" means any person regularly employing one or more persons or regularly receiving the services of one or more persons providing services pursuant to a contract, or any person acting as an agent of an employer, directly or indirectly, the state, or any political or civil subdivision of the state, and cities. The definition of "employer" in subdivision (d) of Section 12926 applies to all provisions of this section other than this subdivision.

(B) Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), for purposes of this subdivision, "employer" does not include a religious association or corporation not organized for private profit, except as provided in Section 12926.2.

(C) For purposes of this subdivision, "harassment" because of sex includes sexual harassment, gender harassment, and harassment based on pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions. Sexually harassing conduct need not be motivated by sexual desire.

(5) For purposes of this subdivision, "a person providing services pursuant to a contract" means a person who meets all of the following criteria:

(A) The person has the right to control the performance of the contract for services and discretion as to the manner of performance.

(B) The person is customarily engaged in an independently established business.

(C) The person has control over the time and place the work is performed, supplies the tools and instruments used in the work, and performs work that requires a particular skill not ordinarily used in the course of the employer's work.

(k) For an employer, labor organization, employment agency, apprenticeship training program, or any training program leading to employment, to fail to take all reasonable steps necessary to prevent discrimination and harassment from occurring.

(l) (1) For an employer or other entity covered by this part to refuse to hire or employ a person or to refuse to select a person for a training program leading to employment or to bar or to discharge a person from employment or from a training program leading to employment, or to discriminate against a person in compensation or in terms, conditions, or privileges of employment because of a conflict between the person's religious belief or observance and any employment requirement, unless the employer or other entity covered by this part demonstrates that it has explored any available reasonable alternative means of accommodating the religious belief or observance, including the possibilities of excusing the person from those duties that conflict with the person's religious belief or observance or permitting those duties to be performed at another time or by another person, but is unable to reasonably accommodate the religious belief or observance without undue hardship, as defined in subdivision (u) of Section 12926, on the conduct of the business of the employer or other entity covered by this part. Religious belief or observance, as used in this section, includes, but is not limited to, observance of a Sabbath or other religious holy day or days, reasonable time necessary for travel prior and subsequent to a religious observance, and religious dress practice and religious grooming practice as described in subdivision (q) of Section 12926. This subdivision shall also apply to an apprenticeship training program, an unpaid internship, and any other program to provide unpaid experience for a person in the workplace or industry.

(2) An accommodation of an individual's religious dress practice or religious grooming practice is not reasonable if the accommodation requires segregation of the individual from other employees or the public.

(3) An accommodation is not required under this subdivision if it would result in a violation of this part or any other law prohibiting discrimination or protecting civil rights, including subdivision (b) of Section 51 of the Civil Code and Section 11135 of this code.

(4) For an employer or other entity covered by this part to, in addition to the employee protections provided pursuant to subdivision (h), retaliate or otherwise discriminate against a person for requesting accommodation under this subdivision, regardless of whether the request was granted.

(m) (1) For an employer or other entity covered by this part to fail to make reasonable accommodation for the known physical or mental disability of an applicant or employee. Nothing in this subdivision or in paragraph (1) or (2) of subdivision (a) shall be construed to require an accommodation that is demonstrated by the employer or other covered entity to produce undue hardship, as defined in subdivision (u) of Section 12926, to its operation.

(2) For an employer or other entity covered by this part to, in addition to the employee protections provided pursuant to subdivision (h), retaliate or otherwise discriminate against a person for requesting accommodation under this subdivision, regardless of whether the request was granted.

(n) For an employer or other entity covered by this part to fail to engage in a timely, good faith, interactive process with the employee or applicant to determine effective reasonable accommodations, if any, in response to a request for reasonable accommodation by an employee or applicant with a known physical or mental disability or known medical condition.

(o) For an employer or other entity covered by this part, to subject, directly or indirectly, any employee, applicant, or other person to a test for the presence of a genetic characteristic.

(p) For an employer to require, as a condition of employment, continued employment, or a benefit of employment, the disclosure of information relating to an applicant's or employee's reproductive health decisionmaking.

(q) Nothing in this section shall be interpreted as preventing the ability of employers to identify members of the military or veterans for purposes of awarding a veteran's preference as permitted by law.

INDIVIDUALS WITH HEART TROUBLE; FIREFIGHTING OR LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES; PRESUMPTION OF INABILITY TO PERFORM; BURDEN OF PROOF TO OVERCOME PRESUMPTION

12940.1. Prior to January 1, 1996, a study or survey of the costs, including litigation and reasonable accommodation expenses and other impacts on California employers of 15 or more employees, resulting from compliance with Title I of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-336), shall be undertaken jointly by the California Chamber of Commerce, the Department of Fair Employment and Housing, Protection and Advocacy, Inc., and the State Department of Rehabilitation. The study shall also include an analysis of the benefits of the requirements of Title I of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-336) to persons with disabilities. The results of the study shall be submitted to the Commission on Special Education for their review and recommendations. The study shall provide a basis for a recommendation to the Legislature and the Governor concerning whether the hardships imposed upon businesses outweigh the benefits to persons with disabilities when the requirements of Title I of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-336) are extended to California employers of 5 to 14, inclusive, employees by amending the Fair Employment and Housing Act to include people with mental disabilities as a protected class. In conducting the study and making a recommendation, the parties shall consider whether the additional requirements or consequences of being subject to the additional requirements will impose a significant hardship on employers of 5 to 14, inclusive, employees.

It is the intent to the Legislature that if, at the conclusion of the study and report to the Legislature, it is determined that employers of between 5 and 14 employees would not have a significant hardship in implementing the requirements of Title I of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-336), legislation should be introduced to require that employers with between 5 and 14 employees are covered by the requirements of Title I of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-336).

The Legislature intends that all employers, including employers of 5 to 14, inclusive, employees, voluntarily comply with the requirements of Title I of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-336) so that persons with mental disabilities can participate fully in the employment opportunities provided to all Californians. However, it is the intent of the Legislature that existing employment discrimination provisions covering employers of 5 to 14, inclusive, employees shall not be altered by amendments to this part that become effective on January 1, 1993.

AGE; UNLAWFUL EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE BY EMPLOYERS; EXCEPTIONS

12941. The Legislature hereby declares its rejection of the court of appeal opinion in *Marks v. Loral Corp.* (1997) 57 Cal.App.4th 30, and states that the opinion does not affect existing law in any way, including, but not limited to, the law pertaining to disparate treatment. The Legislature declares its intent that the use of salary as the basis for differentiating between employees

when terminating employment may be found to constitute age discrimination if use of that criterion adversely impacts older workers as a group, and further declares its intent that the disparate impact theory of proof may be used in claims of age discrimination. The Legislature further reaffirms and declares its intent that the courts interpret the state's statutes prohibiting age discrimination in employment broadly and vigorously, in a manner comparable to prohibitions against sex and race discrimination, and with the goal of not only protecting older workers as individuals, but also of protecting older workers as a group, since they face unique obstacles in the later phases of their careers. Nothing in this section shall limit the affirmative defenses traditionally available in employment discrimination cases including, but not limited to, those set forth in Section 7286.7 of Title 2 of the California Code of Regulations.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS; UNLAWFUL EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE BASED ON PREGNANCY OR TEMPORARY DISABILITY

12943. It shall be an unlawful employment practice unless based upon a bona fide occupational qualification:

(a) For the governing board of any school district, because of the pregnancy of any person, to refuse to hire or employ that person, or to refuse to select that person for a training program leading to employment, or to bar or to discharge that person from employment or from a training program leading to employment, or to discriminate against that person in compensation or in terms, conditions, or privileges of employment.

(b) For the governing board of any school district to terminate any employee who is temporarily disabled, pursuant to or on the basis of an employment policy under which insufficient or no leave is available, if the policy has a disparate impact on employees of one sex and is not justified by necessity of the public schools.

PREGNANCY; CHILDBIRTH OR RELATED MEDICAL CONDITION; UNLAWFUL PRACTICE BY EMPLOYERS; BENEFITS AND LEAVES OF ABSENCE; TRANSFER OF POSITION

12945. (a) In addition to the provisions that govern pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition in Sections 12926 and 12940, each of the following shall be an unlawful employment practice, unless based upon a bona fide occupational qualification:

(1) For an employer to refuse to allow an employee disabled by pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition to take a leave for a reasonable period of time not to exceed four months and thereafter return to work, as set forth in the commission's regulations. The employee shall be entitled to utilize any accrued vacation leave during this period of time. Reasonable period of time means that period during which the employee is disabled on account of pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition. An employer may require an employee who plans to take a leave pursuant to this subdivision to give the employer reasonable notice of the date the leave shall commence and the estimated duration of the leave.

(2) (A) For an employer to refuse to maintain and pay for coverage for an eligible employee who takes leave pursuant to paragraph (1) under a group health plan, as defined in Section 5000(b)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, for the duration of the leave, not to exceed four months over the course of a 12-month period, commencing on the date the leave taken under paragraph (1) begins, at the level and under the conditions that coverage would have been provided if the employee had continued in employment continuously for the duration of the leave. Nothing in this paragraph shall preclude an employer from maintaining and paying for coverage under a

group health plan beyond four months. An employer may recover from the employee the premium that the employer paid as required under this subdivision for maintaining coverage for the employee under the group health plan if both of the following conditions occur:

(i) The employee fails to return from leave after the period of leave to which the employee is entitled has expired.

(ii) The employee's failure to return from leave is for a reason other than one of the following:

(I) The employee taking leave under the Moore-Brown-Roberti Family Rights Act (Sections 12945.2 and 19702.3 of the Government Code).

(II) The continuation, recurrence, or onset of a health condition that entitles the employee to leave under paragraph (1) or other circumstance beyond the control of the employee.

(B) If the employer is a state agency, the collective bargaining agreement shall govern with respect to the continued receipt by an eligible employee of the health care coverage specified in subparagraph (A).

(3) (A) For an employer to refuse to provide reasonable accommodation for an employee for a condition related to pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition, if the employee so requests, with the advice of the employee's health care provider.

(B) For an employer who has a policy, practice, or collective bargaining agreement requiring or authorizing the transfer of temporarily disabled employees to less strenuous or hazardous positions for the duration of the disability to refuse to transfer a pregnant employee who so requests.

(C) For an employer to refuse to temporarily transfer a pregnant employee to a less strenuous or hazardous position for the duration of the pregnancy if the employee so requests, with the advice of the employee's physician, where that transfer can be reasonably accommodated. However, no employer shall be required by this section to create additional employment that the employer would not otherwise have created, nor shall the employer be required to discharge any employee, transfer any employee with more seniority, or promote any employee who is not qualified to perform the job.

(4) For an employer to interfere with, restrain, or deny the exercise of, or the attempt to exercise, any right provided under this section.

(b) This section shall not be construed to affect any other provision of law relating to sex discrimination or pregnancy, or in any way to diminish the coverage of pregnancy, childbirth, or a medical condition related to pregnancy or childbirth under any other provision of this part, including subdivision (a) of Section 12940.

FAMILY CARE LEAVE; DEFINITIONS; CONDITIONS; UNLAWFUL EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES

12945.2. (a) It shall be an unlawful employment practice for any employer, as defined in paragraph (4) of subdivision (b), to refuse to grant a request by any employee with more than 12 months of service with the employer, and who has at least 1,250 hours of service with the employer during the previous 12-month period or who meets the requirements of subdivision (r), to take up to a total of 12 workweeks in any 12-month period for family care and medical leave. Family care and medical leave requested pursuant to this subdivision shall not be deemed to have been granted unless the employer provides the employee, upon granting the leave request, a guarantee of employment in the same or a comparable position upon the termination of the leave. The council shall adopt a regulation specifying the elements of a reasonable request.

(b) For purposes of this section:

(1) "Child" means a biological, adopted, or foster child, a stepchild, a legal ward, a child of a domestic partner, or a person to whom the employee stands in loco parentis.

(2) "Designated person" means any individual related by blood or whose association with the employee is the equivalent of a family relationship. The designated person may be identified by the employee at the time the employee requests the leave. An employer may limit an employee to one designated person per 12-month period for family care and medical leave.

(3) "Domestic partner" has the same meaning as defined in Section 297 of the Family Code.

(4) "Employer" means either of the following:

(A) Any person who directly employs five or more persons to perform services for a wage or salary.

(B) The state, and any political or civil subdivision of the state and cities.

(5) "Family care and medical leave" means any of the following:

(A) Leave for reason of the birth of a child of the employee or the placement of a child with an employee in connection with the adoption or foster care of the child by the employee.

(B) Leave to care for a child, parent, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, spouse, domestic partner, or designated person who has a serious health condition.

(C) Leave because of an employee's own serious health condition that makes the employee unable to perform the functions of the position of that employee, except for leave taken for disability on account of pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions.

(D) Leave because of a qualifying exigency related to the covered active duty or call to covered active duty of an employee's spouse, domestic partner, child, or parent in the Armed Forces of the United States, as specified in Section 3302.2 of the Unemployment Insurance Code.

(6) "Employment in the same or a comparable position" means employment in a position that has the same or similar duties and pay that can be performed at the same or similar geographic location as the position held prior to the leave.

(7) "FMLA" means the federal Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-3).

(8) "Grandchild" means a child of the employee's child.

(9) "Grandparent" means a parent of the employee's parent.

(10) "Health care provider" means any of the following:

(A) An individual holding either a physician's and surgeon's certificate issued pursuant to Article 4 (commencing with Section 2080) of Chapter 5 of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code, an osteopathic physician's and surgeon's certificate issued pursuant to Article 4.5 (commencing with Section 2099.5) of Chapter 5 of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code, or an individual duly licensed as a physician, surgeon, or osteopathic physician or surgeon in another state or jurisdiction, who directly treats or supervises the treatment of the serious health condition.

(B) Any other person determined by the United States Secretary of Labor to be capable of providing health care services under the FMLA.

(11) "Parent" means a biological, foster, or adoptive parent, a parent-in-law, a stepparent, a legal guardian, or other person who stood in loco parentis to the employee when the employee was a child.

(12) "Parent-in-law" means the parent of a spouse or domestic partner.

(13) "Serious health condition" means an illness, injury, impairment, or physical or mental condition that involves either of the following:

(A) Inpatient care in a hospital, hospice, or residential health care facility.

(B) Continuing treatment or continuing supervision by a health care provider.

(14) "Sibling" means a person related to another person by blood, adoption, or affinity through a common legal or biological parent.

(c) An employer shall not be required to pay an employee for any leave taken pursuant to subdivision (a), except as required by subdivision (d).

(d) An employee taking a leave permitted by subdivision (a) may elect, or an employer may require the employee, to substitute, for leave allowed under subdivision (a), any of the employee's accrued vacation leave or other accrued time off during this period or any other paid or unpaid time off negotiated with the employer. If an employee takes a leave because of the employee's own serious health condition, the employee may also elect, or the employer may also require the employee, to substitute accrued sick leave during the period of the leave. However, an employee shall not use sick leave during a period of leave in connection with the birth, adoption, or foster care of a child, or to care for a child, parent, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, spouse, domestic partner, or designated person with a serious health condition, unless mutually agreed to by the employer and the employee.

