



Assembly  
California Legislature  
**Committee on Rules**

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ARAMBULA, JOAQUIN (D-ALT)  
TA, TRI (R-ALT)

Monday, January 12, 2026  
10 minutes prior to Session  
State Capitol, Room 126

**CONSENT AGENDA**

**BILL REFERRALS**

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**RESOLUTIONS**

2. ACR-115 (Bennett) National Blood Donor Month. (refer/hear) [Page 4](#)
3. ACR-116 (Jackson) Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day. (refer/hear) [Page 8](#)
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STATE CAPITOL  
P.O. BOX 942849  
SACRAMENTO, CA 94249-0124  
(916) 319-2800  
FAX (916) 319-2810

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER  
LIA LOPEZ



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RICK CHAVEZ ZBUR

JOAQUIN ARAMBULA (D-ALT.)  
TRI TA (R-ALT.)

# Memo

**To:** Rules Committee Members  
**From:** Michael Erke, Bill Referral Consultant  
**Date:** 1/9/2026  
**Re:** Consent Bill Referrals

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

REFERRAL OF BILLS TO COMMITTEE

01/12/2026

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

Assembly Bill No.	Committee:
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<u>ACR 115</u>	RLS.
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<u>ACR 116</u>	RLS.
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<u>ACR 117</u>	RLS.
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<u>ACR 118</u>	RLS.
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<u>HR 75</u>	RLS.
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**Assembly Concurrent Resolution**

**No. 115**

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**Introduced by Assembly Member Bennett  
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Addis, Aguiar-Curry, Alvarez,  
Ávila Farías, Boerner, Bryan, Caloza, Hadwick, Harabedian, Hart,  
Kalra, McKinnor, Ortega, Patel, Celeste Rodriguez, Rogers,  
Schiavo, Schultz, Soria, Stefani, Wallis, and Wilson)**

January 6, 2026

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Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 115—Relative to National Blood Donor Month.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

ACR 115, as introduced, Bennett. National Blood Donor Month.

This measure would recognize January as National Blood Donor Month and urge all citizens to celebrate the cause of blood donation and recognize volunteer blood donors for their generous gifts, urge all eligible blood donors to donate regularly, and encourage businesses and organizations throughout the state to sponsor community-based blood drives with their local blood centers and provide citizens of our State with the opportunity to give.

Fiscal committee: no.

1        WHEREAS, More than 50 years ago, January was designated  
2        as National Blood Donor Month, as an annual observance meant  
3        to honor voluntary blood donors and encourage more people to  
4        donate blood at a time when blood supplies are historically low;  
5        and  
6        WHEREAS, Community blood centers have been serving their  
7        communities with the collection and distribution of lifesaving

1 blood and blood products to patients in their local hospitals for  
2 more than 70 years; and

3 WHEREAS, In our communities the need for a diverse blood  
4 supply is constant, but the supply is not. This makes volunteer  
5 blood donors the foundation for ensuring a safe and stable supply  
6 of blood products are available to help meet the medical needs of  
7 patients nationwide; and

8 WHEREAS, A blood transfusion occurs in the United States  
9 every two seconds, but only 3 percent of the eligible population  
10 actually donate blood, bringing about chronic blood shortages  
11 nationwide that have exposed the vulnerability of our nation's  
12 blood supply and revealed its need to be included in emergency  
13 preparedness plans; and

14 WHEREAS, O- is the universal blood type, represented by just  
15 6 percent of the population. It is often used in trauma situations,  
16 making it the most needed blood type and most likely to be in short  
17 supply when there is a blood emergency; and

18 WHEREAS, With the recent adoption of prehospital blood  
19 transfusion programs prior to an individual's arrival at the hospital,  
20 partnerships between community blood centers, hospitals, and  
21 emergency medical service (EMS) agencies to transfuse trauma  
22 victims out in the field, such as the scene of a car accident, is  
23 increasing survival rates; and

24 WHEREAS, Patients requiring blood transfusions include cancer  
25 patients, accident, burn, or trauma victims, newborn babies and  
26 their mothers, transplant recipients, surgery patients, chronically  
27 transfused patients suffering from sickle cell disease or thalassemia,  
28 and many more; now, therefore, be it

29 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate  
30 thereof concurring,* That the Legislature recognize the month of  
31 January as National Blood Donor Month in the State of California;  
32 and be it further

33 *Resolved,* That the Legislature hereby urges all citizens to  
34 celebrate the cause of blood donation and recognize volunteer  
35 blood donors for their generous gifts. The Legislature further urges  
36 all eligible blood donors to donate regularly, and encourages  
37 businesses and organizations throughout the state to sponsor  
38 community-based blood drives with their local blood centers and  
39 provide citizens of our state with the opportunity to give; and be  
40 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: January 12, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES

