



**STATE CAPITOL**  
P.O. BOX 942849  
SACRAMENTO, CA 94249-  
0124  
(916) 319-2800  
FAX (916) 319-2810

**Assembly  
California Legislature  
Committee on Rules**

**KEN COOLEY  
CHAIR**

**VICE CHAIR**  
CUNNINGHAM, JORDAN

**MEMBERS**  
CARRILLO, WENDY  
CERVANTES, SABRINA  
FRIEDMAN, LAURA  
GALLAGHER, JAMES  
GRAYSON, TIMOTHY S.  
MAYES, CHAD  
NAZARIAN, ADRIN  
SALAS, JR. RUDY  
WALDRON, MARIE

FONG, VINCE (R-ALT)  
LEVINE, MARC (D-ALT)  
REYES, ELOISE GÓMEZ (D-ALT)

Thursday, April 5, 2018  
10 minutes prior to Session  
State Capitol, Room 3162

**CONSENT AGENDA**

**BILL REFERRALS**

- |    |                   |                        |
|----|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1. | Bill Referrals    | <a href="#">Page 2</a> |
| 2. | Bill Re-referrals | <a href="#">Page 4</a> |

**RESOLUTIONS**

- |    |                     |  |                         |
|----|---------------------|--|-------------------------|
| 3. | ACR-211 (Frazier)   | Relative to Distracted Driving Awareness Month. (refer/hear)               | <a href="#">Page 6</a>  |
| 4. | HR-95 (Burke)       | Relative to International Day for Maternal Health and Rights. (refer/hear) | <a href="#">Page 11</a> |
| 5. | SCR-104 (Hertzberg) | Relative to National Nutrition Month.                                      | <a href="#">Page 16</a> |
| 6. | SCR-113 (Jackson)   | Relative to International Women's Day.                                     | <a href="#">Page 20</a> |



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RUDY SALAS  
MARIE WALDRON

MARC LEVINE (D-ALT.)  
ELOISE GÓMEZ REYES (D-ALT.)  
VINCE FONG (R-ALT.)

# Memo

**To:** Rules Committee Members  
**From:** Michael Erke, Bill Referral Consultant  
**Date:** 4/4/18  
**Re:** Consent Bill Referrals

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Since you received your preliminary list of bill referrals, AB 3250 and ACR 210 have been added to the referrals.

## REFERRAL OF BILLS TO COMMITTEE

04/05/2018

Pursuant to the Assembly Rules, the following bills were referred to committee:

Assembly Bill No.	Committee:
<u>AB 3250</u>	JUD.
<u>ACR 208</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 209</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 210</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 211</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 212</u>	TRANS.
<u>ACR 213</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 214</u>	TRANS.
<u>HR 95</u>	RLS.



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ELOISE GÓMEZ REYES (D-ALT.)  
VINCE FONG (R-ALT.)

# Memo

**To:** Rules Committee Members  
**From:** Michael Erke, Bill Referral Consultant  
**Date:** 4/4/18  
**Re:** Consent Bill Re-Referrals

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Since you received your preliminary list of bill re-referrals, there have been no changes.

## RE-REFERRAL OF BILLS

04/05/2018

The Committee on Rules has re-referred the following bills to Committee:

Assembly Bill No.

Committee:

AB 2102

HEALTH

\*AB 2110

P. & C.P.

\*\*AB 2110

B. & P.

\*AB 2340

JUD.

\*\*AB 2340

HUM. S.

AB 2564

TRANS.

AB 2700

REV. & TAX.

AB 2830

P.E.,R., & S.S.

**Assembly Concurrent Resolution**

**No. 211**

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**Introduced by Assembly Member Frazier**

April 2, 2018

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Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 211—Relative to distracted driving.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 211, as introduced, Frazier. Distracted Driving Awareness Month.