(e) (1) During any period that an eligible employee takes leave pursuant to subdivision (a) or takes leave that qualifies as leave taken under the FMLA, the employer shall maintain and pay for coverage under a "group health plan," as defined in Section 5000(b)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code, for the duration of the leave, not to exceed 12 workweeks in a 12-month period, commencing on the date leave taken under the FMLA commences, at the level and under the conditions coverage would have been provided if the employee had continued in employment continuously for the duration of the leave. Nothing in the preceding sentence shall preclude an employer from maintaining and paying for coverage under a "group health plan" beyond 12 workweeks. An employer may recover the premium that the employer paid as required by this subdivision for maintaining coverage for the employee under the group health plan if both of the following conditions occur:

(A) The employee fails to return from leave after the period of leave to which the employee is entitled has expired.

(B) The employee's failure to return from leave is for a reason other than the continuation, recurrence, or onset of a serious health condition that entitles the employee to leave under subdivision (a) or other circumstances beyond the control of the employee.

(2) Any employee taking leave pursuant to subdivision (a) shall continue to be entitled to participate in employee health plans for any period during which coverage is not provided by the employer under paragraph (1), employee benefit plans, including life insurance or short-term or long-term disability or accident insurance, pension and retirement plans, and supplemental unemployment benefit plans to the same extent and under the same conditions as apply to an unpaid leave taken for any purpose other than those described in subdivision (a). In the absence of these conditions an employee shall continue to be entitled to participate in these plans and, in the case of health and welfare employee benefit plans, including life insurance or short-term or long-term disability or accident insurance, or other similar plans, the employer may, at the employer's discretion, require the employee to pay premiums, at the group rate, during the period of leave not covered by any accrued vacation leave, or other accrued time off, or any other paid or unpaid time off negotiated with the employer, as a condition of continued coverage during the leave period. However, the nonpayment of premiums by an employee shall not constitute a break in service, for purposes of longevity, seniority under any collective bargaining agreement, or any employee benefit plan.

For purposes of pension and retirement plans, an employer shall not be required to make plan payments for an employee during the leave period, and the leave period shall not be required to be counted for purposes of time accrued under the plan. However, an employee covered by a pension plan may continue to make contributions in accordance with the terms of the plan during the period of the leave.

(f) During a family care and medical leave period, the employee shall retain employee status with the employer, and the leave shall not constitute a break in service, for purposes of longevity, seniority under any collective bargaining agreement, or any employee benefit plan. An employee returning from leave shall return with no less seniority than the employee had when the leave commenced, for purposes of layoff, recall, promotion, job assignment, and seniority-related benefits such as vacation.

(g) If the employee's need for a leave pursuant to this section is foreseeable, the employee shall provide the employer with reasonable advance notice of the need for the leave.

(h) If the employee's need for leave pursuant to this section is foreseeable due to a planned medical treatment or supervision, the employee shall make a reasonable effort to schedule the treatment or supervision to avoid disruption to the operations of the employer, subject to the approval of the health care provider of the individual requiring the treatment or supervision.

(i) (1) An employer may require that an employee's request for leave to care for a child, parent, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, spouse, domestic partner, or designated person who has a serious health condition be supported by a certification issued by the health care provider of the individual requiring care. That certification shall be sufficient if it includes all of the following:

(A) The date on which the serious health condition commenced.

(B) The probable duration of the condition.

(C) An estimate of the amount of time that the health care provider believes the employee needs to care for the individual requiring the care.

(D) A statement that the serious health condition warrants the participation of a family member to provide care during a period of the treatment or supervision of the individual requiring care.

(2) Upon expiration of the time estimated by the health care provider in subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1), the employer may require the employee to obtain recertification, in accordance with the procedure provided in paragraph (1), if additional leave is required.

(j) (1) An employer may require that an employee's request for leave because of the employee's own serious health condition be supported by a certification issued by the employee's health care provider. That certification shall be sufficient if it includes all of the following:

(A) The date on which the serious health condition commenced.

(B) The probable duration of the condition.

(C) A statement that, due to the serious health condition, the employee is unable to perform the function of the employee's position.

(2) The employer may require that the employee obtain subsequent recertification regarding the employee's serious health condition on a reasonable basis, in accordance with the procedure provided in paragraph (1), if additional leave is required.

(3) (A) In any case in which the employer has reason to doubt the validity of the certification provided pursuant to this section, the employer may require, at the employer's expense, that the employee obtain the opinion of a second health care provider, designated or approved by the employer, concerning any information certified under paragraph (1).

(B) The health care provider designated or approved under subparagraph (A) shall not be employed on a regular basis by the employer.

(C) In any case in which the second opinion described in subparagraph (A) differs from the opinion in the original certification, the employer may require, at the employer's expense, that the employee obtain the opinion of a third health care provider, designated or approved jointly by the employer and the employee, concerning the information certified under paragraph (1).

(D) The opinion of the third health care provider concerning the information certified under paragraph (1) shall be considered to be final and shall be binding on the employer and the employee.

(4) As a condition of an employee's return from leave taken because of the employee's own serious health condition, the employer may have a uniformly applied practice or policy that requires the employee to obtain certification from the employee's health care provider that the employee is able to resume work. Nothing in this paragraph shall supersede a valid collective bargaining agreement that governs the return to work of that employee.

(k) It shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employer to refuse to hire, or to discharge, fine, suspend, expel, or discriminate against, any individual because of any of the following:

(1) An individual's exercise of the right to family care and medical leave provided by subdivision (a).

(2) An individual's giving information or testimony as to the individual's own family care and medical leave, or another person's family care and medical leave, in any inquiry or proceeding related to rights guaranteed under this section.

(l) This section shall not be construed to require any changes in existing collective bargaining agreements during the life of the contract, or until January 1, 1993, whichever occurs first.

(m) The amendments made to this section by Chapter 827 of the Statutes of 1993 shall not be construed to require any changes in existing collective bargaining agreements during the life of the contract, or until February 5, 1994, whichever occurs first.

(n) This section shall be construed as separate and distinct from Section 12945.

(o) Leave provided for pursuant to this section may be taken in one or more periods. The 12-month period during which 12 workweeks of leave may be taken under this section shall run concurrently with the 12-month period under the FMLA, and shall commence the date leave taken under the FMLA commences.

(p) Leave taken by an employee pursuant to this section shall run concurrently with leave taken pursuant to the FMLA, except for any leave taken under the FMLA for disability on account of pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions. The aggregate amount of leave taken under this section or the FMLA, or both, except for leave taken for disability on account of pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions, shall not exceed 12 workweeks in a 12-month period. An employee is entitled to take, in addition to the leave provided for under this section and the FMLA, the leave provided for in Section 12945, if the employee is otherwise qualified for that leave.

(q) It shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employer to interfere with, restrain, or deny the exercise of, or the attempt to exercise, any right provided under this section.

(r) (1) An employee employed by an air carrier as a flight deck or cabin crew member meets the eligibility requirements specified in subdivision (a) if all of the following requirements are met:

(A) The employee has 12 months or more of service with the employer.

(B) The employee has worked or been paid for 60 percent of the applicable monthly guarantee, or the equivalent annualized over the preceding 12-month period.

(C) The employee has worked or been paid for a minimum of 504 hours during the preceding 12-month period.

(2) As used in this subdivision, the term "applicable monthly guarantee" means both of the following:

(A) For employees described in this subdivision other than employees on reserve status, the minimum number of hours for which an employer has agreed to schedule those employees for any given month.

(B) For employees described in this subdivision who are on reserve status, the number of hours for which an employer has agreed to pay those employees on reserve status for any given month, as established in the collective bargaining agreement or, if none exists, in the employer's policies.

(3) The department may provide, by regulation, a method for calculating the leave described in subdivision (a) with respect to employees described in this subdivision.

CONSTRUCTION OF PART; CONTINUATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS LAW AND OTHER LAWS RELATING TO DISCRIMINATION; EFFECT ON RETIREMENT; PENSION AND OTHER PLANS; UNRUH CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

12993. (a) The provisions of this part shall be construed liberally for the accomplishment of the purposes of this part. This part does not repeal any of the provisions of civil rights law or of any other law of this state relating to discrimination because of race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sex, age, reproductive health decisionmaking, or sexual orientation, unless those provisions provide less protection to the enumerated classes of persons covered under this part.

(b) The provisions in this part relating to discrimination in employment on account of sex or medical condition do not affect the operation of the terms or conditions of any bona fide retirement, pension, employee benefit, or insurance plan, provided the terms or conditions are in accordance with customary and reasonable or actuarially sound underwriting practices.

(c) While it is the intention of the Legislature to occupy the field of regulation of discrimination in employment and housing encompassed by the provisions of this part, exclusive of all other laws banning discrimination in employment and housing by any city, city and county, county, or other political subdivision of the state, this part does not limit or restrict the application of Section 51 of the Civil Code.

CONDITIONS FOR REINSTATEMENT; EFFECTIVE DATE

21196. The board may reinstate a person from retirement upon (a) his or her application to the board for reinstatement and (b) the determination of the board that his or her age at the date of application for reinstatement is at least six months less than the age of compulsory retirement for service applicable to members of the class or category in which it is proposed to employ him or her. The provisions of clause (b) of this section shall apply only to patrol, state peace officer/firefighters, and safety members. The effective date of reinstatement for purposes of this article shall be the first day of compensated employment following approval of reinstatement.

STIPULATIONS OF RETIREMENT

21220. (a) A person who has been retired under this system, for service or for disability, may not be employed in any capacity thereafter by the state, the university, a school employer, or a contracting agency, unless the employment qualifies for service credit in the University of California Retirement Plan or the State Teachers' Retirement Plan, unless the person has first been reinstated from retirement pursuant to this chapter, or unless the employment, without reinstatement, is authorized by this article. A retired person whose employment without reinstatement is authorized by this article shall acquire no service credit or retirement rights under this part with respect to the employment.

(b) Any retired member employed in violation of this article, Section 7522.56, or Section 7522.57 shall:

(1) Reimburse this system for any retirement allowance received during the period or periods of employment that are in violation of law.

(2) Only if reinstated pursuant to Section 21202, pay to this system an amount of money equal to the employee contributions that would otherwise have been paid during the period or periods of unlawful employment, plus interest thereon.

(3) Contribute toward reimbursement of this system for administrative expenses incurred in responding to this situation, to the extent the member is determined by the executive officer to be at fault.

(c) Any public employer that employs a retired member in violation of this article, Section 7522.56, or Section 7522.57 shall:

(1) Only if reinstated pursuant to Section 21202, pay to this system an amount of money equal to employer contributions that would otherwise have been paid for the period or periods of time that the member is employed in violation of this article, plus interest thereon.

(2) Contribute toward reimbursement of this system for administrative expenses incurred in responding to this situation, to the extent the employer is determined by the executive officer of this system to be at fault.

(d) If an employer fails to enroll, solely for the administrative recordkeeping purposes of the system, a retired member employed in any capacity, without reinstatement, within 30 days of the effective date of hire, the board may assess the employer a fee of two hundred dollars (\$200) per retired member per month until the retired member is enrolled in those administrative aspects of the system.

(e) If an employer fails to report the pay rate and number of hours worked of a retired member employed in any capacity, without reinstatement, within 30 days following the last day of the pay period in which the retired member worked, the board may assess the employer a fee of two hundred (\$200) per retired member per month until the information is reported.

(f) An employer shall not pass on to an employee any fees assessed pursuant to subdivisions (d) and (e).

RETIREMENT AGE

21220.5. A retired person who has not attained the normal retirement age shall have a bona fide separation in service to the extent required by the Internal Revenue Code, and the regulations promulgated thereunder, before working after retirement pursuant to this article. The board shall establish, by regulation, the criteria under which a bona fide separation is satisfied.

CONDITIONS FOR REINSTATEMENT OF RETIRED EMPLOYEES

21221. A retired person may serve without reinstatement from retirement or loss or interruption of benefits provided by this system, as follows:

(a) As a member of any board, commission, or advisory committee, upon appointment by the Governor, the Speaker of the Assembly, the President pro Tempore of the Senate, director of a state department, or the governing board of the contracting agency. However, the appointment shall not be deemed employment within the meaning of Division 4 (commencing with Section 3200) and Division 4.5 (commencing with Section 6100) of the Labor Code, and shall not provide a basis for the payment of workers' compensation to a retired state employee or to his or her dependents.

(b) As a school crossing guard.

(c) As a juror or election officer.

(d) As an elective officer on and after September 15, 1961. However, all rights and immunities which may have accrued under Section 21229 as it read prior to that section's repeal during the 1969 Regular Session of the Legislature are hereby preserved.

(e) As an appointive member of the governing body of a contracting agency. However, the compensation for that office shall not exceed one hundred dollars (\$100) per month.

(f) Upon appointment by the Legislature, or either house, or a legislative committee to a position deemed by the appointing power to be temporary in nature.

(g) Upon employment by a contracting agency to a position found by the governing body, by resolution, to be available because of a leave of absence granted to a person on payroll status for a period not to exceed one year and found by the governing body to require specialized skills. The temporary employment shall be terminated at the end of the leave of absence. Appointments under this section shall be reported to the board and shall be accompanied by the resolution adopted by the governing body.

(h) Upon interim appointment by the governing body of a contracting agency to a vacant position during recruitment for a permanent appointment and deemed by the governing body to require specialized skills or during an emergency to prevent stoppage of public business. A retired person shall only be appointed once to this vacant position. These appointments, including any made concurrently pursuant to Section 21224 or 21229, shall not exceed a combined total of 960 hours for all employers each fiscal year. The compensation for the interim appointment shall not exceed the maximum monthly base salary paid to other employees performing comparable duties as listed on a publicly available pay schedule for the vacant position divided by 173.333 to equal an hourly rate. A retired person appointed to a vacant position pursuant to this subdivision shall not receive any benefits, incentives, compensation in lieu of benefits, or any other forms of compensation in addition to the hourly rate. A retired annuitant appointed pursuant to this subdivision shall not work more than 960 hours each fiscal year regardless of whether he or she works for one or more employers.

(i) Upon appointment by the Administrative Director of the Courts to the position of Court Security Coordinator, a position deemed temporary in nature and requiring the specialized skills and experience of a retired professional peace officer.

REINSTATEMENT OF RETIRED EMPLOYEES IN AN ELECTIVE OFFICE

21222. Notwithstanding Section 21221, if a retired person serves without reinstatement from retirement in an elective office and part or all of his or her retirement allowance is based on service in that elective office, the portion of

the allowance based on service in that elective office shall be suspended during incumbency in that elective office. The entire retirement allowance shall be paid for time on and after the person vacates the elective office in the monthly amount payable had the allowance not been suspended.

The governing body of every employer other than the state shall cause immediate notice to be given to this system of the election of any retired person to an office of the employer.

REINSTATEMENT OF RETIRED EMPLOYEES WITHOUT LOSS OF BENEFITS

21223. A retired person may serve without reinstatement from retirement or loss or interruption of benefits provided under this system upon approval of the Director of Human Resources or the governing body of a contracting agency, as the case may be, under employment by any state or contracting agency in which he or she previously served while a member of this system, where by reason of actual litigation, or a proceeding before the Department of General Services or the governing body of a contracting agency, as the case may be, or where the state or contracting agency desires to perpetuate testimony in connection with any anticipated litigation involving the state or contracting agency, and adverse interests, the services of the person are or may be necessary in preparing for trial or in testifying as to matters within or based upon his or her knowledge acquired while employed. He or she may be paid a per diem and actual and necessary traveling expenses, but he or she shall not be paid at a greater rate of compensation per diem than the rate ordinarily paid other persons by state agencies or the contracting agency for similar services. However, there shall be deducted from the per diem compensation sums equal to the retirement annuity allocable to the days of actual employment under this section.

