## 1983 <br> A review of the legislative year by the California AFL-CIO Force for Progress



## California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO

The California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, represents California's 1.7 million AFL-CIO union members. The Federation's headquarters are at 995 Market Street, San Francisco, CA 94103. Phone (415) 986-3585. The Federation also maintains offices at 1127-11th Street in Sacramento, CA 95814. Phone (916)444-3676.

## Executive Council

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President

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| :--- | :--- |
| District No. 1 | District No. 8 <br> Richard Robbins |
| Val Connolly |  |

Ldabor approached the 1983 state legislative session with a certain apprehension. The new Governor had not been endorsed by the state AFL-CIO movement. Indeed, its endorsement had gone to Tom Bradley, the Mayor of Los Angeles.

Both Assembly and Senate remained liberal as a result of the 1982 elections but the change in the executive branch from the momentum of the past eight years meant new policies and new relationships.

The results of the 1983 experience were neither as grim as labor feared nor as satisfying as the working people of California deserved.

On the positive side, twenty-six AFL-CIO backed bills were adopted by the legislature. Of these, fifteen were signed into law by Governor Deukmejian. The Governor vetoed eleven AFL-CIO measures.

Unfortunately the Governor made drastic budget cuts in such worker protection agencies as Cal-OSHA and the Agricultural Labor Relations Board. As with other affected worker agencies, the cuts meant reduced enforcement and denial of employee rights.

With few exceptions, gubernatorial appointments to administrative positions in labor agencies reflected a lack of sympathy with agency purposes.

While the Assembly and Senate continued their progressive direction of the past decade, they did fail to act on such critical worker issues as plant closure relief, extended unemployment insurance benefits, public utility reform, and tax reform.

As to the year 1984, our prospects depend largely on how closely and how strongly our local unions and councils support the campaign in Sacramento. That means maintaining close and strong contact with those who decide which bills shall or shall not become law.


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The legislature began its work in 1983 under a difficult set of circumstances. The lasting effects of Proposition 13 coupled with a serious economic recession had left the state with a grave budget deficit. The new administration was committed not to raise taxes under any circumstances.
Governor Deukmejian's answer to the "fiscal crisis" was to propose deep cuts in the state's budget, which resulted in denials to those programs designed to benefit the working people, the poor, and the disabled.

The resultant clash between the majority of the legislature, which was committed to maintain the current level of governmental services, and the Governor and his allies among the legislators, who wanted to reduce these services, dominated the Sacramento scene for much of the 1983 session.
Of particular interest to labor were the Governor's cuts in funding for occupational health and safety, apprenticeship standards, labor standards enforcement, workers' compensation administration, and
the Agricultural Labor Relations Board.
At labor's insistence, these cuts, totaling some $\$ 10.1$ million, were restored by the legislature, only to be removed again by the Governor's "blue pencil."

It was not possible to garner the two-thirds majority needed in each house to override these vetoes. However, the legislature is monitoring the effects of the budget cuts on the operations of the Department of Industrial Relations and the ALRB. Interim hearings were held on these topics. Also, the Senate Industrial Relations and the Assembly Labor and Employment Committees have pledged to hold continuous oversight hearings on the operations of Cal/OSHA which lost a total of 89 positions, about one-fifth of its staff, through the budget cuts.

If the budget cuts were not enough to cripple the operations of the Department of Industrial Relations, its new director, Victor Veysey, was determined to steer the department in a new, anti-worker, probusiness direction. Fortunately, the Senate listened to labor's objections and Veysey's appointment was rejected.

Despite the difficulties cited, labor was relatively successful in winning passage in Sacramento of a good number of beneficial measures.
Disability insurance benefits were increased from a maximum of $\$ 175$ a week to $\$ 224$ a week and the maximum disability benefit period from 39 to 52 weeks.

The deadline for workers laid off due to plant closures who are enrolled in training programs to apply for 26 weeks' additional unemployment insurance benefits was extended from December 1982 to December 1983.

A coalition with local government and certain environmental groups achieved the passage, despite concerted business opposition, of an AFL-CIO bill which will regulate the storage of hazardous substances in underground tanks. Controlling the harmful effects of hazardous substances both in and out of the workplace promises to be one of the major issues of the '80s.

Working in alliance with union women activists, the AFL-CIO succeeded in securing several pieces of legislation designed to foster the implementation of the concept of comparable worth in salary-setting practices in both the public and the private sectors.

AFL-CIO bills to increase the penalties for violations of OSHA and the state's wage laws were passed and signed into law.

The Federation's success in the legislature, however, did not always mean approval by the Governor. Almost a dozen bills sponsored or supported by labor did not get past the Governor's desk. Among the bills vetoed were significant measures protecting employee and civil rights. Killed by the Governor were bills to protect phone com-
pany employers from secret monitoring; to protect public employees from compulsory polygraph exams; to guarantee procedural due process for firefighters; to insure that non-English-speaking workers be informed of their rights in their own language by the Labor Commissioner; to open up access to county employees' personnel records; and to prohibit strip searches of people arrested on minor charges.

Not since 1971 have"so many labor-supported bills been vetoed.
Much of labor's effort in the 1983 session was defensive. The Federation succeeded in defeating several measures which would have weakened the workers' compensation and unemployment insurance laws. Bills undermining the state's overtime and prevailing rate requirements were also defeated, although other measures weakening these protections remain alive. Cooperation with housing activists led to the defeat of a bill designed to limit the right of local governments to adopt rent control ordinances.