This measure would proclaim April 2018 as Distracted Driving Awareness Month in California and call for awareness of the distracted driving problem and support for programs and policies to reduce the incidence of distracted driving.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, A 2016 statewide traffic safety survey conducted  
2 by the California Office of Traffic Safety reported that 45.5 percent  
3 of Californians surveyed thought texting or talking on a cell phone  
4 while driving posed the biggest safety problem on California  
5 roadways; and  
6 WHEREAS, Distracted driving is defined as any activity that  
7 could divert a person’s attention away from the primary task of  
8 driving; and  
9 WHEREAS, Distracted driving takes three primary forms:  
10 (a) Visual distraction: tasks that require the driver to look away  
11 from the roadway to visually obtain information.  
12 (b) Manual distraction: tasks that require the driver to take a  
13 hand off the steering wheel and manipulate a device.

1 (c) Cognitive distraction: tasks that are defined as the mental  
2 workload associated with a task that involves thinking about  
3 something other than the task of driving; and

4 WHEREAS, In 2016, more than 54 percent of the California  
5 drivers surveyed said they had been hit or nearly hit by a driver  
6 who was talking or texting on a cell phone; and

7 WHEREAS, In 2016, nearly 44 percent of the drivers surveyed  
8 said they have made a driving mistake while talking on a cell  
9 phone; and

10 WHEREAS, In 2016, more than 44 percent of the drivers  
11 surveyed said that texting while driving is the most serious  
12 distraction for drivers; and

13 WHEREAS, A 2012 nationwide survey conducted by the  
14 National Highway Traffic Safety Administration showed that, in  
15 any given daylight moment across the United States, of the 212  
16 million licensed drivers, about 600,000 are using cell phones or  
17 manipulating electronic devices while driving; and

18 WHEREAS, In 2015, 3,477 people were killed and 391,000  
19 were injured nationwide in distraction-affected crashes, according  
20 to the California Office of Traffic Safety; and

21 WHEREAS, To read or type the average text takes 4.6 seconds.  
22 Just three seconds of texting while driving at 65 mph is equal to  
23 driving 100 yards, equal to the length of a football field,  
24 blindfolded; and

25 WHEREAS, Engaging in visual-manual subtasks, such as  
26 reaching for a phone, dialing, and texting, associated with the use  
27 of handheld phones and other portable devices increased the risk  
28 of getting into a crash by three times; and

29 WHEREAS, Text messaging creates a crash risk 23 times worse  
30 than driving while not distracted; and

31 WHEREAS, According to the National Highway Traffic Safety  
32 Administration, only about one out of five young drivers think that  
33 texting makes no difference to their driving performance.  
34 Sixty-eight percent of young drivers 18 to 20 years of age are  
35 willing to answer incoming phone calls on some, most, or all  
36 driving trips; and

37 WHEREAS, Parents who engage in distracting behaviors while  
38 driving more frequently have teens who do the same. According  
39 to a 2012 teen driver distraction study conducted jointly by the  
40 University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute and

1 Toyota, teens send or read text messages once a trip 26 times more  
2 often than their parents think they do; and

3 WHEREAS, Resolution Chapter 10 of the Statutes of 2012  
4 (Senate Concurrent Resolution 60) declared the first week in April  
5 as California Teen Safe Driving Week to coincide with the  
6 observation of National Distracted Driving Awareness Month.  
7 This year, California Teen Safe Driving Week was observed from  
8 April 2, 2018, to April 8, 2018, inclusive; now, therefore, be it

9 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*  
10 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature proclaims April 2018 as  
11 Distracted Driving Awareness Month in California and calls upon  
12 all Californians to promote awareness of the distracted driving  
13 problem and to support programs and policies to reduce the  
14 incidence of distracted driving in California and nationwide; and  
15 be it further

16 *Resolved*, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies  
17 of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

O

Date of Hearing: April 5, 2018

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES  
Ken Cooley, Chair  
ACR 211 (Frazier) – As Introduced April 2, 2018

