

Assembly California Legislature Committee on Rules RICHARD S. GORDON

Monday, August 04, 2014 11:50 AM State Capitol, Room 3162

CHAIR

CONSENT AGENDA

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MARIE WALDRON
FRANK BIGELOW (R-ALT.)
KEN COOLEY (D-ALT.)

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Assembly California Regislature Committee on Rules **RICHARD S. GORDON CHAIR**

VICE CHAIR SCOTT WILK

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FRANK BIGELOW (R-ALT.) KEN COOLEY (D-ALT.)

Memo

To:

Rules Committee Members

From:

Mukhtar Ali, Bill Referral Consultant

Date:

8/4/14

Re:

Consent Bill Referrals

Since you received the preliminary there have been no changes.



REFERRAL OF BILLS TO COMMITTEE

08/04/2014

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

Assembly Bill No. Committee:

ACR 167 AJR 49 RLS. JUD.

Introduced by Senator Corbett

February 3, 2014

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 78—Relative to Philippine Independence Day.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SCR 78, as amended, Corbett. Philippine Independence Day.

This measure would recognize June 12, 2014, as the 116th Anniversary of Philippine Independence, and would call upon the people of the state to observe the month of June with appropriate ceremonies, programs, and activities.

Fiscal committee: no.

- WHEREAS, On June 12, 2014, the Filipino American community will celebrate the 116th Anniversary of Philippine Independence, and on this occasion it is appropriate to make special
- 4 recognition of California's Filipino American citizens and thank
- 5 them for their countless contributions to our nation's cultural,
- 6 economic, and political heritage; and
 - WHEREAS, The Philippine Declaration of Independence took place on June 12, 1898, in the town of Cavite el Viejo (now El
- 9 Viejo, now known as-Kawit, located in the Philippine
- 10 province of Cavite in the Philippines Cavite, when Filipino
- 11 revolutionary forces forces, under the leadership of General Emilio
- 12 Aguinaldo, publicly read the Act of Declaration of
- 13 Independence proclaiming the sovereignty and independence of
- 14 the Philippine Islands from the colonial rule of Spain, after United

 $SCR 78 \qquad \qquad -2-$

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States American and Filipino revolutionary forces defeated Spain
 at the Battle of Manila Bay during the Spanish-American War;
 and

WHEREAS, The declaration was not recognized by the United States or Spain. Spain later ceded the Philippines to the United States in the 1898 Treaty of Paris that ended the Spanish-American War. The United States government did not recognize Philippine Independence independence until the signing of the Treaty of Manila on July 4, 1946; and

WHEREAS, For nearly two decades, July 4 was observed in the Philippines as Independence Day until President Diosdado Macapagal, upon the advice of historians and the urging of nationalists, signed the Republic Act No. 4166 into law on August 4, 1964, designating the country's Independence Day as June 12. June 12-had was previously-been observed as Flag Day and on that day many government buildings-had-been were urged to display the Philippine flag in their offices; and

WHEREAS, As the years went on, Filipino Americans became very involved in the community and made numerous contributions in all aspects of American society and culture, especially in California; and

WHEREAS, Filipino Americans have also played a major role in California politics. There have been city mayors and other public officials of Filipino descent who have shaped the development of California over the years who have been of Filipino descent; including, years, including: Tita Alice Bulos, also known as the Godmother "Grandmother of Filipino American politics"; our very own Chief Justice of California Tani-Cantil-Sakauve, Cantil-Sakauve; Mona Pasquil, former acting Lieutenant Governor of California, the Mayor California; former City of Milpitas Mayor Henry Manayan, the first individual of Filipino ancestry elected mayor in the United States; City of Milpitas Mayor Jose Esteves, Esteves; Union City Council Members Jim Navarro and Pat Gacoscos; Daly City-Vice Mayor Ray Council Members Raymond A. Buenaventura, Daly City Council Member Mike Guingona, and Alameda Vice Mayor and Michael P. Guingona; Assembly Member Rob Bonta; Acting Head of Post, Deputy Consul General of the Philippine Consulate General in San Francisco Jaime Ramon Ascalon; Alameda City Council Members Stewart

