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Assembly  
California Legislature  
Committee on Rules

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JAY OBERNOLTE (R-ALT.)

Monday, June 22, 2015  
11:50 AM  
State Capitol, Room 3162

CONSENT AGENDA

**Resolutions**

- |                            |   |                         |
|----------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1. ACR 66 (Bonta)          | Relative to Filipino American History Month.  | <a href="#">Page 2</a>  |
| 2. ACR 79 (Travis Allen..) | Relative to California Innovation Month.  | <a href="#">Page 9</a>  |
| 3. ACR 83 (Campos)         | Relative to The California Commission on the Status of Women and Girls: 50th ann..... | <a href="#">Page 13</a> |
| 4. SCR 56 (Pan)            | Relative to Taiwanese American Heritage Week.   | <a href="#">Page 17</a> |
| 5. SCR 68 (Galgiani)       | Relative to California Invasive Species Action Week.                                  | <a href="#">Page 20</a> |

**Assembly Concurrent Resolution**

**No. 66**

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**Introduced by Assembly Member Bonta**  
**(Coauthors: Assembly Members Chang, Chau, Chiu, Chu, Kim,**  
**Low, Ting, and Williams)**  
**(Coauthors: Senators Liu and Pan)**

May 11, 2015

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Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 66—Relative to Filipino American History Month.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 66, as introduced, Bonta. Filipino American History Month.

This measure would recognize the month of October 2015 as Filipino American History Month and the 428th anniversary of the first presence of Filipinos in the continental United States.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, Filipinos and Filipino Americans have been  
2 contributing to California and the United States for hundreds of  
3 years, ever since October 18, 1587, when the first “Luzones Indios”  
4 set foot in Morro Bay, California, on board the Nuestra Señora de  
5 Esperanza, a Manila-built galleon ship captained by Pedro de  
6 Unamuno of Spain; and  
7 WHEREAS, In the late 1700s and early 1800s, Filipinos helped  
8 Father Junípero Serra establish the California mission system; and  
9 WHEREAS, Since the late 1800s, Filipino communities have  
10 existed in southern Louisiana, according to oral histories recorded  
11 by Rhonda Richoux Fox; and

1 WHEREAS, After the Philippines was colonized, Filipinos  
2 began immigrating to San Francisco, where they contributed to  
3 the city both as military personnel and as service sector workers  
4 such as bellhops, dishwashers, servants, and cooks; established,  
5 by the 1920s, a thriving community around Kearny and Jackson  
6 Streets, which became known as “Manilatown”; and settled, during  
7 the post World War II era, into the Fillmore, South of Market, and  
8 Excelsior districts; and

9 WHEREAS, Between 1906 and 1935, the first large wave of  
10 Filipino immigration to the United States began, as Filipinos were  
11 recruited to California, Alaska, and Hawaii to work in the  
12 agricultural industries, canneries, and sugarcane plantations,  
13 respectively; and

14 WHEREAS, The Filipino contract workers in Hawaii, or  
15 “Sakadas,” became the largest group of Asians on the sugarcane  
16 plantations by the 1920s; and

17 WHEREAS, At the turn of the 20th century, Filipino students,  
18 or “pensionados,” farm workers, and laborers in manufacturing  
19 and in the service sector began settling in Stockton and the  
20 surrounding San Joaquin Delta area, where they built a community  
21 that became the largest concentration of Filipinos outside of the  
22 Philippines and established a thriving six-block ethnic  
23 neighborhood that became known as “Little Manila”; and

24 WHEREAS, In 2000, the Stockton City Council designated this  
25 area, in downtown Stockton at the intersection of Lafayette and  
26 El Dorado Streets, as the “Little Manila Historical Site,” the first  
27 designation of this kind in the country; and

28 WHEREAS, In the first decades of the 20th century, thousands  
29 of Filipinos in California worked in agricultural fields throughout  
30 the state, in cities and regions such as the Sacramento-San Joaquin  
31 Delta, the central coast, Imperial Valley, Orange County, the Inland  
32 Empire, Delano, Bakersfield, Coachella Valley, and the San  
33 Francisco Bay area, and became a critical element in the growth  
34 and political economy of the state, often enduring harsh labor  
35 conditions and poor wages, but persevering and creating a strong  
36 legacy of mutual support, strikes, and organization for farm labor  
37 unionization; and