**SUBJECT:** Distracted Driving Awareness Month.

**SUMMARY:** Proclaims April 2018 as Distracted Driving Awareness Month in California and calls for awareness of the distracted driving problem and support for programs and policies to reduce the incidence of distracted driving. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Distracted driving is defined as any activity that could divert a person's attention away from the primary task of driving, and takes three forms: visual distraction, manual distraction, and cognitive distraction.
- 2) A 2012 nationwide survey conducted by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration showed that, in any given daylight moment across the United States, of the 212 million licensed drivers, about 600,000 are using cell phones or manipulating electronic devices while driving.
- 3) In 2015, 3,477 people were killed and 391,000 were injured nationwide in distraction-affected crashes, according to the California Office of Traffic Safety.
- 4) In 2016, more than 54 percent of California drivers surveyed said they had been hit or nearly hit by a driver who was talking or texting on a cell phone; nearly 44 percent of the drivers surveyed said they have made a driving mistake while talking on a cell phone; and more than 44 percent of the drivers surveyed said that texting while driving is the most serious distraction for drivers.
- 5) Engaging in visual-manual subtasks, such as reaching for a phone, dialing, and texting, associated with the use of handheld phones or other portable devices increased the risk of getting into a crash by three times; and, text messaging creates a crash risk 23 times worse than driving while not distracted.
- 6) According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, only about one out of five young drivers thinks that texting makes no difference to their driving performance. Sixty-eight percent of young drivers 18 to 20 years of age are willing to answer incoming phone calls on some, most, or all driving trips.
- 7) Parents who engage in distracted behaviors while driving more frequently have teens who do the same. According to a 2012 teen driver distraction study conducted jointly by the University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute and Toyota, teens send or read text messages once a trip 26 times more often than their parents think they do.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** None

**REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

**Support**

None on file

**Opposition**

None on file

**Analysis Prepared by:** Nicole Willis / RLS. / (916) 319-2800

## House Resolution

No. 95

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**Introduced by Assembly Member Burke  
(Coauthor: Assembly Member Eggman)**

April 2, 2018

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House Resolution No. 95—Relative to International Day for Maternal Health and Rights.

1 WHEREAS, A woman dies from complications of pregnancy  
2 or childbirth every two minutes. In 2010, 287,000 women died  
3 from pregnancy and childbirth globally. Almost all of these deaths  
4 (99 percent) were in developing countries, and the vast majority  
5 were preventable; and

6 WHEREAS, More women in the United States are dying of  
7 pregnancy-related complications than any other developed country;  
8 and

9 WHEREAS, The United States has a higher infant mortality  
10 rate than any of the other 27 wealthy countries, according to the  
11 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. A baby born in the  
12 United States is nearly three times as likely to die during the baby's  
13 first year of life as one born in other wealthy countries; and

14 WHEREAS, Pregnancy, childbirth, and human  
15 immunodeficiency virus (HIV) are the leading causes of death  
16 among girls and women of reproductive age, which ranges from  
17 15 to 49 years of age. HIV substantially contributes to maternal  
18 mortality. While maternal mortality rates are declining globally,  
19 the rates are increasing in countries that have a high prevalence of  
20 HIV; and

21 WHEREAS, Every woman should have the right to access  
22 skilled health care during pregnancy and childbirth. Every woman

1 should be entitled to be treated with dignity and respect during  
2 pregnancy and childbirth. But, women are frequently mistreated,  
3 and subjected to disrespect and abuse, by health care providers  
4 during this time. Examples of disrespect and abuse include physical  
5 violence, verbal abuse, denial of companionship during labor, and  
6 the failure of a health care provider to obtain informed consent for  
7 medical interventions; and

8 WHEREAS, Mistreatment during pregnancy and childbirth is  
9 a violation of women's rights and prevents women from seeking  
10 medical care and treatment; and

11 WHEREAS, By promoting maternal health and rights, women,  
12 their children, and communities are empowered; and

13 WHEREAS, Efforts to improve maternal health and rights is a  
14 systematically complex issue that involves health care systems,  
15 medical professionals and service providers. According to a 2014  
16 series concerning midwifery published in *The Lancet* (a British  
17 medical journal), the discrimination and abuse that women  
18 experience during pregnancy and childbirth is systemic and signals  
19 a "health system in crisis"; and