Labor's biggest disappointment was the legislature's failure to pass any kind of protections for workers faced with plant closures. Bills to provide more liberal extended unemployment insurance benefits were stalled in the process. Intense employer pressure also succeeded in blocking a labor-backed bill to improve protections against discrimination for pregnant and handicapped workers.

We will continue to fight for these and other protections in the year to come.

We will need to rely more than ever on the leadership at the local council and local labor union levels to mobilize union members in support of crucial legislation.

Highlighted below are key measures either won or defeated in 1983 through action of the California AFL-CIO.

How individual Senators voted on specific bills-both in committee and on the floor-is detailed starting on page 7.

The votes of each Assembly representative in committee and on the floor are provided in the Assembly report beginning on page 17.

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## BILLS ENACTED

## DISABILITY INSURANCE, UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

1. AB 518 (Young) increases the maximum weekly benefits paid under the unemployment compensation disability insurance from $\$ 175$ to $\$ 224$, restoring parity between DI benefits and workers' compensation temporary disability benefits.
2. SB 1041 (Lockyer) increases the maximum disability benefit period from 39 weeks to one year.
3. SB 13 (Lockyer) extends authorization for continued funding of a demonstration project to assist workers laid off as a result of plant closures by extending their eligibility for unemployment insurance benefits for 26 weeks while they are in approved training programs.

## HEALTH \& SAFETY

4. AB 1362 (Sher) provides regulations designed to protect underground waters from being contaminated by hazardous substances leaking from poorly designed or constructed underground storage tanks. This will result in reduced exposure to workers who come into contact with ground water in the course of their employment.
5. AB 1358 (Margolin) doubles the civil penalties that may be imposed on employers for serious, repeated, or willful violations of occupational safety and health regulations.

## WOMEN'S RIGHTS

6. AB 1580 (Klehs) prevents local agencies from adopting or continuing to use salary setting policies which prohibit consideration of comparability of the value of the work.
7. SB 101 (Lockyer) requires the Trustees of the California State University and the Regents of the University of California to review and analyze female dominated jobs in their workplaces and report the findings to the Legislature.
8. ACR 37 (Tanner) sets up an 11 member statewide task force to address the elimination of pay inequities for women workers in the private sector.

## PUBLIC EMPLOYEES

9. AB 1664 (Farr) provides that disputes over unit determinations in the Santa Cruz Transit District may be resolved by the Department of Industrial Relations.

## FARM LABOR

10. SB 102 (Torres) increases the license fees for farm labor contractors to $\$ 250$ and requires license examinations to cover the subject of safe work practices related to the use of pesticides.

## LABOR STANDARDS ENFORCEMENT

11. AB 1359 (Margolin) imposes a civil penalty for minimum wage violations of $\$ 50$ per pay period for initial violations and $\$ 100$ for subsequent violations.
12. AB 1682 (Molina) increases the penalties against employers who fail to pay wages when due.

## SENIOR CITIZENS

13. AB 50 (Agnos) provides a financial base for the California Senior Leg-
islature by letting taxpayers contribute money to it through a check off on income tax forms.

## WELFARE

14. AB 1733 (Connelly) exempts tools of the trade from being considered as personal property for determining the eligibility of an individual for welfare benefits.

## CIVIL RIGHTS

15. AB 1407 (Molina) protects the rights of immigrants by regulating immigration consultants, requiring them, among other things, to return original documents to their clients, and requiring them to provide written contracts which their clients could rescind within a 72 hour period.

## BILLS PASSED, BUT VETOED

## EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

1. SB 524 (Rosenthal) would have barred phone companies from secretly monitoring their employees and restricted monitoring of which the employees had notice to a limited period of time each month.
2. AB 346 (Floyd) would have extended protections against the use of polygraph exams currently enjoyed by private sector employees to cover public sector employees (except for police officers).
3. AB 91 (Cortese), "Firefighters Bill of Rights," would have given firefighters the same procedural due process protections granted to peace officers in 1976.

## LABOR STANDARDS ENFORCEMENT

4. AB 1683 (Molina) would have required the Labor Commissioner to provide written notices regarding the disposition of complaints to the parties involved in the complaints and made employers who intentionally isolate the state's wage laws liable for damages equal to double the wages owed plus interest.
5. AB 1684 (Molina) would have required the Labor Commissioner to provide materials in appropriate language in areas where large numbers of non-English speaking people are served.

## SOCIAL SECURITY

6. AB 1060 (Moore) would have brought state law into conformity with federal law by barring public agencies from withdrawing from Social Security.

## CIVIL RIGHTS

7. AB 270 (Waters) would have prohibited strip searches of persons arrested on misdemeanor or minor infraction charges except when such persons were reasonably believed to be concealing contraband; and would have closely regulated such permissable searches.

## WELFARE

8. AB 789 (Bates) would have improved child support collections from non-custodial parents of AFDC recipients and provided voluntary job training programs for AFDC recipients.
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES
9. SB 985 (McCorquodale) would have required counties to provide any
official record relating to an employee's performance to the employee within 48 hours after he or she requested it.

## HEALTH AND SAFETY

10. SB 1036 (Torres) would have allowed individuals who had suffered damages to their health from the release of hazardous substances to recover medical expenses, lost wages and moving expenses from the Hazardous Substances Compensation Account.

## AIRPORTS

11. AB 537 (Robinson) would have required the consolidation of airport noise suits.

## APPOINTMENT DEFEATED

Victor Veysey, Director of the Department of Industrial Relations. As a legislator, Veysey had an $\mathbf{8 2 \%}$ "wrong" voting record on labor issues. As Director prior to his rejection by the Senate, he had supported massive cuts in worker safety and labor law enforcement programs and attempted to undermine prevailing wage provisions protecting building trades workers.