Blanca Pacheco, Chair

ACR 115 (Bennett) – As Introduced January 6, 2026

**SUBJECT:** National Blood Donor Month.

**SUMMARY:** Recognizes January as National Blood Donor Month and recognizes volunteer blood donors for their generous gifts. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) More than 50 years ago, January was designated as National Blood Donor Month, as an annual observance meant to honor voluntary blood donors and encourage more people to donate blood at a time when blood supplies are historically low.
- 2) Community blood centers have been serving their communities with the collection and distribution of lifesaving blood and blood products to patients in their local hospitals for more than 70 years.
- 3) In our communities, the need for a diverse blood supply is constant, but the supply is not. This makes volunteer blood donors the foundation for ensuring a safe and stable supply of blood products are available to help meet the medical needs of patients nationwide.
- 4) With the recent adoption of prehospital blood transfusion programs prior to an individual's arrival at the hospital, partnerships between community blood centers, hospitals, and emergency medical service agencies to transfuse trauma victims out in the field, such as the scene of a car accident, is increasing survival rates.
- 5) Patients requiring blood transfusions include cancer patients, accident, burn, or trauma victims, newborn babies and their mothers, transplant recipients, surgery patients, chronically transfused patients suffering from sickle cell disease or thalassemia, and many more.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** This resolution is keyed non-fiscal by Legislative Counsel.

**REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

**Support**

None on file

**Opposition**

None on file

**Analysis Prepared by:** Michael Erke / RLS. / (916) 319-2800

**Assembly Concurrent Resolution**

**No. 116**

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**Introduced by Assembly Members Jackson, Bonta, Bryan, Elhawary, Gipson, McKinnor, Ransom, Sharp-Collins, and Wilson**  
(Principal coauthors: Senators Richardson, Smallwood-Cuevas, and Weber Pierson)

January 6, 2026

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Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 116—Relative to Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

ACR 116, as introduced, Jackson. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day. This measure would honor the late civil rights pioneer Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and commemorate Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day.

Fiscal committee: no.

1        WHEREAS, On Thursday, January 15, 2026, Dr. Martin Luther  
2 King, Jr. would have been 97 years of age; and  
3        WHEREAS, On Monday, January 19, 2026, Dr. Martin Luther  
4 King, Jr. Day will be celebrated in remembrance of the late civil  
5 rights pioneer and Baptist minister Reverend Dr. Martin Luther  
6 King, Jr.; and  
7        WHEREAS, On April 8, 1968, just four days after Dr. Martin  
8 Luther King, Jr. was assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee,  
9 Congressman John Conyers, Jr. (D-Mich.) introduced the first bill  
10 to establish January 15, Dr. King's birthday, as a federal holiday;  
11 and

1        WHEREAS, On April 10, 1970, California became the first  
2 state to pass legislation making Dr. King's birthday a school  
3 holiday and, subsequently, a statewide holiday; and

4        WHEREAS, In 1979, another 11 years went by for Conyers'  
5 motion for the federal holiday to come up for a vote on the floor  
6 of the House of Representatives; and

7        WHEREAS, In November 1983, President Ronald Reagan  
8 signed the bill creating a United States federal holiday in honor of  
9 Dr. King after years of campaigning by activists, recording artist  
10 Stevie Wonder, members of the United States Congress, and Dr.  
11 King's wife, the late Coretta Scott King; and

12       WHEREAS, The first federal holiday honoring Dr. King was  
13 celebrated in 1986; and

14       WHEREAS, By 1986, 17 states had already adopted the federal  
15 holiday. But strong resistance by several states to observe this day  
16 as a state holiday continued for years; and

17       WHEREAS, In 2000, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day was  
18 finally observed in all states in some form. However, several states  
19 have extended names for the holiday; and

20       WHEREAS, In 1964, Dr. King received the Nobel Peace Prize  
21 in Oslo, Norway, for dynamic leadership of the Civil Rights  
22 Movement and steadfast commitment to achieving racial justice  
23 through nonviolent action. Dr. King pledged the prize money to  
24 the movement's continued development. At 35 years of age, Dr.  
25 King became the youngest man, and only the second African  
26 American, to receive the prestigious award; and

27       WHEREAS, Dr. King and the Civil Rights Movement helped  
28 change public policy from segregation to integration, resulting in  
29 the repeal of the post-Reconstruction era state laws mandating  
30 racial segregation in the South, known as the "Jim Crow Laws,"  
31 thereby leading to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964,  
32 which was signed into law by President Lyndon Johnson on July  
33 2, 1964, and has been effective for over 60 years, the Voting Rights  
34 Act of 1965, and other antidiscrimination laws aimed at ending  
35 economic, legal, and social segregation in America; and

36       WHEREAS, Dr. King, in the last months of life, began  
37 organizing a Poor People's Campaign to, among other things,  
38 assemble "a multiracial army of the poor that would descend on  
39 Washington—engaging in nonviolent civil disobedience at the  
40 Capitol, if need be—until Congress enacted a poor people's bill

1 of rights,” and 2018 marked the 50th anniversary of this campaign;  
2 and

3 WHEREAS, Dr. King and the Civil Rights Movement helped  
4 change public policy from legal and socially acceptable  
5 discrimination and segregation to an open and accessible policy  
6 of racial integration leading to equal participation in and access to  
7 primary and higher education, housing, employment, transportation,  
8 federal, state, and local governmental elections, and other aspects  
9 of public policy relating to human rights; and

