

Date of Hearing: April 22, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT AND RETIREMENT

Tina S. McKinnor, Chair

AB 2780 (Committee on Public Employment and Retirement) – As Introduced April 20, 2026

**SUBJECT:** Public employees' retirement

**SUMMARY:** Makes minor, technical, clarifying, or conforming changes to existing laws known as the Teachers' Retirement Law (TRL), administered by the California State Teachers' Retirement System (CalSTRS), and the County Employees Retirement Law (CERL), administered by the 20 independent county employee retirement associations (systems). Specifically, **this bill:**

1) *Relating to the TRL:*

- a) Redefines "retired member activities" to mean all service performed within the California public school system by member retired for service when the member is employed in specified positions, including as an employee or independent contractor.
- b) Makes changes to provisions relating to sick leave to provide that, when determining the number of days, including those for identified standards, one day must be equivalent to the number of hours of creditable service performed in a day in that position on a full-time basis, but no less than six hours.
- c) Makes conforming changes to fiduciary duties to be consistent with the Cal. Const.
- d) Makes changes by shortening the timeframe for notifying employees employed to perform creditable service subject to coverage by the Defined Benefit (DB) Program, and to part-time and substitute employees from within 30 days of the date of hire to 10 working days within the date of hire.
- e) Makes clarifying changes to provide that a member who applies for a disability retirement or retirement and applies for a service retirement pending determination of their disability, the member must not receive an additional 2 years of service credit granted in specified circumstances.
- f) Cleans up provisions relating to applications for service retirement by and member's signature for CalSTRS' DB Supplement (DBS) Program by prescribing the timeframe in which the application must be received by the system.
- g) Makes a clarifying change relating to retirement for service following reinstatement to provide that a benefit calculated must be modified by an option, if elected.
- h) Makes a clarifying change relating to service retirement benefits for members who perform creditable service for two or more years following reinstatement to provide that a benefit calculated must be modified by an option, if elected.

- i) Makes a clarifying change relating to retirement following a prior disability retirement that was terminated to provide that benefits calculated must be modified by an option, if elected.
  - j) Cleans up provisions relating to additional earnings credit (AEC) by prohibiting those credits from being added to the balance of credits transferred.
  - k) Makes changes to CalSTRS' DBS Program relating to changing an election from an annuity to a lump sum by establishing specified conditions if a member elects to change their retirement annuity from the DBS Program to a lump-sum payment, including termination of payment of the annuity based on the balance of credits and makes the election irrevocable.
  - l) Makes conforming changes to federal law to specify limits, commencing July 1, 2027, for a CalSTRS member subject to the Public Employees' Pension Reform Act (PEPRA) of 2013, for participants whose service is and is not included in social security; makes the provisions subject to annual changes in the consumer price index and other conditions; redefines various terms, and makes other related changes.
  - m) Makes clarifying change to the definition of "creditable service" to include trustee service, as provided.
  - n) Defines "retired participant activities," "salary," and "service," as respectively provided.
  - o) Makes other technical and clarifying changes; deletes various provisions that require CalSTRS to determine when those provisions can be implemented, and establishes when various provisions become operative.
- 2) *Relating to the CERL:*
- a) Clarifies member voting in board trustee elections to conform to similar laws respectively applicable to California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) and CalSTRS board elections, and redefines "active member" to specify that it refers to a member in county service, as otherwise defined, and makes related changes to other definitions.
  - b) Establishes a 10-year statute of limitations for recovery of overpayments relating to fraud or overpaid death benefits; thus conforming to existing laws applicable to the CERL system for the County of Los Angeles, and CalPERS, respectively.
  - c) Makes technical changes by substituting the words "earnable compensation" to, instead, read "compensation earnable."
  - d) Clarifies a practice applicable to a majority of CERL systems that only the last system in which a public employee is a member, pays a burial allowance for reciprocal members for purposes of consistency with the Public Employees' Retirement Law (PERL) administered by CalPERS.

- e) Clarifies the definition of “concurrent retirement” to be similar to the definition under the TRL.