SERVICE DURING EMERGENCY TO PREVENT STOPPAGE OF PUBLIC WORK OR TO UTILIZE NEEDED SKILLS

21224. (a) A retired person may serve without reinstatement from retirement or loss or interruption of benefits provided by this system upon appointment by the appointing power of a state agency or public agency employer either during an emergency to prevent stoppage of public business or because the retired person has specialized skills needed in performing work of limited duration. These appointments shall not exceed a combined total of 960 hours for all employers each fiscal year. The compensation for the appointment shall not exceed the maximum monthly base salary paid to other employees performing comparable duties as listed on a publicly available pay schedule divided by 173.333 to equal an hourly rate. A retired person appointed pursuant to this section shall not receive any benefit, incentive, compensation in lieu of benefits, or other form of compensation in addition to the hourly pay rate. A retired annuitant appointed pursuant to this section shall not work more than 960 hours each fiscal year regardless of whether he or she works for one or more employers.

(b) (1) This section shall not apply to any retired person otherwise eligible if during the 12-month period prior to an appointment described in this section the retired person received any unemployment insurance compensation arising out of prior employment subject to this section with the same employer.

(2) A retired person who accepts an appointment after receiving unemployment insurance compensation as described in this subdivision shall terminate that employment on the last day of the current pay period and shall not be eligible for reappointment subject to this section for a period of 12

months following the last day of employment. The retired person shall not be subject to Section 21202 or subdivision (b) of Section 21220.

EMERGENCY OR SPECIALIZED SCHOOL OR UNIVERSITY EMPLOYMENT

21229. (a) A retired person may serve without reinstatement from retirement or loss or interruption of benefits provided by this system upon appointment by a school employer or by the Trustees of the California State University either during an emergency to prevent stoppage of public business or because the retired person has specialized skills needed in performing work of limited duration. These appointments shall not exceed a combined total of 960 hours for all employers each fiscal year. The compensation for the appointment shall not exceed the maximum monthly base salary paid to other employees performing comparable duties as listed on a publicly available pay schedule divided by 173.333 to equal an hourly rate. A retired person appointed pursuant to this section shall not receive any benefits, incentives, compensation in lieu of benefits, or other forms of compensation in addition to the hourly rate. A retired annuitant appointed pursuant to this section shall not work more than 960 hours each fiscal year regardless of whether he or she works for one or more employers.

(b) (1) This section shall not apply to a retired person otherwise eligible to serve without reinstatement from retirement, if during the 12-month period prior to an appointment described in this section, that retired person receives unemployment insurance compensation arising out of prior employment subject to this section with the same employer.

(2) A retired person who accepts an appointment after receiving unemployment insurance compensation as described in this subdivision shall terminate that employment on the last day of the current pay period and shall not be eligible for reappointment subject to this section for a period of 12 months following the last day of employment. The retired person shall not be subject to Section 21202 or subdivision (b) of Section 21220.

MEETINGS TO BE OPEN AND PUBLIC; ATTENDANCE

54953. (a) All meetings of the legislative body of a local agency shall be open and public, and all persons shall be permitted to attend any meeting of the legislative body of a local agency, except as otherwise provided in this chapter.

(b) (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the legislative body of a local agency may use teleconferencing for the benefit of the public and the legislative body of a local agency in connection with any meeting or proceeding authorized by law. The teleconferenced meeting or proceeding shall comply with all otherwise applicable requirements of this chapter and all otherwise applicable provisions of law relating to a specific type of meeting or proceeding.

(2) Teleconferencing, as authorized by this section, may be used for all purposes in connection with any meeting within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body. If the legislative body of a local agency elects to use teleconferencing, the legislative body of a local agency shall comply with all of the following:

(A) All votes taken during a teleconferenced meeting shall be by rollcall.

(B) The teleconferenced meetings shall be conducted in a manner that protects the statutory and constitutional rights of the parties or the public appearing before the legislative body of a local agency.

(C) The legislative body shall give notice of the meeting and post agendas as otherwise required by this chapter.

(D) The legislative body shall allow members of the public to access the meeting and the agenda shall provide an opportunity for members of the public to address the legislative body directly pursuant to Section 54954.3.

(3) If the legislative body of a local agency elects to use teleconferencing, it shall post agendas at all teleconference locations. Each teleconference location shall be identified in the notice and agenda of the meeting or proceeding, and each teleconference location shall be accessible to the public. During the teleconference, at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body shall participate from locations within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction, except as provided in subdivisions (d) and (e).

(c) (1) No legislative body shall take action by secret ballot, whether preliminary or final.

(2) The legislative body of a local agency shall publicly report any action taken and the vote or abstention on that action of each member present for the action.

(3) Prior to taking final action, the legislative body shall orally report a summary of a recommendation for a final action on the salaries, salary schedules, or compensation paid in the form of fringe benefits of a local agency executive, as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 3511.1, during the open meeting in which the final action is to be taken. This paragraph shall not affect the public's right under the California Public Records Act (Division 10 (commencing with Section 7920.000) of Title 1) to inspect or copy records created or received in the process of developing the recommendation.

(d) (1) Notwithstanding the provisions relating to a quorum in paragraph (3) of subdivision (b), if a health authority conducts a teleconference meeting, members who are outside the jurisdiction of the authority may be counted toward the establishment of a quorum when participating in the teleconference if at least 50 percent of the number of members that would establish a quorum are present within the boundaries of the territory over which the authority exercises jurisdiction, and the health authority provides a teleconference number, and associated access codes, if any, that allows any person to call in to participate in the meeting and the number and access codes are identified in the notice and agenda of the meeting.

(2) Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed as discouraging health authority members from regularly meeting at a common physical site within the jurisdiction of the authority or from using teleconference locations within or near the jurisdiction of the authority. A teleconference meeting for which a quorum is established pursuant to this subdivision shall be subject to all other requirements of this section.

(3) For purposes of this subdivision, a health authority means any entity created pursuant to Sections 14018.7, 14087.31, 14087.35, 14087.36, 14087.38, and 14087.9605 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, any joint powers authority created pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 6500) of Chapter 5 of Division 7 for the purpose of contracting pursuant to Section 14087.3 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, and any advisory committee to a county-sponsored health plan licensed pursuant to Chapter 2.2 (commencing with Section 1340) of Division 2 of the Health and Safety Code if the advisory committee has 12 or more members.

(e) (1) The legislative body of a local agency may use teleconferencing without complying with the requirements of paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) if the legislative body complies with the requirements of paragraph (2) of this subdivision in any of the following circumstances:

(A) The legislative body holds a meeting during a proclaimed state of emergency, and state or local officials have imposed or recommended measures to promote social distancing.

(B) The legislative body holds a meeting during a proclaimed state of emergency for the purpose of determining, by majority vote, whether as a result of the emergency, meeting in person would present imminent risks to the health or safety of attendees.

(C) The legislative body holds a meeting during a proclaimed state of emergency and has determined, by majority vote, pursuant to subparagraph (B), that, as a result of the emergency, meeting in person would present imminent risks to the health or safety of attendees.

(2) A legislative body that holds a meeting pursuant to this subdivision shall do all of the following:

(A) In each instance in which notice of the time of the teleconferenced meeting is otherwise given or the agenda for the meeting is otherwise posted, the legislative body shall also give notice of the means by which members of the public may access the meeting and offer public comment. The agenda shall identify and include an opportunity for all persons to attend via a call-in option or an internet-based service option.

(B) In the event of a disruption that prevents the legislative body from broadcasting the meeting to members of the public using the call-in option or internet-based service option, or in the event of a disruption within the local agency's control that prevents members of the public from offering public comments using the call-in option or internet-based service option, the legislative body shall take no further action on items appearing on the meeting agenda until public access to the meeting via the call-in option or internet-based service option is restored. Actions taken on agenda items during a disruption that prevents the legislative body from broadcasting the meeting may be challenged pursuant to Section 54960.1.

(C) The legislative body shall not require public comments to be submitted in advance of the meeting and must provide an opportunity for the public to address the legislative body and offer comment in real time.

(D) Notwithstanding Section 54953.3, an individual desiring to provide public comment through the use of an internet website, or other online platform, not under the control of the local legislative body, that requires registration to log in to a teleconference may be required to register as required by the third-party internet website or online platform to participate.

(E) (i) A legislative body that provides a timed public comment period for each agenda item shall not close the public comment period for the agenda item, or the opportunity to register, pursuant to subparagraph (F), to provide public comment until that timed public comment period has elapsed.

(ii) A legislative body that does not provide a timed public comment period, but takes public comment separately on each agenda item, shall allow a reasonable amount of time per agenda item to allow public members the opportunity to provide public comment, including time for members of the public to register pursuant to subparagraph (F), or otherwise be recognized for the purpose of providing public comment.

(iii) A legislative body that provides a timed general public comment period that does not correspond to a specific agenda item shall not close the public comment period or the opportunity to register, pursuant to subparagraph (F), until the timed general public comment period has elapsed.

(3) If a state of emergency remains active, or state or local officials have imposed or recommended measures to promote social distancing, in order to continue to teleconference without compliance with paragraph (3) of subdivision (b), the legislative body shall, not later than 30 days after teleconferencing for the first time pursuant to subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of paragraph (1), and every 30 days thereafter, make the following findings by majority vote:

(A) The legislative body has reconsidered the circumstances of the state of emergency.

(B) Any of the following circumstances exist:

(i) The state of emergency continues to directly impact the ability of the members to meet safely in person.

(ii) State or local officials continue to impose or recommend measures to promote social distancing.

(4) This subdivision shall not be construed to require the legislative body to provide a physical location from which the public may attend or comment.

(f) (1) The legislative body of a local agency may use teleconferencing without complying with paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) if, during the teleconference meeting, at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body participates in person from a singular physical location clearly identified on the agenda, which location shall be open to the public and situated within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction and the legislative body complies with all of the following:

(A) The legislative body shall provide at least one of the following as a means by which the public may remotely hear and visually observe the meeting, and remotely address the legislative body:

(i) A two-way audiovisual platform.

(ii) A two-way telephonic service and a live webcasting of the meeting.

(B) In each instance in which notice of the time of the teleconferenced meeting is otherwise given or the agenda for the meeting is otherwise posted, the legislative body shall also give notice of the means by which members of the public may access the meeting and offer public comment.

(C) The agenda shall identify and include an opportunity for all persons to attend and address the legislative body directly pursuant to Section 54954.3 via a call-in option, via an internet-based service option, and at the in-person location of the meeting.

(D) In the event of a disruption that prevents the legislative body from broadcasting the meeting to members of the public using the call-in option or internet-based service option, or in the event of a disruption within the local agency's control that prevents members of the public from offering public comments using the call-in option or internet-based service option, the legislative body shall take no further action on items appearing on the meeting agenda until public access to the meeting via the call-in option or internet-based service option is restored. Actions taken on agenda items during a disruption that prevents the legislative body from broadcasting the meeting may be challenged pursuant to Section 54960.1.

(E) The legislative body shall not require public comments to be submitted in advance of the meeting and must provide an opportunity for the public to address the legislative body and offer comment in real time.

(F) Notwithstanding Section 54953.3, an individual desiring to provide public comment through the use of an internet website, or other online platform, not under the control of the local legislative body, that requires registration to log in to a teleconference may be required to register as required by the third-party internet website or online platform to participate.

(2) A member of the legislative body shall only participate in the meeting remotely pursuant to this subdivision, if all of the following requirements are met:

(A) One of the following circumstances applies:

(i) The member notifies the legislative body at the earliest opportunity possible, including at the start of a regular meeting, of their need to participate remotely for just cause, including a general description of the circumstances relating to their need to appear remotely at the given meeting. The provisions of this clause shall not be used by any member of the legislative body for more than two meetings per calendar year.

(ii) The member requests the legislative body to allow them to participate in the meeting remotely due to emergency circumstances and the legislative body takes action to approve the request. The legislative body shall request a general description of the circumstances relating to their need to appear remotely at the given meeting. A general description of an item generally need not exceed 20 words and shall not require the member to disclose any medical diagnosis or disability, or any personal medical information that is already exempt under existing law, such as the Confidentiality of Medical Information Act (Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 56) of Part 2.6 of Division 1 of the Civil Code). For the purposes of this clause, the following requirements apply:

(I) A member shall make a request to participate remotely at a meeting pursuant to this clause as soon as possible. The member shall make a separate request for each meeting in which they seek to participate remotely.

(II) The legislative body may take action on a request to participate remotely at the earliest opportunity. If the request does not allow sufficient time to place proposed action on such a request on the posted agenda for the meeting for which the request is made, the legislative body may take action at the beginning of the meeting in accordance with paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) of Section 54954.2.

(B) The member shall publicly disclose at the meeting before any action is taken, whether any other individuals 18 years of age or older are present in the room at the remote location with the member, and the general nature of the member's relationship with any such individuals.

(C) The member shall participate through both audio and visual technology.

(3) The provisions of this subdivision shall not serve as a means for any member of a legislative body to participate in meetings of the legislative body solely by teleconference from a remote location for a period of more than three consecutive months or 20 percent of the regular meetings for the local agency within a calendar year, or more than two meetings if the legislative body regularly meets fewer than 10 times per calendar year.

(g) The legislative body shall have and implement a procedure for receiving and swiftly resolving requests for reasonable accommodation for individuals with disabilities, consistent with the federal Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 12132), and resolving any doubt in favor of accessibility. In each instance in which notice of the time of the meeting is otherwise given or the agenda for the meeting is otherwise posted, the legislative body shall also give notice of the procedure for receiving and resolving requests for accommodation.

(h) The legislative body shall conduct meetings subject to this chapter consistent with applicable civil rights and nondiscrimination laws.

(i) (1) Nothing in this section shall prohibit a legislative body from providing the public with additional teleconference locations.

(2) Nothing in this section shall prohibit a legislative body from providing members of the public with additional physical locations in which the public may observe and address the legislative body by electronic means.

(j) For the purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) "Emergency circumstances" means a physical or family medical emergency that prevents a member from attending in person.

(2) "Just cause" means any of the following:

(A) A childcare or caregiving need of a child, parent, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, spouse, or domestic partner that requires them to participate remotely. "Child," "parent," "grandparent," "grandchild," and "sibling" have the same meaning as those terms do in Section 12945.2.

(B) A contagious illness that prevents a member from attending in person.

(C) A need related to a physical or mental disability as defined in Sections 12926 and 12926.1 not otherwise accommodated by subdivision (g).

(D) Travel while on official business of the legislative body or another state or local agency.

(3) "Remote location" means a location from which a member of a legislative body participates in a meeting pursuant to subdivision (f), other than any physical meeting location designated in the notice of the meeting. Remote locations need not be accessible to the public.

(4) "Remote participation" means participation in a meeting by teleconference at a location other than any physical meeting location designated in the notice of the meeting. Watching or listening to a meeting via webcasting or another similar electronic medium that does not permit members to interactively hear, discuss, or deliberate on matters, does not constitute remote participation.

(5) "State of emergency" means a state of emergency proclaimed pursuant to Section 8625 of the California Emergency Services Act (Article 1 (commencing with Section 8550) of Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2).

(6) "Teleconference" means a meeting of a legislative body, the members of which are in different locations, connected by electronic means, through either audio or video, or both.