38 WHEREAS, In the 1920s, Filipinos in California also worked  
39 as laborers in the shipyards of Vallejo, where they established a  
40 Filipino American community and business center, and became

1 so successful that there were thousands of Filipinos working as  
2 shipbuilders by the start of World War II; and

3 WHEREAS, During World War II, approximately 200,000  
4 Filipino soldiers battled under the command of the United States  
5 to preserve the liberty of our country and win back the liberty of  
6 the Philippines from the Japanese occupation; and

7 WHEREAS, Thousands of these Filipino soldiers came from  
8 California, served in the First and Second Filipino Infantry  
9 Regiments, underwent training at Salinas and at Fort Ord,  
10 California, and were stationed at Camp Beale near Sacramento  
11 and Camp Cooke near Santa Maria; and

12 WHEREAS, After World War II ended, many Filipinos who  
13 had served in the United States Navy settled in National City and  
14 elsewhere in the County of San Diego, as well as in the Cities of  
15 West Long Beach and Wilmington, where they worked in the Long  
16 Beach shipyards and Terminal Island canneries, served in the  
17 harbor area as nurses and medical workers, and created flourishing  
18 Filipino American communities numbering in the tens of  
19 thousands; and

20 WHEREAS, Between 1941 and 1959, the second wave of  
21 Filipino immigration to the United States began, as nurses, students,  
22 “war brides” and fiancées of World War II military personnel and  
23 veterans, tourists, and Filipino members of the United States Navy  
24 came to the United States; and

25 WHEREAS, In 1965, the third wave of Filipino immigration to  
26 the United States began, as the passing of the Immigration and  
27 Nationality Act abolished “national origins” as the basis for  
28 immigration, allowing for more immigration from Asia and Latin  
29 America and for much-needed Filipino medical professionals to  
30 come to the United States to fill United States labor shortages; and

31 WHEREAS, On September 8, 1965, Filipino American  
32 agricultural labor leaders, including Larry Itliong and Philip Vera  
33 Cruz, organized more than 1,500 farm workers from the  
34 Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee in the Delano Grape  
35 Strike of 1965, in partnership with César Chávez, Dolores Huerta,  
36 and other Mexican American labor leaders of the National Farm  
37 Workers Association, sparking one of the greatest social, economic,  
38 and racial justice movements in the history of California and the  
39 United States, and led to the establishment of the United Farm  
40 Workers of America; and

1 WHEREAS, These agricultural workers, along with other  
2 volunteers, also built Agbayani Village, a retirement facility for  
3 elderly Filipino farmworkers, or “Manongs,” located at Forty Acres  
4 in Delano in the County of Kern; and

5 WHEREAS, In 1968, Filipino student organizers were  
6 instrumental in the leadership of the Third World Liberation Front  
7 that led to the founding of our nation’s first Third World College  
8 at the University of California, Berkeley, and the first College of  
9 Ethnic Studies, at California State University, San Francisco, that  
10 was part of the larger effort to democratize higher education for  
11 all; and

12 WHEREAS, From 1968 to 1977, Filipino American activists  
13 and residents of San Francisco’s International Hotel organized a  
14 popular, multiracial campaign that challenged local authorities and  
15 private development to place people and the public good ahead of  
16 profit, and support affordable housing for Filipino and Chinese  
17 immigrants and community members; and

18 WHEREAS, From 1972 to 1986, Filipino American activists  
19 organized massive educational and political campaigns to restore  
20 civil liberties in the Philippines during the period of martial law  
21 in that country, creating dynamic local responses to international  
22 politics and placing pressure on the United States government to  
23 end its support of the Marcos dictatorship; and

24 WHEREAS, In 1973, the fourth wave of Filipino immigration  
25 to the United States began, as political exiles and refugees from  
26 the Marcos era, intellectuals, tourists, students, student activists,  
27 professionals, semiprofessionals, and families came to the United  
28 States; and

29 WHEREAS, In 2002, the City of Los Angeles, home to over  
30 120,000 Filipinos, designated part of the city as the “Historic  
31 Filipinotown” district, the largest designation of this kind in the  
32 country; and

33 WHEREAS, The Filipino Community Center of the Los Angeles  
34 Harbor area in the City of Wilmington continues to serve as a  
35 model organization, facilitating community events such as  
36 weddings, baptisms, pageants, and fiestas; and