Go Chen and Tony Daysog; Union Sanitary District Board of

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- 1 Directors Vice President Manny Fernandez; New Haven Unified
- 2 School District Board of Education President Jonas Dino and
- 3 Board Member Linda Canlas; City of Carson Mayor Pro Tempore
- 4 Elito Macapagal Santarina; Berryessa Union School District
- 5 Board of Trustees Member Thelma Boac; San José Evergreen
- 6 Community College District Board of Trustees Members Wendy
- 7 Ho and Rudy Nasol; City of Artesia Council Member Victor
- 8 Manalo; Town of Colma Council Member Joanne F. del Rosario;
- 9 City of Hercules Mayor Myrna de Vera; City of Cerritos Mayor
- 10 Mark E. Pulido; City of West Sacramento Mayor Christopher
- 11 Cabaldon; Evergreen Elementary School District Clerk Vince
- 12 Songcayawon; San Mateo County Harbor District Board of
- 13 Commissioners President Robert Bernardo; City of Vallejo Vice
- 14 Mayor Bob Sampayan and City Council Members Jesus "Jess"
- 15 Malgapo and Rozzana Verder-Aliga; City of Walnut Mayor Antonio
- 16 "Tony" Cartagena; Jefferson Elementary School District Board
- 17 of Education Member Joseph Otayde; and City of San Bruno Vice

18 Mayor Ken Ibarra; and

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WHEREAS, Many people of Filipino descent have contributed to great movements that have helped to shape our country and its role in the world, including the late Larry Dulay Itliong, labor organizer and the first vice president of the United Farm Workers Union; *Union*, and the late Philip Vera Cruz, cofounder of the United Farm Workers Union; and

WHEREAS, Many Filipino Americans have served with distinction as outstanding soldiers who fought as members of the United States Armed Forces for over a century and have sacrificed their lives in many wars, including World War II; and

WHEREAS, Today there are 3.4 million people of Filipino American descent, many of whom have played vital roles in the development of the United-States States, and have paved the way for many Filipino Americans to continue to strengthen their roles in the broader-society, society and to contribute to American and California politics, economy, and culture; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly thereof concurring, That the Legislature, in honor of the multitude of contributions that Filipino Americans have made to make this a better country and state for all people, recognizes June 12, 2014, as the 116th Anniversary of Philippine Independence and calls

SCR 78 —4 —

- upon the people of the state to observe the month of June with
- appropriate ceremonies, programs, and activities; and be it further *Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of 3
- this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

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Date of Hearing: August 7, 2014

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES

Richard S. Gordon, Chair

SCR 78 (Corbett) – As Amended: June 9, 2014

SENATE VOTE: 36-0

SUBJECT: Philippine Independence Day.

<u>SUMMARY</u>: Recognizes June 12, 2014, as the 116th Anniversary of Philippine Independence, and calls upon the people of the state to observe the month of June with appropriate ceremonies, programs, and activities. Specifically, <u>this resolution</u> makes the following legislative findings:

- General Emilio Aguinaldo read the Act of Declaration of Independence on June 12, 1898, proclaiming the sovereignty and independence of the Philippine Islands from Spain, after United States and Filipino revolutionary forces defeated Spain at the Battle of Manila Bay during the Spanish-American War.
- 2) The declaration was not recognized by the United States or Spain until the signing of the Treaty of Manila on July 4, 1946; and, for nearly two decades, July 4 was observed in the Philippines as Independence Day until President Diosado Macapagal signed the Republic Act No. 4166 designating the country's Independence Day as June 12.
- 3) As years went on, Filipino-Americans became very involved in the community and made numerous contributions in all aspects of American society and culture, especially in California; and, many Filipino-Americans have served with distinction in the United States Armed Forces for over a century and have sacrificed their lives in many wars, including World War II.

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 Fuller

February 26, 2014

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 91—Relative to Valley Fever Awareness Month.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SCR 91, as introduced, Fuller. Valley Fever Awareness Month. This measure would declare August 2014 as Valley Fever Awareness Month.

Fiscal committee: no.

- WHEREAS, Valley Fever (coccidioidomycosis), a progressive, multisymptom, respiratory disorder, is a debilitating disease; and WHEREAS, Valley Fever is caused by the inhalation of tiny airborne fungi that live in the soil but are released into the air by soil disturbance or wind; and
- WHEREAS, Valley Fever attacks the respiratory system, causing infections that can lead to symptoms that resemble a cold, influenza, or pneumonia; and
- WHEREAS, If left untreated or mistreated, infection can spread from the lungs into the bloodstream, causing inflammation to the skin, permanent damage to lung and bone tissue, and swelling of the membrane surrounding the brain, leading to meningitis, which can be devastating and even fatal; and
- WHEREAS, Once serious symptoms of Valley Fever appear, including pneumonia and labored breathing, prompt treatment with often toxic antifungal drugs must be given, which is especially
- 17 disagreeable for patients who require the drugs to be injected