(7) "Two-way audiovisual platform" means an online platform that provides participants with the ability to participate in a meeting via both an interactive video conference and a two-way telephonic function.

(8) "Two-way telephonic service" means a telephone service that does not require internet access, is not provided as part of a two-way audiovisual platform, and allows participants to dial a telephone number to listen and verbally participate.

(9) "Webcasting" means a streaming video broadcast online or on television, using streaming media technology to distribute a single content source to many simultaneous listeners and viewers.

(k) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2024, and as of that date is repealed.

TESTIMONY OF MEMBERS BEFORE GRAND JURY

54953.1. The provisions of this chapter shall not be construed to prohibit the members of the legislative body of a local agency from giving testimony in private before a grand jury, either as individuals or as a body.

TAPE RECORDINGS OF MEETINGS

54953.5. (a) Any person attending an open and public meeting of a legislative body of a local agency shall have the right to record the proceedings with an audio or video recorder or a still or motion picture camera in the absence of a reasonable finding by the legislative body of the local agency that the recording cannot continue without noise, illumination, or obstruction of view that constitutes, or would constitute, a persistent disruption of the proceedings.

(b) Any audio or video recording of an open and public meeting made for whatever purpose by or at the direction of the local agency shall be subject to inspection pursuant to the California Public Records Act (Division 10 (commencing with Section 7920.000) of Title 1), but, notwithstanding Section 34090, may be erased or destroyed 30 days after the recording. Any inspection of an audio or video recording shall be provided without charge on equipment made available by the local agency.

AGENDA; POSTING ACTION ON OTHER MATTERS

54954.2. (a) (1) At least 72 hours before a regular meeting, the legislative body of the local agency, or its designee, shall post an agenda containing a brief general description of each item of business to be transacted or discussed at the meeting, including items to be discussed in closed session. A brief general description of an item generally need not exceed 20 words. The agenda shall specify the time and location of the regular meeting and shall be posted in a location that is freely accessible to members of the public and on the local agency's Internet Web site, if the local agency has one. If requested, the agenda shall be made available in appropriate alternative formats to persons with a disability, as required by Section 202 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 12132), and the federal rules and regulations adopted in implementation thereof. The agenda shall include information regarding how, to whom, and when a request for disability-related modification or accommodation, including auxiliary aids or services, may be made by a person with a disability who requires a modification or accommodation in order to participate in the public meeting.

(2) For a meeting occurring on and after January 1, 2019, of a legislative body of a city, county, city and county, special district, school district, or political subdivision established by the state that has an Internet Web site, the following provisions shall apply:

(A) An online posting of an agenda shall be posted on the primary Internet Web site homepage of a city, county, city and county, special district, school district, or political subdivision established by the state that is accessible through a prominent, direct link to the current agenda. The direct link to the agenda shall not be in a contextual menu; however, a link in addition to the direct link to the agenda may be accessible through a contextual menu.

(B) An online posting of an agenda including, but not limited to, an agenda posted in an integrated agenda management platform, shall be posted in an open format that meets all of the following requirements:

(i) Retrievable, downloadable, indexable, and electronically searchable by commonly used Internet search applications.

(ii) Platform independent and machine readable.

(iii) Available to the public free of charge and without any restriction that would impede the reuse or redistribution of the agenda.

(C) A legislative body of a city, county, city and county, special district, school district, or political subdivision established by the state that has an Internet Web site and an integrated agenda management platform shall not be required to comply with subparagraph (A) if all of the following are met:

(i) A direct link to the integrated agenda management platform shall be posted on the primary Internet Web site homepage of a city, county, city and county, special district, school district, or political subdivision established by the state. The direct link to the integrated agenda management platform shall not be in a contextual menu. When a person clicks on the direct link to the integrated agenda management platform, the direct link shall take the person directly to an Internet Web site with the agendas of the legislative body of a city, county, city and county, special district, school district, or political subdivision established by the state.

(ii) The integrated agenda management platform may contain the prior agendas of a legislative body of a city, county, city and county, special district, school district, or political subdivision established by the state for all meetings occurring on or after January 1, 2019.

(iii) The current agenda of the legislative body of a city, county, city and county, special district, school district, or political subdivision established by the state shall be the first agenda available at the top of the integrated agenda management platform.

(iv) All agendas posted in the integrated agenda management platform shall comply with the requirements in clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) of subparagraph (B).

(D) For the purposes of this paragraph, both of the following definitions shall apply:

(i) "Integrated agenda management platform" means an Internet Web site of a city, county, city and county, special district, school district, or political subdivision established by the state dedicated to providing the entirety of the agenda information for the legislative body of the city, county, city and county, special district, school district, or political subdivision established by the state to the public.

(ii) "Legislative body" has the same meaning as that term is used in subdivision (a) of Section 54952.

(E) The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to a political subdivision of a local agency that was established by the legislative body of the city, county, city and county, special district, school district, or political subdivision established by the state.

(3) No action or discussion shall be undertaken on any item not appearing on the posted agenda, except that members of a legislative body or its staff may briefly respond to statements made or questions posed by persons exercising their public testimony rights under Section 54954.3. In addition, on their own initiative or in response to questions posed by the public, a member of a legislative body or its staff may ask a question for clarification, make a brief announcement, or make a brief report on his or her own activities. Furthermore, a member of a legislative body, or the body itself, subject to rules or procedures of the legislative body, may provide a reference to staff or other resources for factual information, request staff to report back to the body at a subsequent meeting concerning any matter, or take action to direct staff to place a matter of business on a future agenda.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the legislative body may take action on items of business not appearing on the posted agenda under any of the conditions stated below. Prior to discussing any item pursuant to this subdivision, the legislative body shall publicly identify the item.

(1) Upon a determination by a majority vote of the legislative body that an emergency situation exists, as defined in Section 54956.5.

(2) Upon a determination by a two-thirds vote of the members of the legislative body present at the meeting, or, if less than two-thirds of the members are present, a unanimous vote of those members present, that there is a need to take immediate action and that the need for action came to the attention of the local agency subsequent to the agenda being posted as specified in subdivision (a).

(3) The item was posted pursuant to subdivision (a) for a prior meeting of the legislative body occurring not more than five calendar days prior to the date action is taken on the item, and at the prior meeting the item was continued to the meeting at which action is being taken.

(4) To consider action on a request from a member to participate in a meeting remotely due to emergency circumstances, pursuant to Section 54953, if the request does not allow sufficient time to place the proposed action on the posted agenda for the meeting for which the request is made. The legislative body may approve such a request by a majority vote of the legislative body.

(c) This section is necessary to implement and reasonably within the scope of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 3 of Article I of the California Constitution.

(d) For purposes of subdivision (a), the requirement that the agenda be posted on the local agency's Internet Web site, if the local agency has one,

shall only apply to a legislative body that meets either of the following standards:

(1) A legislative body as that term is defined by subdivision (a) of Section 54952.

(2) A legislative body as that term is defined by subdivision (b) of Section 54952, if the members of the legislative body are compensated for their appearance, and if one or more of the members of the legislative body are also members of a legislative body as that term is defined by subdivision (a) of Section 54952.

(e) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2026, and as of that date is repealed.

OPPORTUNITY FOR PUBLIC TO ADDRESS LEGISLATIVE BODY; ADOPTION OF REGULATIONS; PUBLIC CRITICISM OF POLICIES

54954.3. (a) Every agenda for regular meetings shall provide an opportunity for members of the public to directly address the legislative body on any item of interest to the public, before or during the legislative body's consideration of the item, that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body, provided that no action shall be taken on any item not appearing on the agenda unless the action is otherwise authorized by subdivision (b) of Section 54954.2. However, the agenda need not provide an opportunity for members of the public to address the legislative body on any item that has already been considered by a committee, composed exclusively of members of the legislative body, at a public meeting wherein all interested members of the public were afforded the opportunity to address the committee on the item, before or during the committee's consideration of the item, unless the item has been substantially changed since the committee heard the item, as determined by the legislative body. Every notice for a special meeting shall provide an opportunity for members of the public to directly address the legislative body concerning any item that has been described in the notice for the meeting before or during consideration of that item.

(b) (1) The legislative body of a local agency may adopt reasonable regulations to ensure that the intent of subdivision (a) is carried out, including, but not limited to, regulations limiting the total amount of time allocated for public testimony on particular issues and for each individual speaker.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), when the legislative body of a local agency limits time for public comment, the legislative body of a local agency shall provide at least twice the allotted time to a member of the public who utilizes a translator to ensure that non-English speakers receive the same opportunity to directly address the legislative body of a local agency.

(3) Paragraph (2) shall not apply if the legislative body of a local agency utilizes simultaneous translation equipment in a manner that allows the legislative body of a local agency to hear the translated public testimony simultaneously.

(c) The legislative body of a local agency shall not prohibit public criticism of the policies, procedures, programs, or services of the agency, or of the acts or omissions of the legislative body. Nothing in this subdivision shall confer any privilege or protection for expression beyond that otherwise provided by law.

SPECIAL MEETINGS; CALL; NOTICE

54956. (a) A special meeting may be called at any time by the presiding officer of the legislative body of a local agency, or by a majority of the members of the legislative body, by delivering written notice to each member

of the legislative body and to each local newspaper of general circulation and radio or television station requesting notice in writing and posting a notice on the local agency's Internet Web site, if the local agency has one. The notice shall be delivered personally or by any other means and shall be received at least 24 hours before the time of the meeting as specified in the notice. The call and notice shall specify the time and place of the special meeting and the business to be transacted or discussed. No other business shall be considered at these meetings by the legislative body. The written notice may be dispensed with as to any member who at or prior to the time the meeting convenes files with the clerk or secretary of the legislative body a written waiver of notice. The waiver may be given by telegram. The written notice may also be dispensed with as to any member who is actually present at the meeting at the time it convenes.

The call and notice shall be posted at least 24 hours prior to the special meeting in a location that is freely accessible to members of the public.

(b) Notwithstanding any other law, a legislative body shall not call a special meeting regarding the salaries, salary schedules, or compensation paid in the form of fringe benefits, of a local agency executive, as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 3511.1. However, this subdivision does not apply to a local agency calling a special meeting to discuss the local agency's budget.

(c) For purposes of subdivision (a), the requirement that the agenda be posted on the local agency's Internet Web site, if the local agency has one, shall only apply to a legislative body that meets either of the following standards:

(1) A legislative body as that term is defined by subdivision (a) of Section 54952.

(2) A legislative body as that term is defined by subdivision (b) of Section 54952, if the members of the legislative body are compensated for their appearance, and if one or more of the members of the legislative body are also members of a legislative body as that term is defined by subdivision (a) of Section 54952.

EMERGENCY MEETINGS IN EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

54956.5. (a) For purposes of this section, "emergency situation" means both of the following:

(1) An emergency, which shall be defined as a work stoppage, crippling activity, or other activity that severely impairs public health, safety, or both, as determined by a majority of the members of the legislative body.

(2) A dire emergency, which shall be defined as a crippling disaster, mass destruction, terrorist act, or threatened terrorist activity that poses peril so immediate and significant that requiring a legislative body to provide one-hour notice before holding an emergency meeting under this section may endanger the public health, safety, or both, as determined by a majority of the members of the legislative body.

(b) (1) Subject to paragraph (2), in the case of an emergency situation involving matters upon which prompt action is necessary due to the disruption or threatened disruption of public facilities, a legislative body may hold an emergency meeting without complying with either the 24-hour notice requirement or the 24-hour posting requirement of Section 54956 or both of the notice and posting requirements.

(2) Each local newspaper of general circulation and radio or television station that has requested notice of special meetings pursuant to Section 54956 shall be notified by the presiding officer of the legislative body, or designee thereof, one hour prior to the emergency meeting, or, in the case of a dire emergency, at or near the time that the presiding officer or designee notifies the members of the legislative body of the emergency meeting. This

notice shall be given by telephone and all telephone numbers provided in the most recent request of a newspaper or station for notification of special meetings shall be exhausted. In the event that telephone services are not functioning, the notice requirements of this section shall be deemed waived, and the legislative body, or designee of the legislative body, shall notify those newspapers, radio stations, or television stations of the fact of the holding of the emergency meeting, the purpose of the meeting, and any action taken at the meeting as soon after the meeting as possible.

(c) During a meeting held pursuant to this section, the legislative body may meet in closed session pursuant to Section 54957 if agreed to by a two-thirds vote of the members of the legislative body present, or, if less than two-thirds of the members are present, by a unanimous vote of the members present.

(d) All special meeting requirements, as prescribed in Section 54956 shall be applicable to a meeting called pursuant to this section, with the exception of the 24-hour notice requirement.

(e) The minutes of a meeting called pursuant to this section, a list of persons who the presiding officer of the legislative body, or designee of the legislative body, notified or attempted to notify, a copy of the rollcall vote, and any actions taken at the meeting shall be posted for a minimum of 10 days in a public place as soon after the meeting as possible.

FEES

54956.6. No fees may be charged by the legislative body of a local agency for carrying out any provision of this chapter, except as specifically authorized by this chapter.

CLOSED SESSIONS; EXCLUSION OF WITNESS

54957. (a) This chapter shall not be construed to prevent the legislative body of a local agency from holding closed sessions with the Governor, Attorney General, district attorney, agency counsel, sheriff, or chief of police, or their respective deputies, or a security consultant or a security operations manager, on matters posing a threat to the security of public buildings, a threat to the security of essential public services, including water, drinking water, wastewater treatment, natural gas service, and electric service, or a threat to the public's right of access to public services or public facilities.

(b) (1) Subject to paragraph (2), this chapter shall not be construed to prevent the legislative body of a local agency from holding closed sessions during a regular or special meeting to consider the appointment, employment, evaluation of performance, discipline, or dismissal of a public employee or to hear complaints or charges brought against the employee by another person or employee unless the employee requests a public session.

(2) As a condition to holding a closed session on specific complaints or charges brought against an employee by another person or employee, the employee shall be given written notice of his or her right to have the complaints or charges heard in an open session rather than a closed session, which notice shall be delivered to the employee personally or by mail at least 24 hours before the time for holding the session. If notice is not given, any disciplinary or other action taken by the legislative body against the employee based on the specific complaints or charges in the closed session shall be null and void.

(3) The legislative body also may exclude from the public or closed meeting, during the examination of a witness, any or all other witnesses in the matter being investigated by the legislative body.

(4) For the purposes of this subdivision, the term "employee" shall include an officer or an independent contractor who functions as an officer or an

employee but shall not include any elected official, member of a legislative body or other independent contractors. This subdivision shall not limit local officials' ability to hold closed session meetings pursuant to Sections 1461, 32106, and 32155 of the Health and Safety Code or Sections 37606 and 37624.3 of the Government Code. Closed sessions held pursuant to this subdivision shall not include discussion or action on proposed compensation except for a reduction of compensation that results from the imposition of discipline.

CLOSED SESSIONS; PUBLIC REPORT OF ACTION TAKEN

54957.1. (a) The legislative body of any local agency shall publicly report any action taken in closed session and the vote or abstention on that action of every member present, as follows:

(1) Approval of an agreement concluding real estate negotiations pursuant to Section 54956.8 shall be reported after the agreement is final, as follows:

(A) If its own approval renders the agreement final, the body shall report that approval and the substance of the agreement in open session at the public meeting during which the closed session is held.

(B) If final approval rests with the other party to the negotiations, the local agency shall disclose the fact of that approval and the substance of the agreement upon inquiry by any person, as soon as the other party or its agent has informed the local agency of its approval.