## BILLS DEFEATED <br> WORKERS' COMPENSATION, UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

1. AB 358 (Stirling) would have placed a cap of $\$ 20,000$ on the increased benefits which an injured worker can receive when his or her injury is due to the employer's serious and willful misconduct. Currently the only limitation is 50 percent of the award.
2. SB 1147 (Speraw) would have weakened the workers' compensation law by providing that the law be "fairly and equitably construed" rather than "liberally construed" and making it more difficult to establish eligibility for cumulative trauma.
3. AB 1897 (Lewis) would have increased the amount an employee must earn to qualify for U.I. benefits, eliminating benefits from approximately 166,000 unemployed workers in 1984.
4. SB 752 (Maddy) would have disqualified employees who had been suspended by their employers from receiving unemployment insurance benefits for up to 30 days.

## OVERTIME EXEMPTIONS

5. AB 551 (Moorhead) would have permitted health facilities to schedule 12 hour work days without payment of overtime with the agreement of the employee.

## PREVAILING RATES

6. AB 1313 (Rogers) would have established a pilot program whereby nine rural counties could have set their own prevailing rates for public works projects.

## RENT CONTROL

7. SB 1069 (Seymour) would have restricted the right of local governments to adopt rent control ordinances.
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3. Employer Tests (AB 621-Floyd) would prohibit employers 3. from requiring iob applicants or employees to submit to tests which ask questions concerning personal life and lifestyle. Failed 18-21, September 13, 1983. (YES = Right)
4. Welfare (AB 789-Bates) would have improved child support collections from non-custodial parents of AFDC recipients and provided voluntary job training programs for AFDC recipients. Passed 22-8, September 7, 1983. (YES = Right)
5. Social Security (AB 1060-Moore) would have brought state law into conformity with federal law by barring local public agencies from withdrawing from social security. Passed 21-13, September 13, 1983. (YES = Right)
6. OSHA (AB 1358-Margolin) doubles the civil penalties that may be imposed on employers for serious, repeated or willful violations of occupational safety and health regulations. Passed 21-7, September 12, 1983. (YES = Right)
7. Minimum Wage Penalties (AB 1359-Margolin) provides for the imposition of civil penalties against employers who violate the state's minimum wage orders. Passed 22-12, September 12, 1983. (YES = Right)
8. Underground Storage Tanks (AB 1362-Sher) provides regulations designed to protect underground waters from being contaminated by hazardous substances leaking from poorly designed or constructed underground storage tanks. This will result in reduced exposure to workers who come into contact with ground waters in the course of their
forty hours in a workweek instead of in excess of ten hours in a workday and six days in a workweek as the current Industrial Welfare Commission order provides. Failed 11-
20, June 9, 1983. (YES = Right)
19. Phone Company Monitoring (SB 524-Rosenthal) would have barred phone companies from secretly monitoring their employees and restricted monitoring of which the employees had notice to a limited period of time each month. Passed 22-12, June 2, 1983. (YES = Right)
20. Unfair Labor Practices (SB 637-McCorquodale) would have amended the labor relations law covering local public agencies to include provisions covering unfair labor practices and giving jurisdiction over such practices to the Public Employment Relations Board except where any agency
 20, June 23, 1983. (YES = Right)
21. Workfare (SB 962-Nielsen) would seek to force an estimated 200,000 welfare recipients to work for their welfare
benefits. Passed $30-0$, July 15, 1983. (YES = Wrong)
22. County Employees Retirement (SB 983-Vuich) would permit Fresno County to adopt an alternative retirement plan providing lower benefits for county employees without first bargaining with their representatives. Passed 22-3, June 23, 1983. (YES = Wrong) 23. County Employees Records (SB 985-McCorquodale) would have required counties to provide any official record relating to an employee's performance to the employee materials in appropriate languages in areas where large numbers of non-English speaking people are served. Passed 21-13, September 6, 1983. (YES = Right)
14. Welfare Eligibility Tests (AB 1733-Connelly) exempts tools of the trade from being considered as personal property for determining the eligibility of an individual for welfare benefits. Passed 28-1, August 30, 1983. (YES = Right)
15. Comparable Worth-Higher Ed. (SB 101-Lockyer) requires the Trustees of the California State University and the Regents of the University of California to review and analyze female dominated jobs in their workplaces and report the findings to the Legislature. Passed 31-0, May 11, 1983. (YES = Right)
16. Housing Discrimination (SB 184-Marks) bans discrimination in housing on the basis of sexual orientation in redevelopment projects. Passed 21-11, June 14, 1983. (YES = Right)
17. Labor Standards (SB 380-Montoya) would require garment manufacturers to demonstrate a basic knowledge of labor standards and occupational health and safety laws before they could be licensed and would make a garment manufacturer jointly liable for any labor standards violations committed by subcontractors. Passed 22-1, June 20, 1983. (YES = Right)
18. Farmworker Overtime (SB 463-Petris) would have required that agricultural workers receive time and one half pay for overtime excess of eight hours in a workday and
product caused the injury and thereby many victims of diethylstilbestrol (DES) denied their right to recover damages. Passed 23-7, June 23, 1983. (YES = Wrong )
25. Confirmation vote on Governor Deukmejian's nomination of Victor Veysey for Director of Department of Industrial Relations. Failed 13-20, July 19, 1983. (YES = Wrong)

## committees:

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 How they voted in Senate Finance

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Governmental
Organization Alquist (D). . .