10 WHEREAS, The life of the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King,  
11 Jr. was devoted to fighting segregation and injustice by nonviolent  
12 means and is an outstanding example of courageous leadership in  
13 the face of unrelenting violence and harassment by individuals  
14 and governmental institutions; and

15 WHEREAS, In 1968, Mrs. Coretta Scott King officially founded  
16 the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change,  
17 dedicated to being a “living memorial” aimed at continuing Dr.  
18 King’s work on important social ills around the world; and

19 WHEREAS, Dr. King’s assassination nearly 58 years ago  
20 changed America and we continue to work toward racial equality,  
21 economic justice, and peace; and

22 WHEREAS, The Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. is a  
23 source of inspiration for all Americans; now, therefore, be it

24 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate  
thereof concurring,* That the Legislature recognizes the benefits  
25 of the collaborative work by many organizations that promote,  
26 facilitate, and carry out needed service projects nationwide; and  
27 be it further

28 *Resolved,* That the Legislature encourages its members and  
29 colleagues to urge their constituents to participate in community  
30 service projects; and be it further

31 *Resolved,* That the Legislature acknowledges that, by serving  
32 one’s country, one’s community, and one’s neighbor, our nation  
33 makes progress in civility, equality, and unity consistent with the  
34 values and life’s work of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.; and be it  
35 further

36 *Resolved,* That the Legislature honors the late Reverend Dr.  
37 Martin Luther King, Jr. and commemorates Dr. Martin Luther  
38 King, Jr. Day; 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: January 12, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES

Blanca Pacheco, Chair

ACR 116 (Jackson) – As Introduced January 6, 2026

**SUBJECT:** Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day.

**SUMMARY:** Honors the late civil rights pioneer Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and commemorates Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) On Monday, January 19, 2026, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day will be celebrated in remembrance of the late civil rights pioneer and Baptist minister Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
- 2) On April 10, 1970, California became the first state to pass legislation making Dr. King's birthday a school holiday and, subsequently, a statewide holiday.
- 3) The life of Dr. King was devoted to fighting segregation and injustice by nonviolent means and is an outstanding example of courageous leadership in the face of unrelenting violence and harassment by individuals and governmental institutions.
- 4) Dr. King and the Civil Rights Movement helped change public policy from segregation to integration, resulting in the repeal of the post-Reconstruction era state laws mandating racial segregation in the South, known as the "Jim Crow Laws," thereby leading to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and other antidiscrimination laws aimed at ending economic, legal, and social segregation in America.
- 5) Dr. King and the Civil Rights Movement helped change public policy to an open and accessible policy of racial integration leading to equal participation in and access to primary and higher education, housing, employment, transportation, federal, state, and local governmental elections, and other aspects of public policy relating to human rights.
- 6) Dr. King's assassination nearly 58 years ago changed America and we continue to work toward racial equality, economic justice, and peace. The Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. is a source of inspiration for all Americans.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** This resolution is keyed non-fiscal by Legislative Counsel.

**REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

**Support**

None on file

**Opposition**

None on file

**Analysis Prepared by:** Michael Erke / RLS. / (916) 319-2800

**Assembly Concurrent Resolution**

**No. 117**

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**Introduced by Assembly Member Sharp-Collins**

January 6, 2026

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Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 117—Relative to Maternal Health Awareness Day.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

ACR 117, as introduced, Sharp-Collins. Maternal Health Awareness Day.

This measure would proclaim January 23, 2026, as Maternal Health Awareness Day.

Fiscal committee: no.

1        WHEREAS, The United States ranks highest among  
2 industrialized nations in maternal mortality; and

3        WHEREAS, More than 700 women die each year in the United  
4 States as a result of pregnancy or delivery complications, and more  
5 than one-half of these deaths are preventable; and

6        WHEREAS, While the national maternal mortality rate continues  
7 to rise, California continues to work diligently and successfully to  
8 reverse this alarming trend; and

9        WHEREAS, The California Maternal Quality Care Collaborative  
10 (CMQCC), a multistakeholder organization committed to ending  
11 preventable morbidity, mortality, and racial disparities in California  
12 maternity care, was founded in 2006 at Stanford University School  
13 of Medicine, in coordination with the California  
14 Pregnancy-Associated Mortality Review (CA-PAMR) and the

1 Public Health Institute, in response to rising maternal mortality  
2 and morbidity rates; and

3 WHEREAS, CMQCC uses research, quality improvement  
4 toolkits, statewide outreach collaboratives, and its innovative  
5 Maternal Data Center to improve health outcomes for mothers and  
6 infants; and

7 WHEREAS, Since the inception of CMQCC and CA-PAMR,  
8 California has achieved a roughly 65-percent reduction in maternal  
9 mortality between 2006 and 2016; and

10 WHEREAS, California's pregnancy-related mortality ratio  
11 (PRMR) in 2019 was 12.8 deaths per 100,000 live births and was  
12 lower than the PRMR of 16.1 in 2018; and

