



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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TOM LACKEY

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

June 1, 2026
10 minutes prior to session
State Capitol ~ Room 126

CONSENT AGENDA

Bill Referrals

1. Consent Bill Referrals

Resolutions

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 2. ACR 193 (Aguiar-Curry) | International Year of the Woman Farmer |
| 3. ACR 206 (Stefani) | Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse Awareness Month |
| 4. ACR 211 (Celeste Rodriguez) | Zoot Suit Riots |
| 5. SCR 151 (Umberg) | Anterior Cruciate Ligament Injury Awareness Month |
| 6. SCR 169 (Gonzalez) | Women’s Small Business Month |
| 7. SCR 172 (Niello) | Asthma and Allergy Awareness Month |
| 8. SCR 175 (Weber Pierson) | Behavioral Health Awareness Month |
| 9. SCR 176 (Ashby) | National Small Business Month |
| 10. SCR 178 (Becker) | Jewish American Heritage Month |

Request to Add Urgency Clause

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 11. SB 762 (Arreguín) | Transactions and use tax: City of Hercules |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------|



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Assembly
California Legislature

Committee on Rules

BLANCA PACHECO
CHAIR

VICE CHAIR
TOM LACKEY

MEMBERS

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Memo

To: Rules Committee Members
From: Michael Erke, Bill Referral Consultant
Date: 5/29/2026
Re: Consent Bill Referrals

Since you received your preliminary list of bill referrals, the referral recommendation for SB 985, SB 1015, and SB 1276 has changed.

REFERRAL OF BILLS TO COMMITTEE

06/01/2026

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

<u>Assembly Bill No.</u>	<u>Committee:</u>
<u>ACR 212</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 213</u>	RLS.
<u>HR 115</u>	RLS.
<u>SB 33</u>	G.O.
<u>SB 299</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>SB 878</u>	INS.
<u>SB 886</u>	U. & E.
<u>SB 887</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>SB 887</u>	U. & E.
<u>SB 888</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>SB 888</u>	M. & V.A.
<u>SB 905</u>	U. & E.
<u>SB 907</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 908</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>SB 908</u>	L. GOV.
<u>SB 909</u>	L. & E.
<u>SB 911</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 911</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>SB 920</u>	G.O.
<u>SB 924</u>	U. & E.
<u>SB 925</u>	U. & E.
<u>SB 925</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>SB 927</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 929</u>	U. & E.
<u>SB 945</u>	ED.
<u>SB 946</u>	B. & F.
<u>SB 952</u>	U. & E.
<u>SB 953</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 953</u>	TRANS.
<u>SB 955</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>SB 958</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>SB 971</u>	AGING & L.T.C.
<u>SB 971</u>	HEALTH
<u>SB 973</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>SB 973</u>	E.M.
<u>SB 983</u>	L. GOV.
<u>SB 985</u>	E.M.
<u>SB 985</u>	C. & C.
<u>SB 992</u>	L. GOV.
<u>SB 996</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>SB 1003</u>	L. GOV.
<u>SB 1003</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>SB 1014</u>	L. GOV.
<u>SB 1014</u>	H. & C.D.

<u>SB 1015</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 1015</u>	P. & C.P.
<u>SB 1016</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 1016</u>	HEALTH
<u>SB 1029</u>	TRANS.
<u>SB 1044</u>	E.D., G., & H.I.
<u>SB 1057</u>	HEALTH
<u>SB 1059</u>	L. & E.
<u>SB 1061</u>	W., P., & W.
<u>SB 1062</u>	W., P., & W.
<u>SB 1064</u>	TRANS.
<u>SB 1069</u>	TRANS.
<u>SB 1079</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>SB 1079</u>	E.M.
<u>SB 1092</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>SB 1092</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 1108</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>SB 1108</u>	W., P., & W.
<u>SB 1109</u>	HUM. S.
<u>SB 1116</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>SB 1116</u>	L. GOV.
<u>SB 1128</u>	ED.
<u>SB 1135</u>	W., P., & W.
<u>SB 1150</u>	HEALTH
<u>SB 1158</u>	U. & E.
<u>SB 1164</u>	ELECTIONS
<u>SB 1164</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 1172</u>	L. GOV.
<u>SB 1172</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>SB 1174</u>	TRANS.
<u>SB 1174</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 1185</u>	L. & E.
<u>SB 1186</u>	HEALTH
<u>SB 1188</u>	ED.
<u>SB 1188</u>	M. & V.A.
<u>SB 1190</u>	HUM. S.
<u>SB 1190</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 1191</u>	C. & C.
<u>SB 1192</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 1194</u>	HUM. S.
<u>SB 1194</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 1196</u>	U. & E.
<u>SB 1198</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 1198</u>	TRANS.
<u>SB 1199</u>	HEALTH
<u>SB 1200</u>	HUM. S.
<u>SB 1205</u>	G.O.
<u>SB 1213</u>	TRANS.

<u>SB 1213</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>SB 1227</u>	P.E. & R.
<u>SB 1227</u>	L. & E.
<u>SB 1233</u>	U. & E.
<u>SB 1237</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 1240</u>	G.O.
<u>SB 1249</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>SB 1265</u>	U. & E.
<u>SB 1276</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 1276</u>	P. & C.P.
<u>SB 1292</u>	TRANS.
<u>SB 1292</u>	P. & C.P.
<u>SB 1293</u>	TRANS.
<u>SB 1301</u>	INS.
<u>SB 1322</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>SB 1326</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>SB 1337</u>	U. & E.
<u>SB 1338</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 1340</u>	E.D., G., & H.I.
<u>SB 1341</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>SB 1345</u>	HUM. S.
<u>SB 1360</u>	ELECTIONS
<u>SB 1361</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>SB 1361</u>	L. GOV.
<u>SB 1363</u>	B. & P.
<u>SB 1367</u>	L. GOV.
<u>SB 1368</u>	B. & P.
<u>SB 1370</u>	U. & E.
<u>SB 1370</u>	E.M.
<u>SB 1374</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 1374</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>SB 1375</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>SB 1378</u>	ED.
<u>SB 1382</u>	TRANS.
<u>SB 1387</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 1387</u>	P. & C.P.
<u>SB 1394</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>SB 1394</u>	W., P., & W.
<u>SB 1399</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 1401</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 1412</u>	ED.
<u>SB 1421</u>	HUM. S.
<u>SB 1424</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>SB 1435</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>SB 1446</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SCR 174</u>	RLS.

Assembly Concurrent Resolution

No. 193

Introduced by Assembly Member Aguiar-Curry

May 4, 2026

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 193—Relative to International Year of the Woman Farmer.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 193, as introduced, Aguiar-Curry. International Year of the Woman Farmer.

This measure would proclaim 2026 as the International Year of the Woman Farmer and recognize the critical role of women in agriculture.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, The United Nations has designated 2026 as the
2 International Year of the Woman Farmer to raise awareness of the
3 vital role women play in agrifood systems and global food security;
4 and

5 WHEREAS, Women constitute a significant share of the global
6 agricultural workforce and contribute across the entire agrifood
7 value chain, including production, processing, distribution, and
8 trade; and

9 WHEREAS, Women farmers play a critical role in ensuring the
10 food security, nutrition, poverty reduction, and economic stability
11 of rural households and communities; and

12 WHEREAS, Despite their contributions, women in agriculture
13 face persistent structural barriers, including limited access to land,
14 financing, technology, education, and decisionmaking
15 opportunities; and

1 WHEREAS, In the United States, women contribute significantly
2 to agricultural production, agribusiness, research, and leadership;
3 and

4 WHEREAS, In the State of California, the largest agricultural
5 producer in the United States, women are a driving force in the
6 agricultural economy and food system; and

7 WHEREAS, California is home to more than 45,000 women
8 agricultural producers, representing nearly 38 percent of all
9 producers in the state; and

10 WHEREAS, Women are involved in operating approximately
11 63 percent of farms in California, a higher share than in any other
12 major agricultural state; and

13 WHEREAS, The number of women farmers in California has
14 increased by approximately 13 percent over the past decade,
15 reflecting growing leadership, ownership, and participation in
16 agriculture; and

17 WHEREAS, Women in California agriculture contribute not
18 only to farming and ranching, but also to innovation, sustainability,
19 processing, distribution, marketing, and retail across the food
20 supply chain; and

21 WHEREAS, Women-led farms are often at the forefront of
22 sustainable practices, including soil health, water conservation,
23 and climate-resilient agriculture; and

24 WHEREAS, The International Year of the Woman Farmer
25 provides an opportunity to promote gender equality, empower
26 women, and encourage policy reforms and investments that address
27 disparities in agriculture; and

28 WHEREAS, The observance calls upon governments,
29 international organizations, civil society, private sector actors, and
30 individuals to increase awareness and take action in support of
31 women farmers; now, therefore, be it

32 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
33 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature hereby proclaims 2026
34 as the International Year of the Woman Farmer and recognizes
35 the critical role of women in agriculture; and be it further

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

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Date of Hearing: June 1, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Blanca Pacheco, Chair
ACR 193 (Aguiar-Curry) – As Introduced May 4, 2026

SUBJECT: International Year of the Woman Farmer.