Beverly (R)
Carpenter (D)
Dills (D).
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Keene (D).

Rosenthal (D)

...and bills they voted on:
Energy and Public Utilities

1. Citizens Utility Board (AB 45-Chacon) would have created a democratically elected citizens' utility board

## Finance

2. Citizens Utility Board (AB 45-Chacon) would have
created a democratically elected citizens' utility board
funded by residential utility users to represent their inter-
ests before the Public Utilities Commission. Failed 3-8, Au-
gust 29,1983 . (YES = Right)
3. Labor Standards (SB 380-Montoya) would require garment manufacturers to demonstrate a basic knowledge of labor standards and occupational health and safety laws before they could be licensed and would make a garment manufacturer jointly liable for any labor standards violations committed by subcontractors. Passed 9-0, June 6, 1983. (YES = Right)
4. Pesticide Posting (SB 462-Petris) would have required bilingual posting of fields treated with pesticides and pesticide storage areas whenever employees are prohibited from entering the areas for 24 hours or more. Failed 5-5, May 31, 1983. (YES = Right)
5. Unfair Labor Practices (SB 637-McCorquodale) would have amended the labor relations law covering local public agencies to include provisions covering unfair labor practices and giving jurisdiction over such practices to the Public Employment Relations Board except where any agency has its own impartial employee relations board. Passed 82, May 2, 1983. (YES = Right)
6. County Employees Retirement (SB 983-Vuich) would permit Fresno County to adopt an alternative retirement
plan providing lower benefits for county employees without

Judiciary
14. Employment Rights (AB 1-Agnos) would make it an unlawful practice to discriminate in employment on the basis of sexual orientation. Passed 6-4, July 12, 1983. (YES = Right)
15. Consumer Credit (AB 1858-Young) removes the existing ceilings on finance charges for retail installment contracts. Passed 6-2, August 16, 1983. (YES = Wrong)
16. Health \& Safety (AB 2033-Connelly) would provide that nothing in the state laws regarding the inspection of public records be construed to prevent the public disclosure of information required to be disclosed under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act. Passed 6-0, July 12, 1983. (YES = Right)
17. Product Liability (SB 1060-Davis) would repeal a court decision in Sindell v. Abbott Laboratories which made it possible for a plaintiff to recover from multiple defendants pursuant to each defendant's share of the market. The bill would require the plaintiff to prove that a defendant's own product caused the injury and thereby many victims of


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## Public Employment



Hart (D). . . . . . .
McCorquodale (D)

Torres (D)

## Public Employment and Retirement

22. Comparable Worth (AB 1580-Klehs) prevents local agento salary setting policies rom adopting consideration use samparability of the value of the work. Passed 5-0, July 11, 1983. (YES = Right) 23. Comparable Worth-Higher Ed. (SB 101-Lockyer) requires the Trustees of the California State University and the Regents of the University of California to review and analyze female dominated jobs in their workforces and report the findings to the Legislature. Passed 5-0, March 21, 1983. (YES = Right)
23. County Employees




Roos, Mike (D-Los Angeles). . . . . . . Seastrand, Eric (R-San Luis Obispo). Sher, Byron (D-Mountain View).
Statham, Stan (R-Redding) Stirling, Larry (R-La Mesa).

Tanner, Sally (D-EI Monte) . . . . . . Tucker, Curtis R. (D-Inglewood) Vasconcellos, John (De-San Jose)
Vicencia, Frank (D-Bellflower). .

Waters, Maxine (D-Los Angeles) Waters, Norman S. (D-Placerville). Wright, Cathie (R-Simi Valley) .... Young, Bruce E. (D-Norwalk) .

| Committee |  |  |  |
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Konnyu, Ernest L. (R-Cupertino) La Follette, Marian W. (R-Northridge) Lancaster, William (R-Covina). Leonard, William (R-Redlands) Lewis, John R. (R-Orange).

Margolin, Burt M. (D-Los Angeles) McAlister, Alister (D-Milpitas). McClintock, Tom (R-Camarillo). Mojonnier, Sunny (R-San Diego). Molina, Gloria (D-Los Angeles). Moore, Gwen (D-Los Angeles). Moorhead, Jean (D-Citrus Heights) Mountioy, Richard (R-Arcadia). Nolan, Patrick J. (R-Glendale)










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 practice to discriminate in employment on the basis of sexual orientation. Passed 41-36, June 22, 1983. (YES = Right) 2. Citizens Utility Board (AB 45-Chacon) would have created a democratically elected citizens' utility board funded by residential utility users to represent their interests before the Public Utilities Commission. Passed 41-32, August 16, 1983. (YES = Right)
3. Safety Data Sheets (AB 251-Floyd) would have modified
 Sheets for manufacturers of products which are labeled in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act to allow exemptions only if the Director of the Department of Industrial Relations found that the label information was equivalent to that required on the MSDS. Failed 30-47, June 21, 1983. (YES = Right)
4. Strip Searches (AB 270-Maxine Waters) would have prohibited strip searches of persons arrested on misdemeanor and minor infraction charges except when such persons were reasonably believed to be concealing contraband or weapons; bill would have closely regulated these permissible searches. Passed 41-33, June 21, 1983. (YES = Right)
5. Employment Discrimination (AB 274-Maxine Waters)
tests which ask questions concerning personal life and lifestyle. Passed 47-30, May 23, 1983. (YES = Right)
10. Child Labor (AB 688-Floyd) would have made the illegal employment of minors in an agricultural danger zone subject to a civil penalty in addition to the existing criminal penalty. Failed 22-35, April 11, 1983. (YES = Right)
11. Welfare (AB 789-Bates) would have improved child support collections from non-custodial parents of AFDC recipients and provided voluntary job training programs for AFDC recipients. Passed 42-33, June 20, 1983. (YES = Right)
12. Finance Charges (AB 943-Floyd) would allow financial institutions to impose higher finance charge on installment contracts than is now permissible under the Unruh Act and would subject consumers to risk of a deficiency judgment if a payment is missed. Passed 48-24, June 15, 1983. (YES = Wrong)
(6u0 $M=\mathrm{SBN})$
15. OSHA (AB 1358-Margolin) doubles the civil penalties that may be imposed on employers for serious, repeated or willful violations of occupational safety and health regulations. Passed 48-29, June 16, 1983. (YES = Right)
16. Minimum Wage Penalties (AB 1359-Margolin) provides for the imposition of civil penalties against employers who violate the state's minimum wage orders. Passed 45-22, June 6, 1983. (YES = Right)
17. Underground Storage Tanks (AB 1362-Sher) provides regulations designed to protect underground waters from being contaminated by hazardous substances leaking from poorly designed or constructed underground storage tanks. This will result in reduced exposure to workers who