(2) Approval given to its legal counsel to defend, or seek or refrain from seeking appellate review or relief, or to enter as an amicus curiae in any form of litigation as the result of a consultation under Section 54956.9 shall be reported in open session at the public meeting during which the closed session is held. The report shall identify, if known, the adverse party or parties and the substance of the litigation. In the case of approval given to initiate or intervene in an action, the announcement need not identify the action, the defendants, or other particulars, but shall specify that the direction to initiate or intervene in an action has been given and that the action, the defendants, and the other particulars shall, once formally commenced, be disclosed to any person upon inquiry, unless to do so would jeopardize the agency's ability to effectuate service of process on one or more unserved parties, or that to do so would jeopardize its ability to conclude existing settlement negotiations to its advantage.

(3) Approval given to its legal counsel of a settlement of pending litigation, as defined in Section 54956.9, at any stage prior to or during a judicial or quasi-judicial proceeding shall be reported after the settlement is final, as follows:

(A) If the legislative body accepts a settlement offer signed by the opposing party, the body shall report its acceptance and identify the substance of the agreement in open session at the public meeting during which the closed session is held.

(B) If final approval rests with some other party to the litigation or with the court, then as soon as the settlement becomes final, and upon inquiry by any person, the local agency shall disclose the fact of that approval, and identify the substance of the agreement.

(4) Disposition reached as to claims discussed in closed session pursuant to Section 54956.95 shall be reported as soon as reached in a manner that identifies the name of the claimant, the name of the local agency claimed against, the substance of the claim, and any monetary amount approved for payment and agreed upon by the claimant.

(5) Action taken to appoint, employ, dismiss, accept the resignation of, or otherwise affect the employment status of a public employee in closed session pursuant to Section 54957 shall be reported at the public meeting

during which the closed session is held. Any report required by this paragraph shall identify the title of the position. The general requirement of this paragraph notwithstanding, the report of a dismissal or of the nonrenewal of an employment contract shall be deferred until the first public meeting following the exhaustion of administrative remedies, if any.

(6) Approval of an agreement concluding labor negotiations with represented employees pursuant to Section 54957.6 shall be reported after the agreement is final and has been accepted or ratified by the other party. The report shall identify the item approved and the other party or parties to the negotiation.

(7) Pension fund investment transaction decisions made pursuant to Section 54956.81 shall be disclosed at the first open meeting of the legislative body held after the earlier of the close of the investment transaction or the transfer of pension fund assets for the investment transaction.

(b) Reports that are required to be made pursuant to this section may be made orally or in writing. The legislative body shall provide to any person who has submitted a written request to the legislative body within 24 hours of the posting of the agenda, or to any person who has made a standing request for all documentation as part of a request for notice of meetings pursuant to Section 54954.1 or 54956, if the requester is present at the time the closed session ends, copies of any contracts, settlement agreements, or other documents that were finally approved or adopted in the closed session. If the action taken results in one or more substantive amendments to the related documents requiring retyping, the documents need not be released until the retyping is completed during normal business hours, provided that the presiding officer of the legislative body or his or her designee orally summarizes the substance of the amendments for the benefit of the document requester or any other person present and requesting the information.

(c) The documentation referred to in subdivision (b) shall be available to any person on the next business day following the meeting in which the action referred to is taken or, in the case of substantial amendments, when any necessary retyping is complete.

(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to require that the legislative body approve actions not otherwise subject to legislative body approval.

(e) No action for injury to a reputational, liberty, or other personal interest may be commenced by or on behalf of any employee or former employee with respect to whom a disclosure is made by a legislative body in an effort to comply with this section.

(f) This section is necessary to implement, and reasonably within the scope of, paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 3 of Article I of the California Constitution.

MINUTE BOOK RECORD OF CLOSED SESSIONS; INSPECTION

54957.2. (a) The legislative body of a local agency may, by ordinance or resolution, designate a clerk or other officer or employee of the local agency who shall then attend each closed session of the legislative body and keep and enter in a minute book a record of topics discussed and decisions made at the meeting. The minute book made pursuant to this section is not a public record subject to inspection pursuant to the California Public Records Act (Division 10 (commencing with Section 7920.000) of Title 1), and shall be kept confidential. The minute book shall be available only to members of the legislative body or, if a violation of this chapter is alleged to have occurred at a closed session, to a court of general jurisdiction wherein the local agency

lies. The minute book may, but need not, consist of a recording of the closed session.

(b) An elected legislative body of a local agency may require that each legislative body all or a majority of whose members are appointed by or under the authority of the elected legislative body keep a minute book as prescribed under subdivision (a).

AGENDAS AND OTHER WRITINGS DISTRIBUTED FOR DISCUSSION OR CONSIDERATION AT PUBLIC MEETINGS; PUBLIC RECORDS; INSPECTION; CLOSED SESSION

54957.5. (a) Agendas of public meetings are disclosable public records under the California Public Records Act (Division 10 (commencing with Section 7920.000) of Title 1), and shall be made available upon request without delay and in compliance with Section 54954.2 or Section 54956, as applicable. However, this section shall not apply to a writing, or portion thereof, that is exempt from public disclosure.

(b) (1) If a writing is a public record related to an agenda item for an open session of a regular meeting of the legislative body of a local agency and is distributed to all, or a majority of all, of the members of a legislative body of a local agency by a person in connection with a matter subject to discussion or consideration at an open meeting of the body less than 72 hours before that meeting, the writing shall be made available for public inspection pursuant to paragraph (2) at the time the writing is distributed to all, or a majority of all, of the members of the body.

(2) (A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), a local agency shall comply with both of the following requirements:

(i) A local agency shall make any writing described in paragraph (1) available for public inspection at a public office or location that the agency shall designate for this purpose.

(ii) A local agency shall list the address of the office or location designated pursuant to clause (i) on the agendas for all meetings of the legislative body of that agency.

(B) A local agency shall not be required to comply with the requirements of subparagraph (A) if all of the following requirements are met:

(i) An initial staff report or similar document containing an executive summary and the staff recommendation, if any, relating to that agenda item is made available for public inspection at the office or location designated pursuant to clause (i) of subparagraph (A) at least 72 hours before the meeting.

(ii) The local agency immediately posts any writing described in paragraph (1) on the local agency's internet website in a position and manner that makes it clear that the writing relates to an agenda item for an upcoming meeting.

(iii) The local agency lists the web address of the local agency's internet website on the agendas for all meetings of the legislative body of that agency.

(iv) (I) Subject to subclause (II), the local agency makes physical copies available for public inspection, beginning the next regular business hours for the local agency, at the office or location designated pursuant to clause (i) of subparagraph (A).

(II) This clause is satisfied only if the next regular business hours of the local agency commence at least 24 hours before that meeting.

(c) Writings that are public records described in subdivision (b) and distributed during a public meeting shall be made available for public inspection at the meeting if prepared by the local agency or a member of its legislative body, or after the meeting if prepared by some other person. These writings shall be made available in appropriate alternative formats

upon request by a person with a disability, as required by Section 202 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 12132), and the federal rules and regulations adopted in implementation thereof.

(d) This chapter shall not be construed to prevent the legislative body of a local agency from charging a fee or deposit for a copy of a public record pursuant to Section 7922.530, except that a surcharge shall not be imposed on persons with disabilities in violation of Section 202 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 12132), and the federal rules and regulations adopted in implementation thereof.

(e) This section shall not be construed to limit or delay the public's right to inspect or obtain a copy of any record required to be disclosed under the requirements of the California Public Records Act (Division 10 (commencing with Section 7920.000) of Title 1), including, but not limited to, the ability of the public to inspect public records pursuant to Section 7922.525 and obtain copies of public records pursuant to either subdivision (b) of Section 7922.530 or Section 7922.535. This chapter shall not be construed to require a legislative body of a local agency to place any paid advertisement or any other paid notice in any publication.

CLOSED SESSIONS; LEGISLATIVE BODY OF LOCAL AGENCIES; SALARIES; SALARY SCHEDULES OR FRINGE BENEFITS

54957.6. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a legislative body of a local agency may hold closed sessions with the local agency's designated representatives regarding the salaries, salary schedules, or compensation paid in the form of fringe benefits of its represented and unrepresented employees, and, for represented employees, any other matter within the statutorily provided scope of representation.

However, prior to the closed session, the legislative body of the local agency shall hold an open and public session in which it identifies its designated representatives.

Closed sessions of a legislative body of a local agency, as permitted in this section, shall be for the purpose of reviewing its position and instructing the local agency's designated representatives.

Closed sessions, as permitted in this section, may take place prior to and during consultations and discussions with representatives of employee organizations and unrepresented employees.

Closed sessions with the local agency's designated representative regarding the salaries, salary schedules, or compensation paid in the form of fringe benefits may include discussion of an agency's available funds and funding priorities, but only insofar as these discussions relate to providing instructions to the local agency's designated representative.

Closed sessions held pursuant to this section shall not include final action on the proposed compensation of one or more unrepresented employees.

For the purposes enumerated in this section, a legislative body of a local agency may also meet with a state conciliator who has intervened in the proceedings.

(b) For the purposes of this section, the term "employee" shall include an officer or an independent contractor who functions as an officer or an employee, but shall not include any elected official, member of a legislative body, or other independent contractors.

CLOSED SESSIONS; STATEMENT OF REASONS AND LEGAL AUTHORITY; SCOPE OF COVERAGE; NOTICE

54957.7. (a) Prior to holding any closed session, the legislative body of the local agency shall disclose, in an open meeting, the item or items to be

discussed in the closed session. The disclosure may take the form of a reference to the item or items as they are listed by number or letter on the agenda. In the closed session, the legislative body may consider only those matters covered in its statement. Nothing in this section shall require or authorize a disclosure of information prohibited by state or federal law.

(b) After any closed session, the legislative body shall reconvene into open session prior to adjournment and shall make any disclosures required by Section 54957.1 of action taken in the closed session.

(c) The announcements required to be made in open session pursuant to this section may be made at the location announced in the agenda for the closed session, as long as the public is allowed to be present at that location for the purpose of hearing the announcements.

PART IV
SELECTED SECTIONS OF LABOR CODES

JURY DUTY; WITNESS; LEGAL ACTIONS BY DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS; RIGHT TO TIME OFF; REINSTATEMENT AND REIMBURSEMENT; MISDEMEANOR; RIGHT TO FILE COMPLAINT WITH DIVISION OF LABOR STANDARDS ENFORCEMENT

230. (a) An employer shall not discharge or in any manner discriminate against an employee for taking time off to serve as required by law on an inquest jury or trial jury, if the employee, prior to taking the time off, gives reasonable notice to the employer that the employee is required to serve.

(b) An employer shall not discharge or in any manner discriminate or retaliate against an employee, including, but not limited to, an employee who is a victim of a crime, for taking time off to appear in court to comply with a subpoena or other court order as a witness in any judicial proceeding.

(c) An employer shall not discharge or in any manner discriminate or retaliate against an employee who is a victim for taking time off from work to obtain or attempt to obtain any relief. Relief includes, but is not limited to, a temporary restraining order, restraining order, or other injunctive relief, to help ensure the health, safety, or welfare of the victim or their child.

(d) (1) As a condition of taking time off for a purpose set forth in subdivision (c), the employee shall give the employer reasonable advance notice of the employee's intention to take time off, unless the advance notice is not feasible.

(2) When an unscheduled absence occurs, the employer shall not take any action against the employee if the employee, within a reasonable time after the absence, provides a certification to the employer. Certification shall be sufficient in the form of any of the following:

(A) A police report indicating that the employee was a victim.

(B) A court order protecting or separating the employee from the perpetrator of the crime or abuse, or other evidence from the court or prosecuting attorney that the employee has appeared in court.

(C) Documentation from a licensed medical professional, domestic violence counselor, as defined in Section 1037.1 of the Evidence Code, a sexual assault counselor, as defined in Section 1035.2 of the Evidence Code, victim advocate, licensed health care provider, or counselor that the employee was undergoing treatment or receiving services for physical or mental injuries or abuse resulting in victimization from the crime or abuse.

(D) Any other form of documentation that reasonably verifies that the crime or abuse occurred, including but not limited to, a written statement signed by the employee, or an individual acting on the employee's behalf, certifying that the absence is for a purpose authorized under this section or under Section 230.1.

(3) To the extent allowed by law and consistent with subparagraph (D) of paragraph (7) of subdivision (f), the employer shall maintain the confidentiality of any employee requesting leave under subdivision (c).

(e) An employer shall not discharge or in any manner discriminate or retaliate against an employee because of the employee's status as a victim of crime or abuse, if the employee provides notice to the employer of the status or the employer has actual knowledge of the status.

(f) (1) An employer shall provide reasonable accommodations for a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, who requests an accommodation for the safety of the victim while at work.

(2) For purposes of this subdivision, reasonable accommodations may include the implementation of safety measures, including a transfer, reassignment, modified schedule, changed work telephone, changed work station, installed lock, assistance in documenting domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other crime that occurs in the workplace, an implemented safety procedure, or another adjustment to a job structure, workplace facility, or work requirement in response to domestic violence,

sexual assault, stalking, or other crime, or referral to a victim assistance organization.

(3) An employer is not required to provide a reasonable accommodation to an employee who has not disclosed the employee's status as a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

(4) The employer shall engage in a timely, good faith, and interactive process with the employee to determine effective reasonable accommodations.

(5) In determining whether the accommodation is reasonable, the employer shall consider an exigent circumstance or danger facing the employee.

(6) This subdivision does not require the employer to undertake an action that constitutes an undue hardship on the employer's business operations, as defined by Section 12926 of the Government Code. For the purposes of this subdivision, an undue hardship also includes an action that would violate an employer's duty to furnish and maintain a place of employment that is safe and healthful for all employees as required by Section 6400 of the Labor Code.

(7) (A) Upon the request of an employer, an employee requesting a reasonable accommodation pursuant to this subdivision shall provide the employer a written statement signed by the employee or an individual acting on the employee's behalf, certifying that the accommodation is for a purpose authorized under this subdivision.

(B) The employer may also request certification from an employee requesting an accommodation pursuant to this subdivision demonstrating the employee's status as a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Certification shall be sufficient in the form of any of the categories described in paragraph (3) of subdivision (d).

(C) An employer who requests certification pursuant to subparagraph (B) may request recertification of an employee's status as a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, or ongoing circumstances related to the crime or abuse, every six months after the date of the previous certification.

(D) Any verbal or written statement, police or court record, or other documentation provided to an employer identifying an employee as a victim shall be maintained as confidential by the employer and shall not be disclosed by the employer except as required by federal or state law or as necessary to protect the employee's safety in the workplace. The employee shall be given notice before any authorized disclosure.

(E) (i) If circumstances change and an employee needs a new accommodation, the employee shall request a new accommodation from the employer.

(ii) Upon receiving the request, the employer shall engage in a timely, good faith, and interactive process with the employee to determine effective reasonable accommodations.

(F) If an employee no longer needs an accommodation, the employee shall notify the employer that the accommodation is no longer needed.

(8) An employer shall not retaliate against a victim for requesting a reasonable accommodation, regardless of whether the request was granted.

(g) (1) An employee who is discharged, threatened with discharge, demoted, suspended, or in any other manner discriminated or retaliated against in the terms and conditions of employment by their employer because the employee has taken time off for a purpose set forth in subdivision (a) or (b) shall be entitled to reinstatement and reimbursement for lost wages and work benefits caused by the acts of the employer.