#### **EXISTING LAW:**

- 1) Provides, among other things pursuant to Section 17, art. XVI, Cal. Const., that "the members of the retirement board of a public pension or retirement system shall discharge their duties with respect to the system solely in the interest of, and for the exclusive purposes of providing benefits to, participants and their beneficiaries, minimizing employer contributions thereto, and defraying reasonable expenses of administering the system...."
- 2) *Regarding the TRL:*
  - a) Establishes CalSTRS which provides a DB pension plan, a DBS program, and a Cash Balance (CB) Benefit program to certificated school employees. CalSTRS is regulated by, and administers, certain sections of the Educ. Code, commonly referred to as the TRL, and establishes that the purposes of CalSTRS is to provide a financially sound plan for the retirement, with adequate retirement allowances, of teachers in the public schools of this state, and other persons employed in connection with the schools. (Section 22001, Educ. Code.)
  - b) Defines “retired member activities” to mean one or more of specified identified activities within the California public school system and performed by a retired member for service. (Sections 22164.5 and 26135.7, Educ. Code.)
  - c) Defines “sick days” and other specified forms of this leave; provides specified standards concerning service credit that are expressed only in terms of hours, and requires the number of hours to be divided by six to determine the number of sick days. (Section 22170.5, Educ. Code.)
  - d) Provides for the fiduciary obligations of the CalSTRS board, its officers and employees. (Section 22250, Educ. Code.)
  - e) Requires employers to make available criteria for membership, including optional membership, in a timely manner to all persons employed to perform creditable service subject to DB program coverage, and to inform part-time and substitute employees, within 30 days of hire, or by March 1, 1995, whichever is later that they elect DB program membership at any time while employed. (Sections 22455.5 and 26300, Educ. Code.)
  - f) Establishes circumstances in which a member who is eligible and applies for a disability allowance or retirement may apply to receive a service retirement allowance pending the determination of their application for disability. Further, under those provisions, a member who applies for service retirement in these circumstances does not receive service credit for each day of accumulated or unused leave of absence for illness or injury or for education, as specified. (Section 24201.5, Educ. Code.)

- g) Provides that a service retirement allowance becomes effective on any date designated by the member, provided that all specified conditions are met. This includes that the member file an application for service retirement on a form provided by CalSTRS, executed no earlier than six months before the effective date of the retirement allowance. In addition, a member who files an application for service retirement is permitted to change or cancel their retirement application if certain conditions are met, among other provisions. (Section 24204, Educ. Code.)
  - h) Specifies, based on certain factors, the amount a member is to receive upon retirement for service following reinstatement; the circumstances in which a member who reinstates and performs other creditable service is entitled to a service retirement allowance, and the amount a member is entitled to receive upon retirement for service following a prior disability retirement. (Section 24209, 24209.3, and 24210, Educ. Code.)
  - i) Authorizes CalSTRS to declare an AEC to be applied to DBS accounts for a plan year, subject to certain considerations by the board; requires CalSTRS to specify, for any plan year for which it declares an AEC, the amount to be added to members' accounts as a percentage increase, and prohibits AECs from being added to the balance of credits transferred from a member's DBS account to the Annuitant Reserve. (Sections 25006 and 26606, Educ. Code.)
  - j) Requires a members DBS retirement benefit to be an amount equal to the balance of credits in their DBS account on the date the retirement benefit becomes payable, and the retirement benefit to be a lump-sum payment or annuity payable in monthly installments, or a combination thereof. (Sections 24204 and 25009, Educ. Code.)
  - k) Provides that benefits payable to participants or beneficiaries are subject to limits imposed by federal law, as specified, and must not exceed those limits. (Section 26004, Educ. Code.)
- 3) *Regarding the CERL:*
- a) Establishes the CERL which governs 20 independent county retirement associations and provides for retirement systems for county and district employees in those counties adopting its provisions. Currently, 20 counties operate retirement systems under the CERL and these systems are commonly referred to "1937 Act system" or "'37 Act systems." These systems are regulated by, and administer the CERL, that is also commonly referred to as the "37 Act."
  - b) Establishes that the purpose of the CERL is to recognize a public obligation to county and district employees who become incapacitated by age or long service in public employment and its accompanying physical disabilities by making provision for retirement compensation and death benefit as additional elements of compensation for future services and to provide a means by which public employees who become

incapacitated may be replaced by more capable employees to the betterment of public service without prejudice and without inflicting a hardship upon the employees removed.<sup>1</sup>

- c) Sets forth the composition of CERL boards of retirement and boards of investment, and requires specified members of the CERL retirement board to be active members of the association elected by it. (Sections 31520, 31520.1, and 31520.2, Gov. Code)
- d) Applicable to the County of Los Angeles, establishes certain legal obligations of the system to its members and their beneficiaries; specifies that, for purposes of payments into our out of the retirement fund for adjustment of errors or omissions, the period of limitation is three years; and establishes a 10-year limitation period for cases in which payment is erroneous because of the retired member's or beneficiary's death, or remarriage, or due to fraudulent compensation reports, as specified. (Section 31540, Gov. Code.) Section 20164, Gov. Code has similar provisions applicable to CalPERS.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Unknown. This bill is flagged as fiscal by Legislative Counsel.