SUMMARY: Proclaims 2026 as the International Year of the Woman Farmer and recognizes the critical role of women in agriculture. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Women constitute a significant share of the global agricultural workforce and contribute across the entire agrifood value chain, including production, processing, distribution, and trade.
- 2) Women farmers play a critical role in ensuring the food security, nutrition, poverty reduction, and economic stability of rural households and communities. Despite their contributions, women in agriculture face persistent structural barriers, including limited access to land, financing, technology, education, and decisionmaking opportunities.
- 3) In the United States, women contribute significantly to agricultural production, agribusiness, research, and leadership. In the State of California, the largest agricultural producer in the United States, women are a driving force in the agricultural economy and food system. Women are involved in operating approximately 63 percent of farms in California, a higher share than in any other major agricultural state.
- 4) The United Nations has designated 2026 as the International Year of the Woman Farmer to raise awareness of the vital role women play in agrifood systems and global food security.
- 5) The International Year of the Woman Farmer provides an opportunity to promote gender equality, empower women, and encourage policy reforms and investments that address disparities in agriculture.
- 6) The observance calls upon governments, international organizations, civil society, private sector actors, and individuals to increase awareness and take action in support of women farmers.

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. 206

Introduced by Assembly Member Stefani

May 14, 2026

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 206—Relative to Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse Awareness Month.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 206, as introduced, Stefani. Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse Awareness Month.

This measure would proclaim the month of June 2026 as Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse Awareness Month.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, The population of Californians over 60 years of
2 age is projected to increase by approximately 166 percent during
3 the period from 2010 to 2060, inclusive, with more than one-half
4 of the counties experiencing a 100-percent increase in this age
5 group; and

6 WHEREAS, Research by the National Institute of Justice found
7 that an estimated 10 percent of older adults over 60 years of age,
8 more than 7,000,000 Americans, reported experiencing at least
9 one form of mistreatment in the past year, including emotional,
10 physical, nutritional, or sexual mistreatment or neglect; and

11 WHEREAS, It is estimated that only one in 24 incidents of elder
12 abuse are reported and fewer than 15 percent of those harmed
13 access formal support services each year; and

14 WHEREAS, Many victims of abuse fail to report out of fear of
15 losing relationships with those harming them, loss of cognitive

1 ability, fear of retaliation, shame that someone they trust mistreated
2 them, or distrust of the police and agencies charged with providing
3 assistance; and

4 WHEREAS, Elder and disability abuse may be physical,
5 emotional, psychological, sexual, or financial in nature, and such
6 abuse knows no boundaries with respect to gender, race, culture,
7 religion, geographic location, or the economic, educational, or
8 social status of the victim; and

9 WHEREAS, Financial abuse ranked first among the types of
10 abuse reported to adult protective services during 2024–25, with
11 nearly 100,000 reports received; and

12 WHEREAS, According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s
13 Internet Crime Complaint Center, in 2025, over 201,000 victims
14 60 years of age and older reported scam-related losses totaling
15 more than \$7.7 billion, a 60-percent increase from 2024; and

16 WHEREAS, Barriers to accessing help include cognitive and
17 communication impairments, limited literacy, lack of cultural and
18 linguistically appropriate services, lack of awareness of, resources
19 and advocacy, and shame. Additionally, older adults may doubt
20 their ability to protect themselves, self-advocate, report abuse when
21 it occurs, or testify against perpetrators. Additional concerns have
22 been recognized with the increased use of artificial intelligence.
23 Scammers are creating more complex and sophisticated schemes,
24 including synthetic identity creation and digital account opening
25 fraud, according to a report from the Federal Trade Commission;
26 and

27 WHEREAS, Factors that place older Californians at risk for
28 abuse include cognitive and physical decline, dementia, isolation,
29 loneliness, and limited access to preventive services, such as estate
30 planning, daily money management, affordable supported housing,
31 and assistance with decisionmaking; and

32 WHEREAS, One in every nine individuals over 65 years of age
33 is living with Alzheimer’s disease or a related dementia, and
34 approximately 42 percent of the older adult population experience
35 mild cognitive impairment, which is estimated to rise to 1,000,000
36 by year 2060. As many as one in two people with dementia may
37 experience some form of abuse; and

38 WHEREAS, Subtle indicators that abuse may be occurring
39 include bruises or pressure marks, unexplained withdrawal from
40 normal activities, changes in alertness and mood, unusual

1 depression, sudden changes in financial circumstances, strained
2 or tense relationships, and frequent arguments, including sudden
3 combativeness; and

4 WHEREAS, Recognizing these warning signs is a critical step
5 toward the prevention of elder and disability abuse; and

6 WHEREAS, Elders who experience abuse or mistreatment face
7 a greater likelihood of hospitalization, institutionalization, and
8 increased reliance on social services systems; and

9 WHEREAS, Elder and disability abuse victims have a mortality
10 rate up to three times that of the general older adult population and
11 are significantly more likely to die a premature death; and

12 WHEREAS, All older adults, including those with disabilities,
13 have the right to live safely in the least restrictive environment,
14 whether in their homes or in health care facilities, and to enjoy an
15 optimum quality of life while being protected from all forms of
16 abuse, neglect, and exploitation; and

17 WHEREAS, Since 2019, California has collected comprehensive
18 data on abuse cases perpetrated on older adults and adults with
19 disabilities, including reports and investigations. Continued
20 improvement in data collection and analysis strengthens the state's
21 ability to track trends, make informed policy decisions, enhance
22 protections, and equip law enforcement partners with the tools
23 necessary to secure justice; and

24 WHEREAS, Private citizens and public agencies must continue
25 working collaboratively to combat crime and violence against
26 older adults and adults with disabilities by addressing social
27 isolation, expanding and resourcing home- and community-based
28 long-term services and supports, strengthening law enforcement
29 response, increasing public awareness, supporting early
30 intervention, and enhancing social service programs; and

31 WHEREAS, Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse Awareness
32 Month in California aligns with World Elder Abuse Awareness
33 Day, first established in 2006 and observed annually on June 15,
34 to promote a better understanding of the cultural, social, economic,
35 and demographic issues associated with elder abuse globally; and

36 WHEREAS, On September 14, 2024, Governor Gavin Newsom
37 signed Assembly Bill 1906, authored by Assembly Member Mike
38 Gipson, which requires the California Law Revision Commission
39 to submit a study to the Legislature on how to remove the outdated

1 terms “dependent adult” and “dependent person” from California
2 law; and

3 WHEREAS, The term “dependent adult” is an antiquated
4 pejorative that does not reflect the independence and value that
5 adults with disabilities possess. Usage of the term should be
6 avoided and replaced with the term “adults with disabilities” to
7 accurately reflect this fact; and

8 WHEREAS, On June 10, 2019, Governor Gavin Newsom issued
9 Executive Order No. N-14-19, calling for the development of a
10 10-year Master Plan for Aging to serve as a blueprint for state
11 government, local government, the private sector, and philanthropy
12 to prepare for demographic changes and advance California’s
13 leadership in aging, disability, and equity; and

14 WHEREAS, Goal three of the Master Plan for Aging, “Inclusion
15 and Equity, Not Isolation,” calls for lifelong opportunities for older
16 Californians and protection against isolation, discrimination, abuse,
17 neglect, and exploitation; and

18 WHEREAS, All Californians are strongly encouraged to report
19 suspected older adult or adult with a disability abuse to their local
20 adult protective services agency, local long-term care ombudsman
21 program, law enforcement agency, or emergency services provider;
22 now, therefore, be it

23 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
24 *thereof concurring,* That the Legislature proclaims and
25 acknowledges the month of June 2026 as Elder and Dependent
26 Adult Abuse Awareness Month and reiterates the importance of
27 annually recognizing Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse Awareness
28 Month in the State of California; and be it further

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

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Date of Hearing: June 1, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Blanca Pacheco, Chair
ACR 206 (Stefani) – As Introduced May 14, 2026

SUBJECT: Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse Awareness Month.

SUMMARY: Proclaims the month of June 2026 as Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse Awareness Month. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The population of Californians over 60 years of age is projected to increase by approximately 166 percent during the period from 2010 to 2060, inclusive, with more than one-half of the counties experiencing a 100-percent increase in this age group.
- 2) Research by the National Institute of Justice found that an estimated 10 percent of older adults over 60 years of age, more than seven million Americans, reported experiencing at least one form of mistreatment in the past year, including emotional, physical, nutritional, or sexual mistreatment or neglect.
- 3) It is estimated that only one in 24 incidents of elder abuse are reported and fewer than 15 percent of those harmed access formal support services each year.
- 4) Many victims of abuse fail to report out of fear of losing relationships with those harming them, loss of cognitive ability, fear of retaliation, shame that someone they trust mistreated them, or distrust of the police and agencies charged with providing assistance.
- 5) Elder and disability abuse may be physical, emotional, psychological, sexual, or financial in nature, and such abuse knows no boundaries with respect to gender, race, culture, religion, geographic location, or the economic, educational, or social status of the victim.
- 6) Factors that place older Californians at risk for abuse include cognitive and physical decline, dementia, isolation, loneliness, and limited access to preventive services, such as estate planning, daily money management, affordable supported housing, and assistance with decisionmaking.
- 7) Since 2019, California has collected comprehensive data on abuse cases perpetrated on older adults and adults with disabilities, including reports and investigations. Continued improvement in data collection and analysis strengthens the state's ability to track trends, make informed policy decisions, enhance protections, and equip law enforcement partners with the tools necessary to secure justice.
- 8) Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse Awareness Month in California aligns with World Elder Abuse Awareness Day, first established in 2006 and observed annually on June 15, to promote a better understanding of the cultural, social, economic, and demographic issues associated with elder abuse globally.
- 9) All Californians are strongly encouraged to report suspected older adult or adult with a disability abuse to their local adult protective services agency, local long-term care ombudsman program, law enforcement agency, or emergency services provider.