20 WHEREAS, Midwives play an essential role in maternal health,  
21 and states with high midwifery integration in the health care  
22 delivery systems generally have better maternal health care  
23 outcomes; and

24 WHEREAS, An international day for maternal health and rights  
25 can raise awareness about the need to provide women and babies  
26 with dignified care but achieving it in reality will need deep soul  
27 searching and discussion about the underlying causes of abuse,  
28 including health system pressures and the culture of maternity  
29 care; and

30 WHEREAS, The International Day for Maternal Health and  
31 Rights aims to encourage comprehensive, respectful, and  
32 rights-based maternal health care available to women during  
33 pregnancy and childbirth. The day was launched in 2014 by the  
34 Center for Health and Gender Equity, and is supported by a  
35 consortium of maternal health organizations, including the  
36 International Planned Parenthood Federation. The Center for Health  
37 and Gender Equity and its supporters are calling on the global  
38 community, international institutions, and governments throughout  
39 the world to promote and support maternal health and right, and

1 recognize the International Day for Maternal Health and Rights;  
2 now, therefore, be it

3 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That the  
4 Assembly declares April 11, 2018, as the International Day for  
5 Maternal Health and Rights; and be it further

6 *Resolved*, That the Assembly urges the United Nations to support  
7 universal, comprehensive, respectful and rights-based maternal  
8 health by officially recognizing the International Day for Maternal  
9 Health and Rights thereby signaling to the world that the United  
10 Nations intends to increase awareness on the health and rights of  
11 women throughout the globe; and be it further

12 *Resolved*, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies  
13 of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

O

Date of Hearing: April 5, 2018

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES  
Ken Cooley, Chair  
HR 95 (Burke) – As Introduced April 2, 2018

**SUBJECT:** International Day for Maternal Health and Rights.

**SUMMARY:** Declares April 11, 2018, as the International Day for Maternal Health and Rights. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) A woman dies from complications of pregnancy or childbirth every two minutes. In 2010, 287,000 women died from pregnancy and childbirth globally. Almost all of these deaths (99 percent) were in developing countries, and the vast majority were preventable.
- 2) More women in the United States are dying of pregnancy related complications than any other developed countries.
- 3) According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the United States has a higher infant mortality rate than any of the other 27 wealthy countries; and, a baby born in the United States is nearly three times as likely to die during the baby's first year of life as one born in other wealthy countries.
- 4) Pregnancy, childbirth, and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) are the leading causes of death among girls and women of reproductive age, which ranges from 15 to 49 years of age. HIV substantially contributes to maternal mortality. While maternal mortality rates are declining globally, the rates are increasing in countries that have a high prevalence of HIV.
- 5) Every woman should have the right to access skilled health care during pregnancy and childbirth and should be entitled to be treated with dignity and respect during pregnancy and childbirth.
- 6) Efforts to improve maternal health and rights are a systematically complex issue that involves health care systems, medical professionals and service providers.
- 7) The International Day for Maternal Health and Rights aims to encourage comprehensive, respectful, and rights based maternal health care available to women during pregnancy and childbirth. The day was launched in 2014 by the Center for Health and Gender Equity, and is supported by a consortium of maternal health organizations. The Center for Health and Gender Equity and its supporters are calling on the global community, international institutions, and governments throughout the world to promote and support maternal health and rights.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** None

**REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

**Support**

None on file

**Opposition**

None on file

**Analysis Prepared by:** Nicole Willis / RLS. / (916) 319-2800

AMENDED IN SENATE FEBRUARY 27, 2018

**Senate Concurrent Resolution**

**No. 104**

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**Introduced by Senator Hertzberg**

February 16, 2018

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Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 104—Relative to National Nutrition Month.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

SCR 104, as amended, Hertzberg. National Nutrition Month.