## COMMENTS:

### Brief Background Regarding CalSTRS

CalSTRS administers a hybrid retirement system consisting of traditional DB benefits, cash balance, and a voluntary defined contribution plan, as discussed below.

CalSTRS administers a DB Program that provides a lifetime monthly benefit upon attaining a combination of the requisite minimum years of age and service for retirement, commonly referred to as “vesting” or “vested.” Consisting of a combination of contributions from the State, employer, and employee, this benefit has varying formulas depending on when the employee began performing CalSTRS creditable service activities. The varying formulas, consisting of two, are a result of legislative enactment of the PEPPRA. Regarding DB contribution rates, the employer contributes an amount equal to approximately 19.10 percent of the employee's creditable compensation, and the State contributes approximately 8.328 percent of CalSTRS members' annual creditable compensation, as well as approximately 2.5 percent of CalSTRS members' earnings to pay for purchasing power protection.<sup>2</sup> Depending on what formula applies to the employee, employees contribute approximately 10.25 percent (for the 2 percent at 60 formula), or 10.205 percent (for the 2 percent at 62 formula) of their creditable earnings. Mandatory DB Program membership depends on the employee's status, the type of employer and, in some cases, whether the employer offers the CB Benefit Program. However, temporary and adjunct employees are excluded from *mandatory* membership.

CalSTRS' CB Program is a DB Supplement (DBS) where the employer's and employee's contributions on eligible earnings are credited to the employee's DBS account. This account accrues guaranteed interest and, when the CalSTRS Board declares, additional earnings credits.

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<sup>1</sup> Section 31451, Gov. Code.

<sup>2</sup> Purchasing power protection is a built-in protection against inflation, also referred to as inflation protection, to help ensure quality of living during retirement.

When the employee retires, they are eligible to receive a lump-sum payment or annuity based on the total account balance. This DBS Program is a cash balance plan for DB Program members for earnings in excess of one year in a school year and other specific compensation. CalSTRS' Cash Balance CB Program also is a retirement plan that employers can offer part-time educators, or another eligible retirement plan, as an alternative to the DB Program or social security. CalSTRS' Defined Contribution (DC) Plan, also called "Pension2," offers 403(b), 457(b), Roth 403(b), and Roth 457(b) investment plans for additional income in retirement. Open to all school employees, the amount an employee has at retirement depends on their contributions, investment gains and losses, and expenses. Typically, employees contribute 4 percent of their salary, and the employer must contribute an amount equal to at least 4 percent of the employee's salary.

### **Brief Background Regarding the CERL**

In addition to what was previously stated under "Existing Law," the CERL establishes "classes" of each county operating a retirement system, which mirrors the population of each county as ascertained and determined pursuant to Section 28020, Gov. Code. For example, under the CERL, Los Angeles County is of the first class; Orange County is of the second class; San Diego County is the third class; Alameda County is the fourth class; and so forth. Under the CERL, none of these counties are within the same class.<sup>3</sup> Currently, there are 20 such systems in counties that have adopted the CERL.

Where the PERL and TRL for the statewide public employee retirement systems establish uniform standards that commonly apply to CalPERS and CalSTRS, respectively, as well as their respective members, participating agencies and school districts governed by those laws, the CERL provides uniform standards in the administration of retirement benefits by all CERL systems, but also recognizes and allows for a modicum of variation in the administration of retirement benefits among them since each county and CERL system is separate and unique.

Each CERL system operates pursuant to the CERL and on occasion, an issue might arise related to the administration of retirement benefits. However, the issue may only be applicable to an individual system due to its interpretation of a provision in the CERL, variation of administration when compared to other systems, or interpretation of a CERL provision that is specific to that jurisdiction. For example, Chapter 97, Statutes of 2018 (Assembly Bill 2076, Rodriguez) provides authority to the Los Angeles County Employees Retirement Association (LACERA) – a CERL system – to reconsider its decisions regarding the effective date of a disability retirement during a specific period. That measure only applied to LACERA because the issue sought to be addressed only existed in that system.