37 WHEREAS, On November 8, 2013, Super Typhoon  
38 Haiyan/Yolanda, one of the strongest storms ever recorded in  
39 human history, struck the Philippines and devastated the lives of  
40 millions of people throughout the Philippines and the world; and

1 WHEREAS, Today, numerous other community-based  
2 institutions that take responsibility for the services, advocacy, and  
3 civic engagement needs of the Filipino American community exist  
4 throughout the state; and

5 WHEREAS, The Filipino American population is currently the  
6 largest Asian American and Pacific Islander group in California  
7 and the third largest Asian American and Pacific Islander group  
8 in the United States; and

9 WHEREAS, Nine Filipino Americans have received the  
10 Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest award for valor in  
11 action against an enemy force that can be bestowed upon an  
12 individual serving in the United States Armed Forces; and

13 WHEREAS, Filipino Americans have served the public in a  
14 wide range of capacities, including, but not limited to, Chief Justice  
15 of the California Supreme Court, representatives to the United  
16 States Congress, legislators in the state legislatures of California  
17 and other states, and other city, state, and federal leaders of the  
18 United States; and

19 WHEREAS, Throughout the history of the United States,  
20 Filipino Americans have made cultural, economic, political, social,  
21 and other contributions to our country that have become a vital  
22 part of the rich, diverse, and vibrant tapestry of our nation; and

23 WHEREAS, Since World War II, federal, state, and local  
24 redevelopment projects, freeway and highway construction, urban  
25 decay, private development, demographic shifts, and poor city  
26 planning have destroyed a significant number of Filipino American  
27 historic sites and ethnic neighborhoods, and many of the remaining  
28 Filipino American communities and historic sites are in danger of  
29 being lost; and

30 WHEREAS, Preserving our Filipino communities throughout  
31 California and the United States is critical to the preservation of  
32 Filipino culture, history, traditions, and heritage and to the  
33 preservation of our state and national history as well as our state  
34 and national future; now, therefore, be it

35 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*  
36 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature recognizes the month of  
37 October 2015 as Filipino American History Month and the 428th  
38 anniversary of the first presence of Filipinos in the continental  
39 United States; and be it further

- 1     *Resolved*, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies
- 2     of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

O

Date of Hearing: June 22, 2015

**ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES**  
Richard Gordon, Chair  
ACR 66 (Bonta) – As Introduced May 11, 2015

**SUBJECT:** Filipino American History Month.

**SUMMARY:** Recognizes the month of October 2015 as Filipino American History Month and the 428th anniversary of the first presence of Filipinos in the continental United States. Specifically, this resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Filipinos and Filipino Americans have been contributing to California and the United States for hundreds of years, ever since October 18, 1587, when the first “Luzones Indios” set foot in Morro Bay, California, on board the Nuestra Señora de Esperanza, a Manila-built galleon ship captained by Pedro de Unamuno of Spain.
- 2) In the first decades of the 20th century, thousands of Filipinos in California worked in agricultural fields throughout the state, in cities and regions such as the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, the central coast, Imperial Valley, Orange County, the Inland Empire, Delano, Bakersfield, Coachella Valley, and the San Francisco Bay area, and became a critical element in the growth and political economy of the state, often enduring harsh labor conditions and poor wages, but persevering and creating a strong legacy of mutual support, strikes, and organization for farm labor unionization.
- 3) The Filipino American population is currently the largest Asian American and Pacific Islander group in California and the third largest Asian American and Pacific Islander group in the United States.
- 4) Preserving our Filipino communities throughout California and the United States is critical to the preservation of Filipino culture, history, traditions, and heritage.

**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 ASSEMBLY JUNE 16, 2015

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2015–16 REGULAR SESSION

**Assembly Concurrent Resolution**

**No. 79**

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**Introduced by Assembly Member Travis Allen**  
**(Coauthor: Assembly Member Lackey)**  
*(Coauthors: Senators Bates, Glazer, Hill, and Runner)*

May 21, 2015

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Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 79—Relative to California Innovation Month.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 79, as amended, Travis Allen. California Innovation Month.