This measure would declare the month of March 2018 as National Nutrition Month and would encourage citizens to seek nutritional education.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, The Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics, which is  
2 the world’s largest organization of food and nutrition professionals,  
3 and its state affiliate, the California Academy of Nutrition and  
4 Dietetics, are promoting nutrition awareness as part of National  
5 Nutrition Month, with the theme of “Go Further with Food”; and  
6 WHEREAS, Initiated in March 1973 as a week-long event,  
7 “National Nutrition Week” became a month-long observance in  
8 1980 in response to growing public interest in nutrition; and  
9 WHEREAS, “Go Further with Food” is the theme for 2018, and  
10 its importance is timely for many reasons. Whether it is starting  
11 the day off right with a healthy breakfast or fueling before an  
12 athletic event, the foods you choose can make a difference.  
13 Preparing foods to go further at home and within the community  
14 can have a positive impact as well; and

1 WHEREAS, As nutrition experts, members of the Academy of  
2 Nutrition and Dietetics can help people adopt healthier eating  
3 styles, while reducing food loss and waste; and

4 WHEREAS, The California Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics  
5 is a not-for-profit membership association of approximately 6,500  
6 registered dietitian nutritionists (RDNs), nutrition dietetic  
7 technicians, registered (NDTRs), and students committed to  
8 improving California's health and advancing the profession of  
9 dietetics through research, education, and advocacy; and

10 WHEREAS, The vision of the California Academy of Nutrition  
11 and Dietetics is to optimize California's health through food and  
12 nutrition, and the mission of the academy is to empower members  
13 to be California's science- and evidence-based food and nutrition  
14 leaders; ~~now, therefore, be it and~~

15 *WHEREAS, Educated and credentialed nutritionists trained in*  
16 *evidence-based practice provide medical nutrition therapy for the*  
17 *prevention and treatment of chronic diseases afflicting the*  
18 *American population, including, among others, diabetes, obesity,*  
19 *heart disease, and renal disease; now, therefore, be it*

20 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*  
21 *thereof concurring,* That the Legislature hereby declares the month  
22 of March 2018 as National Nutrition Month and encourages  
23 citizens to seek nutritional education; and be it further

24 *Resolved,* That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of  
25 this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

O

Date of Hearing: April 5, 2018

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES  
Ken Cooley, Chair  
SCR 104 (Hertzberg) – As Amended February 27, 2018

**SENATE VOTE:** 37-0

**SUBJECT:** National Nutrition Month

**SUMMARY:** Declares the month of March 2018 as National Nutrition Month and encourages citizens to seek nutritional education. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics, which is the world's largest organization of food and nutrition professionals, and its state affiliate, the California Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics, are promoting nutrition awareness as part of National Nutrition Month, with the theme of "Go Further with Food."
- 2) Initiated in March 1973 as a week-long event, "National Nutrition Week" became a month-long observance in 1980 in response to growing public interest in nutrition.
- 3) "Go Further with Food" is the theme for 2018, and its importance is timely for many reasons. Whether it is starting the day off right with a healthy breakfast or fueling before an athletic event, the foods you choose can make a difference. Preparing foods to go further at home and within the community can have a positive impact as well.
- 4) The vision of the California Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics is to optimize California's health through food and nutrition, and the mission of the academy is to empower members to be California's science- and evidence-based food and nutrition leaders.
- 5) Educated and credentialed nutritionists trained in evidence-based practice provide medical nutrition therapy for the prevention and treatment of chronic diseases afflicting the American population, including, among others, diabetes, obesity, heart disease, and renal disease.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** None

**REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

**Support**

California Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics (CAND)

**Opposition**

None on file

**Analysis Prepared by:** Nicole Willis / RLS. / (916) 319-2800



# CALIFORNIA ACADEMY OF NUTRITION & DIETETICS

**eat right.** an affiliate of the  
Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics

April 3, 2018

The Honorable Ken Cooley, Chair  
Assembly Rules Committee  
State Capitol, Room 3016  
Sacramento, CA 95814

Re: SCR 104 (Hertzberg) – **SUPPORT**

Dear Assembly Member Cooley:

With great appreciation the California Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics (CAND) applauds Senator Hertzberg's commitment to improving the nutrition and health status of Californians with his introduction of Senate Concurrent Resolution 104. This resolution in support of March as National Nutrition Month brings attention to the association between nutrition and the health of the people of California. CAND encourages the Assembly Rules Committee to pass this legislation.