18. U.I. Disqualification (AB 1457-La Follette) would disqualify an individual for unemployment insurance benefits if the individual is discharged for misconduct or quits without good cause from his or her second to last employer and is employed by his or her most recent employer for less than 30 days. Passed 46-17, June 21, 1983. (YES = Wrong)
19. Horseracing (AB 1517-Alatorre) would permit offtrack parimutuel wagering on horseracing without regard to providing sufficient employment protection for California's racetrack workers. Passed 41-37, June 23, 1983. (YES = Wrong)
20. Comparable Worth (AB 1580-Klehs) prevents local agen(YES Wrong)
13. Rent Control Restrictions (AB 965-Alatorre) would prohibit local government from regulating rent for housing units occupied for the first time after February 24, 1983 and on units which were exempt from rent control on February 24, 1983 "pursuant to a local ordinance applicable on that date." Passed 50-23, June 22, 1983. (YES = Wrong)
14. Social Security (AB 1060-Moore) would have brought state law into conformity with federal law by barring local public agencies from withdrawing from social security. Passed 45-23, May 19, 1983. (YES = Right)
erty for determining the eligibility of an individual for welfare
benefits. Passed 51-21, June 21, 1983. (YES = Right)
26. Comparable Worth-Higher Ed. (SB 101-Lockyer) requires the Trustees of the California State University and the Regents of the University of California to review and analyze female dominated jobs in their workforces and report the findings to the Legislature. Passed 56-11, August 22, 1983. (YES = Right)
27. Housing Discrimination (SB 184-Marks) bans discrimination in housing on the basis of sexual orientation in development projects. Passed 42-30, September 7, 1983. (YES = Right)
28. Phone Company Monitoring (SB 524-Rosenthal) would have barred phone companies from secretly monitoring their employees and restricted monitoring of which the employees had notice to a limited period of time each month. Passed 43-32, September 6, 1983. (YES = Right)
29. County Employees Records (SB 985-McCorquodale) would have required counties to provide any official record relating to an employee's performance to the employee within 48 hours after he or she requested it. Passed 46-30, September 1, 1983. (YES = Right)
30. Hazardous Substances (SB 1036-Torres) would have allowed a worker who has suffered damages to his health from the release of hazardous substances to recover medical expenses, lost wages and moving expenses from the
 45-24, September 13, 1983. (YES = Right)
24. Labor Commission-Bilingual Notices (AB 1684-Molina) would have required the Labor Commissioner to provide materials in appropriate languages in areas where large numbers of non-English speaking people are served. numbers of non-English speaking people are served.
Passed 43-31, June 15, 1983. (YES = Right)

[^1] tools of the trade from being considered as personal prop-
cies from adopting or continuing to use salary setting poli-
 value of the work. Passed 45-30, June 15, 1983. (YES = Right)
21. Transit Employees (AB 1664-Farr) provides for disputes
 be resolved by the Department of Industrial Relations. Passed 44-23, May 26, 1983. (YES = Right)
22. Wage \& Hour Law Penalties (AB 1682-Molina) increases fines collected by the Labor Commissioner for violations of wage and hour laws and regulations. Passed 58-12, June 15, 1983. (YES = Right)
23. Wage Law Damages (AB 1683-Molina) would have required the Labor Commissioner to provide written notices to parties involved in complaints regarding the disposition of the complaints and made employers who intentionally violated the state's wage laws liable for an amount equal to double the wages owed plus interest. Passed 44-29, June 23, 1983. (YES = Right)


Subcommittee on
Workers＇
Compensation Connelly（D） Harris（D）（R） LaFollette（R）
Lancaster（R） O 든




## committees：

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 Finance \＆Insurance


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Consumer Protection
and Toxic Materials
Consumer Protection


Baker（R）
Bradley（R）．
Campbell（D）
Condit（D）．
Hayden（D）
Kayden（D）．．
Konnyu（R）
Tanner（D）．

## ．．．and bills

## they voted on：

Consumer Protection \＆Toxic Materials view and evaluate tests in the field of combustion toxicol－ ogy and to develop toxicity and combustibility indices and safety standards for building materials．Passed 5－2，April 26，1983．（YES＝Right）

3．Hazardous Substances（SB 1036－Torres）would have at－ lowed people who suffered damages from the release of hazardous substances to recover medical expenses，lost wages and moving expenses from the Hazardous Sub－ stances Compensation Account．Passed 5－2，August 17， 1983．（YES＝Right）