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. 211

Introduced by Assembly Member Celeste Rodriguez

May 21, 2026

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 211—Relative to the Zoot Suit Riots.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 211, as introduced, Celeste Rodriguez. Zoot Suit Riots.

This measure would commemorate every June as the annual anniversary of the Zoot Suit Riots.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, Every June marks the annual anniversary of the
2 Zoot Suit Riots; and

3 WHEREAS, The Zoot Suit Riots were a series of conflicts that
4 occurred in June 1943 in the City of Los Angeles between United
5 States servicemen and Mexican American youths, the latter of
6 whom wore outfits called zoot suits; and

7 WHEREAS, The zoot suit consisted of a broad-shouldered drape
8 jacket, balloon-leg trousers, and, sometimes, a flamboyant hat;
9 and

10 WHEREAS, Mexican and Mexican American youths who wore
11 these outfits were called zoot-suiters; and

12 WHEREAS, These individuals referred to themselves as
13 pachucos, a name linked to the Mexican American generation’s
14 rebellion against both the Mexican and American cultures; and

1 WHEREAS, Pressures related to the United States involvement
2 in World War II contributed to the racial tensions that preceded
3 the riots; and

4 WHEREAS, Workers were needed in the agricultural and service
5 sectors of the United States to fill the jobs vacated by those who
6 were serving in the military; and

7 WHEREAS, An agreement was reached with Mexico whereby
8 temporary workers from Mexico were brought into the United
9 States; and

10 WHEREAS, This influx of Mexican workers was not particularly
11 welcomed by White Americans; and

12 WHEREAS, As part of the war effort, by March 1942, the
13 United States had begun rationing various resources; and

14 WHEREAS, Restrictions on wool had a direct effect on the
15 manufacture of wool suits and other clothing; and

16 WHEREAS, There were regulations prohibiting the
17 manufacturing of zoot suits, but a network of bootleg tailors
18 continued to manufacture them; and

19 WHEREAS, This exacerbated racial tensions, as Mexican
20 American youths wearing the zoot suits were seen as un-American
21 because they were deliberately ignoring the rationing regulations;
22 and

23 WHEREAS, The Zoot Suit Riots are commonly associated with
24 the Sleepy Lagoon murder, which occurred in August 1942; and

25 WHEREAS, The Sleepy Lagoon, as it was nicknamed, was one
26 of the larger reservoirs outside the City of Los Angeles; and

27 WHEREAS, On the night of August 1, 1942, zoot-suiters were
28 involved in a fight at a party near the Sleepy Lagoon; and

29 WHEREAS, The next morning, one of the partygoers, José
30 Díaz, was dead; and

31 WHEREAS, There was public outcry against the zoot-suiters,
32 fueled by local tabloids; and

33 WHEREAS, Citing concerns about juvenile delinquency,
34 California Governor Culbert Olson used Díaz's death as the
35 impetus for a roundup by the Los Angeles Police Department of
36 more than 600 young men and women, most of whom were
37 Mexican American; and

38 WHEREAS, Several of the zoot-suiters who were arrested were
39 tried and, in January 1943, convicted of murder; and

1 WHEREAS, However, many people denounced the circus
2 atmosphere of the trial and attacked the verdict as a miscarriage
3 of justice; and

4 WHEREAS, The convictions of the Mexican American youths
5 were later reversed on appeal in October 1944; and

6 WHEREAS, During the period from 1942 through 1943, the
7 news media continued to portray the zoot-suiters as dangerous
8 gang members who were capable of murder; and

9 WHEREAS, On the basis of the news reports, more and more
10 people began to believe that the Mexican American youths,
11 particularly the zoot-suiters, were predisposed to committing crime;
12 and

13 WHEREAS, It was in this racially charged atmosphere that the
14 conflict between predominantly White servicemen stationed in
15 southern California and Mexican American youths in the area
16 began; and

17 WHEREAS, Incidents initially took the form of minor
18 altercations, but later escalated; and

19 WHEREAS, Within months of the Sleepy Lagoon convictions,
20 the City of Los Angeles erupted in what are commonly referred
21 to as the Zoot Suit Riots; and

22 WHEREAS, The riots began on June 3, 1943, after a group of
23 sailors stated that they had been attacked by a group of Mexican
24 American zoot-suiters; and

25 WHEREAS, As a result, on June 4, 1943, a number of uniformed
26 sailors chartered cabs and proceeded to the Mexican American
27 community, seeking out the zoot-suiters; and

28 WHEREAS, What occurred that evening and in the following
29 days was a series of conflicts primarily between servicemen and
30 zoot-suiters; and

31 WHEREAS, Many zoot-suiters were beaten by servicemen and
32 stripped of their zoot suits on the spot; and

33 WHEREAS, The servicemen sometimes urinated on the zoot
34 suits or burned them in the streets; and

35 WHEREAS, One local paper printed an article describing how
36 to “de-zoot” a zoot-suiter, including directions that the zoot suits
37 should be burned; and

38 WHEREAS, The servicemen were also portrayed in local news
39 publications as heroes fighting against what was referred to as a
40 Mexican crime wave; and

1 WHEREAS, The worst of the rioting occurred on the night of
2 June 7, 1943, when thousands of servicemen and citizens prowled
3 the streets of the downtown area of the City of Los Angeles,
4 attacking zoot-suiters as well as members of minority groups who
5 were not wearing zoot suits; and

6 WHEREAS, In response to these confrontations, police arrested
7 hundreds of Mexican American youths, many of whom had already
8 been attacked by servicemen; and

9 WHEREAS, There were also reports of Mexican American
10 youths requesting to be arrested and locked up in order to protect
11 themselves from the servicemen in the streets; and

12 WHEREAS, In contrast, very few sailors and soldiers were
13 arrested during the riots; and

14 WHEREAS, Shortly after midnight on June 8, 1943, military
15 officials declared the City of Los Angeles off-limits to all military
16 personnel; and

17 WHEREAS, Deciding that the local police were completely
18 unable or unwilling to handle the situation, officials ordered
19 military police to patrol parts of the city and arrest disorderly
20 military personnel; this, coupled with the ban, served to greatly
21 deter the servicemen's riotous actions; and

22 WHEREAS, The next day, the Los Angeles City Council passed
23 a resolution that banned the wearing of zoot suits in the City of
24 Los Angeles streets; and

25 WHEREAS, The number of attacks dwindled, and the rioting
26 had largely ended by June 10, 1943; and

27 WHEREAS, In the following weeks, however, similar
28 disturbances occurred in other states; and

29 WHEREAS, Remarkably, no one was killed during the riots,
30 although many people were injured; and

31 WHEREAS, The fact that considerably more Mexican
32 Americans than servicemen were arrested, upward of 600 of the
33 former, according to some estimates, fueled criticism of the Los
34 Angeles Police Department's response to the riots from some
35 quarters; and

36 WHEREAS, As the riots died down, California Governor Earl
37 Warren ordered the creation of a citizens' committee to investigate
38 and determine the cause of the Zoot Suit Riots; and

39 WHEREAS, The committee's report indicated that there were
40 several factors involved, but that racism was the central cause of

1 the riots and that it was exacerbated by the response of the Los
2 Angeles Police Department, as well as by biased and inflammatory
3 media coverage; and

4 WHEREAS, The City of Los Angeles Mayor Fletcher Bowron,
5 concerned about the riots' negative impact on the city's image,
6 issued his own conclusion, stating that racial prejudice was not a
7 factor and that the riots were caused by juvenile delinquents; and

8 WHEREAS, The Zoot Suit Riots are an important part of the
9 City of Los Angeles and California history and it is critical that
10 we mark the 83rd anniversary of this event appropriately; now,
11 therefore, be it

12 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
13 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature hereby commemorates
14 every June as the annual anniversary of the Zoot Suit Riots; and
15 be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: June 1, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Blanca Pacheco, Chair
ACR 211 (Celeste Rodriguez) – As Introduced May 21, 2026

SUBJECT: Zoot Suit Riots.