CAND is a not-for-profit professional association representing over 7000 Registered Dietitian Nutritionists (RDNs), Nutrition Dietetic Technicians Registered (NDTRs), dietetic interns and nutrition students dedicated to healthy lifestyles through food and the delivery of effective food and nutrition services by qualified dietetic professionals and association members. CAND oversees and protects the regulation of RDNs and NDTRs in California; supports their roles in the delivery of healthcare in California; provides evidence-based nutrition information to consumers; and ensures and promotes informed food decisions by consumers.

Registered Dietitian Nutritionists (RDNs) are educated in the sciences and are trained to use evidence-based science in our practice, ensuring that we provide disease-specific nutrition recommendations derived from valid and credible sources to our patients, clients, and the public.

CAND supports SCR 104, as it aligns with our agenda to advocate for legislation and public policy that addresses, among several things: Disease Prevention and Treatment, Healthy Food Systems and Access, and Quality Healthcare. CAND and its parent organization, the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics (AND) honor the health and nutritional well-being of the public annually in March through National Nutrition Month.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me. CAND solicits the rules committee's support for SCR104 in advocacy for the nutritional well-being of Californians.

Sincerely,

Ruth Frechman, MA, RDN, CPT  
President 2017-2018, California Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics

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**Introduced by Senator Jackson**

March 7, 2018

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Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 113—Relative to International Women’s Day.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

SCR 113, as introduced, Jackson. International Women’s Day.  
This measure designates March 8, 2018, as International Women’s Day.  
Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, International Women’s Day first emerged from  
2 the activities of labor movements at the turn of the 20th century  
3 in North America and across Europe; and  
4 WHEREAS, The first National Woman’s Day was observed in  
5 the United States in 1909 in honor of the 1908 garment workers’  
6 strike in New York, where women protested against working  
7 conditions; and  
8 WHEREAS, International Women’s Day was marked for the  
9 first time in 1911 by Austria, Denmark, Germany, and Switzerland,  
10 where more than one million women and men attended rallies  
11 demanding the rights for women to vote and to hold public office,  
12 women’s rights to work, to vocational training, and to an end to  
13 discrimination on the job; and  
14 WHEREAS, In 1913–14, International Women’s Day also  
15 became a mechanism for protesting World War I. As part of the  
16 peace movement, Russian women observed their first International  
17 Women’s Day on the last Sunday in February, and elsewhere in  
18 Europe, on or around March 8 of the following year, women held

1 rallies either to protest the war or to express solidarity with other  
2 activists; and

3 WHEREAS, In 1917, against the backdrop of the war, women  
4 in Russia again chose to protest and strike for “Bread and Peace”  
5 on the last Sunday in February, which fell on March 8 on the  
6 Gregorian calendar. Four days later, the Czar abdicated and the  
7 provisional government granted women the right to vote; and

8 WHEREAS, In 1975, during International Women’s Year, the  
9 United Nations began celebrating International Women’s Day on  
10 March 8; and

11 WHEREAS, In 1979, the Convention on the Elimination of All  
12 Forms of Discrimination against Women was adopted by the  
13 United Nations General Assembly and the international treaty,  
14 described as an international bill of rights for women, was instituted  
15 on September 3, 1981, and has been ratified by 189 states; and

16 WHEREAS, International Women’s Day has assumed a new  
17 global dimension for women in developed and developing countries  
18 alike. The growing international women’s movement has helped  
19 make the commemoration a rallying point to build support for  
20 women’s rights and participation in the political and economic  
21 arenas; and

22 WHEREAS, International Women’s Day is a time to reflect on  
23 progress made, to call for change, and to celebrate acts of courage  
24 and determination by ordinary women who have played an  
25 extraordinary role in the history of their countries and communities;  
26 and