Although the practical and operational mechanics of the CERL permit a modicum of variation, it has resulted in concerning substantial challenges that, in one instance, required subsequent actions by many, but not all, CERL systems to align their administration of retirement to the requirements of the PEPR following a decision by the Cal. Supreme Court.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Section 28020, Gov. Code.

<sup>4</sup> *Alameda County Deputy Sheriff's Assn. v. Alameda County Employees' Retirement Assn.* (2020) 9 Cal.5th 1032. Three separate, but similar legal cases were consolidated into a single case (*Alameda*) by the C. Sup. Ct. They were

## This Bill

Each year, the various public employee retirement system segments may propose minor, technical, clarifying, or conforming changes to the various laws within their respective administrative jurisdictions to support and continue the efficient and effective administration of those laws. This bill represents those ongoing efforts and the provisions of this bill are discussed below.

### *According to Information from CalSTRS Relating to this Bill*

- Unused sick leave days, as defined in Section 22170.5, Educ. Code, can be used in the calculation of service credit, which is one factor in the service retirement benefit calculation. Among the provisions of that section, subdiv. (d) requires sick leave hours to be divided by six in order to determine the equivalent number of days for the standards identified in Section 22138.5, Educ. Code expressed only in terms of hours.

While this specifically applies to community college part-time and adult education instructors, no other full-time equivalent standard in Section 22138.5 would result in less than a six-hour day when the total hourly minimums are divided by the daily minimums. Nevertheless, some employers have attempted to divide total sick leave hours by less than six in order to determine the number of days to report to CalSTRS. This bill clarifies that one day of unused sick leave is equivalent to the number of hours of creditable service performed in a day in that position on a full-time basis but no less than six hours.

- Section 17, art. XVI, Cal. Const. grants the board plenary authority and fiduciary responsibility for investment of moneys and administration of the system. This includes the responsibility to “diversify the investments of the system so as to minimize the risk of loss and to maximize the rate of return, unless under the circumstances it is clearly not prudent to do so.” In part, Section 22250, Educ. Code requires the board to discharge its duties by “diversifying the investments of the plan so as to minimize the risk of large losses ...” (emphasis added). However, this language is inconsistent with the provisions of the Cal. Const., *ibid.* This bill conforms the language in Section 22250, Educ. Code. with the Cal. Const.
- Section 22455.5, Educ. Code requires employers to provide employees excluded from mandatory DB Program membership with the form to permissively elect to participate in the DB Program within 30 days of the date of hire. This 30-day period is longer than the 10-day period within which employers are required to provide employees with the Retirement System Election form and the CB Benefit Program Election form. Section 26300, Educ. Code establishes the employer’s responsibility to provide employees with information regarding the CB Benefit Program. However, there is a slight discrepancy in the provisions of existing law which state that the CB election form must be provided to employees within 10 working days following “the first day of employment” or “the first day on which creditable service is performed,” respectively. This bill requires employers to provide employees with the Permissive Membership election form within 10 working days of their date of hire, aligning with other membership election form requirements, and standardizes

the language requiring the CB Benefit Program Election form to be provided within 10 working days following “the first day of employment,” which avoids participants missing election deadlines.