SUMMARY: Commemorates June 2026 as the 83rd anniversary of the Zoot Suit Riots, which are an important part of Los Angeles and California history; and, commemorates every June as the annual anniversary of the Zoot Suit Riots. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The Zoot Suit Riots were a series of conflicts that occurred in June 1943 in the City of Los Angeles between United States servicemen and Mexican American youths, the latter of whom wore outfits called zoot suits. The zoot suit consisted of a broad-shouldered drape jacket, balloon-leg trousers, and, sometimes, a flamboyant hat.
- 2) Pressures related to the United States involvement in World War II contributed to the racial tensions that preceded the riots. Workers were needed in the agricultural and service sectors of the United States to fill the jobs vacated by those who were serving in the military.
- 3) An agreement was reached with Mexico whereby temporary workers from Mexico were brought into the United States. This influx of Mexican workers was not particularly welcomed by White Americans.
- 4) The Zoot Suit Riots are commonly associated with the Sleepy Lagoon murder, which occurred in August 1942. On the night of August 1, 1942, zoot-suiters were involved in a fight at a party near the Sleepy Lagoon. There was public outcry against the zoot-suiters, fueled by local tabloids.
- 5) Several of the zoot-suiters who were arrested were tried and, in January 1943, convicted of murder. However, many people denounced the circus atmosphere of the trial and attacked the verdict as a miscarriage of justice. The convictions of the Mexican American youths were later reversed on appeal in October 1944.
- 6) During the period from 1942 through 1943, the news media continued to portray the zoot-suiters as dangerous gang members who were capable of murder. It was in this racially charged atmosphere that the conflict between predominantly White servicemen stationed in southern California and Mexican American youths in the area began.
- 7) Within months of the Sleepy Lagoon convictions, the City of Los Angeles erupted in what are commonly referred to as the Zoot Suit Riots. The riots began on June 3, 1943, after a group of sailors stated that they had been attacked by a group of Mexican American zoot-suiters.
- 8) The worst of the rioting occurred on the night of June 7, when thousands of servicemen and citizens prowled the streets of the downtown City of Los Angeles, attacking zoot-suiters as well as members of minority groups who were not wearing zoot suits.

- 9) As the riots died down, California Governor Earl Warren ordered the creation of a citizens' committee to investigate and determine the cause of the Zoot Suit Riots.
- 10) The committee's report indicated that there were several factors involved, but that racism was the central cause of the riots and that it was exacerbated by the response of the Los Angeles Police Department, as well as by biased and inflammatory media coverage.
- 11) The Zoot Suit Riots are an important part of Los Angeles and California history and it is critical that we mark the 83rd anniversary of this event appropriately.

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

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 29, 2026

Senate Concurrent Resolution

No. 151

Introduced by Senator Umberg

(Principal coauthor: Assembly Member Petrie-Norris)

(Coauthor: Senator Weber Pierson)

(Coauthors: Assembly Members Bonta and Garcia)

March 25, 2026

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 151—Relative to Anterior Cruciate Ligament (ACL) Injury Awareness Month.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SCR 151, as amended, Umberg. Anterior Cruciate Ligament Injury Awareness Month.

This measure would proclaim the month of May 2026 as Anterior Cruciate Ligament (ACL) Injury Awareness Month and encourage schools, youth sports organizations, athletic programs, and health professionals to promote evidence-based injury prevention education and training.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, It is the custom of the Legislature to recognize
2 official months that are set aside to increase awareness of serious
3 health conditions that affect the lives of the people of California;
4 and

5 WHEREAS, Attendant to that concern and in full accord with
6 its longstanding traditions, it is the intent of the Legislature to
7 memorialize and proclaim the month of May 2026 as Anterior
8 Cruciate Ligament (ACL) Injury Awareness Month in California;
9 and

98

1 WHEREAS, California will host the Federation Internationale
2 de Football Association (FIFA) World Cup in the summer of 2026
3 in the San Francisco Bay-area Area and Los Angeles, underscoring
4 the state’s leadership in soccer and athletic participation at every
5 level; and

6 WHEREAS, California is home to one of the largest youth
7 soccer populations in the nation, with more than 320,000 youth
8 participants, and soccer ranks among the most widely played sports
9 in the state for both boys, with more than 53,000 participants, and
10 girls, with more than 45,000 participants; and

11 WHEREAS, California leads the nation in developing athletes
12 who compete at the highest levels of the sport, including Major
13 League Soccer, the National Women’s Soccer League, and the
14 United States national teams; and

15 WHEREAS, The American Medical Society for Sports Medicine
16 recognizes that ACL injuries are common in youth and adolescent
17 athletes, and that over 70 percent of these injuries occur through
18 noncontact mechanisms, such as rapid direction changes, pivoting,
19 cutting, and landing movements, which are typical of sports
20 including soccer, basketball, volleyball, lacrosse, and football; and

21 WHEREAS, ACL injuries are among the most common and
22 debilitating musculoskeletal injuries affecting physically active
23 individuals and youth athletes, constituting a major and growing
24 public health concern; and

25 WHEREAS, An estimated 400,000 ACL tears occur annually
26 in the United States; and

27 WHEREAS, ACL tears account for approximately 40 percent
28 of reported sports-related knee injuries and frequently require
29 surgical reconstruction followed by rehabilitation periods ranging
30 from 9 to 15 months, resulting in lost educational, athletic, and
31 career opportunities; and

32 WHEREAS, Individuals who sustain an ACL injury face a
33 reinjury risk of up to 30 percent, and approximately one in four
34 individuals will tear the same or opposite knee during their lifetime;
35 and

36 WHEREAS, The American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons
37 reports that reconstruction of the primary ACL at a younger age
38 and an early return to sport are associated with a significantly
39 higher risk of secondary ACL injury among adolescent athletes;
40 and

1 WHEREAS, ACL injuries significantly increase the risk of
2 osteoarthritis in children and adolescents by up to 10 times, can
3 result in chronic pain and long-term damage to cartilage and the
4 meniscus, and make individuals up to 7 times more likely to require
5 knee replacement surgery later in life; and

6 WHEREAS, The total lifetime medical costs associated with a
7 single ACL injury are estimated to range from \$38,000 to \$88,000
8 or more, imposing substantial burdens on families and the health
9 care system; and

10 WHEREAS, The economic burden of ACL injuries is
11 substantial, with estimates indicating direct medical costs exceeding
12 \$7 billion annually in the United States, in addition to significant
13 indirect costs related to lost productivity, long-term care, and
14 diminished quality of life; and

15 WHEREAS, The American Academy of Pediatrics and the
16 American Physical Therapy Association recommend plyometric
17 and strengthening exercises to reduce young athletes' risks of being
18 injured and encourages coaches and school sports programs to
19 learn about the benefits of this kind of neuromuscular training;
20 and

21 WHEREAS, Research demonstrates that 50 to 88 percent of
22 ACL injuries in middle school and high school athletes are largely
23 preventable through evidence-based neuromuscular training and
24 injury prevention programs, particularly among youth, female, and
25 soccer populations; and

26 WHEREAS, Female athletes experience a disproportionate
27 burden of ACL injuries, with studies showing they are between
28 2.8 and 8 times more likely than male athletes to sustain ACL
29 tears, particularly in sports such as soccer, basketball, and lacrosse;
30 and

31 WHEREAS, The Hospital for Special Surgery and the Aspen
32 Institute report that female high school soccer players who
33 participate year-round face a 16 to 18 percent risk of ACL injury,
34 and athletes in sports including basketball, lacrosse, and soccer
35 face a 10 to 12 percent risk of sustaining an ACL injury during
36 their high school years; and

37 WHEREAS, Emerging research indicates that hormonal
38 fluctuations during the menstrual cycle may influence
39 biomechanics, motor planning, and injury risk in female athletes

1 and that many training, injury prevention, and recovery programs
2 have historically been designed based on male physiology; and

3 WHEREAS, Organizations including FIFA, the International
4 Olympic Committee, the Union of European Football Associations,
5 the National Women’s Soccer League, and institutions of higher
6 education are investing in research on the relationship between
7 women’s health, athletic performance, and injury prevention,
8 reflecting the urgent need for improved data and targeted
9 prevention strategies; and

10 WHEREAS, In December 2025, the University of California,
11 Berkeley launched the Women’s Health and Performance Initiative,
12 a first of its kind research initiative aimed at closing the significant
13 gender data gap in sport science, which recognized that historically
14 fewer than 10 percent of sports medicine research studies have
15 focused on female athletes, despite well-documented differences
16 in injury risk, including ACL injuries; and

17 WHEREAS, ACL injuries can have profound psychological
18 and social impacts on injured individuals, including depression,
19 anxiety, and reduced academic or occupational participation,
20 particularly among youth athletes; and

21 WHEREAS, Injury prevention programs not only reduce ACL
22 injury risk but also decrease overall time lost from sports
23 participation and improve long-term physical, mental health, and
24 performance outcomes for young athletes; and

25 ~~WHEREAS, The FIFA 11+ should be recognized as the~~
26 ~~standard, evidence-based, 20-minute, all-in-one warmup program~~
27 ~~for adoption by youth sports organizations to mitigate ACL injury~~
28 ~~risk, alongside other specialized protocols including the PEP~~
29 ~~Program and FIFA 11+ kids programs; and~~

30 *WHEREAS, Evidence-based, neuromuscular injury prevention*
31 *programs should be recognized as the gold standard for adoption*
32 *by youth sports organizations and interscholastic athletic programs*
33 *to effectively mitigate ACL injury risk; and*