27 WHEREAS, The United Nations has designated the theme for  
28 the 2018 International Women’s Day as “Time is Now: Rural and  
29 urban activists transforming women’s lives,” following the  
30 momentum of global marches and campaigns, including the  
31 #MeToo Movement and #TimesUp in the United States and their  
32 counterparts in other countries, on issues ranging from sexual  
33 harassment and femicide to equal pay and women’s political  
34 representation into action, to empower women in all settings, rural  
35 and urban, to celebrate the activists who are working relentlessly  
36 to claim women’s rights and realize their full potential, and to draw  
37 attention to the rights and activism of rural women, who make up  
38 over a quarter of the world population, and are being left behind  
39 in every measure of development; and

1 WHEREAS, Measures ensuring women's economic  
2 empowerment in the changing world of work must include bridging  
3 the gender pay gap, especially for women of color; recognizing  
4 women's unpaid care and domestic work, and addressing the  
5 gender deficit in care work, addressing the gender gaps in  
6 leadership, entrepreneurship, and access to social protection; and  
7 ensuring gender-responsive economic policies for job creation,  
8 poverty reduction and sustainable, inclusive growth; and

9 WHEREAS, International Women's Day stands as a reminder  
10 of the long history of women's social activism and organizing;  
11 fighting for equal wages, better working conditions, and the right  
12 to vote and that while women make up more than one-half of our  
13 population, they are disproportionately represented in our state;  
14 too few in leadership positions and too many who live in poverty;  
15 now, therefore, be it

16 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*  
17 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature designates March 8, 2018,  
18 as International Women's Day; and be it further

19 *Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of  
20 this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

O

Date of Hearing: April 5, 2018

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES  
Ken Cooley, Chair  
SCR 113 (Jackson) – As Introduced March 7, 2018

**SENATE VOTE:** 38-0

**SUBJECT:** International Women's Day

**SUMMARY:** Designates March 8, 2018, as International Women's Day. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The first National Woman's Day was observed in the United States in 1909 in honor of the 1908 garment workers' strike in New York, where women protested against working conditions.
- 2) International Women's Day was marked for the first time in 1911 by Austria, Denmark, Germany, and Switzerland, where more than one million women and men attended rallies demanding the rights for women to vote and to hold public office, women's rights to work, to vocational training, and to an end to discrimination on the job.
- 3) In 1913-14, International Women's Day also became a mechanism for protesting World War I. As part of the peace movement, Russian women observed their first International Women's Day on the last Sunday in February, and elsewhere in Europe, on or around March 8 of the following year, women held rallies either to protest the war or to express solidarity with other activists.
- 4) In 1975, during International Women's Year, the United Nations began celebrating International Women's Day on March 8 and this day has assumed a new global dimension for women in developed and developing countries alike. The growing international women's movement has helped make the commemoration a rallying point to build support for women's rights and participation in the political and economic arenas.
- 5) The United Nations has designated the theme for the 2018 International Women's Day as "Time is Now: Rural and urban activists transforming women's lives," following the momentum of global marches and campaigns on issues ranging from sexual harassment and femicide to equal pay and women's political representation into action, to empower women in all settings, rural and urban, to celebrate the activists who are working relentlessly to claim women's rights and realize their full potential, and to draw attention to the rights and activism of rural women, who make up over a quarter of the world population, and are being left behind in every measure of development.
- 6) Measures ensuring women's economic empowerment in the changing world of work must include bridging the gender pay gap, especially for women of color; recognizing women's unpaid care and domestic work, and addressing the gender deficit in care work, the gender gaps in leadership, entrepreneurship, and access to social protection; and ensuring gender-responsive economic policies for job creation, poverty reduction and sustainable, inclusive growth.

- 7) International Women's Day stands as a reminder of the long history of women's social activism and organizing; fighting for equal wages, better working conditions, and the right to vote and that while women make up more than one-half of our population, they are disproportionately represented in our state; too few in leadership positions and too many who live in poverty.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** None

**REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

**Support**

None on file

**Opposition**

None on file

**Analysis Prepared by:** Nicole Willis / RLS. / (916) 319-2800