(2) An employee who is discharged, threatened with discharge, demoted, suspended, or in any other manner discriminated or retaliated against in the terms and conditions of employment by their employer for reasons prohibited in subdivision (c) or (e), or because the employee has requested or received

a reasonable accommodation as set forth in subdivision (f), shall be entitled to reinstatement and reimbursement for lost wages and work benefits caused by the acts of the employer, as well as appropriate equitable relief.

(3) An employer who willfully refuses to rehire, promote, or otherwise restore an employee or former employee who has been determined to be eligible for rehiring or promotion by a grievance procedure or hearing authorized by law is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(h) (1) An employee who is discharged, threatened with discharge, demoted, suspended, or in any other manner discriminated or retaliated against in the terms and conditions of employment by their employer because the employee has exercised their rights as set forth in subdivision (a), (b), (c), (e), or (f) may file a complaint with the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement of the Department of Industrial Relations pursuant to Section 98.7.

(2) Notwithstanding any time limitation in Section 98.7, an employee may file a complaint with the division based upon a violation of subdivision (c), (e), or (f) within one year from the date of occurrence of the violation.

(i) An employee may use vacation, personal leave, or compensatory time off that is otherwise available to the employee under the applicable terms of employment, unless otherwise provided by a collective bargaining agreement, for time taken off for a purpose specified in subdivision (a), (b), or (c). The entitlement of any employee under this section shall not be diminished by any collective bargaining agreement term or condition.

(j) For purposes of this section:

(1) "Crime" means a crime or public offense as set forth in Section 13951 of the Government Code, and regardless of whether any person is arrested for, prosecuted for, or convicted of, committing the crime.

(2) "Domestic violence" means any of the types of abuse set forth in Section 6211 of the Family Code, as amended.

(3) "Immediate family member" means a person who is any of the following:

(A) Regardless of age, a biological, adopted, or foster child, stepchild, or legal ward, a child of a domestic partner, a child to whom the employee stands in loco parentis, or a person to whom the employee stood in loco parentis when the person was a minor.

(B) A biological, adoptive, or foster parent, stepparent, or legal guardian of an employee or an employee's spouse or domestic partner, or a person who stood in loco parentis when the employee or the employee's spouse or domestic partner was a minor child.

(C) A person to whom the employee is legally married under the laws of any state, or a domestic partner of an employee as registered under the laws of any state or political subdivision.

(D) A biological, foster, or adoptive sibling, a stepsibling, or a half-sibling.

(E) Any other individual whose close association with the employee is the equivalent of a family relationship described in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), or (D).

(4) "Sexual assault" means any of the crimes set forth in Section 261, 261.5, 262, 265, 266, 266a, 266b, 266c, 266g, 266j, 267, 269, 273.4, 285, 286, 287, 288, 288.5, 289, or 311.4 of, or former Section 288a of, the Penal Code, as amended.

(5) "Stalking" means a crime set forth in Section 646.9 of the Penal Code or Section 1708.7 of the Civil Code.

(6) "Victim" includes any of the following:

(A) A victim of stalking, domestic violence, or sexual assault.

(B) A victim of a crime that caused physical injury or that caused mental injury and a threat of physical injury.

(C) A person whose immediate family member is deceased as the direct result of a crime.

(D) For the purposes of subdivision (b) only, any person against whom any crime has been committed.

(7) "Victim advocate" means an individual, whether paid or serving as a volunteer, who provides services to victims under the auspices or supervision of an agency or organization that has a documented record of providing services to victims, or under the auspices or supervision of a court or a law enforcement or prosecution agency.

SICK LEAVE; USE FOR IMMEDIATE FAMILY

233. (a) Any employer who provides sick leave for employees shall permit an employee to use in any calendar year the employee's accrued and available sick leave entitlement, in an amount not less than the sick leave that would be accrued during six months at the employee's then current rate of entitlement, for the reasons specified in subdivision (a) of Section 246.5. The designation of sick leave taken for these reasons shall be made at the sole discretion of the employee. This section does not extend the maximum period of leave to which an employee is entitled under Section 12945.2 of the Government Code or under the federal Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (29 U.S.C. Sec. 2601 et seq.), regardless of whether the employee receives sick leave compensation during that leave.

(b) As used in this section:

(1) "Employer" means any person employing another under any appointment or contract of hire and includes the state, political subdivisions of the state, and municipalities.

(2) "Family member" has the same meaning as defined in Section 245.5.

(3) (A) "Sick leave" means accrued increments of compensated leave provided by an employer to an employee as a benefit of the employment for use by the employee during an absence from the employment for any of the reasons specified in subdivision (a) of Section 246.5.

(B) "Sick leave" does not include any benefit provided under an employee welfare benefit plan subject to the federal Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-406, as amended) and does not include any insurance benefit, workers' compensation benefit, unemployment compensation disability benefit, or benefit not payable from the employer's general assets.

(c) An employer shall not deny an employee the right to use sick leave or discharge, threaten to discharge, demote, suspend, or in any manner discriminate against an employee for using, or attempting to exercise the right to use, sick leave to attend to an illness or the preventive care of a family member, or for any other reason specified in subdivision (a) of Section 246.5.

(d) Any employee aggrieved by a violation of this section shall be entitled to reinstatement and actual damages or one day's pay, whichever is greater, and to appropriate equitable relief.

(e) Upon the filing of a complaint by an employee, the Labor Commissioner shall enforce this section in accordance with Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 79) of Division 1, including, but not limited to, Sections 92, 96.7, 98, and 98.1 to 98.8, inclusive. Alternatively, an employee may bring a civil action for the remedies provided by this section in a court of competent jurisdiction. If the employee prevails, the court may award reasonable attorney's fees.

(f) The rights and remedies specified in this section are cumulative and nonexclusive and are in addition to any other rights or remedies afforded by contract or under other law.

RECORD OF ARREST OR DETENTION NOT RESULTING IN CONVICTION OR REFERRAL OR PARTICIPATION IN DIVERSION PROGRAMS; PROHIBITION OF DISCLOSURE TO OR USE BY EMPLOYER; VIOLATIONS; PENALTY

432.7. (a) (1) An employer, whether a public agency or private individual or corporation, shall not ask an applicant for employment to disclose, through any written form or verbally, information concerning an arrest or detention that did not result in conviction, or information concerning a referral to, and participation in, any pretrial or posttrial diversion program, or concerning a conviction that has been judicially dismissed or ordered sealed pursuant to law, including, but not limited to, Sections 1203.4, 1203.4a, 1203.425, 1203.45, and 1210.1 of the Penal Code. An employer also shall not seek from any source whatsoever, or utilize, as a factor in determining any condition of employment including hiring, promotion, termination, or any apprenticeship training program or any other training program leading to employment, any record of arrest or detention that did not result in conviction, or any record regarding a referral to, and participation in, any pretrial or posttrial diversion program, or concerning a conviction that has been judicially dismissed or ordered sealed pursuant to law, including, but not limited to, Sections 1203.4, 1203.4a, 1203.425, 1203.45, and 1210.1 of the Penal Code. This section shall not prevent an employer from asking an employee or applicant for employment about an arrest for which the employee or applicant is out on bail or on their own recognizance pending trial.

(2) An employer, whether a public agency or private individual or corporation, shall not ask an applicant for employment to disclose, through any written form or verbally, information concerning or related to an arrest, detention, processing, diversion, supervision, adjudication, or court disposition that occurred while the person was subject to the process and jurisdiction of the juvenile court. An employer also shall not seek from any source whatsoever, or utilize, as a factor in determining any condition of employment including hiring, promotion, termination, or any apprenticeship training program or any other training program leading to employment, any record concerning or related to an arrest, detention, processing, diversion, supervision, adjudication, or court disposition that occurred while a person was subject to the process and jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

(3) For purposes of this section:

(A) "Conviction" includes a plea, verdict, or finding of guilt, regardless of whether a sentence is imposed by the court.

(B) "Conviction" does not include, and shall not be construed to include, any adjudication by a juvenile court or any other court order or action taken with respect to a person who is under the process and jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

(b) This section does not prohibit the disclosure of the information authorized for release under Sections 13203 and 13300 of the Penal Code, to a government agency employing a peace officer. However, the employer shall not determine any condition of employment other than paid administrative leave based solely on an arrest report. The information contained in an arrest report may be used as the starting point for an independent, internal investigation of a peace officer in accordance with Chapter 9.7 (commencing with Section 3300) of Division 4 of Title 1 of the Government Code.

(c) If a person violates this section, or Article 6 (commencing with Section 11140) of Chapter 1 of Title 1 of Part 4 of the Penal Code, the applicant may bring an action to recover from that person actual damages or two hundred dollars (\$200), whichever is greater, plus costs, and reasonable attorney's fees. An intentional violation of this section shall entitle the applicant to treble

actual damages, or five hundred dollars (\$500), whichever is greater, plus costs, and reasonable attorney's fees. An intentional violation of this section is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500).

(d) The remedies under this section shall be in addition to and not in derogation of all other rights and remedies that an applicant may have under any other law.

(e) (1) Persons seeking employment or persons already employed as peace officers, or persons seeking employment in positions in the Department of Justice or other criminal justice agencies as defined in Section 13101 of the Penal Code are not covered by this section.

(2) For persons already employed as nonsworn members of a criminal justice agency, as defined in Section 13101 of the Penal Code, but only for those positions for which the specific duties relate to the collection or analysis of evidence or property or directly relate to the activities described in subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 13101 of the Penal Code, the offenses for which arrests or detentions shall be subject to disclosure shall be limited to violent felonies, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5 of the Penal Code, serious felonies, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 1192.7 of the Penal Code, and crimes involving dishonesty or obstruction of legal processes, including, but not limited to, theft, embezzlement, fraud, extortion, falsifying evidence, falsifying or forging official documents, perjury, bribery, and influencing, intimidating, or threatening witnesses.

(f) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), this section does not prohibit an employer at a health facility, as defined in Section 1250 of the Health and Safety Code, from asking an applicant for employment either of the following:

(A) With regard to an applicant for a position with regular access to patients, to disclose an arrest under any section specified in Section 290 of the Penal Code.

(B) With regard to an applicant for a position with access to drugs and medication, to disclose an arrest under any section specified in former Section 11590 of the Health and Safety Code, as it read on January 1, 2019.

(2) (A) An employer specified in paragraph (1) shall not inquire into information concerning or related to an applicant's arrest, detention, processing, diversion, supervision, adjudication, or court disposition that occurred while the person was subject to the process and jurisdiction of juvenile court law, unless the information concerns an adjudication by the juvenile court in which the applicant has been found by the court to have committed a felony or misdemeanor offense specified in paragraph (1) that occurred within five years preceding the application for employment.

(B) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subdivision, an employer specified in paragraph (1) shall not inquire into information concerning or related to an applicant's juvenile offense history that has been sealed by the juvenile court.

(3) An employer seeking disclosure of offense history under paragraph (2) shall provide the applicant with a list describing the specific offenses under former Section 11590 of the Health and Safety Code, as it read on January 1, 2019, or Section 290 of the Penal Code for which disclosure is sought.

(g) (1) A peace officer or employee of a law enforcement agency with access to criminal or juvenile offender record information maintained by a local law enforcement criminal or juvenile justice agency shall not knowingly disclose, with intent to affect a person's employment, any information pertaining to an arrest or detention or proceeding that did not result in a conviction, including information pertaining to a referral to, and participation in, any pretrial or posttrial diversion program, to any person not authorized by law to receive that information.

(2) Any other person authorized by law to receive criminal or juvenile offender record information maintained by a local law enforcement criminal or juvenile justice agency shall not knowingly disclose any information received pertaining to an arrest or detention or proceeding that did not result in a conviction, including information pertaining to a referral to, and participation in, any pretrial or posttrial diversion program, to any person not authorized by law to receive that information.

(3) Except for those specifically referred to in Section 1070 of the Evidence Code, a person who is not authorized by law to receive or possess criminal or juvenile justice records information maintained by a local law enforcement criminal or juvenile justice agency, pertaining to an arrest or other proceeding that did not result in a conviction, including information pertaining to a referral to, and participation in, any pretrial or posttrial diversion program, shall not knowingly receive or possess that information.

(h) "A person authorized by law to receive that information," for purposes of this section, means any person or public agency authorized by a court, statute, or decisional law to receive information contained in criminal or juvenile offender records maintained by a local law enforcement criminal or juvenile justice agency, and includes, but is not limited to, those persons set forth in Section 11105 of the Penal Code, and any person employed by a law enforcement criminal or juvenile justice agency who is required by that employment to receive, analyze, or process criminal or juvenile offender record information.

(i) This section does not require the Department of Justice to remove entries relating to an arrest or detention not resulting in conviction from summary criminal history records forwarded to an employer pursuant to law.

(j) As used in this section, "pretrial or posttrial diversion program" means any program under Chapter 2.5 (commencing with Section 1000) or Chapter 2.7 (commencing with Section 1001) of Title 6 of Part 2 of the Penal Code, Section 13201 or 13352.5 of the Vehicle Code, Sections 626, 626.5, 654, or 725 of, or Article 20.5 (commencing with Section 790) of Chapter 2 of Part 1 of Division 2 of, the Welfare and Institutions Code, or any other program expressly authorized and described by statute as a diversion program.

(k) (1) Subdivision (a) does not apply to any city, city and county, county, or district, or any officer or official thereof, in screening a prospective concessionaire, or the affiliates and associates of a prospective concessionaire for purposes of consenting to, or approving of, the prospective concessionaire's application for, or acquisition of, any beneficial interest in a concession, lease, or other property interest.

(2) For purposes of this subdivision the following terms apply:

(A) "Screening" means a written request for criminal or juvenile history information made to a local law enforcement agency.

(B) "Prospective concessionaire" means any individual, general or limited partnership, corporation, trust, association, or other entity that is applying for, or seeking to obtain, a public agency's consent to, or approval of, the acquisition by that individual or entity of any beneficial ownership interest in any public agency's concession, lease, or other property right whether directly or indirectly held. However, "prospective concessionaire" does not include any of the following:

(i) A lender acquiring an interest solely as security for a bona fide loan made in the ordinary course of the lender's business and not made for the purpose of acquisition.

(ii) A lender upon foreclosure or assignment in lieu of foreclosure of the lender's security.

(C) "Affiliate" means any individual or entity that controls, or is controlled by, the prospective concessionaire, or who is under common control with the prospective concessionaire.

(D) "Associate" means any individual or entity that shares a common business purpose with the prospective concessionaire with respect to the beneficial ownership interest that is subject to the consent or approval of the city, county, city and county, or district.

(E) "Control" means the possession, direct or indirect, of the power to direct, or cause the direction of, the management or policies of the controlled individual or entity.

(I) (1) Subdivision (a) does not prohibit a public agency, or any officer or official thereof, from denying consent to, or approval of, a prospective concessionaire's application for, or acquisition of, any beneficial interest in a concession, lease, or other property interest based on the criminal history information of the prospective concessionaire or the affiliates or associates of the prospective concessionaire that show any criminal conviction for offenses involving moral turpitude. Criminal history information for purposes of this subdivision includes any criminal history information obtained pursuant to Section 11105 or 13300 of the Penal Code.

(2) In considering criminal history information, a public agency shall consider the crime for which the prospective concessionaire or the affiliates or associates of the prospective concessionaire was convicted only if that crime relates to the specific business that is proposed to be conducted by the prospective concessionaire.