34 WHEREAS, The National ACL Injury Coalition, convened
35 through Project Play, has established a nationally recognized,
36 evidence-based framework to reduce ACL injuries among youth
37 athletes across multiple sports by promoting standardized
38 education, neuromuscular injury prevention training, and
39 implementation resources for youth sports organizations, coaches,
40 athletes, and parents; and

1 WHEREAS, An analysis conducted by the National ACL Injury
2 Coalition of data from High School RIO (Reporting Information
3 Online), a national sports injury surveillance system, found a
4 26-percent increase in the annual incidence rate of ACL injuries
5 across 12 major sports from 2007 to 2022, including significant
6 increases in girls’ sports, including lacrosse and volleyball, which
7 saw rises of 83 percent and 96 percent, respectively; and

8 WHEREAS, California currently lacks a statewide injury
9 surveillance system specific to youth sports ACL injuries, and
10 national estimates used to inform public health policy may not
11 fully capture the scope, demographic distribution, or sport-specific
12 patterns of ACL injuries among California youth; and

13 WHEREAS, It is imperative that there be greater public
14 awareness of ACL injuries as a serious and preventable public
15 health issue with long-term health, economic, and equity
16 implications, and that California promote education, injury
17 surveillance, research, and evidence-based prevention efforts
18 statewide; now, therefore, be it

19 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*
20 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature hereby proclaims the
21 month of May 2026 as Anterior Cruciate Ligament (ACL) Injury
22 Awareness Month in California; and be it further

23 *Resolved*, That the Legislature encourages the State Department
24 of Education and the California Interscholastic Federation to
25 evaluate the feasibility of recommending or incorporating
26 evidence-based neuromuscular injury prevention—~~warmup~~
27 ~~programs, including the FIFA 11+ and PEP Program,~~ *programs*
28 into the standard practice of school-sanctioned athletic programs
29 statewide, with implementation guidance developed in consultation
30 with ~~licensed~~ *certified strength and conditioning coaches, certified*
31 *athletic trainers, licensed physical therapists, and licensed sports*
32 *medicine physicians (Doctor of Medicine or Doctor of Osteopathic*
33 *Medicine)*; and be it further

34 *Resolved*, That the Legislature requests the State Department
35 of Public Health, in consultation with the California Interscholastic
36 Federation, the State Department of Education, and relevant
37 medical associations to assess the feasibility of establishing a
38 statewide youth sports injury surveillance mechanism to track ACL
39 injury incidence, demographics, sport type, and prevention program

1 adoption rates, and to report findings to the Legislature to inform
2 future evidence-based policy; and be it further
3 *Resolved*, That the Legislature encourages schools, youth sports
4 organizations, athletic programs, and health professionals to
5 promote evidence-based injury prevention education and training,
6 with particular attention to the disproportionate impact of ACL
7 injuries on girls and women; and be it further
8 *Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of
9 this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

O

Date of Hearing: June 1, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Blanca Pacheco, Chair
SCR 151 (Umberg) – As Amended April 29, 2026

SENATE VOTE: 38-0

SUBJECT: Anterior Cruciate Ligament Injury Awareness Month.

SUMMARY: Proclaims the month of May 2026 as Anterior Cruciate Ligament (ACL) Injury Awareness Month; and, encourages schools, youth sports organizations, athletic programs, and health professionals to promote evidence-based injury prevention education and training. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The American Medical Society for Sports Medicine recognizes that ACL injuries are common in youth and adolescent athletes, and that over 70 percent of these injuries occur through noncontact mechanisms, such as rapid direction changes, pivoting, cutting, and landing movements, which are typical of sports including soccer, basketball, volleyball, lacrosse, and football.
- 2) ACL injuries are among the most common and debilitating musculoskeletal injuries affecting physically active individuals and youth athletes, constituting a major and growing public health concern. An estimated 400,000 ACL tears occur annually in the United States.
- 3) ACL injuries significantly increase the risk of osteoarthritis in children and adolescents by up to 10 times, can result in chronic pain and long-term damage to cartilage and the meniscus, and make individuals up to seven times more likely to require knee replacement surgery later in life.
- 4) The economic burden of ACL injuries is substantial, with estimates indicating direct medical costs exceeding \$7 billion annually in the United States, in addition to significant indirect costs related to lost productivity, long-term care, and diminished quality of life.
- 5) Female athletes experience a disproportionate burden of ACL injuries, with studies showing they are between 2.8 and 8 times more likely than male athletes to sustain ACL tears, particularly in sports such as soccer, basketball, and lacrosse.
- 6) ACL injuries can have profound psychological and social impacts on injured individuals, including depression, anxiety, and reduced academic or occupational participation, particularly among youth athletes.
- 7) Injury prevention programs not only reduce ACL injury risk but also decrease overall time lost from sports participation and improve long-term physical, mental health, and performance outcomes for young athletes.
- 8) The National ACL Injury Coalition, convened through Project Play, has established a nationally recognized, evidence-based framework to reduce ACL injuries among youth athletes across multiple sports by promoting standardized education, neuromuscular injury

prevention training, and implementation resources for youth sports organizations, coaches, athletes, and parents.

- 9) California currently lacks a statewide injury surveillance system specific to youth sports ACL injuries, and national estimates used to inform public health policy may not fully capture the scope, demographic distribution, or sport-specific patterns of ACL injuries among California youth.
- 10) It is imperative that there be greater public awareness of ACL injuries as a serious and preventable public health issue with long-term health, economic, and equity implications, and that California promote education, injury surveillance, research, and evidence-based prevention efforts statewide.

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

Introduced by Senator Gonzalez

April 29, 2026

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 169—Relative to Women’s Small Business Month.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

SCR 169, as introduced, Gonzalez. Women’s Small Business Month. This measure would declare October 2026 as Women’s Small Business Month and would encourage all citizens to recognize the economic importance of women’s small businesses in California.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, According to the United States Small Business
- 2 Administration, as of 2022, an estimated 13,000,000 women-owned
- 3 businesses in the United States employ more than 10,000,000
- 4 people and generate \$1.9 trillion in revenue; and
- 5 WHEREAS, Women-owned businesses represent 42 percent of
- 6 all businesses and women of color account for 50 percent of all
- 7 female business owners; and
- 8 WHEREAS, Among women, women of color are the fastest
- 9 growing demographic of new business owners; and
- 10 WHEREAS, Women of color make up 40 percent of all women
- 11 in the United States, with 18.5 percent being Latina, 13.9 percent
- 12 being African American, 6.3 percent being Asian American, 1.3
- 13 percent being Native American or Alaska Native, and 0.3 percent
- 14 being Pacific Islander; and
- 15 WHEREAS, Twenty-one percent of women-owned businesses
- 16 are owned by African Americans, 18 percent by Latinas, 9 percent
- 17 by Asian Americans, 1.4 percent by Native Americans or Alaska

1 Natives, and 0.3 percent by Pacific Islanders, which has the same
2 business-owned representation as the population; and
3 WHEREAS, In 2023, a White House Press Release announced
4 that in 2022, annual earnings for women-owned businesses
5 increased by almost 30 percent, with women-owned businesses in
6 the manufacturing sector experiencing a 35-percent increase; and
7 WHEREAS, Women continue to trailblaze across industries
8 every day, starting nearly one-half of all new businesses in the
9 United States in 2021; and
10 WHEREAS, Women small business owners create valuable
11 opportunities for women workers because they are more likely to
12 hire a more diverse workforce. In 2020, it was found by Small
13 Business Majority that one in four women business owners employ
14 nearly all women, with 75 percent to 100 percent, inclusive, of
15 their workforce being women workers; and
16 WHEREAS, in 2025, the Small Business Development Center
17 helped establish 1,231 women-owned businesses in California,
18 creating 4,099 jobs and receiving \$198,000,000 in capital
19 contributions; and
20 WHEREAS, Although more women are embracing
21 entrepreneurship, they often face challenges not typically shared
22 by their male counterparts, including defying social expectations,
23 limited access to social and business networks, overcoming barriers
24 to access capital and new market expansion, owning a sense of
25 accomplishment, building a support network and obtaining
26 mentorship, and balancing business and family life; and
27 WHEREAS, Forbes Magazine reported that while 79 percent
28 of women entrepreneurs in the United States feel more empowered
29 now than they did five years ago, 66 percent still report difficulty
30 in obtaining the funding they need to succeed; and
31 WHEREAS, Despite demanding and long hours, women become
32 business owners to implement a new business idea or vision, enjoy
33 the freedom of being an entrepreneur, or to solve a specific industry
34 problem; and
35 WHEREAS, Women-owned businesses are key to our overall
36 economic success, and their importance is rapidly growing; and
37 WHEREAS, Women in the United States were not allowed to
38 get a business loan without the signature of a male relative to
39 cosign for them until 1988; and

1 WHEREAS, October is recognized as Women’s Small Business
2 Month because the law that allowed women to take out a loan in
3 their own name, the Women’s Business Ownership Act of 1988
4 (Public Law 100-533), was signed on October 25, 1988; now,
5 therefore, be it

6 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*
7 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature designates October 2026
8 as Women’s Small Business Month and encourages all citizens to
9 recognize the economic importance of women’s small businesses
10 in California; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: June 1, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Blanca Pacheco, Chair
SCR 169 (Gonzalez) – As Introduced April 29, 2026

SENATE VOTE: 39-0

SUBJECT: Women’s Small Business Month.