This measure would proclaim June 2015 as California Innovation Month in recognition of the innovation economy.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, Innovation and an entrepreneurial spirit are woven  
2 into our identity as Americans. We are the pioneers that always  
3 look beyond to the next frontier. From sending a man to the moon,  
4 to leading the Internet revolution, the world has always looked to  
5 America to lead into the future. And time and again, we have  
6 delivered that and much more; and  
7 WHEREAS, American-born advancements have shaped every  
8 aspect of our modern world. Our smartphones, which evolve daily,  
9 have enabled instant global communication and a more robust  
10 exchange of ideas and knowledge. Our children and grandchildren  
11 have the chance for longer and healthier lives because of  
12 breakthroughs in medical technologies and drug treatments.  
13 Cutting-edge processes have turned the United States into a leader

1 in energy production, while better data and advanced weather  
2 warning systems hold the promise of saving lives from natural  
3 disasters; and

4 WHEREAS, ~~The truth is, the next great medicine, energy source,~~  
5 ~~or communication platform won't be stamped "Made in~~  
6 ~~Sacramento" on the bottom. The next great medicine, energy~~  
7 ~~source, or communication platform is waiting to be discovered by~~  
8 ~~the people of California.~~ Our greatest asset, and the biggest driver  
9 of California innovation, is California's people, and we need laws  
10 that support and enable the people of ~~California, instead of~~  
11 ~~regulations that hold them back;~~ *California*; and

12 WHEREAS, Innovation is essential to achieving and maintaining  
13 economic prosperity in this increasingly competitive world, and  
14 our place as the most innovative nation on Earth cannot be taken  
15 for granted. We must stay focused on promoting growth and  
16 expanding opportunities for the next great idea; and

17 WHEREAS, Communities throughout California will  
18 commemorate the month of June as California Innovation Month,  
19 a month celebrating the innovation industry and the entrepreneurial  
20 spirit; now, therefore, be it

21 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*  
22 *thereof concurring,* That in recognition of the innovation economy,  
23 the month of June shall be proclaimed California Innovation  
24 Month, a special time for Californians to celebrate this  
25 ever-growing industry that is changing the way we view  
26 communication, health care, transportation, energy, travel, business,  
27 and much more; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: June 22, 2015

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES  
Richard Gordon, Chair  
ACR 79 (Travis Allen) – As Amended June 16, 2015

**SUBJECT:** California Innovation Month.

**SUMMARY:** Proclaims June 2015 as California Innovation Month in recognition of the innovation economy. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Innovation and an entrepreneurial spirit are woven into our identity as Americans. We are pioneers that always look beyond to the next frontier. From sending a man to the moon, to leading the Internet revolution, the world has always looked to America to lead into the future.
- 2) Innovation is essential to achieving and maintaining economic prosperity in this increasingly competitive world, and our place as the most innovative nation on Earth cannot be taken for granted; we must stay focused on promoting growth and expanding opportunities for the next great idea.
- 3) The next great medicine, energy source, or communication platform is waiting to be discovered by the people of California. Our greatest asset, and the biggest driver of California innovation, is California's people, and we need laws that support and enable the people of California.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** None

**REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

**Support**

Internet Association  
TechNet

**Opposition**

None on file

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



1001 K Street, 6<sup>th</sup> Floor | Sacramento, CA 95814  
TEL 916.594-7983 | [www.technet.org](http://www.technet.org)

June 18, 2015  
The Honorable Richard Gordon  
State Capitol, 3016  
Sacramento, CA 95814

**Re: ACR 79 (Allen) - Establishment of June as California Innovation Month**

Dear Assemblymember Allen,

On behalf of TechNet ([www.technet.org](http://www.technet.org)), which represents the nation's leading technology companies, I write in support of your Assembly Concurrent Resolution (ACR) 79, which would proclaim June as California Innovation Month in recognition of the innovation economy.

In it's broadest sense, innovation is important to the advancement of society around the world. New and innovative products and services have and will continue to increase the standard of living and provide people with opportunities to improve their lives. Breakthroughs in medicine and technology have significantly improved living standards around the world. Innovation has also lead to significant improvements in the way businesses operate and has closed the gaps between different markets.

Acknowledging, supporting and improving the way to innovate is critical to keeping California at the forefront of its leadership in innovation and technology. California faces an unprecedented need to stay ahead of continuously accelerating global changes, unyielding pressure for rapid results, and fierce competition from other states and globally that are aggressively pursuing their own innovation-driven futures.