13 WHEREAS, The rate of pregnancy-related deaths from  
14 hypertensive disorders of pregnancy in California decreased  
15 significantly in 2017 to 2019, inclusive, and for the first time,  
16 hypertensive disorders are no longer among the top five leading  
17 causes of pregnancy-related deaths in California. However,  
18 cardiovascular disease continued to be the leading cause of  
19 pregnancy-related deaths in 2017 to 2019, inclusive, followed by  
20 hemorrhage, sepsis or infection, thrombotic pulmonary embolism,  
21 and amniotic fluid embolism; and

22 WHEREAS, CA-PAMR reported that California suicide ratios  
23 remained relatively stable from 2008 to 2016, inclusive, regardless  
24 of pregnancy status, and women who were pregnant in the year  
25 prior to death were significantly less likely to die by suicide than  
26 reproductive-age women who were not pregnant within the prior  
27 year; and

28 WHEREAS, A woman's maternal mental health condition can  
29 also be a factor in maternal mortality and recent efforts have been  
30 made to bring greater awareness to maternal mental health, ensure  
31 more women are screened and treated for postpartum depression  
32 or psychosis, and ensure more women remain covered by health  
33 insurance upon diagnosis; and

34 WHEREAS, Improved screening alone can reduce the severity  
35 of postpartum depression, which makes the efforts of obstetric  
36 providers, including implementing more aggressive screening  
37 techniques and making strides to further recognize and treat  
38 maternal mental health conditions, immensely valuable; and

39 WHEREAS, While California has set an example for the rest  
40 of the country and has made progress to reduce maternal mortality

1 through investment in maternal health programs, strong leadership  
2 and engagement of the maternity care community, and targeted  
3 hospital quality improvement, more needs to be done to narrow  
4 racial and ethnic disparities, especially with Black women, who  
5 account for only 5 percent of pregnancies in California but  
6 represent 21 percent of pregnancy-related deaths and whose  
7 pregnancy-related mortality ratio is three to four times greater than  
8 the mortality ratios for women of other racial or ethnic groups,  
9 including White, Hispanic, and Asian and Pacific Islander; and

10 WHEREAS, The State Department of Public Health must  
11 continue its surveillance to bring heightened awareness to maternal  
12 health and lower maternal deaths; and

13 WHEREAS, California must maintain its efforts to maximize  
14 health prior to pregnancy, including, but not limited to, preventing  
15 smoking, improving fitness, reducing sexually transmitted diseases,  
16 and promoting positive relationships; and

17 WHEREAS, California must continue to address the postpartum  
18 needs of women through such efforts as postpartum visits and  
19 interconception care, breastfeeding support, and screening for  
20 postpartum depression; and

21 WHEREAS, California should continue to promote positive  
22 birth outcomes for all women through actions, including maternity  
23 care quality improvement and home visiting for vulnerable  
24 pregnant women, providing additional support for Black women,  
25 and increasing culturally and linguistically relevant public  
26 awareness about maternal mental health risk factors, signs,  
27 symptoms, treatment, and recovery; and

28 WHEREAS, California should maintain its efforts to improve  
29 the coordination of care between obstetrics and psychiatry  
30 regarding mental health treatment, as needed, and to continue  
31 advancements for improved screening for mental health conditions  
32 during and after pregnancy, as well as screening for substance use,  
33 adverse childhood experiences, medical diagnoses, including  
34 infectious disease, and intimate partner violence; and

35 WHEREAS, The Legislature seeks to bring awareness to  
36 maternal health and continue its work to provide positive outcomes  
37 for both the mother and the infant; now, therefore, be it

38 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate  
39 thereof concurring, That the Legislature proclaims January 23,  
40 2026, as Maternal Health Awareness Day to draw attention to the*

1 efforts that have improved maternal health in California and to  
2 highlight the need for continued improvement of maternal health  
3 for all women; and be it further  
4 *Resolved*, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies  
5 of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

O

Date of Hearing: January 12, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES  
Blanca Pacheco, Chair  
ACR 117 (Sharp-Collins) – As Introduced January 6, 2026