SUMMARY: Designates October 2026 as Women’s Small Business Month; and, encourages all citizens to recognize the economic importance of women’s small businesses in California. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Women-owned businesses represent 42 percent of all businesses and women of color account for 50 percent of all female business owners. Among women, women of color are the fastest growing demographic of new business owners.
- 2) Women continue to trailblaze across industries every day, starting nearly one-half of all new businesses in the United States in 2021.
- 3) Women small business owners create valuable opportunities for women workers because they are more likely to hire a more diverse workforce. In 2020, it was found by Small Business Majority that one in four women business owners employ nearly all women, with 75 percent to 100 percent, inclusive, of their workforce being women workers.
- 4) Although more women are embracing entrepreneurship, they often face challenges not typically shared by their male counterparts, including defying social expectations, limited access to social and business networks, overcoming barriers to access capital and new market expansion, owning a sense of accomplishment, building a support network and obtaining mentorship, and balancing business and family life.
- 5) Despite demanding and long hours, women become business owners to implement a new business idea or vision, enjoy the freedom of being an entrepreneur, or to solve a specific industry problem.
- 6) Women-owned businesses are key to our overall economic success, and their importance is rapidly growing.
- 7) October is recognized as Women’s Small Business Month because the law that allowed women to take out a loan in their own name, the Women’s Business Ownership Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-533), was signed on October 25, 1988.

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

**Introduced by Senator Niello
(Coauthors: Senators Menjivar, Ochoa Bogh, Pérez, and Valladares)**

April 30, 2026

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 172—Relative to Asthma and Allergy Awareness Month.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

SCR 172, as introduced, Niello. Asthma and Allergy Awareness Month.

This measure would proclaim May 2026 as Asthma and Allergy Awareness Month.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, About 4,750,000 children in the United States
- 2 currently have asthma; and
- 3 WHEREAS, Nearly 28,000,000 people in the United States
- 4 have asthma; and
- 5 WHEREAS, Over 3,150,000 adults and children in California
- 6 have asthma; and
- 7 WHEREAS, Asthma is one of the most common
- 8 noncommunicable diseases among children; and
- 9 WHEREAS, One million individuals per year visit emergency
- 10 departments because of asthma’s effects; and
- 11 WHEREAS, Asthma is a leading cause of hospitalizations and
- 12 school absences due to a chronic disease among children; and
- 13 WHEREAS, The total economic cost of asthma in the United
- 14 States was \$81.9 billion per year from 2008 to 2013, which is
- 15 approximately \$115 billion when adjusted for inflation; and

1 WHEREAS, Black, Hispanic, and Indigenous individuals in the
2 United States face the highest burden of asthma; and

3 WHEREAS, Asthma is a manageable disease that claimed the
4 lives of over 3,100 people in the United States in 2023, including
5 351 people in California; and

6 WHEREAS, Twenty-one million eight hundred thousand people
7 in the United States have food allergies, including about 3,900,000
8 children; and

9 WHEREAS, Food allergies have increased among United States
10 children over the past 20 years, with the greatest increase in Black
11 children; and

12 WHEREAS, Children with food allergies are two to four times
13 more likely to have asthma or other allergic diseases; and

14 WHEREAS, People with asthma and food allergies need access
15 to affordable health insurance and to the medications and devices
16 they need at affordable prices; and

17 WHEREAS, In May 1984, President Ronald Reagan proclaimed
18 National Asthma and Allergy Awareness Week at the request of
19 the Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America, which has since
20 expanded to the entire month of May; now, therefore, be it

21 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*
22 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature hereby recognizes the
23 month of May 2026 as Asthma and Allergy Awareness Month in
24 California, and encourages the people of the State of California to
25 observe the month with appropriate ceremonies and activities; and
26 be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: June 1, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Blanca Pacheco, Chair
SCR 172 (Niello) – As Introduced April 30, 2026

SENATE VOTE: 33-0

SUBJECT: Asthma and Allergy Awareness Month.

SUMMARY: Recognizes the month of May 2026 as Asthma and Allergy Awareness Month in California; and, encourages the people of the State of California to observe the month with appropriate ceremonies and activities. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Asthma is one of the most common noncommunicable diseases among children. Over 3.15 million adults and children in California have asthma.
- 2) One million individuals per year visit emergency departments because of asthma's effects. Asthma is a leading cause of hospitalizations and school absences due to a chronic disease among children.
- 3) Black, Hispanic, and Indigenous individuals in the United States face the highest burden of asthma.
- 4) Food allergies have increased among United States children over the past 20 years, with the greatest increase in Black children. Children with food allergies are two to four times more likely to have asthma or other allergic diseases.
- 5) People with asthma and food allergies need access to affordable health insurance and to the medications and devices they need at affordable prices.
- 6) In May 1984, President Ronald Reagan proclaimed National Asthma and Allergy Awareness Week at the request of the Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America, which has since expanded to the entire month of May.

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

Introduced by Senator Weber Pierson

May 5, 2026

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 175—Relative to Behavioral Health Awareness Month.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

SCR 175, as introduced, Weber Pierson. Behavioral Health Awareness Month.

This measure would recognize May 2026 as Behavioral Health Awareness Month in California.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, Mental illness is a health condition that impacts
2 our emotional, psychological, and social well-being, and how
3 individuals think, feel, and act, including how they handle stress,
4 relate to others, and make choices; and

5 WHEREAS, Substance use disorder is the persistent use of drugs
6 despite substantial harm and adverse consequences to self and
7 others; and

8 WHEREAS, Behavioral health is the term that recognizes the
9 combination of mental illness and substance use disorder that often
10 impacts an individual simultaneously; and

11 WHEREAS, Mental illness is one of the leading causes of
12 disability in the United States, affecting one in five adults in the
13 United States; and

14 WHEREAS, Serious mental illness costs Americans
15 approximately \$193,200,000,000 in lost earnings per year; and

16 WHEREAS, Fifty percent of all lifetime mental illness begins
17 by 14 years of age, and 75 percent by 24 years of age; and

1 WHEREAS, Nearly 20 percent of children and youths 3 to 17
2 years of age, inclusive, in the United States, develop a mental,
3 emotional, developmental, or substance use disorder each year;
4 and
5 WHEREAS, In October 2021, the American Academy of
6 Pediatrics, the American Academy of Child and Adolescent
7 Psychiatry, and the Children’s Hospital Association declared a
8 national state of emergency in children’s mental health; and
9 WHEREAS, A report done by the Crisis Text Line of youth
10 under 17 years of age that used the service showed that there was
11 a 144-percent increase from 2010 with one in five adolescents 12
12 to 17 years of age, inclusive, that experienced a major depressive
13 episode; and
14 WHEREAS, According to a federal Centers for Disease Control
15 and Prevention report, suicide was the second leading cause of
16 death in individuals 10 to 14 years of age, inclusive, and the third
17 leading cause of death among individuals 15 to 24 years of age,
18 inclusive, in 2021; and
19 WHEREAS, Lesbian, gay, and bisexual youth are four times
20 more likely to attempt suicide than heterosexual youth; and
21 WHEREAS, According to the Trevor Project, 50 percent of
22 LGBTQ+ youth who wanted mental health treatment in 2024 were
23 not able to get it; and
24 WHEREAS, Children under 18 years of age from racial and
25 ethnic minority groups were greater than 4.5 times more likely to
26 experience the grief of losing a loved one during the pandemic
27 compared to their non-Hispanic White peers; and
28 WHEREAS, In California, there are nearly 45,000 children in
29 the foster care system, and many youths still exit care without the
30 support and guidance they need to successfully transition; and
31 WHEREAS, An estimated 70 percent of all youth in the juvenile
32 justice system have at least one mental health condition, and at
33 least 20 percent live with severe mental illness that is usually
34 undiagnosed, misdiagnosed, untreated, or ineffectively treated,
35 thus leaving those detained in the juvenile justice system in a
36 vulnerable condition; and
37 WHEREAS, An estimated 60 percent of youth in juvenile
38 facilities met criteria for substance use disorder in the year before
39 entering custody; and

1 WHEREAS, Fifty-seven million Americans have a mental
2 disorder in any given year, but fewer than 40 percent of adults
3 living with a mental illness, and slightly more than one-half of
4 youth 8 to 15 years of age, inclusive, with a mental illness, received
5 mental health services in the last year; and

6 WHEREAS, The National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)
7 has reported that many people suffer from more than one mental
8 disorder at a given time and that 45 percent of those with a mental
9 disorder meet criteria for two or more disorders, including diabetes,
10 cardiovascular disease, HIV/AIDS, and cancer, and the severity
11 of the mental disorder strongly relates to comorbidity; and

12 WHEREAS, NIMH also reported that young adults 18 to 25
13 years of age, inclusive, had the highest prevalence of serious mental
14 illness compared to older adults; and

15 WHEREAS, Adults and older adults living with mental illness
16 or substance use disorders often experience additional barriers to
17 care, including stigma, social isolation, underdiagnosis, and
18 fragmented access to behavioral health services; and