We must stay focused on promoting growth and expansion of opportunity for what is to come. That which we don't even know exists but will become the cornerstone to our lives. Innovation embodies the improvement of something that has come before and is the evolution of convenience, efficiency and effectiveness. We commend you, Assemblymember Allen, for your recognition of such an important facet to California's future and thank you for your leadership with ACR 79.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "AD", with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Andrea Deveau  
Executive Director

**Assembly Concurrent Resolution**

**No. 83**

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**Introduced by Assembly Member Campos**  
**(Coauthors: Assembly Members Cristina Garcia and Irwin)**  
(Coauthors: Senators Jackson and Liu)

June 2, 2015

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Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 83—Relative to the California Commission on the Status of Women and Girls.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

ACR 83, as introduced, Campos. The California Commission on the Status of Women and Girls: 50th anniversary.

This measure would congratulate the California Commission on the Status of Women and Girls on the celebration of its 50th anniversary, and recognize and commend the commission for its various contributions and accomplishments.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, The California Commission on the Status of  
2 Women and Girls is celebrating its 50th anniversary, its many  
3 achievements, and its significant impact on California's women  
4 and girls; and  
5 WHEREAS, The California Commission on the Status of  
6 Women and Girls is an agency of state government, created in  
7 1965 by the California State Legislature, and is mandated to  
8 challenge discrimination against women and girls in California,  
9 promote equity for women and girls, and encourage their full  
10 economic and social participation in this state; and

1 WHEREAS, The commission is the only state agency that  
2 focuses exclusively on issues relating to the needs and concerns  
3 of California's women and girls; and

4 WHEREAS, The commission examines any laws, practices, or  
5 conditions concerning or affecting women and girls that impose  
6 special limitations or burdens upon them or upon society, or that  
7 limit or tend to limit opportunities available to women and girls;  
8 and

9 WHEREAS, The commission promotes standards and best  
10 practices for equity for women and girls and acts as an information  
11 and referral center on issues that affect the lives of women and  
12 girls; and

13 WHEREAS, During the past 50 years, the commission has  
14 contributed to the development of public policy in the areas of  
15 women's health and safety, equal opportunity in education and  
16 employment, child and other dependent care, economic security,  
17 family law, sexual harassment, violence against women, human  
18 trafficking, women in prison, gender equity in the media, and  
19 women in the military, women veterans, and military families; and

20 WHEREAS, The commission has sponsored public hearings  
21 and educational forums in collaboration with California's state  
22 legislative committees, local commissions on the status of women  
23 and girls, and other state agencies and women's organizations, and  
24 is a trusted ally to advocates and community groups; and

25 WHEREAS, The commission strives to develop innovative  
26 initiatives with government and the business and nonprofit sectors;  
27 and

28 WHEREAS, The commission has developed innovative  
29 partnerships with the Department of Veterans Affairs to support  
30 women veterans, with the State Department of Education to expand  
31 Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM)  
32 education for women and girls, and with the Office of Emergency  
33 Services on the State Advisory Committee on Sexual Assault  
34 Victim Services; and

35 WHEREAS, The commission continues to address emerging  
36 issues affecting the diverse population of California's women and  
37 their families; and

38 WHEREAS, The California Commission on the Status of  
39 Women and Girls has a comprehensive agenda to promote the full

1 potential and contribution of the more than 19 million women and  
2 girls in the state of California; now, therefore, be it  
3 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*  
4 *thereof concurring*, That the California Commission on the Status  
5 of Women and Girls be congratulated on the celebration of its 50th  
6 anniversary, recognized for its contributions to improving public  
7 policy impacting the lives of California's women and girls,  
8 commended for the continued vision and commitment of its past  
9 and present members and their staff on behalf of California's  
10 women and girls, and that best wishes be extended for the  
11 continued success of the Commission in the future; 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: June 22, 2015

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES  
Richard Gordon, Chair  
ACR 83 (Campos) – As Introduced June 2, 2015