**SUBJECT:** Maternal Health Awareness Day.

**SUMMARY:** Proclaims January 23, 2026, as Maternal Health Awareness Day, to draw attention to the efforts that have improved maternal health in California and to highlight the need for continued improvement of maternal health for all women. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The United States ranks highest among industrialized nations in maternal mortality.
- 2) While the national maternal mortality rate continues to rise, California continues to work diligently and successfully to reverse this alarming trend.
- 3) The California Maternal Quality Care Collaborative (CMQCC), a multi-stakeholder organization committed to ending preventable morbidity, mortality, and racial disparities in California maternity care, was founded in 2006 at Stanford University School of Medicine, in coordination with the California Pregnancy-Associated Mortality Review (CA-PAMR) and the Public Health Institute, in response to rising maternal mortality and morbidity rates.
- 4) The CMQCC uses research, quality improvement toolkits, statewide outreach collaboratives, and its innovative Maternal Data Center to improve health outcomes for mothers and infants.
- 5) A woman's maternal mental health condition can also be a factor in maternal mortality. Recent efforts have been made to bring greater awareness to maternal mental health, ensure more women are screened and treated for postpartum depression or psychosis, and ensure women remain covered by health insurance upon diagnosis.
- 6) Improved screening alone can reduce the severity of postpartum depression. Obstetric providers are implementing more aggressive screening techniques and making strides to further recognize and treat maternal mental health conditions.
- 7) The State Department of Public Health must continue its surveillance to bring heightened awareness to maternal health and lower maternal deaths.
- 8) California must maintain its efforts to maximize health prior to pregnancy, including, but not limited to, preventing smoking, improving fitness, reducing sexually transmitted diseases, and promoting positive relationships; and, must continue to address the postpartum needs of women through such efforts as postpartum visits and interconception care, breastfeeding support, and screening for postpartum depression.
- 9) California should maintain its efforts to improve the coordination of care between obstetrics and psychiatry regarding mental health treatment, as needed, and to continue advancements for improved screening for mental health conditions during and after pregnancy, as well as screening for substance use, adverse childhood experiences, medical diagnoses, including infectious disease, and intimate partner violence.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** This resolution is keyed non-fiscal by Legislative Counsel.

**REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

**Support**

None on file

**Opposition**

None on file

**Analysis Prepared by:** Michael Erke / RLS. / (916) 319-2800

**Assembly Concurrent Resolution**

**No. 118**

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**Introduced by Assembly Members Mark González and Quirk-Silva**  
(Principal coauthors: Senators Choi and Durazo)

January 8, 2026

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Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 118—Relative to Korean American Day.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

ACR 118, as introduced, Mark González. Korean American Day.  
This measure would proclaim January 13, 2026, as Korean American Day.

Fiscal committee: no.

1        WHEREAS, On January 13, 1903, 102 courageous Korean  
2 immigrants—men, women, and children—arrived in the State of  
3 Hawaii after venturing across the vast Pacific Ocean aboard the  
4 S.S. Gaelic, marking the beginning of the first large wave of  
5 Korean immigration to the United States; and  
6        WHEREAS, The hopes of these Korean immigrants for America,  
7 the land of opportunity, were quickly hindered by social, economic,  
8 and language barriers of unforeseen magnitude; and  
9        WHEREAS, These Korean immigrants did not falter in their  
10 pursuit of the American dream. Through perseverance and sacrifice,  
11 they established a new home in a new land and educated their  
12 children; and  
13      WHEREAS, Between 1904 and 1907, approximately 1,000  
14 Korean Americans entered the United States mainland from the  
15 State of Hawaii through the City of San Francisco, where the first

1 Korean American political organizations and Korean language  
2 publications were established; and

3 WHEREAS, While the City of San Francisco remained the  
4 center of the Korean American community, there was a gradual  
5 migration from northern California to southern California as more  
6 employment opportunities opened up, and a new, burgeoning  
7 community of Korean Americans began to thrive in Los Angeles  
8 and surrounding areas; and

9 WHEREAS, The City of Los Angeles is currently home to the  
10 largest population of Korean Americans in the entire United States,  
11 with more than 250,000 Korean Americans; and

12 WHEREAS, Korean Americans are the largest and the fastest  
13 growing citizens of the County of Orange, making the County of  
14 Orange, the second largest Korean population in any county in the  
15 nation; and

16 WHEREAS, While the first Korean immigrants to the United  
17 States fought and sacrificed to establish themselves, their children  
18 grew up to be patriotic citizens, many of whom went on to serve  
19 in the Armed Forces of the United States during World War II and  
20 to make other important contributions to mainstream American  
21 society; and

22 WHEREAS, The 1965 amendments to the federal Immigration  
23 and Nationality Act (Public Law 89-236) opened the door for a  
24 new wave of Korean immigrants to enter the United States. Since  
25 its enactment, Korean Americans have become one of the fastest  
26 growing groups of Asian Americans in the United States; and

27 WHEREAS, Today, the number of people of Korean ancestry  
28 living in the United States has grown to more than 2,000,000,  
29 representing more than a 79-fold increase since 1960; and

30 WHEREAS, In 1994, the National Association of Korean  
31 Americans (NAKA), was founded in the state of New York,  
32 becoming the first national civil and human rights organization of  
33 Korean Americans; and

34 WHEREAS, On June 27, 2002, the NAKA was instrumental in  
35 the passing of historic Senate Resolution 185 by the United States  
36 Senate, recognizing the 100th anniversary of Korean immigration  
37 to the United States; and

38 WHEREAS, In accordance with S.R. 185, President George W.  
39 Bush included a proclamation recognizing January 13, 2003, as  
40 the Centennial of Korean Immigration to the United States,

1 commending Korean Americans for their “important role in  
2 building, defending, and sustaining the United States of America”;  
3 and