(3) Any prospective concessionaire whose application for consent or approval to acquire a beneficial interest in a concession, lease, or other property interest is denied based on criminal history information shall be provided a written statement of the reason for the denial.

(4) (A) If the prospective concessionaire submits a written request to the public agency within 10 days of the date of the notice of denial, the public agency shall review its decision with regard to any corrected record or other evidence presented by the prospective concessionaire as to the accuracy or incompleteness of the criminal history information utilized by the public agency in making its original decision.

(B) The prospective concessionaire shall submit the copy or the corrected record of any other evidence to the public agency within 90 days of a request for review. The public agency shall render its decision within 20 days of the submission of evidence by the prospective concessionaire.

(m) (1) Paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) does not prohibit an employer, whether a public agency or private individual or corporation, from asking an applicant about, or seeking from any source information regarding, a particular conviction of the applicant if, pursuant to Section 1829 of Title 12 of the United States Code or any other federal law, federal regulation, or state law, any of the following apply:

(A) The employer is required by law to obtain information regarding the particular conviction of the applicant, regardless of whether that conviction has been expunged, judicially ordered sealed, statutorily eradicated, or judicially dismissed following probation.

(B) The applicant would be required to possess or use a firearm in the course of their employment.

(C) An individual with that particular conviction is prohibited by law from holding the position sought by the applicant, regardless of whether that conviction has been expunged, judicially ordered sealed, statutorily eradicated, or judicially dismissed following probation.

(D) The employer is prohibited by law from hiring an applicant who has that particular conviction, regardless of whether that conviction has been expunged, judicially ordered sealed, statutorily eradicated, or judicially dismissed following probation.

(2) For purposes of this subdivision, "particular conviction" means a conviction for specific criminal conduct or a category of criminal offenses

prescribed by any federal law, federal regulation, or state law that contains requirements, exclusions, or both, expressly based on that specific criminal conduct or category of criminal offenses.

(n) This section does not prohibit an employer, whether a public agency or private individual or corporation, required by state, federal, or local law to conduct criminal background checks for employment purposes or to restrict employment based on criminal history from complying with those requirements, or to prohibit the employer from seeking or receiving an applicant's criminal history report that has been obtained pursuant to procedures otherwise provided for under federal, state, or local law. For purposes of this subdivision, federal law shall include rules or regulations promulgated by a self-regulatory organization, as defined in Section 3(a)(26) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, pursuant to the authority in Section 19(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended by 124 Stat. 1652 (Public Law 11-203).

DECLARATION OF PUBLIC POLICY

923. In the interpretation and application of this chapter, the public policy of this State is declared as follows:

Negotiation of terms and conditions of labor should result from voluntary agreement between employer and employees. Governmental authority has permitted and encouraged employers to organize in the corporate and other forms of capital control. In dealing with such employers, the individual unorganized worker is helpless to exercise actual liberty of contract and to protect his freedom of labor, and thereby to obtain acceptable terms and conditions of employment. Therefore it is necessary that the individual workman have full freedom of association, self-organization, and designation of representatives of his own choosing, to negotiate the terms and conditions of his employment, and that he shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection.

LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS

1130. The Legislature hereby makes the following findings and declarations:

Relations between organized labor and management in this state have for many years been marked by a mature adherence to the principles of good faith, collective bargaining and mutual respect for the rights, interest and well-being of working people, business and industry. The importation or use in this state of professional strikebreakers as replacements during a strike or lockout endangers such sound and beneficial relations between labor and management.

Experience in this state and in other parts of this country demonstrates that the utilization of professional strikebreakers in labor disputes is inimical to the public welfare and good order, in that such practices tend to produce and prolong industrial strife, frustrate collective bargaining and encourage violence, crimes and other disorders.

The aforementioned evils are beyond the regulation of applicable federal law, and the mitigation and correction thereof requires the exercise of the police power of this state.

CONSTRUCTION OF CHAPTER

1132. Unless provided otherwise, the definitions in this article govern the construction of this chapter.

EMPLOYER

1132.2. "Employer" means a person, partnership, firm, corporation, association, or other entity, which employs any person or persons to perform services for a wage or salary, and includes any person, partnership, firm, corporation, limited liability company, association or other entity acting as an agent of an employer, directly or indirectly.

EMPLOYEE

1132.4. "Employee" means any person who performs services for wages or salary under a contract of employment, express or implied, for an employer.

STRIKE

1132.6. "Strike" means any concerted act of more than 50 percent of the bargaining unit employees in a lawful refusal of such employees under applicable state or federal law to perform work or services for an employer, other than work stoppages based on conflicting union jurisdictions or work stoppages unauthorized by the proper union governing body.

LOCK OUT

1132.8. "Lockout" means any refusal by an employer to permit any group of five or more employees to work as a result of a dispute with such employees affecting wages, hours or other terms or conditions of employment of such employees.

PROFESSIONAL STRIKEBREAKERS

1133. "Professional strikebreaker" means any person other than supervisory personnel who have been in the employ of the employer before the commencement of the strike or lockout or members of the immediate family of the owner of the place of business:

(1) Who during a period of five years immediately preceding the acts described in subdivision (2) of this section has offered himself and has been accepted on repeated occasions to two or more employers at whose places of business a strike or lockout was currently in progress, for employment for the duration of such strike or lockout for the purpose of replacing an employee or employees involved in such strike or lockout, and

(2) Who currently offers himself to an employer at whose place of business a strike or lockout is presently in progress for employment for the purpose of replacing an employee or employees involved in such strike or lockout.

As used in this section:

(a) "Repeated occasions" means on three or more occasions (exclusive of any current offer for employment in connection with a current strike or lockout).

(b) "Employment for the duration of such strike or lockout" includes employment for all or part of the duration of such strike or lockout; and, in connection therewith, includes services during all or part of such strike or lockout which began no more than one month prior to the initiation thereof, or, in the alternative, which concluded not later than one month after the termination of such strike or lockout.

(c) "Employment" means services for an employer, whether compensated by wages, salary, or any other consideration not limited to the foregoing and whether secured, arranged or paid for by an employer or any other person, partnership, firm, corporation, association or other entity.

(d) "Supervisory personnel" means those employees who have the authority to hire, fire, reward, or discipline other employees of the employer, or who have a history of having had the authority to effectively recommend such action.

USE OF STRIKEBREAKERS PROHIBITED

1134. It shall be unlawful for any employer willingly and knowingly to utilize any professional strikebreaker to replace an employee or employees involved in a strike or lockout at a place of business located within this state.

OFFER OF SELF FOR EMPLOYMENT OR TO REPLACE EMPLOYEES

1134.2. It shall be unlawful for any professional strikebreaker willingly and knowingly to offer himself for employment or to replace an employee or employees involved in a strike or lockout at a place of business located within this state.

VIOLATIONS; PENALTY

1136. Any person, partnership, firm, corporation, association or other entity, or officer or agent thereof, who shall violate any of the provisions of this chapter shall upon conviction thereof be subject to a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or imprisonment for a period not to exceed 90 days, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEVERABILITY

1136.2. If any part of the provisions of this chapter, or the application thereof, to any person or circumstance is held invalid in the final judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of this chapter, including the application of such part or provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby, and this chapter shall otherwise continue in full force and effect and shall otherwise be fully operative. To this end, the provisions of this chapter, and each of them, are hereby declared to be severable.

RIGHT TO INSPECT RECORDS

1198.5. (a) Every current and former employee, or his or her representative, has the right to inspect and receive a copy of the personnel records that the employer maintains relating to the employee's performance or to any grievance concerning the employee.

(b) (1) The employer shall make the contents of those personnel records available for inspection to the current or former employee, or his or her representative, at reasonable intervals and at reasonable times, but not later than 30 calendar days from the date the employer receives a written request, unless the current or former employee, or his or her representative, and the employer agree in writing to a date beyond 30 calendar days to inspect the records, and the agreed-upon date does not exceed 35 calendar days from the employer's receipt of the written request. Upon a written request from a current or former employee, or his or her representative, the employer shall also provide a copy of the personnel records, at a charge not to exceed the actual cost of reproduction, not later than 30 calendar days from the date the employer receives the request, unless the current or former employee, or his or her representative, and the employer agree in writing to a date beyond 30 calendar days to produce a copy of the records, as long as the agreed-upon date does not exceed 35 calendar days from the employer's receipt of the

written request. Except as provided in paragraph (2) of subdivision (c), the employer is not required to make those personnel records or a copy thereof available at a time when the employee is actually required to render service to the employer, if the requester is the employee.

(2) (A) For purposes of this section, a request to inspect or receive a copy of personnel records shall be made in either of the following ways:

(i) Written and submitted by the current or former employee or his or her representative.

(ii) Written and submitted by the current or former employee or his or her representative by completing an employer-provided form.

(B) An employer-provided form shall be made available to the employee or his or her representative upon verbal request to the employee's supervisor or, if known to the employee or his or her representative at the time of the request, to the individual the employer designates under this section to receive a verbal request for the form.

(c) The employer shall do all of the following:

(1) With regard to all employees, maintain a copy of each employee's personnel records for a period of not less than three years after termination of employment.

(2) With regard to current employees, make a current employee's personnel records available for inspection, and, if requested by the employee or his or her representative, provide a copy thereof, at the place where the employee reports to work, or at another location agreeable to the employer and the requester. If the employee is required to inspect or receive a copy at a location other than the place where he or she reports to work, no loss of compensation to the employee is permitted.

(3) (A) With regard to former employees, make a former employee's personnel records available for inspection, and, if requested by the employee or his or her representative, provide a copy thereof, at the location where the employer stores the records, unless the parties mutually agree in writing to a different location. A former employee may receive a copy by mail if he or she reimburses the employer for actual postal expenses.

(B) (i) Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), if a former employee seeking to inspect his or her personnel records was terminated for a violation of law, or an employment-related policy, involving harassment or workplace violence, the employer may comply with the request by doing one of the following:

(I) Making the personnel records available to the former employee for inspection at a location other than the workplace that is within a reasonable driving distance of the former employee's residence.

(II) Providing a copy of the personnel records by mail.

(ii) Nothing in this subparagraph shall limit a former employee's right to receive a copy of his or her personnel records.

(d) An employer is required to comply with only one request per year by a former employee to inspect or receive a copy of his or her personnel records.

(e) The employer may take reasonable steps to verify the identity of a current or former employee or his or her authorized representative. For purposes of this section, "representative" means a person authorized in writing by the employee to inspect, or receive a copy of, his or her personnel records.

(f) The employer may designate the person to whom a request is made.

(g) Prior to making records specified in subdivision (a) available for inspection or providing a copy of those records, the employer may redact the name of any nonsupervisory employee contained therein.

(h) The requirements of this section do not apply to:

(1) Records relating to the investigation of a possible criminal offense.

(2) Letters of reference.

(3) Ratings, reports, or records that were:

- (A) Obtained prior to the employee's employment.
- (B) Prepared by identifiable examination committee members.
- (C) Obtained in connection with a promotional examination.
- (4) Employees who are subject to the Public Safety Officers Procedural Bill of Rights (Chapter 9.7 (commencing with Section 3300) of Division 4 of Title 1 of the Government Code).
- (5) Employees of agencies subject to the Information Practices Act of 1977 (Title 1.8 (commencing with Section 1798) of Part 4 of Division 3 of the Civil Code).
 - (i) If a public agency has established an independent employee relations board or commission, an employee shall first seek relief regarding any matter or dispute relating to this section from that board or commission before pursuing any available judicial remedy.
 - (j) In enacting this section, it is the intent of the Legislature to establish minimum standards for the inspection and the receipt of a copy of personnel records by employees. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the establishment of additional rules for the inspection and the receipt of a copy of personnel records that are established as the result of agreements between an employer and a recognized employee organization.
 - (k) If an employer fails to permit a current or former employee, or his or her representative, to inspect or copy personnel records within the times specified in this section, or times agreed to by mutual agreement as provided in this section, the current or former employee or the Labor Commissioner may recover a penalty of seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750) from the employer.
 - (l) A current or former employee may also bring an action for injunctive relief to obtain compliance with this section, and may recover costs and reasonable attorney's fees in such an action.
 - (m) Notwithstanding Section 1199, a violation of this section is an infraction. Impossibility of performance, not caused by or resulting from a violation of law, may be asserted as an affirmative defense by an employer in any action alleging a violation of this section.
 - (n) If an employee or former employee files a lawsuit that relates to a personnel matter against his or her employer or former employer, the right of the employee, former employee, or his or her representative to inspect or copy personnel records under this section ceases during the pendency of the lawsuit in the court with original jurisdiction.
 - (o) For purposes of this section, a lawsuit "relates to a personnel matter" if a current or former employee's personnel records are relevant to the lawsuit.
 - (p) An employer is not required to comply with more than 50 requests under this section to inspect and receive a copy of personnel records filed by a representative or representatives of employees in one calendar month.
 - (q) This section does not apply to an employee covered by a valid collective bargaining agreement if the agreement expressly provides for all of the following:
 - (1) The wages, hours of work, and working conditions of employees.
 - (2) A procedure for the inspection and copying of personnel records.
 - (3) Premium wage rates for all overtime hours worked.
 - (4) A regular rate of pay of not less than 30 percent more than the state minimum wage rate.

PROCEDURES FOR SELECTION AND REFERRAL OF INJURED FULL-TIME PUBLIC EMPLOYEES; PURPOSE

6200. Every public agency, its insurance carrier, and the State Department of Rehabilitation shall jointly formulate procedures for the selection and orderly referral of injured full-time public employees who may be benefited by

rehabilitation services and retrained for other positions in public service. The State Department of Rehabilitation shall cooperate in both designing and monitoring results of rehabilitation programs for the disabled employees. The primary purpose of this division is to encourage public agencies to reemploy their injured employees in suitable and gainful employment.

NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES

6201. The employer or insurance carrier shall notify the injured employee of the availability of rehabilitation services in those cases where there is continuing disability of 28 days and beyond. Notification shall be made at the time the employee is paid retroactively for the first day of disability (in cases of 28 days of continuing disability or hospitalization) which has previously been uncompensated. A copy of said notification shall be forwarded to the State Department of Rehabilitation.

INITIATION OF PLAN

6202. The initiation of a rehabilitation plan shall be the joint responsibility of the injured employee, and the employer or the insurance carrier.

SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE

6203. If a rehabilitation plan requires an injured employee to attend an educational or medical facility away from his home, the injured employee shall be paid a reasonable and necessary subsistence allowance in addition to temporary disability indemnity. The subsistence allowance shall be regarded neither as indemnity nor as replacement for lost earnings, but rather as an amount reasonable and necessary to sustain the employee. The determination of need in a particular case shall be established as part of the rehabilitation plan.

EMPLOYEE'S COOPERATION; UNREASONABLE REFUSAL

6204. An injured employee agreeing to a rehabilitation plan shall cooperate in carrying it out. On his unreasonable refusal to comply with the provisions of the rehabilitation plan, the injured employee's rights to further subsistence shall be suspended until compliance is obtained, except that the payment of temporary or permanent disability indemnity, which would be payable regardless of the rehabilitation plan, shall not be suspended.

SUBMISSION OF PLAN

6205. The injured employee may agree with his employer or insurance carrier upon a rehabilitation plan without submission of such plan for approval to the State Department of Rehabilitation. Provision of service under such plans shall be at no cost to the State General Fund.