**SUBJECT:** The California Commission on the Status of Women and Girls: 50th anniversary.

**SUMMARY:** Congratulates the California Commission on the Status of Women and Girls on the celebration of its 50th anniversary, and recognizes and commends the commission for its various contributions and accomplishments. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The California Commission on the Status of Women and Girls is an agency of state government, created in 1965 by the California State Legislature, and is mandated to challenge discrimination against women and girls in California, promote equity for women and girls, and encourage their full economic and social participation in this state.
- 2) The commission examines any laws, practices, or conditions concerning or affecting women and girls that impose special limitation or burdens upon them or upon society, or that limit or tend to limit opportunities available to women and girls.
- 3) During the past 50 years, the commission has contributed to the development of public policy in the areas of women's health and safety, equal opportunity in education and employment, child and other dependent care, economic security, family law, sexual harassment, violence against women, human trafficking, women in prison, gender equality in the media, and women in the military, women veterans, and military families.
- 4) The commission strives to develop innovative initiatives with government and the business and nonprofit sectors and has a comprehensive agenda to promote the full potential and contributions of the more than 19 million women and girls in the state of California.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** None

**REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

**Support**

None on file

**Opposition**

None on file

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



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**Introduced by Senator Pan**  
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Chang and Ting)

May 5, 2015

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Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 56—Relative to Taiwanese American Heritage Week.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SCR 56, as introduced, Pan. Taiwanese American Heritage Week.

This measure would proclaim that the Legislature joins Taiwanese communities throughout the state in celebrating Taiwanese American Heritage Week. This measure would declare that warm relations and bilateral exchange between the people of California and Taiwan should grow. This measure would state that the Legislature supports the goals of Taiwanese American Heritage Week and recognizes the profound importance of Taiwanese Americans to California.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, May 2015, will mark the 17th annual Taiwanese  
2 American Heritage Week national celebration; and  
3 WHEREAS, President Bill Clinton first acknowledged, in a  
4 letter to the Taiwanese community in May 1999, the celebration  
5 of Taiwanese American Heritage Week during the first week of  
6 May; and  
7 WHEREAS, The annual Taiwanese American Heritage Week  
8 celebration creates awareness of the contributions of Taiwanese  
9 Americans; and  
10 WHEREAS, The recognition of Taiwanese American Heritage  
11 Week promotes shared community among different generations  
12 of Taiwanese Americans in California; and

1 WHEREAS, The Taiwanese American community strongly  
2 supports democracy, human rights, and the rule of law; and

3 WHEREAS, Taiwanese Americans are committed to the  
4 principles of freedom, justice, and democracy; and

5 WHEREAS, Frequent exchanges, including exchanges at the  
6 highest level of government, contribute to broadening the  
7 friendship and cooperation between California and Taiwan; and

8 WHEREAS, Taiwanese Americans have contributed greatly to  
9 scientific, technological, and business advancements that have  
10 helped to shape our state and the world, including notable  
11 Taiwanese Americans such as Chief Technology Officer of  
12 YouTube Steven Chen, California Supreme Court Justice Goodwin  
13 Liu, and cofounder of Yahoo Jeremy Yang; and

14 WHEREAS, Taiwanese Americans have also contributed greatly  
15 to the arts, entertainment, and humanitarian endeavors that have  
16 impacted and shaped the social fabric of our state and nation,  
17 including Academy Award winning film director Ang Lee,  
18 journalists Lisa and Laura Ling, National Basketball Association  
19 phenom, Jeremy Lin; and

20 WHEREAS, The United States and Taiwan share common ideals  
21 and a vision for a healthy, peaceful, and democratic 21st century;  
22 now, therefore, be it

23 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*  
24 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature joins Taiwanese  
25 communities throughout the state in celebrating Taiwanese  
26 American Heritage Week; and be it further

27 *Resolved*, That the Legislature declares that the warm relations  
28 and bilateral exchange between the people of California and Taiwan  
29 should grow; and be it further

30 *Resolved*, That the Legislature supports the goals of Taiwanese  
31 American Heritage Week and recognizes the profound importance  
32 of Taiwanese Americans to California; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: June 22, 2015

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES  
Richard Gordon, Chair  
SCR 56 (Pan) – As Introduced May 5, 2015

**SENATE VOTE:** 38-0

**SUBJECT:** Taiwanese American Heritage Week.

**SUMMARY:** Proclaims that the Legislature joins Taiwanese communities throughout California in celebrating Taiwanese American Heritage Week; declares that warm relations and bilateral exchange between California and Taiwan should grow; supports the goals of Taiwanese American Heritage Week; and recognizes the profound importance of Taiwanese Americans to California. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The United States and Taiwan share common ideas and a vision for a healthy, peaceful, and democratic 21<sup>st</sup> century; and, frequent exchanges, including exchanges at the highest level of government, contribute to broadening the friendship and cooperation between California and Taiwan.
- 2) Taiwanese Americans have made great contributions to help shape our state and world; and, Taiwanese Americans have also impacted and shaped the social fabric of our state and nation.
- 3) President Bill Clinton first acknowledged, in a letter to the Taiwanese community in May 1999, the celebration of Taiwanese American Heritage Week during the first week of May; and May 2015 will mark the 17<sup>th</sup> annual Taiwanese American Heritage Week national celebration.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** None

**REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

**Support**

None on file

**Opposition**

None on file

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

**Introduced by Senator Galgiani**

**(Principal coauthors: Senators Cannella and McGuire)**

(Principal coauthors: Assembly Members Cooper, Dodd, and Perea)

**(Coauthors: Senators Berryhill, Pan, Vidak, and Wolk)**

May 26, 2015

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 68—Relative to 2015 California Invasive Species Action Week.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SCR 68, as introduced, Galgiani. California Invasive Species Action Week.

This measure would declare June 6, 2015, to June 14, 2015, inclusive, as the 2015 California Invasive Species Action Week and would urge all Californians to participate in activities that raise awareness of invasive species issues and to take action to prevent their spread.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, Invasive species threaten California's environment,
- 2 economy, water, natural resources, agriculture, and climate
- 3 adaptation; and
- 4 WHEREAS, The Department of Food and Agriculture, the
- 5 Natural Resources Agency, and four other state agencies have
- 6 endorsed a Strategic Framework for Protecting California from
- 7 Invasive Species; and
- 8 WHEREAS, Invasive species include plants, animals, insects,
- 9 diseases, and other biological organisms that are nonnative to
- 10 California; and

1 WHEREAS, Invasive species spread more rapidly with  
2 increasing global travel and commerce, at great cost to human and  
3 animal health as well as economic security; and

4 WHEREAS, The destructive impact of invasive species is  
5 profound, affecting California's cropland, rangeland, forests, parks,  
6 wildlands, and waterways, and causing enormous losses of private,  
7 state, and federal resources through decreased land productivity,  
8 degradation of wildlife habitat, and outright destruction of crops,  
9 livestock, wetlands, watersheds, and recreational areas; and

10 WHEREAS, Invasive species are a factor in damaging habitat  
11 for nearly half of the species federally listed as threatened or  
12 endangered, and in California, 415 special status species are  
13 threatened by invasive plants alone; and

14 WHEREAS, Scientists estimate the costs to prevent, monitor,  
15 and control invasive species combined with the costs of damages  
16 to crops, fisheries, forests, and other natural resources cost the  
17 United States \$137 billion annually; and

18 WHEREAS, In California quagga and zebra mussels have altered  
19 ecosystems, water quality, and food webs, fouled shorelines and  
20 watercraft, clogged water intakes and conveyances, and cost the  
21 state, water agencies and municipalities, and watercraft owners  
22 hundreds of millions of dollars since their introduction in 2007;  
23 and

24 WHEREAS, Invasive pests like the European grapevine moth,  
25 Asian citrus psyllid, and glassy-winged sharpshooter can cause  
26 major damage to California's agricultural crops, invasive plants  
27 damage rangeland productivity, and other invasive pests like the  
28 gold-spotted oak borer and polyphagous shothole borer threaten  
29 our forests; and

30 WHEREAS, Incurable invasive plant diseases, such as  
31 huanglongbing, transmitted by the Asian citrus psyllid, and Pierce's  
32 disease, transmitted by the glassy-winged sharpshooter, are serious  
33 threats to California's citrus and grape-growing industries,  
34 respectively, and have already shown severe and widespread  
35 damage to these agricultural crops both nationally and  
36 internationally; and

37 WHEREAS, Invasive plants damage rangeland productivity,  
38 and noxious and invasive weeds have destroyed large portions of  
39 riparian habitat along creeks, streams, rivers, lakes, reservoirs, and  
40 other bodies of freshwater in California, damaging the integrity

1 of the riparian system by altering erosion, sedimentation, flooding,  
2 and fire; and

3 WHEREAS, Invasive aquatic plants, such as water hyacinth,  
4 *Egeria densa*, and spongeplant, have significantly degraded  
5 ecosystems in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta by severely  
6 choking waterways, altering water quality, destroying aquatic  
7 habitat, obstructing recreation and navigation, and clogging  
8 infrastructure and equipment, vastly increasing commercial  
9 operating costs and costing the state millions of dollars, annually;  
10 and