4 WHEREAS, Korean American Day is celebrated on January  
5 13 of each year, to not only commemorate the arrival of the first  
6 Korean immigrants to the United States but also to honor the  
7 Korean Americans’ immense contributions to every aspect of  
8 society; and

9 WHEREAS, Korean Americans have made important  
10 contributions as Californians in the fields of finance, technology,  
11 law, medicine, education, sports, media, the arts, the military, and  
12 government, as well as other areas; and

13 WHEREAS, Korean Americans have been at the forefront of  
14 Hallyu (Korean Wave) through K-pop, K-drama, and K-foods,  
15 that have become an integral part of mainstream American society  
16 and enriched our very diverse State of California; and

17 WHEREAS, With diligence, fortitude, and an enduring belief  
18 in the American dream, Korean immigrants have helped to turn  
19 emergent areas within the State of California into thriving and  
20 respectable communities while raising their children; and

21 WHEREAS, As the Korean American community prepares for  
22 a new era and creates new history, Korean Americans must instill  
23 in younger generations the proper appreciation for the courage and  
24 values of their forefathers, a deep sense of their roots, and pride  
25 in their own cultural heritage so that they may better contribute to  
26 the great State of California, which is rich with ethnic and cultural  
27 diversity; now, therefore, be it

28 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate  
29 thereof concurring.* That the Legislature hereby proclaims January  
30 13, 2026, as Korean American Day; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: January 12, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES  
Blanca Pacheco, Chair  
ACR 118 (Mark González) – As Introduced January 8, 2026

**SUBJECT:** Korean American Day.

**SUMMARY:** Proclaims January 13, 2026, as Korean American Day. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) On January 13, 1903, 102 courageous Korean immigrants arrived in the State of Hawaii after venturing across the vast Pacific Ocean aboard the S.S. Gaelic, marking the beginning of the first large wave of Korean immigration to the United States.
- 2) While the first Korean immigrants to the United States fought and sacrificed to establish themselves, their children grew up to be patriotic citizens, served in the Armed Forces of the United States during World War II, and made other important contributions to mainstream American society.
- 3) With diligence, fortitude, and an enduring belief in the American dream, Korean immigrants have helped to turn emergent areas within the state into thriving and respectable communities, while raising their children.
- 4) Korean Americans have made important contributions as Californians in the fields of finance, technology, law, medicine, education, sports, media, the arts, the military, and government, as well as other areas.
- 5) The City of Los Angeles is currently home to the largest population of Korean Americans in the entire United States, with more than 250,000 Korean Americans.
- 6) Korean Americans are the largest and the fastest growing citizens of Orange County, making Orange County the second largest Korean American population in any county in the nation.
- 7) Today, the number of people of Korean ancestry living in the United States has grown to more than two million, representing more than a 79-fold increase since 1960.
- 8) As the Korean American community prepares for a new era and creates new history, Korean Americans must instill in younger generations the proper appreciation for the courage and values of their forefathers, a deep sense of their roots, and pride in their own cultural heritage so that they may better contribute to the great State of California.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** This resolution is keyed non-fiscal by Legislative Counsel.

**REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

**Support**

None on file

**Opposition**

None on file

**Analysis Prepared by:** Michael Erke / RLS. / (916) 319-2800

**House Resolution**

**No. 75**

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**Introduced by Assembly Member Pellerin  
(Principal coauthor: Assembly Member Bonta)  
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Aguiar-Curry, Ávila Farías,  
Davies, Elhawary, Fong, Jeff Gonzalez, Mark González, Hoover,  
Krell, Ortega, Quirk-Silva, Ransom, Celeste Rodriguez,  
Michelle Rodriguez, Solache, Stefani, Wallis, and Zbur)**

January 5, 2026

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House Resolution No. 75—Relative to National Human Trafficking Awareness Month.

1        WHEREAS, For more than two centuries, the United States has  
2        worked to protect human rights, promoting a just and free society  
3        and advancing the dignity of all human beings. The government  
4        continues to demonstrate serious and sustained efforts to address  
5        human trafficking; and

6        WHEREAS, Classified as a felony, human trafficking is a crime  
7        that involves the use of force, fraud, or coercion to recruit, harbor,  
8        transport, provide, or obtain a person for the purpose of labor and  
9        commercial sexual exploitation; and

10       WHEREAS, According to the United States Department of  
11       State's annual Trafficking in Persons Report, human trafficking  
12       cases have been reported in all 50 states, the District of Columbia,  
13       and United States territories; and

14       WHEREAS, The International Labour Organization has reported  
15       that economic and food insecurity are directly linked to an increase  
16       of both forced child labor and child sex trafficking; and

17       WHEREAS, Since 2018, the United States Department of Labor  
18       reports an increase of 69 percent of children being illegally

1 employed and exploited, and in the last fiscal year, the department  
2 found that 835 companies it investigated employed more than  
3 3,800 children in violation of federal labor laws; and

4 WHEREAS, The California Child Welfare Council found that  
5 anywhere from 50 percent to 80 percent of victims of commercial  
6 sexual exploitation, including child sex trafficking, are or were  
7 formerly involved with the child welfare system; and