19 WHEREAS, Behavioral health challenges among
20 adults—particularly those experiencing homelessness,
21 unemployment, or chronic illness—can lead to compounded health
22 disparities and require comprehensive, integrated care; and

23 WHEREAS, According to the UCLA Center for Health Policy
24 Research, less than one-third of older adults in need of mental
25 health services receive appropriate care, contributing to increased
26 rates of loneliness and social isolation; and

27 WHEREAS, According to the California Health Care
28 Foundation, older adults are the least likely age group to report
29 having mental health treatment; and

30 WHEREAS, The integration of behavioral health care, including
31 mental health and substance use treatment, into primary care,
32 housing, and aging services is critical to meeting the needs of
33 California’s diverse and growing adult and older adult populations;
34 and

35 WHEREAS, Older adults are at increased risk for cooccurring
36 behavioral health conditions such as depression, anxiety, and
37 substance use disorders due to life transitions, grief, cognitive
38 decline, and chronic medical conditions; and

39 WHEREAS, Older adults with untreated behavioral health and
40 substance use disorders are more likely to experience

1 hospitalizations, emergency room visits, and early entry into
2 long-term care; and

3 WHEREAS, Although mental illness impacts all people, many
4 of those in lower income communities receive less care and poorer
5 quality of care, and often lack access to culturally competent care,
6 thereby resulting in mental health disparities; and

7 WHEREAS, Some see negative perceptions about mental health
8 care as a significant factor contributing to limited or nonexistent
9 access to care, and some common concerns are stigma, culture,
10 masculinity, exposure to violence, and lack of information and
11 awareness, among many others; and

12 WHEREAS, According to the California Reducing Disparities
13 Project, being misdiagnosed and given severe mental health
14 diagnoses can be stigmatizing and can affect the person’s
15 self-esteem, which, in turn, can discourage the person from seeking
16 help; and

17 WHEREAS, According to results from the 2021 National Survey
18 on Drug Use and Health, 46,300,000 people 12 years of age or
19 older had a substance use disorder in the past year, with the
20 percentage of people being higher among American Indian or
21 Alaska Native and multiracial people; and

22 WHEREAS, The burden of substance use disorder is particularly
23 high among adults involved in the criminal justice system, veterans,
24 individuals with cooccurring mental illness, and those experiencing
25 housing instability; and

26 WHEREAS, There is a need to improve public awareness of
27 mental illness and to strengthen local and national awareness of
28 brain diseases so that all those with mental illness may receive
29 adequate and appropriate treatment that will result in their
30 becoming fully functioning members of society; and

31 WHEREAS, There is a need to reduce the stigma around mental
32 illness and substance use disorder so that all those with mental
33 illness are encouraged to reach out to their community and seek
34 treatment without fear of isolation and judgment; and

35 WHEREAS, There is a need to encourage primary care
36 physicians to offer screenings, to partner with mental health care
37 providers, to seek appropriate referrals to specialists, and to
38 encourage timely and accurate diagnoses of mental disorders; and

39 WHEREAS, The Legislature wishes to enhance public
40 awareness of mental illness; now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*
2 *thereof concurring,* That the Legislature hereby recognizes May
3 2026 as Behavioral Health Awareness Month in California to
4 enhance public awareness of behavioral health needs across the
5 lifespan; and be it further
6 *Resolved,* That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of
7 this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

O

Date of Hearing: June 1, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Blanca Pacheco, Chair
SCR 175 (Weber Pierson) – As Introduced May 5, 2026

SENATE VOTE: 34-0

SUBJECT: Behavioral Health Awareness Month.

SUMMARY: Recognizes May 2026 as Behavioral Health Awareness Month in California to enhance public awareness of behavioral health needs across the lifespan. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Mental illness is a health condition that impacts our emotional, psychological, and social well-being, and affects how an individual thinks, feels, and acts, including how they handle stress, relate to others, and make choices. Substance use disorder is the persistent use of drugs despite substantial harm and adverse consequences to self and others.
- 2) Behavioral health is the term that recognizes the combination of mental illness and substance use disorder that often impacts an individual simultaneously.
- 3) Nearly 20 percent of children and youth between 3 and 17 years of age, inclusive, in the United States develop a mental, emotional, developmental, or substance use disorder each year.
- 4) In California, there are nearly 45,000 children in the foster care system, and many youths still exit care without the support and guidance they need to successfully transition.
- 5) An estimated 70 percent of all youth in the juvenile justice system have at least one mental health condition and at least 20 percent live with severe mental illness that is usually undiagnosed, misdiagnosed, untreated, or ineffectively treated, thus leaving those detained in the juvenile justice system in a vulnerable condition.
- 6) An estimated 60 percent of youth in juvenile facilities met criteria for substance use disorder in the year before entering custody.
- 7) Adults and older adults living with mental illness or substance use disorders often experience additional barriers to care, including stigma, social isolation, under-diagnosis, and fragmented access to behavioral health services.
- 8) Behavioral health challenges among adults—particularly those experiencing homelessness, unemployment, or chronic illness—can lead to compounded health disparities and require comprehensive, integrated care.
- 9) The integration of behavioral health care, including mental health and substance use treatment, into primary care, housing, and aging services is critical to meeting the needs of California’s diverse and growing adult and older adult populations.

- 10) Older adults are at increased risk for co-occurring behavioral health conditions such as depression, anxiety, and substance use disorders due to life transitions, grief, cognitive decline, and chronic medical conditions.
- 11) Although mental illness impacts all people, many of those in lower income communities receive less care and poorer quality of care, and often lack access to culturally competent care, thereby resulting in mental health disparities.
- 12) There is a need to improve public awareness of mental illness and to strengthen local and national awareness of brain diseases so that all people with mental illness may receive adequate and appropriate treatment that will result in their becoming fully functioning members of society.
- 13) There is a need to reduce the stigma around mental illness and substance use disorder, so that all people with a mental illness are encouraged to reach out to their community and seek treatment without fear of isolation and judgment.

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

Introduced by Senator Ashby

May 5, 2026

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 176—Relative to National Small Business Month.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

SCR 176, as introduced, Ashby. National Small Business Month.

This measure would affirm the important role of small businesses and workplaces as vital pathways for addressing the mental health crisis, reducing stigma, promoting early intervention, and expanding culturally responsive care. The measure would recognize May 2026 as National Small Business Month in California and encourage the people of the State of California to support small businesses. The measure would also recognize the CalAsian Foundation and its members for their courage, innovation, and commitment to advancing mental health awareness, prevention, healing, and care across small business communities statewide.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, California faces a growing mental health crisis that
- 2 impacts communities, workers, employers, and the state economy
- 3 through reduced productivity, absenteeism, workforce instability,
- 4 and long-term public costs; and
- 5 WHEREAS, Small businesses make up 99.8 percent of all
- 6 California businesses and employ nearly half the private sector
- 7 workforce, making them essential partners in improving mental
- 8 health outcomes and strengthening overall workforce well-being;
- 9 and

1 WHEREAS, Small businesses, especially those in immigrant,
 2 multilingual, and culturally diverse neighborhoods, serve local
 3 residents as more than employers or providers of needed goods
 4 and services. Small businesses also act as important community
 5 centers where people who suffer from behavioral health challenges
 6 can work, connect, and find support among their colleagues and
 7 customers; and

8 WHEREAS, Workplace-based mental health awareness,
 9 prevention, and early intervention are proven to improve health
 10 and well-being, reduce downstream costs, strengthen retention,
 11 and promote safer and more resilient communities; and

12 WHEREAS, The CalAsian Foundation has built deep trust with
 13 underserved small business communities and has served as a vital
 14 bridge between public health systems and diverse workers and
 15 families who are often bypassed by traditional mental health
 16 structures; and

17 WHEREAS, Small businesses are among California’s most
 18 powerful, yet commonly overlooked, community-based pathways
 19 to behavioral health awareness, connection, and support, especially
 20 for populations facing stigma, cost, and cultural barriers to care;
 21 and

22 WHEREAS, The month of May has historically been the time
 23 of year when small businesses are officially recognized and
 24 celebrated, such as during National Small Business Week, which
 25 is occurring during the first week of May 2026; now, therefore,
 26 be it

27 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*
 28 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature affirms the important role
 29 of small businesses and workplaces as vital pathways for
 30 addressing the mental health crisis, reducing stigma, promoting
 31 early intervention, and expanding culturally responsive care; and
 32 be it further

33 *Resolved*, That the Legislature hereby recognizes the month of
 34 May 2026 as National Small Business Month in California and
 35 encourages the people of the State of California to support small
 36 businesses throughout the state; and be it further

37 *Resolved*, That the Legislature hereby recognizes the CalAsian
 38 Foundation and its members for their courage, innovation, and
 39 commitment to advancing mental health awareness, prevention,

- 1 healing, and care across small business communities statewide;
- 2 and be it further
- 3 *Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of
- 4 this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

O

Date of Hearing: June 1, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Blanca Pacheco, Chair
SCR 176 (Ashby) – As Introduced May 5, 2026

SENATE VOTE: 38-0

SUBJECT: National Small Business Month.