11 WHEREAS, The invasive weed *Arundo donax* (giant reed) has  
12 established large colonies across the state, most notably in southern  
13 California, where in one 10,000-acre area of riparian habitat the  
14 weed has been estimated to consume more than 30,000 acre-feet  
15 of water each year, or enough water to meet the yearly freshwater  
16 needs of 150,000 persons; and

17 WHEREAS, The invasive weed yellow star-thistle has infested  
18 more than 14.3 million acres, making it the most common invasive  
19 plant in California, choking out native plants, and killing horses  
20 who eat its poisonous early season growth; and

21 WHEREAS, Pathways for the spread of harmful nonnative  
22 weeds are many and varied, involving both accidental and  
23 intentional introductions, and could be reduced by increased  
24 awareness of the dangers posed by even seemingly innocuous  
25 plants that are transplanted to a different ecosystem; and

26 WHEREAS, The federal government, through the United States  
27 Department of Agriculture, United States Fish and Wildlife Service,  
28 and several other agencies, maintains programs to prevent, control,  
29 and manage invasive species; and

30 WHEREAS, The State of California, through the Department  
31 of Food and Agriculture, the Natural Resources Agency, and  
32 several other agencies, maintains several invasive species  
33 management programs and public awareness campaigns for the  
34 purpose of preventing invasive species entry, reporting and  
35 mapping new detections, and controlling and eradicating existing  
36 populations; and

37 WHEREAS, The State Wildlife Action Plan 2015 Update has  
38 identified invasive species as the most prevalent and widely  
39 identified threat to the state's diverse fish, wildlife, and plant  
40 resources, and the habitats upon which they depend; and

1 WHEREAS, These programs to prevent, control, manage, and  
2 eradicate invasive species have emphasized information sharing,  
3 education, and public awareness as crucial to the success of  
4 prevention, control, and eradication efforts; and

5 WHEREAS, The National Fish, Wildlife and Plants Climate  
6 Adaptation Strategy, the President's Council on Climate  
7 Preparedness' Priority Agenda: Enhancing the Climate Resilience  
8 of America's Natural Resources, and the President's State, Local  
9 and Tribal Leaders Task Force on Climate Preparedness and  
10 Resilience, and Safeguarding California, our state's climate  
11 adaptation plan, recommend action to control invasive species as  
12 a means to improve climate resiliency; and

13 WHEREAS, The 24-member California Invasive Species  
14 Advisory Committee emphasizes the importance of public  
15 awareness and engagement on the issue of invasive species; now,  
16 therefore, be it

17 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*  
18 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature hereby declares June 6,  
19 2015, to June 14, 2015, inclusive, as the 2015 California Invasive  
20 Species Action Week; and be it further

21 *Resolved*, That on the occasion of California Invasive Species  
22 Action Week, the Legislature encourages all Californians to  
23 participate in activities that raise awareness of invasive species  
24 issues and take action to prevent their spread; and be it further

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

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Date of Hearing: June 22, 2015

**ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES**

Richard Gordon, Chair

SCR 68 (Galgiani) – As Introduced May 26, 2015

**SENATE VOTE:** 40-0

**SUBJECT:** California Invasive Species Action Week.

**SUMMARY:** Declares June 6, 2015 to June 14, 2015, inclusive, as the 2015 California Invasive Species Action Week and urges all Californians to participate in activities that raise awareness of invasive species issues and to take action to prevent their spread. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Invasive species which include plants, animals, insects, diseases, and other biological organisms that are nonnative to California, threaten California's environment, economy, water, natural resources, agriculture, and climate adaptation.
- 2) The destructive impact of invasive species is profound, affecting California's cropland, rangeland, forests, parks, wildlands, and waterways, and causing enormous losses of private, state, and federal resources through decreased land productivity, degradation of wildlife habitat, and outright destruction of crops, livestock, wetlands, watersheds, and recreational areas.
- 3) Scientists estimate the costs to prevent, monitor, and control invasive species combined with the costs of damages to crops, fisheries, forests, and other natural resources cost the United States \$137 billion annually.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** None

**REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

**Support**

None on file

**Opposition**

None on file

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