8 WHEREAS, According to the United Nations Office on Drugs  
9 and Crime's (UNODC) 2022 Global Report on Trafficking in  
10 Persons, boys represent the fastest growing segment of identified  
11 human trafficking victims, and gender norms and masculine  
12 stereotypes hinder identification of male trafficking victims. This  
13 false perception plays out in several ways that are damaging to  
14 boys and men who have experienced trafficking; and

15 WHEREAS, In a 2015 human trafficking shelter assessment,  
16 there were only 1,800 beds specifically designated for survivors.  
17 Of those, only two were reserved for men. The Trafficking in  
18 Persons Report from the United States Department of State reported  
19 that in 2023, 133,943 victims of human trafficking were identified,  
20 which is less than 2 percent of the shelter beds available; and

21 WHEREAS, The 2014 U.S. Trafficking in Persons Report  
22 highlights labor trafficking by forced criminality (LTFC), yet this  
23 problem remains underidentified. LTFC refers to all labor  
24 trafficking where the labor or services the victim is being forced,  
25 coerced, or defrauded into performing could otherwise be classified  
26 as a crime. Because all LTFC victims have committed a crime,  
27 they are often misidentified as criminals, and often do not have  
28 access to the protections and services that would become accessible  
29 to them if they were appropriately identified as victims, and victims  
30 of LTFC often do not self-identify and rarely report the crime to  
31 law enforcement; and

32 WHEREAS, California has more immigrants than any other  
33 state and because immigrants are specifically targeted for both sex  
34 and labor trafficking, California continues to fight for the  
35 well-being, security, and safety of immigrants; and

36 WHEREAS, According to a 2013 United States Department of  
37 Justice study examining the race of sex trafficking victims, 40.4  
38 percent were Black, 23.9 percent were Hispanic, and 4.3 percent  
39 were Asian; and

1        WHEREAS, The Congressional Black Caucus Foundation's  
2        "Snapshot on the State of Black Women and Girls: Sex Trafficking  
3        in the U.S." states that to better understand the high rates of sex  
4        trafficking among Black women and girls, research has indicated  
5        the continued sexualization of Black women and girls' bodies,  
6        which has played out since slavery. The myths around Black  
7        women and girls' hypersexuality and the continued treatment of  
8        Black girls as older than their age must be explored when looking  
9        at the data surrounding the prevalent rates of domestic sex  
10       trafficking of Black girls; and

11       WHEREAS, According to the United States Department of  
12       State's annual Trafficking in Persons Report, racial and ethnic  
13       minority groups, the 2SLGBTQIA+ community, and indigenous  
14       populations are extremely vulnerable to exploitation due to social,  
15       legal, and cultural marginalization. Studies show that Native  
16       American women and girls are victims of human trafficking at a  
17       much higher rate compared to the overall population; and

18       WHEREAS, A 2024 study conducted by the Covenant House  
19       found that 68 percent of youth who had either been trafficked or  
20       engaged in survival sex or commercial sex had done so while  
21       homeless, and that 40 percent of all homeless youth identify as  
22       2SLGBTQIA+. The U.S. Trans Survey states, across the spectrum  
23       of agency, 50 percent of transgender women, 19 percent of  
24       transgender men, and 23 percent of nonbinary people are  
25       economically dependent on the commercial sex industry; and

26       WHEREAS, Climate change can increase vulnerability to human  
27       trafficking when populations disproportionately impacted by social,  
28       legal, and cultural marginalization experience unexpected  
29       displacement from disaster, sudden loss of livelihood, and an  
30       imminent need for safety; and

31       WHEREAS, These same groups are more likely to be affected  
32       by climate change as it places them in more vulnerable situations,  
33       and, consequently, makes them more vulnerable to human  
34       trafficking; and

35       WHEREAS, In 2015, the United States Advisory Council on  
36       Human Trafficking was established by Congress and sits as the  
37       world's preeminent human trafficking advisory body. It is led by  
38       survivors of human trafficking and advises federal policy makers  
39       on antitrafficking policies; and

1        WHEREAS, According to the United States Department of  
2 State's 2022 Trafficking in Persons Report, meaningful inclusion  
3 of survivors as antitrafficking experts must be further integrated  
4 across global antitrafficking efforts and accepted as a norm.  
5 Partnership between governments, multilateral organizations, and  
6 survivors of human trafficking not only improves antitrafficking  
7 efforts, but also dismantles the risk of misconceptions, shame,  
8 retraumatization, and reexploitation of survivors within their  
9 communities, empowers survivors, promotes equity within  
10 organizations, and reduces vulnerability to revictimization; and

11      WHEREAS, The State of California must ensure that all forms  
12 of trafficking are acknowledged, including the potentially  
13 5,600,000 children experiencing trafficking within the voluntourism  
14 industry of child orphanages abroad and the selling of children  
15 taken from their parents in the name of "rescue adoptions"; and