1．Immigration Protections（AB 1407－Molina）protects the rights of immigrants by regulating immigration consultants and requiring them，among other things，to return original documents to their clients，and requiring them to provide
 72 hour period．Passed 8－0，April 26，1983．（YES＝Right） 2．Safe Building Materials（AB 1535－Maxine Waters）would create the Special Commission on Toxicity and Combusti－ bility of Building Materials，which would be required to re－
Finance \& Insurance
4. Workers' Compensation Benefit Cap (AB 358-Stirling)
ify an individual for unemployment insurance benefits if the individual is discharged for misconduct or quits without
 employed by his or her most recent employer for less than 30 days. Passed 14-0, April 26, 1983. (YES = Wrong)
9. Consumer Credit (AB 1858-Young) removes the existing
 Passed 13-0, April 19, 1983. (YES = Wrong)
10. U.I. Health Deductions (AB 1860-Agnos) would allow unemployed workers to deduct a portion of their weekly unemployment insurance benefits for health insurance. Passed 12-0, May 10, 1983. (YES = Right)
11. U.I. Restrictions (AB 1897-Lewis) would have increased the amount an employee must earn to qualify for U.I. benefits, eliminating benefits from an estimated 166,000 unemployed workers in 1984. Failed 7-2, April 26, 1983. (YES = Wrong)
Subcommittee on Workers' Compensation 12. Workers' Compensation Eligibility (AB 890-Bader)
would deny workers' compensation benefits to close rela-
tives of deceased employees who would otherwise be eligi-
ble but were not legally supported by the deceased em-
ployees. Failed $2-0$, April 19, 1983. (YES = Wrong) would have capped workers' compensation benefits in the event of injury because of serious and willful misconduct by the employee at $\$ 20,000$. Failed 7-2, April 26, 1983. (YES = Wrong)
5. Extended Benefit Trigger (AB 468-Campbell) would lower the state extended unemployment insurance benefits program trigger from $6 \%$ to $5 \%$ of insured unemployment during the first six months of 1984. Passed 10-4, April 5, 1983. (YES = Right)
6. Disability Insurance (AB 518-Young) raises the maximum weekly benefits paid under the unemployment compensation disability insurance program from $\$ 179$ to $\$ 224$, restoring parity between DI benefits and workers' compensation temporary disability benefits. Passed 14-0, April 26, 1983. (YES = Right)
7. Finance Charges (AB 943-Floyd) would allow financial institutions to impose higher finance charge on installment contracts than is now permissible under the Unruh Act and would subject consumers to risk of a deficiency judgment if a payment is missed. Passed 10-3, May 10, 1983. (YES = Wrong)
8. U.I. Disqualification (AB 1457-La Follette) would disqual-







##  Housing and Community Development Bader (R) Calderon (D).它 Costa (D) .. Davis (D). Hauser (D) <br>  <br> 




 unlawful to discriminate in the sale or rental of housing on the grounds a tenant or buyer is a student. Failed 4-4 June 6, 1983. (YES = Right)
17. Emergency Shelter (AB 1363-Sher) creates a fund to provide grants to specified agencies to give emergency food and shelter to needy individuals. Passed 6-2, March 7, 1983. (YES = Right)
18. Housing Discrimination (SB 184-Marks) bans discrimination in housing on the basis of sexual orientation in redevelopment projects. Passed 6-0, July 7, 1983. (YES = Right) Judiciary 19. Aircraft Noise (AB 113-Naylor) would have repealed various restrictions on the bringing of aircraft noise suits, based date." Passed 6-4, May 9, 1983. (YES = Wrong)
records be construed to prevent the public disclosure of information required to be disclosed under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act. Passed 8-1, April

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$$ 25, 1983. (YES = Right)

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on nuisance, against San Francisco Airport. Failed 6-5 April 25, 1983. (YES = Wrong)
20. Health and Safety (AB 2033-Connelly) would provide that nothing in the state laws regarding the inspection of public

Labor and Employment






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 1. Became Committee member April 28. 1983.