 $SCR 91 \qquad \qquad -2-$

beneath the base of their skulls for meningitis and which can cause side effects such as nausea, fever, and kidney damage; and

WHEREAS, Within California alone, Valley Fever is found in portions of the Sacramento Valley, all of the San Joaquin Valley, desert regions, and portions of southern California; and

WHEREAS, California does not have an official statewide method of tracking the rate of Valley Fever infections; and

WHEREAS, In the last 10 years, infection rates in California and Arizona have risen 400 percent, from an estimated 31 cases for every 100,000 people in 1999 to 157 cases for every 100,000 people in 2011; and

WHEREAS, In Kern County, the rate of infection of Valley Fever more than tripled from 2009, for a total of 2,051 cases in 2010 and 2,734 cases in 2011; and

WHEREAS, San Joaquin County Public Health Services recorded 27 cases of Valley Fever in 2009, 46 cases in 2010, and 123 cases in 2011; and

WHEREAS, Valley Fever infection rates rose twelvefold nationwide from 1995 to 2009, according to the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and researchers estimate that the fungus infects more than 150,000 people each year who either suffer serious ailments without knowing the cause of their illness or escape detection of the disease; and

WHEREAS, Misdiagnosis of Valley Fever is so pervasive that experts say that some people suffer and even die from Valley Fever without knowing they ever had the disease; and

WHEREAS, The Governor declared a Drought State of Emergency on January 17, 2014, and California is experiencing record dry conditions, with 2014 projected to become the driest year on record; and

WHEREAS, Dry conditions and lack of precipitation present urgent problems regarding Valley Fever; and

WHEREAS, Valley Fever is usually found in soil two to eight inches from the surface and the extreme dry conditions caused by drought increase the chances of coccidioidomycosis airborne fungi exposure; and

WHEREAS, Central Valley prison inmates are being infected by Valley Fever at epidemic rates, contributing significantly to the state's prison health care costs; and -3- SCR 91

WHEREAS, The rapid spread of Valley Fever at state prisons in the Central Valley has resulted in multiple prison inmate deaths and prompted calls to close certain affected prisons, further exacerbating efforts to comply with federal orders to reduce prison overcrowding; and

WHEREAS, Valley Fever kills between 100 to 200 more Americans every year than tuberculosis; and

WHEREAS, Valley Fever most seriously affects the young, the elderly, those with lowered immune systems, and those of African American and Filipino descent; and

WHEREAS, Valley Fever is a disease that has been studied for the past 100 years but still remains impossible to control and difficult to treat; and

WHEREAS, There is no known cure for Valley Fever, but researchers are closer than ever to finding a much-needed vaccine against this devastating disease; and

WHEREAS, The research effort to find a vaccine for Valley Fever and a funding partnership including the State of California were approved by the Legislature and signed by Governor Wilson in 1997; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly thereof concurring, That the Legislature does hereby proclaim August 2014 as Valley Fever Awareness Month; and be it further Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of

this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

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Date of Hearing: August 7, 2014

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES

Richard S. Gordon, Chair

SCR 91 (Fuller) – As Introduced: February 26, 2014

SENATE VOTE: 36-0

SUBJECT: Valley Fever Awareness Month.

<u>SUMMARY</u>: Proclaims August 2014, as Valley Fever Awareness Month. Specifically, <u>this</u> <u>resolution</u> makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Valley Fever (coccidiodomycosis), a progressive, multisymptom, respiratory disorder, is a debilitating disease that attacks the respiratory system causing infection that can lead to systems that resemble a cold, flu, or pneumonia.
- 2) When left untreated or mistreated, serious symptoms of Valley Fever appear including pneumonia and labored breathing; therefore, treatment must be prompt with antifungal drugs or the disease can be devastating and even fatal.
- 3) Valley Fever affects primarily people with lowered immune systems, and is caused by inhalation of tiny airborne fungi that live in soil but are released into the air by disturbances such as wind.
- 4) In the last 10 years, infection rates in California and Arizona have risen 400 percent; and, in California, the disease is found in portions of the Sacramento Valley, the San Joaquin Valley, desert regions, and portions of southern California.
- 5) There still remains no known cure for the disease; however, researchers believe they are getting closer to finding a vaccine.

FISCAL EFFECT: None
REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:
<u>Support</u>
None on file
Opposition
None on file
Analysis Prepared by: Nicole Willis / RLS. / (916) 319-2800