- Regarding the retirement incentive for service retirement during evaluation of a disability application, this can provide CalSTRS members with two additional years of service credit as a retirement incentive if it is in the best interest of, and results in, net savings to the school district or county office of education. The employer must fund this retirement incentive at an actuarially determined rate. Section 24201.5, Educ. Code allows members who apply for a disability benefit to apply to receive a service retirement benefit during the evaluation of their disability application. While the service retirement benefit calculation factors in service credit, the disability benefit calculation typically does not. To prevent overpayment of benefits based on service credit that may need to be recovered later, this section prohibits the service retirement benefit calculation from including service credit for any unused sick leave until the disability benefit is denied; however, the law is silent with regards to retirement incentive service credit. This bill specifies that the service retirement benefit provided during the evaluation of a disability application excludes retirement incentive service credit unless and until the disability application is denied.
- Chapter 708, Statutes of 2023 (Senate Bill 327, Laird) required a member’s service retirement effective date to be no earlier than 270 calendar days prior to when CalSTRS receives their application. That bill provided that its provisions would be effective upon a date determined by the CalSTRS board and no later than January 1, 2026. The CalSTRS board approved a resolution on March 13, 2025, to make the changes from that bill effective on January 1, 2026. This bill codifies the board’s decision pursuant to that statute.
- Section 24204, Educ. Code describes several conditions that must be met for a service retirement application or change request to be considered valid. While there are sections in the TRL that specify documentation is only valid if received by CalSTRS within 30 days of the member’s signature date – for example, the Preretirement Election of an Option form – there is no such requirement for either the Service Retirement Application or Service Retirement Application Change Request form. This bill specifies that the Service Retirement Application and Service Retirement Application Change Request forms must be received by the system within 30 days of the member’s signature date and the spouse’s or registered domestic partner’s signature date, if applicable, to be considered valid.
- Section 25009, Educ. Code provides that a member’s DB Supplement (DBS) retirement is an amount equal to the balance of credits in their DBS account on the date the retirement benefit becomes payable. The benefit can be taken as a lump-sum payment, monthly annuity or combination of both. Under Section 24204, Educ. Code a member is only allowed to change their distribution choice within 30 days from the date of the member’s initial benefit payment. Periodically, CalSTRS receives hardship requests from members who wish to cease monthly annuity payments and instead receive the remaining balance as a lump-sum distribution. This bill allows members who service retire and elect to receive their DBS benefit as an annuity to change that annuity to a lump sum at any time after retirement as long as there is a balance of credits available to distribute.

- Sections 24209 and 24209.3, Educ. Code provide the calculations for a service retirement benefit after reinstatement for members who re-retire. Section 24210, Educ. Code provides the calculation for a service retirement benefit for members who service retire after terminating a disability retirement. Unlike a typical service retirement benefit, these benefits are the sum of multiple calculations that reflect the member's previous benefit, the time the member was receiving a benefit, and any additional service credit earned. If an option is elected when the member re-retires, current law does not explicitly state how the option factor is applied to these calculations. If the option factor is not applied to the entire calculation, the cost of the option would not be actuarially offset. This bill clarifies that if a member elects a beneficiary option when re-retiring after reinstatement, the entire subsequent service retirement benefit is modified by the appropriate option factor to actuarially offset costs.
- Sections 25006 and 26605, Educ. Code allow the CalSTRS board to declare an additional earnings credit (AEC) to be applied to DBS and CB accounts, respectively, for a plan year as long as the programs' investment earnings meet certain criteria. Sections 25006 and 26606, Educ. Code state that these credits are to be applied as a percentage increase to the balance of credits in any member's or participant's account with a balance as of the last day of the plan year (June 30). Current law also prohibits AECs from being added to the balance of credits, or credited to accounts, that have already been transferred to the Annuitant Reserve. This prohibition is intended to ensure that those members and participants who are already receiving an annuity, and therefore, potentially receiving an additional annuity credit (AAC) under Sections 25007 26607, Educ Code do not also receive an AEC. However, in accordance with CalSTRS board policy recognizing that annuities are determined based on the assumed rate of investment return as of the benefit effective date, AACs are no longer granted. This bill clarifies that an AEC is applied to all DBS and CB accounts that have a balance as of June 30, regardless of whether the account balance is transferred to the Annuitant Reserve after June 30.
- Among other things, Assembly Bill 1997 (McKinnor, 2024) amended the definitions of various terms used in the reporting of creditable compensation and creditable service to the DB and DB Supplement programs for the purpose of clarifying and simplifying administration of these processes. The bill did not address CB Benefit Program statutes. This bill adds the definition of "service" from the DB Program statutes to the CB Benefit Program statutes to clarify that the definition applies to both programs, and conforms the CB statutes with the new and amended definitions under AB 1997 to make reporting of CB compensation and service more consistent with the DB Program. These provisions are operative July 1, 2027, pursuant to the board's decision under AB 1997.

*According to Information from the SACRS on behalf of the 20 Independent CERL Systems Relating to the CERL:*

- Pursuant to the CERL, specified members of the CERL retirement board must be active members of the association elected by it. Nearly all of the CERL systems do not allow deferred members to serve or vote for active member seats on the CERL retirement board. Similar to board elections for CalSTRS and the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS), this bill revises those provisions by clarifying that those board members must be elected by active members, and redefines "active member," as provided.