## Labor and Employment

workers to any worksite where a strike or lockout was in progress. Passed 7-6, April 5, 1983. (YES = Right) 23. Safety Data Sheets (AB 251-Floyd) would have modified the current exemption from providing Material Safety Data Sheets for manufacturers of products which are labeled in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act to allow exemptions only if the Director of
21. Employment Rights (AB 1-Agnos) would make it an unlawful practice to discriminate in employment on the basis of sexual orientation. Passed 7-5, February 22, 1983. (YES = Right) 22. Farm Labor Contractors (AB 18-Floyd) would have in-
 made the contractors criminally liable for transporting
days to workers' requests for information as to the safety of a particular working condition. Passed 8-5, April 5, 1983. (YES = Right)
30. Hospital Overtime (AB 551-Moorhead) would have permitted licensed hospitals to institute workweeks of three 12hour days without payment of overtime if the affected employee "voluntarily" agreed to such a schedule. Failed 5-5, April 12, 1983. (YES = Wrong)
31. Employer Tests (AB 621-Klehs) would prohibit employers from requiring job applicants or employees to submit to tests which ask questions concerning personal life and lifestyle. Passed 8-5, April 6, 1983. (YES = Right)
32. Child Labor (AB 688-Floyd) would have made the illegal employment of minors in an agricultural danger zone subject to a civil penalty in addition to the existing criminal penalty. Passed 13-0, April 5, 1983. (YES = Right)
33. OSHA Discrimination (AB 923-Klehs) would have prohibited an employer from laying off or discharging an employee for refusing to perform work if the employee reasonably concluded that the performance of the work would violate an OSHA law or standard and would create a real and apparent hazard to any employee. Passed 7-4, April 5, 1983. (YES = Right)
34. Plant Closure Protections (AB 952-Maxine Waters) would require employers of over 200 employees who pro-
 give notice regarding such closures or relocations, to make the Department of Industrial Relations found that the label information was equivalent to that required on the MSDS. Passed 7-6, April 5, 1983. (YES = Right)
24. Political Rights (AB 273-Maxine Waters) would have made it a misdemeanor for an employer to interfere with, restrain, or coerce employees with respect to their communications to public officials. Passed 8-5, April 28, 1983. (YES = Right)
25. Employment Discrimination (AB 274-Maxine Waters) would improve existing state law protecting pregnant workers against employment discrimination by extending coverage to more employees and strengthening provisions regarding hiring, training and leaves of absence. Passed 7-5, April 28, 1983. (YES = Right)
26. Polygraph (AB 346-Floyd) would have extended the protections against the use of polygraph exams currently enjoyed by private sector employers to cover public sector employees. Passed 9-3, March 8, 1983. (YES = Right)
27. Plant Closures (AB 386-Campbell) would require companies with over 200 workers to provide employees with 90 days advance notice of a plant shutdown or reduction in operations. Passed 7-6, April 28, 1983. (YES = Right)
28. Guestworkers (AB 408-Alatorre) would prohibit state and ocal agencies, to the extent permitted by federal law, from participating in any nationally sponsored "guestworker" program. Passed 7-6, April 5, 1983. (YES = Right)
29. Safety Information (AB 545-Klehs) would require private sector employers to reply in writing within three working
new establishments which provide food and drink to have a
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41．Phone Company Monitoring（SB 524－Rosenthal）would have barred phone companies from secretly monitoring their employees and restricted monitoring of which the em－ ployees had notice to a limited period of time each month． Passed 7－5，July 5，1983．（YES＝Right）
Public Employees
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and Retirement Bergeson（R）．

Elder（D）．．

Hughes（D）．
Johnston（D）
Molina（D）

Tucker（D）．
Public Employees and Retirement
42．Social Security（AB 1060－Moore）would have brought
state law into conformity with federal law by barring local
public agencies from withdrawing from social security．
Passed 6－0，April 27，1983．（YES＝Right）
43．Comparable Worth（AB 1580－Klehs）bars local govern－
mental agencies from adopting or continuing in effect any
policy that prohibits the consideration of the comparability policy that prohibits the consideration of the comparability
good faith offer of sale of the workplace and to provide affected employees with specified benefits．Passed 7－6， April 28，1983．（YES＝Right）

35．OSHA（AB 1358－Margolin）doubles the civil penalties that may be imposed on employers for serious，repeated or willful violations of occupational safety and health regula－ tions．Passed 11－0，April 28，1983．（YES＝Right）

36．Minimum Wage（AB 1359－Margolin）provides for the impo－ sition of civil penalties against employers who violate the state＇s minimum wage orders．Passed 7－0，April 29， 1983. （YES＝Right）

37．Wage \＆Hour Penalties（AB 1682－Molina）increases fines collected by the Labor Commissioner for violations of wage and hour laws and regulations．Passed 10－1，April 28， 1983．（YES＝Right）

38．Labor Commission－Bilingual Notices（AB 1684－Molina） would have required the Labor Commissioner to provide materials in appropriate languages in areas where large numbers of non－English speaking people are served． Passed 7－4，April 28， 1983 （YES＝Right）

39．Pesticide Jurisdiction（AB 1859－Klehs）would transfer ju－ risdiction over health and safety issues regarding pesti－ cides from the Department of Food and Agriculture to the Department of Occupational Safety and Health．Passed 7－ 0，April 29，1983．（YES＝Right）

40．Culinary Bonding（AB 1918－Hayden）would have required
port the findings to the Legislature. Passed 6-3, July 6,
45. County Employees Retirement (SB 983-Vuich) would permit Fresno County to adopt an alternative retirement plan providing lower benefits for county employees without first bargaining with their representatives. Failed 3-5, July 13, 1983. (YES = Wrong)

Utilities and Com-
merce

Davis (D)....
Frizzelle (R).
Frizzele (R)
Hughes (D).
Katz (D) ...
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Molina (D).
Moore (D)
-
Wright (R)

47. Seniors (AB 50-Agnos) allows taxpayers to contribute by means of a checkoff of their income tax returns to the California Seniors' Fund which is used to support the activities
 28,1983. (YES = Right)
44. Comparable Worth-Higher Ed. (SB 101-Lockyer) re-
quires the Trustees of the California State University and
the Regents of the University of California to review and
analyze female-dominated jobs in their workplaces and re-
Transportaion
 Passed 6-3, April 27, 1983. (YES = Right)
of the value of the work as a factor in salary negotiations.