EXTENT OF SERVICES

6206. The injured employee shall receive such medical and vocational rehabilitative services as may be reasonably necessary to restore him to suitable employment.

ADDITIONAL BENEFIT

6207. The injured employee's rehabilitation benefit is an

additional benefit and shall not be converted to or replace any workmen's compensation benefit available to him.

VOLUNTARY ACCEPTANCE OF PROGRAM

6208. The initiation and acceptance of a rehabilitation program shall be voluntary and not compulsory upon the employer, the insurance carrier, or the injured employee.

RETALIATION FOR REFUSAL TO WORK IN VIOLATION OF HEALTH AND SAFETY STANDARDS; ACTION FOR WAGES

6311. No employee shall be laid off or discharged for refusing to perform work in the performance of which this code, including Section 6400, any occupational safety or health standard, or any safety order of the division or standards board will be violated, where the violation would create a real and apparent hazard to the employee or their fellow employees. Any employee who is laid off or discharged in violation of this section or is otherwise not paid because the employee refused to perform work in the performance of which this code, any occupational safety or health standard, or any safety order of the division or standards board will be violated and where the violation would create a real and apparent hazard to the employee or their fellow employees shall have a right of action for wages for the time the employee is without work as a result of the layoff or discharge.

Notwithstanding Section 6303 or other law, as used in this section, "employee" includes a domestic work employee, except for a person who performs household domestic service that is publicly funded, including publicly funded household domestic service provided to a recipient, client, or beneficiary with a share of cost in that service.

PART V
SELECTED SECTIONS OF MILITARY AND VETERANS CODE

DEFINITIONS

389. (a) As used in this chapter, "temporary military leave of absence" means a leave of absence from public employment to engage in ordered military duty for a period which by the order is not to exceed 180 calendar days including travel time for purposes of active military training, encampment, naval cruises, special exercises or like activity as a member of the reserve corps or force of the armed forces of the United States, or the National Guard, or the Naval Militia.

(b) "Public employee" means any officer or employee of a public agency, except for those officers or employees of the state subject to the provisions of Chapter 11 (commencing with Section 19770) of Part 2 of Division 5 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

(c) "Public agency" means the state, or any county, city and county, city, municipal corporation, school district, irrigation district, water district, or other district.

(d) "Armed forces" or "armed forces of the United States" means the "armed forces" as defined in Section 18540 of the Government Code.

(e) "Recognized military service" means service as defined in Section 18540.3 of the Government Code.

TEMPORARY MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE; PUBLIC EMPLOYEES; CONFLICT OF SECTION WITH MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

395. (a) Any public employee who is a member of the reserve corps of the Armed Forces of the United States or of the National Guard or the Naval Militia is entitled to a temporary military leave of absence as provided by federal law while engaged in military duty ordered for purposes of active military training, inactive duty training, encampment, naval cruises, special exercises or like activity, providing that the period of ordered duty does not exceed 180 calendar days, including time involved in going to and returning from that duty.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), a local public agency may, but is not required to, provide paid military leave of absence for periods of inactive duty training.

(c) The employee has an absolute right to be restored to the former office or position and status formerly had by him or her in the same locality and in the same office, board, commission, agency, or institution of the public agency upon the termination of temporary military duty. If the office or position has been abolished or otherwise has ceased to exist during his or her absence, he or she shall be reinstated to a position of like seniority, status, and pay if a position exists, or if no position exists the employee shall have the same rights and privileges that he or she would have had if he or she had occupied the position when it ceased to exist and had not taken temporary military leave of absence.

(d) Any public employee who has been in the service of the public agency from which the leave is taken for a period of not less than one year immediately prior to the date upon which a temporary military leave of absence begins, shall receive the same vacation, sick leave, and holiday privileges and the same rights and privileges to promotion, continuance in office, employment, reappointment to office, or reemployment that the employee would have enjoyed had he or she not been absent therefrom; excepting that an uncompleted probationary period, if any, in the public agency, must be completed upon reinstatement as provided by law or rule of the agency. For the purposes of this section, in determining the one year of service in a public agency all service of the employee in recognized military service shall be counted as public agency service.

(e) If this section is in conflict with a memorandum of understanding reached pursuant to Chapter 12 (commencing with Section 3560) of Division 4 of Title 1 of the Government Code, the memorandum of understanding shall be controlling without further legislative action, except that if the memorandum of understanding requires the expenditure of funds, it shall not become effective unless approved by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act.

COMPENSATION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYEES ON TEMPORARY MILITARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE; CONFLICT OF SECTION WITH MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

395.01. (a) Any public employee who is on temporary military leave of absence for military duty ordered for purposes of active military training, inactive duty training, encampment, naval cruises, special exercises, or like activity as such member, provided that the period of ordered duty does not exceed 180 calendar days including time involved in going to and returning from the duty, and who has been in the service of the public agency from which the leave is taken for a period of not less than one year immediately prior to the day on which the absence begins, is entitled to receive his or her salary or compensation as a public employee for the first 30 calendar days of any such absence. Pay for those purposes may not exceed 30 days in any one fiscal year. For the purposes of this section, in determining the one year of public agency service, all service of a public employee in the recognized military service shall be counted as public agency service.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), a local public agency may, but is not required to, pay an employee during a period of inactive duty training.

(c) If the provisions of this section are in conflict with the provisions of a memorandum of understanding reached pursuant to Chapter 12 (commencing with Section 3560) of Division 4, of Title 1 of the Government Code, the memorandum of understanding shall be controlling without further legislative action, except that if those provisions of a memorandum of understanding require the expenditure of funds, the provisions shall not become effective unless approved by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act.

SALARY OF PUBLIC EMPLOYEE WHILE ABSENT; "OFFICER" AND "EMPLOYEE" DEFINED

395.02. Every officer and employee of a public agency who is on military leave other than temporary military leave of absence who has been in the service of such public agency for a period of not less than one year immediately prior to the date on which the absence begins shall be entitled to receive his salary or compensation as such officer or employee for the first 30 calendar days while engaged in the performance of ordered military duty.

As used in this section only, the terms "officer" and "employee" mean an officer or employee who

(a) Is ordered into active military duty as a member of a reserve component of the armed forces of the United States;

(b) Is ordered into active federal military duty as a member of the National Guard or Naval Militia; or

(c) Is inducted, enlists, enters or is otherwise ordered or called into active duty as a member of the armed forces of the United States.

MAXIMUM PAY ALLOWANCE UNDER SECTIONS 395.01 AND 395.02

395.03. No more than the pay for a period of 30 calendar days shall be allowed under the provisions of Section 395.01 or 395.02 for any one military

leave of absence or during any one fiscal year, except as otherwise authorized by resolution of the legislative body of a public agency or as provided in a memorandum of understanding reached with an employee organization pursuant to Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 3500) of Division 4 of Title 1 of the Government Code.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD MEMBER; COMPENSATION

395.04. During the time that as an officer or enlisted person of the California National Guard, who is on full-time active duty in the military service of the state, and is engaged, with the approval of the Adjutant General, in the military service of the state in attendance at drills, camps, or special exercises, sponsored by federal authority or by the United States Department of Defense, as a member of the National Guard of the United States, he or she shall receive salary, pay, and compensation as provided in Sections 320 and 321.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES WHO ARE NATIONAL GUARD MEMBERS; ABSENCE FROM SERVICE; COMPENSATION; CONFLICT OF SECTION WITH MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

395.05. (a) Any public employee who is a member of the National Guard, shall be entitled to absent himself from his duties or service, without regard to the length of his public service, while engaged in the performance of ordered military or naval duty and while going to and returning from such duty, provided such duty is performed during such time as the Governor may have issued a proclamation of a state of extreme emergency or during such time as the National Guard may be on active duty in one or more of the situations described or included in Section 146 of this code provided such absence does not exceed the duration of such emergency. During the absence of such officer or employee while engaged in such military service during such emergency and while going to and returning from such duty, and for a period not to exceed 30 calendar days, he shall receive his salary or compensation as such officer or employee and shall not be subjected by any person directly or indirectly by reason of such absence to any loss or diminution of vacation or holiday privilege or be prejudiced by reason of such absence with reference to promotion or continuance in office, employment, reappointment to office, or reemployment.

(b) If the provisions of this section are in conflict with the provisions of a memorandum of understanding reached pursuant to Chapter 12 (commencing with Section 3560) of Division 4 of Title 1 of the Government Code, the memorandum of understanding shall be controlling without further legislative action, except that if such provisions of a memorandum of understanding require the expenditure of funds, the provisions shall not become effective unless approved by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES; RETURN TO POSITION AFTER TERMINATION OF ACTIVE SERVICE; CONFLICT OF SECTION WITH MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

395.1. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, any officer or employee of the state not subject to Chapter 11 (commencing with Section 19770) of Part 2 of Division 5 of Title 2 of the Government Code, or any public officer, deputy, assistant, or employee of any city, county, city and county, school district, water district, irrigation district, or any other district, political corporation, political subdivision, or governmental agency thereof

who, in time of war or national emergency as proclaimed by the President or Congress, or when any of the armed forces of the United States are serving outside of the United States or their territories pursuant to order or request of the United Nations, or while any national conscription act is in effect, leaves or has left his or her office or position prior to the end of the war, or the termination of the national emergency or during the effective period of any order or request of this type of the United Nations or prior to the expiration of the National Conscription Act, to join the armed forces of the United States and who does or did without unreasonable and unnecessary delay join the armed forces or, being a member of any reserve force or corps of any of the armed forces of the United States or of the militia of this state, is or was ordered to duty therewith by competent military authority and served or serves in compliance with those orders, shall have a right, if released, separated or discharged under conditions other than dishonorable, to return to and reenter upon the office or position within six months after the termination of his or her active service with the armed forces, but not later than six months after the end of the war or national emergency or military or police operations under the United Nations or after the Governor finds and proclaims that, for the purposes of this section, the war, national emergency, or United Nations military or police operation no longer exists, or after the expiration of the National Conscription Act, if the term for which he or she was elected or appointed has not ended during his or her absence; provided, that the right to return to and reenter upon the office or position shall not extend to or be granted to any officer or employee of the state not subject to Chapter 11 (commencing with Section 19770) of Part 2 of Division 5 of Title 2 of the Government Code, or any public officer, deputy, assistant, or employee of any city, county, city and county, school district, water district, irrigation district or any other district, political corporation, political subdivision or governmental agency thereof, who shall fail to return to and reenter upon his or her office or position within 12 months after the first date upon which he or she could terminate or could cause to have terminated his or her active service with the armed forces of the United States or of the militia of this state. He or she shall also have a right to return to and reenter upon the office or position during terminal leave from the armed forces and prior to discharge, separation or release therefrom.

(b) Upon return and reentry to the office or employment the officer or employee shall have all of the rights and privileges in, connected with, or arising out of the office or employment which he or she would have enjoyed if he or she had not been absent therefrom; provided, however, the officer or employee shall not be entitled to sick leave, vacation or salary for the period during which he or she was on leave from that governmental service and in the service of the armed forces of the United States.

If the office or position has been abolished or otherwise has ceased to exist during his or her absence, he or she shall be reinstated in a position of like seniority, status and pay if the position exists, or to a comparable vacant position for which he or she is qualified.

(c) Any officer or employee other than a probationer who is restored to his or her office or employment pursuant to this act shall not be discharged from that office or position without cause within one year after the restoration, and shall be entitled to participate in insurance or other benefits offered by the employing governmental agency pursuant to established rules and practices relating to those officers or employees on furlough or leave of absence in effect at the time the officer or employee left his or her office or position to join the armed forces of the United States.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this code, any enlisted person who was involuntarily ordered to active duty (other than for training) for a

stated duration shall not lose any right or benefit conferred under this code if he or she voluntarily elects to complete the period of that duty.

(e) If the provisions of this section are in conflict with the provisions of a memorandum of understanding reached pursuant to Chapter 12 (commencing with Section 3560) of Division 4 of Title 1 of the Government Code, the memorandum of understanding shall be controlling without further legislative action, except that if such provisions of a memorandum of understanding require the expenditure of funds, the provisions shall not become effective unless approved by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act.

NONCERTIFICATED SCHOOL EMPLOYEES IN ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE; RETURN TO POSITION

395.2. Any employee of a board of school trustees or board of education in a position not requiring certification qualifications who enters the active military service of the United States of America or of the State of California, including active service in any uniformed auxiliary of, or to, any branch of such military service created or authorized as such auxiliary by the Congress of the United States of America or by the Legislature of the State of California, or in the full time paid service of the American Red Cross, during any period of National emergency declared by the President of the United States of America or during any war in which the United States of America is engaged, shall regain all rights to his position and shall be reinstated thereto upon his application at any time within six months of the termination of that service, but in any event within one year from the date of a treaty of peace terminating the hostilities in which the United States is now engaged. The provisions of this act shall apply to service in the Merchant Marine as that phrase is now defined in any Federal statute relating to reemployment rights of persons in service in the Merchant Marine.

RESIGNATION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYEE TO ENTER MILITARY SERVICE; RETURN TO EMPLOYMENT; "PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES", DEFINED; RETROACTIVE APPLICATION; VALIDITY; CONFLICT OF SECTION WITH MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

395.3. In the event that any public officer or employee has resigned or resigns his or her office or employment to serve or to continue to serve in the Armed Forces of the United States or in the militia of this state, he or she shall have a right to return to and reenter the office or employment prior to the time at which his or her term of office or his or her employment would have ended if he or she had not resigned, on serving a written notice to that effect upon the authorized appointing power, or if there is no authorized appointing power, upon the officer or agency having power to fill a vacancy in the office or employment, within six months of the termination of his or her active service with the Armed Forces; provided, that the right to return and reenter upon the office or position shall not extend to or be granted to any public officer or employee, who shall fail to return to and reenter upon his or her office or position within 12 months after the first date upon which he or she could terminate or could cause to have terminated his or her active service with the Armed Forces of the United States or of the militia of this state.

As used in this section, "public officers and employees" includes all of the following:

- (a) Members of the Senate and of the Assembly.
- (b) Justices of the Supreme Court and the courts of appeal, judges of the superior courts, and all other judicial officers.

(c) All other state officers and employees not within Chapter 11 (commencing with Section 19770) of Part 2 of Division 5 of Title 2 of the Government Code, including all officers for whose selection and term of office provision is made in the California Constitution and laws of this state.

(d) All officers and employees of any county, city and county, city, township, district, political subdivision, authority, commission, board, or other public agency within this state.

The right of reentry into public office or employment provided for in this section shall include the right to be restored to the civil service status as the officer or employee would have if he or she had not so resigned; and no other person shall acquire civil service status in the same position so as to deprive the officer or employee of his or her right to restoration as provided for herein.

This section shall be retroactively applied to extend the right of reentry into public office or employment to public officers and employees who resigned prior to its effective date.

This section does not apply to any public officer or employee to whom the right to reenter public office or employment after service in the Armed Forces has been granted by any other provision of law.

If any provision of this section, or the application of this section to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of this section, or the application of this section to persons or circumstances other than those as to which it is held invalid, shall not be affected thereby.

If the provisions of this section are in conflict with the provisions of a memorandum of understanding reached pursuant to Chapter 12 (commencing with Section 3560) of Division 4 of Title 1 of the Government Code, the memorandum of understanding shall be controlling without further legislative action, except that if the provisions of a memorandum of understanding require the expenditure of funds, the provisions shall not become effective unless approved by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act.

PART VI

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