- Pursuant to the CERL, for purposes of payments into or out of the retirement fund for adjustment of errors or omissions, the period of limitation is three years, and establishes a 10-year period of limitation for cases in which payment is erroneous because of the death of the retired member or beneficiary, or because of remarriage, or due to fraudulent compensation reports. This bill establishes a 10-year period of limitation for recovery of overpayments due to fraudulent reports or the overpayment of death benefits, which is similar to CERL law applicable to the Los Angeles County Employees Retirement Association and CalPERS.
- Makes nonsubstantive and clarifying changes to various CERL provisions that refer to “earnable compensation” where, commonly, the appropriate term used is “compensation earnable.”
- Existing law authorizes a public employee to be a member of more than one public employee retirement system. This long-standing practice is commonly referred to as “reciprocity” or “reciprocal” membership. Generally, when a member who has established reciprocity retires through one system, they must also concurrently retire from any other system in which they are a member. This bill clarifies the practice of a majority of CERL systems where a person who is a reciprocal member of more than one system, the last system in which they are a member pays the burial allowance for such members, and clarifies the definition of “concurrent retirement, as provided. This conforms to existing practice in CalPERS and creates a more uniform standard across pension systems.

### **Author’s Statement**

“This bill makes various minor, technical, clarifying, or conforming changes to the Teachers’ Retirement Law (TRL) administered by CalSTRS, and the County Employees Retirement Law (CERL) administered by the 20 independent CERL systems to ensure the continued efficient and effective administration of retirement for public employees, retirees, and their beneficiaries.”

### **Comments by Supporters**

CalSTRS states that this bill, “is necessary to permit continued effective administration of CalSTRS. Any administrative costs associated with these provisions are minor and absorbable, and there are no program costs resulting from them.

Among other things, on behalf of the 20 independent CERL systems, the State Association of County Retirement Systems states, “...these provisions promote consistency, reduce administrative ambiguity, and strengthen program integrity across CERL systems.”

### **Comments by Opponents**

None on file.

### **Prior or Related Legislation**

Chapter 690, Statutes of 2024 (Assembly Bill 1997, McKinnor) addressed compensation reporting challenges and other concerns encountered by employers, members and CalSTRS staff by simplifying sections of the TRL relating to creditable compensation and creditable service.

Chapter 708, Statutes of 2023 (Senate Bill 327, Laird) required a member's service retirement effective date to be no earlier than 270 calendar days prior to when CalSTRS receives their application.

Chapter 247, Statutes of 2013 (Assembly Bill 1380, Committee on Public Employees, Retirement and Social Security) made various technical corrections and conforming changes that aligned the CERL with the provisions of the PEPRA.

Chapter 332, Statutes of 2007 (Assembly Bill 1316, Bass) allowed members to receive a service retirement benefit pending the determination of their disability application.

Chapter 355, Statutes of 2006 (Assembly Bill 2351, Maze) prohibited a governing body of a city or county from granting, or paying the contributions for, service credit for an elected officer or member of the board of supervisors if that service has not actually been performed.

Chapter 74, Statutes of 2000 (Assembly Bill 1509, Machado) established the DB Supplement Program, including the AEC provisions for DB Supplement accounts and distribution of the DB Supplement benefit as either a lump sum, annuity or combination of both as selected on the member's retirement application.

Chapter 592, Statutes of 1995 (Assembly Bill 1298, Ducheny) established the CalSTRS CB Balance Plan, including the AEC provisions for CB accounts and the requirement for employers to inform employees of their right to elect membership in an alternative plan.

Chapter 603, Statutes of 1994 (Assembly Bill 2554, Solis) required employers to provide full-time, part-time and substitute employees with information regarding the criteria for mandatory and optional membership within 30 days of the date of hire.

Chapter 1200, Statutes of 1982 (Senate Bill 211, Keene) established the fiduciary standards in the TRL.

Chapter 1153, Statutes of 1974 (Assembly Bill 4083, Bannai) recodified and specified the requirements for a benefit application to be considered valid, including that the application form must be executed no more than six months before the benefit effective date.

Chapter 89, Statutes of 1974 (Senate Bill 647, Harmer) established the use of unused sick leave in the calculation of service credit for CalSTRS benefit purposes.

Chapter 1010, Statutes of 1972 (Assembly Bill 962, Barnes) established different benefit calculations for multiple retirements depending on the amount of time a member worked between retirements.

## **REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

### **Support**

California State Teachers' Retirement System (Co-sponsor)  
State Association of County Retirement Systems (Co-sponsor)

**Opposition**

None on file.

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