Revenue and Taxation
46. Oil Severance Tax (AB 3-Bates) would tax producers of oil at $6 \%$ of gross market value for the privilege of taking oil from the ground. Passed 8-4, July 5, 1983. (YES = Right)

54. Farm Worker Contractors (AB 18-Floyd) would have increased license fees for farm labor contractors and also made the contractors criminally liable for transporting workers to any worksite where a strike or lockout was in progress. Failed 9-8, April 27, 1983. (YES = Right)
55. Citizens Utility Board (AB 45-Chacon) would have created a democratically elected citizens' utility board funded by residential utility users to represent their interests before the Public Utilities Commission. Passed 11-9, June 7, 1983. (YES = Right)
56. Seniors (AB 50-Agnos) allows taxpayers to contribute by
 California Seniors' Fund which is used to support the activities of the California Senior Legislature. Passed 13-3,
57. Free Enterprize Zones (AB 139-Leonard) would allow Department of Economic and Business Development to designate economic and job development zones which would exempt employers from paying the prevailing wage rates
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58. Safety Data Sheets (AB 251-Floyd) would have modified the current exemption from providing Material Safety Data Sheets for manufacturers of products which are labeled in









accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act to allow exemptions only if the Director of the Department of Industrial Relations found that the label information was equivalent to that required on the MSDS. Passed 11-7, April 27, 1983. (YES = Right)
59. Employment Discrimination (AB 274-Maxine Waters) would improve existing state law protecting pregnant workers against employment discrimination by extending coverage to more employees and strengthening provisions regarding hiring, training and leaves of absence. Passed 13-5, June 8, 1983. (YES = Right)
60. Polygraph (AB 346-Floyd) would have extended the protections against the use of polygraph exams presently enjoyed by private sector employers to cover public sector employees (except for police officers.) Passed 11-5, April 20, 1983. (YES = Right)
61. Guestworkers (AB 408-Alatorre) would prohibit state and local agencies, to the extent permitted by federal law, from participating in any nationally sponsored "guestworker" program. Passed 11-9, June 22, 1983. (YES = Right)
62. Extended Benefit Trigger (AB 468-Campbell) would lower the state extended unemployment insurance benefits program trigger from 6\% to $5 \%$ of insured unemployment during the first six months of 1984. Passed 12-8, June 8, 1983. (YES = Right)
63. Disability Insurance (AB 518-Young) raises the maximum weekly benefits paid under the unemployment compensa-
wage and hour laws and regulations. Passed 19-1, June 7, 1983. (YES = Right)
74. Wage Law Damages (AB 1683-Molina) would have required the Labor Commissioner to provide written notices to parties involved in complaints regarding the disposition of the complaints and made employers who intentionally violated the state's wage laws liable for an amount equal to double the wages owed plus interest. Passed 13-7, June 15, 1983. (YES = Right)
75. Labor Commission-Bilingual Notices (AB 1684-Molina) would have required the Labor Commissioner to provide
 numbers of non-English speaking people are served. Passed 11-9, June 7, 1983. (YES = Right)
76. Eligibility Tests (AB 1733-Connelly) exempts tools of the trade of being considered as personal property for determining the eligibility of an individual for welfare benefits. Passed 14-3, June 15, 1983. (YES = Right)
77. Tax Loopholes (AB 1894-Bates) would establish procedure for periodic review of state tax expenditure provisions, an annual restriction on their growth and a procedure to eliminate unnecessary tax expenditure provisions. Passed 12-9, June 8, 1983. (YES = Right)
78. Culinary Bonding (AB 1918-Hayden) would have required new establishments which provide food and drink to have on deposit, a bond covering two weeks of wages and bene-
69. Minimum Wage Penalties (AB 1359-Margolin) provides for the imposition of civil penalties against employers who violate the state's minimum wage orders. Passed 20-1, May 18, 1983. (YES = Right)
70. Underground Storage Tanks (AB 1362-Sher) provides regulations designed to protect underground waters from being contaminated by hazardous substances leaking from poorly designed or constructed underground storage tanks. This will result in reduced exposure to workers who come into contact with ground waters in the course of their employment. Passed 11-7, June 7, 1983. (YES = Right)
71. U.I. Disqualification (AB 1457-La Follette) would disqualify an individual for unemployment insurance benefits if the individual is discharged for misconduct or quits without good cause from his or her second to last employer and is employed by his or her most recent employer for less than 30 days. Passed 11-6, June 8, 1983. (YES = Wrong)
72. Comparable Worth (AB 1580-Klehs) prevents local agencies from adopting or continuing to use salary policies which prohibit consideration of comparability of the value of the work. Passed 13-7, May 18, 1983. (YES = Right)
73. Wage \& Hour Law Penalties (AB 1682-Molina) increases fines collected by the Labor Commissioner for violations of
statewide taskforce to address the issue of pay inequities
for women workers and to recommend changes in state
law to implement the principle of equal pay for work of
equal value. Passed 20-0, June 15, 1983. (YES = Right) 81. Hazardous Substances (SB 1036-Torres) would allow a worker who has suffered damages to his health from the release of hazardous substances to recover medical expenses, lost wages and moving expenses from the Hazardous Substances Compensation Account. Passed 12-6, August 31, 1983. (YES = Right)
fits for their employees. Failed 5-13, June 8, 1983.
79. Health \& Safety (AB 2033-Connelly) would provide that nothing in the state laws regarding the inspection of public records be construed to prevent the public disclosure of information required to be disclosed under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act. Passed 11-4, May 11, 1983. (YES = Right)
80. Comparable Worth Taskforce (ACR 37-Tanner) requests
the Commission on the Status of Women to establish a


[^0]:    NOTE: The legislative status of individual bills is told in Force for Progress by describing the intent of specific measures through a three-tiered means.
    $\checkmark$ "Would" indicates a two-year bill that can still be acted on in the 1984 half of the legislative session.
    $\checkmark$ "Would have" applies to measures, now dead, that if passed would have effectuated the language of the bill.
    $\downarrow$ Verbs such as "creates," "repeals," "raises" refer to bills that have been enacted into law.

[^1]:    25. Welfare Eligibility Tests (AB 1733-Connelly) exempts