16      WHEREAS, In recent years, there has been an increased  
17 emphasis in the anti-human trafficking sector on the value of public  
18 health and rights-based approaches to addressing human trafficking.  
19 A public health approach to violence prevention is an effective  
20 way of ending violence by focusing on the health, safety, and  
21 well-being of the entire population, rather than focusing on  
22 individual instances of violence and punishment for crime; and

23      WHEREAS, The State of California is dedicated to protecting  
24 victims of human trafficking and ensuring they are not themselves  
25 criminalized, and the State of California commits to continuing to  
26 collaborate with skilled professionals at the local, state, and  
27 national levels conducting investigations, collaborations, and  
28 trainings, organizing public outreach, promoting awareness, and  
29 directly assisting victims of human trafficking; now, therefore, be  
30 it

31      *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, That the*  
32 Assembly recognizes the month of January 2026 as National  
33 Human Trafficking Awareness Month; 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.

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5    **CORRECTIONS:**

6    **Heading—Lines 3 and 6.**

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Date of Hearing: January 12, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES  
Blanca Pacheco, Chair  
HR 75 (Pellerin) – As Introduced January 5, 2026

**SUBJECT:** National Human Trafficking Awareness Month.

**SUMMARY:** Recognizes the month of January 2026 as National Human Trafficking Awareness Month. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) For more than two centuries, the United States has worked to protect human rights, promoting a just and free society and advancing the dignity of all human beings. The government continues to demonstrate serious and sustained efforts to address human trafficking.
- 2) According to the United States Department of State's annual Trafficking in Persons Report, human trafficking cases have been reported in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and United States territories.
- 3) Since 2018, the United States Department of Labor reports an increase of 69% of children being illegally employed and exploited, and in the last fiscal year, the department found that 835 companies it investigated employed more than 3,800 children in violation of federal labor laws.
- 4) The California Child Welfare Council found that anywhere from 50% to 80% of victims of commercial sexual exploitation, including child sex trafficking, are or were formerly involved with the child welfare system.
- 5) According to the United States Department of State's annual Trafficking in Persons Report, racial and ethnic minority groups, the 2SLGBTQIA+ community, and indigenous populations are extremely vulnerable to exploitation due to social, legal, and cultural marginalization. Studies show that Native American women and girls are victims of human trafficking at a much higher rate compared to the overall population.
- 6) In 2015, the United States Advisory Council on Human Trafficking was established by Congress and sits as the world's preeminent human trafficking advisory body. It is led by survivors of human trafficking and advises federal policy makers on antitrafficking policies.
- 7) According to the United States Department of State's 2022 Trafficking in Persons Report, meaningful inclusion of survivors as antitrafficking experts must be further integrated across global antitrafficking efforts and accepted as a norm.
- 8) Partnership between governments, multilateral organizations, and survivors of human trafficking not only improves antitrafficking efforts, but also dismantles the risk of misconceptions, shame, retraumatization, and reexploitation of survivors within their communities, empowers survivors, promotes equity within organizations, and reduces vulnerability to revictimization.

- 9) The State of California is dedicated to protecting victims of human trafficking and ensuring they are not themselves criminalized. And, the State of California commits to continuing to collaborate with skilled professionals at the local, state, and national levels conducting investigations, collaborations, and trainings, organizing public outreach, promoting awareness, and directly assisting victims of human trafficking.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** This resolution is keyed non-fiscal by Legislative Counsel.

**REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

**Support**

None on file

**Opposition**

None on file

**Analysis Prepared by:** Michael Erke / RLS. / (916) 319-2800

**ADMINISTRATIVE ITEM:**  
**2026 ASSEMBLY HOLIDAY SCHEDULE**

**ISSUE:**

Approval of the proposed holiday schedule for the year 2026.

**BACKGROUND:**

The Assembly Committee on Rules is responsible for creating a holiday schedule to be observed by Assembly employees during the calendar year.

In addition, the Rules Committee has authorized Assembly employees to take three personal holidays at any time during the year with the approval of the Assemblymember or supervisor.

In the instances where the proposed Assembly holiday differs from the State holiday, Assembly precedent has been followed.

**RECOMMENDATION:**

Approve

## **2026 ASSEMBLY HOLIDAY SCHEDULE**

The following are proposed holidays to be observed by the Assembly in 2026:

Monday, January 19 – MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. DAY

Monday, February 16 – PRESIDENTS' DAY

Monday, March 30 – CESAR CHAVEZ DAY

Monday, May 25 – MEMORIAL DAY

Friday, July 3 – INDEPENDENCE DAY

Monday, September 7 – LABOR DAY

Wednesday, November 11 – VETERANS DAY

Thursday and Friday, November 26 and 27 – THANKSGIVING

Thursday, December 24, 2026 – Friday, January 1, 2027 – WINTER AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAY

In addition, the Rules Committee has authorized Assembly employees to take three personal holidays at any time during the year with the approval of the Assemblymember or supervisor. A personal holiday may be used to observe any holiday or ceremony of the employee's religion, culture, or heritage including, but not limited to, the following state holidays: Lunar New Year, Genocide Remembrance Day, Juneteenth, Native American Day, and Diwali.