SUMMARY: Recognizes the month of May 2026 as National Small Business Month in California; and, encourages the people of the State of California to support small businesses throughout the state. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) California faces a growing mental health crisis that impacts communities, workers, employers, and the state economy through reduced productivity, absenteeism, workforce instability, and long-term public costs.
- 2) Small businesses make up 99.8 percent of all California businesses and employ nearly half the private sector workforce, making them essential partners in improving mental health outcomes and strengthening overall workforce well-being.
- 3) Small businesses, especially those in immigrant, multilingual, and culturally diverse neighborhoods, serve local residents as more than employers or providers of needed goods and services. Small businesses also act as important community centers where people who suffer from behavioral health challenges can work, connect, and find support among their colleagues and customers.
- 4) Workplace-based mental health awareness, prevention, and early intervention are proven to improve health and well-being, reduce downstream costs, strengthen retention, and promote safer and more resilient communities.
- 5) The CalAsian Foundation has built deep trust with underserved small business communities and has served as a vital bridge between public health systems and diverse workers and families who are often bypassed by traditional mental health structures.
- 6) Small businesses are among California's most powerful, yet commonly overlooked, community-based pathways to behavioral health awareness, connection, and support, especially for populations facing stigma, cost, and cultural barriers to care.
- 7) The month of May has historically been the time of year when small businesses are officially recognized and celebrated, such as during National Small Business Week, which is occurring during the first week of May 2026.
- 8) The Legislature affirms the important role of small businesses and workplaces as vital pathways for addressing the mental health crisis, reducing stigma, promoting early intervention, and expanding culturally responsive care.

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

**Introduced by Senator Becker
(Principal coauthors: Senators Allen, Rubio, Stern, and Wiener)**

May 11, 2026

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 178—Relative to Jewish American Heritage Month.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

SCR 178, as introduced, Becker. Jewish American Heritage Month.

This measure would proclaim May 2026 as Jewish American Heritage Month in California and would commend the Jewish American community for its profound contributions to California’s growth, innovation, and diversity, and would state that the Legislature encourages all Californians to celebrate Jewish American Heritage Month, as specified.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, May is nationally recognized as Jewish American
2 Heritage Month, first proclaimed in 2006, celebrating more than
3 350 years of Jewish contributions to the United States and
4 underscoring our nation’s commitment to religious liberty; and
5 WHEREAS, Jewish Americans have played a vital role in the
6 founding and continued development of the United States,
7 contributing to the nation’s cultural, economic, scientific, and civic
8 advancement across numerous fields, including the arts,
9 entertainment, business, labor, law, medicine, science, and
10 technology, helping to shape the cultural and economic fabric of
11 the nation; and
12 WHEREAS, Jewish Americans have shaped California since
13 the Gold Rush era—holding the first High Holy Day services in

1 San Francisco in 1849 and organizing congregations, charities,
2 and schools statewide by the 1860s; and

3 WHEREAS, Jewish Californians have built thriving agricultural
4 enterprises and retail institutions, helped establish the first
5 department stores and nonprofit organizations in Los Angeles, and
6 pioneered the motion picture industry that defined Hollywood, led
7 by figures such as Louis B. Mayer and Jack Warner; and

8 WHEREAS, Jewish Americans have left an indelible mark on
9 California’s civic and political life, including leaders such as
10 Dianne Feinstein and Barbara Boxer, who were elected in
11 1992—known as the “Year of the Woman”—and went on to serve
12 together, making California the first state in the nation to be
13 represented by two women in the United States Senate; and

14 WHEREAS, Jewish Americans have played a critical role in
15 advancing civil rights and social justice, including leaders such as
16 Rabbi Abraham Joshua Heschel, who marched alongside Dr.
17 Martin Luther King Jr., Ruth Bader Ginsburg, a champion of
18 gender equality and civil liberties, and Betty Friedan, a leader of
19 the modern feminist movement, all guided by the enduring value
20 of tikkun olam—the responsibility to repair the world—and
21 standing in solidarity with diverse communities to promote equality
22 and human dignity; and

23 WHEREAS, Jewish Californians have enriched the cultural and
24 artistic life of the state through contributions in literature, music,
25 and film, including artists such as Steven Spielberg and Barbra
26 Streisand, whose work has had global impact; and

27 WHEREAS, Jewish Americans have played a significant role
28 in the labor movement in California, advocating for fair wages,
29 safe working conditions, and workers’ rights, including leadership
30 in the garment, retail, and entertainment industries in Los Angeles
31 and across the state, where Jewish labor organizers and attorneys
32 helped strengthen protections for immigrant and working-class
33 communities and supported the growth of unions representing
34 film, service, and manufacturing workers, building on the national
35 labor leadership of Sidney Hillman, whose work helped advance
36 workers’ rights and labor protections across the United States; and

37 WHEREAS, Jewish social service organizations, including
38 Jewish Federations, Jewish Family Services, Jewish Vocational
39 Service, and others, have long provided vital support to immigrants,
40 refugees, low-income families, and other vulnerable populations,

1 offering services such as job training, housing assistance, food
2 security, and refugee resettlement, reflecting a deep and ongoing
3 commitment to strengthening communities across California; and

4 WHEREAS, Jewish innovators and entrepreneurs have
5 contributed to California’s leadership in science and technology,
6 including transformative advancements in Silicon Valley and
7 strengthening the state’s role as a global hub of innovation; and

8 WHEREAS, Today, approximately 1,200,000 Jews live in
9 California—the nation’s second-largest Jewish
10 population—including growing numbers of multiracial, Asian
11 American and Pacific Islander, and Latino Jews, sustaining a
12 vibrant and diverse network of synagogues, schools, social service
13 agencies, museums, and cultural centers; and

14 WHEREAS, Between the end of World War II and 1953, more
15 than 135,000 Jews who survived the Holocaust rebuilt their lives
16 in the United States, with an estimated 12,000 Holocaust survivors
17 living in California in recent years, preserving their history and
18 bearing witness for future generations; and

19 WHEREAS, Successive waves of Jewish immigrants—from
20 Iran, the former Soviet Union, and from Middle Eastern and North
21 African countries including Morocco, Iraq, Syria, and
22 Yemen—have enriched California’s cultural, economic, and civic
23 life while preserving diverse traditions, languages, and customs;
24 and

25 WHEREAS, Israeli Americans have contributed to California’s
26 dynamic economy and cultural life through entrepreneurship,
27 education, and community building, further strengthening the
28 state’s global connections; and

29 WHEREAS, Jewish American Heritage Month invites
30 Californians of every background to explore Jewish history, culture,
31 and resilience, honoring generations who helped forge “a more
32 perfect union” and continue to advance the cultural, economic,
33 and civic life of our state and nation; now, therefore, be it

34 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*
35 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature hereby proclaims the
36 month of May 2026 as Jewish American Heritage Month in
37 California and commends the Jewish American community for its
38 profound contributions to the state’s growth, innovation, and
39 diversity; and be it further

1 *Resolved*, That the Legislature encourages all Californians to
2 celebrate Jewish American Heritage Month by deepening their
3 understanding of Jewish history and culture, participating in
4 appropriate programs and ceremonies, and standing united against
5 antisemitism; and be it further

6 *Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of
7 this resolution to the Governor and the California Legislative
8 Jewish Caucus as an expression of the Senate’s respect and
9 appreciation for Jewish Californians, and to the author for
10 appropriate distribution.

O

Date of Hearing: June 1, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Blanca Pacheco, Chair
SCR 178 (Becker) – As Introduced May 11, 2026

SENATE VOTE: 38-0

SUBJECT: Jewish American Heritage Month.

SUMMARY: Proclaims the month of May 2026 as Jewish American Heritage Month in California and commends the Jewish American community for its profound contributions to the state’s growth, innovation, and diversity; and, encourages all Californians to celebrate Jewish American Heritage Month by deepening their understanding of Jewish history and culture, participating in appropriate programs and ceremonies, and standing united against antisemitism. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) May is nationally recognized as Jewish American Heritage Month, first proclaimed in 2006, celebrating more than 350 years of Jewish contributions to the United States and underscoring our nation’s commitment to religious liberty.
- 2) Jewish Americans have played a vital role in the founding and continued development of the United States, contributing to the nation’s cultural, economic, scientific, and civic advancement across numerous fields, including the arts, entertainment, business, labor, law, medicine, science, and technology, helping to shape the cultural and economic fabric of the nation.
- 3) Jewish Americans have shaped California since the Gold Rush era—holding the first High Holy Day services in San Francisco in 1849 and organizing congregations, charities, and schools statewide by the 1860s.
- 4) Jewish Californians have built thriving agricultural enterprises and retail institutions, helped establish the first department stores and nonprofit organizations in Los Angeles, and pioneered the motion picture industry that defined Hollywood, led by figures such as Louis B. Mayer and Jack Warner.
- 5) Jewish Americans have played a significant role in the labor movement in California, advocating for fair wages, safe working conditions, and workers’ rights, including leadership in the garment, retail, and entertainment industries in Los Angeles and across the state.
- 6) Jewish innovators and entrepreneurs have contributed to California’s leadership in science and technology, including transformative advancements in Silicon Valley and strengthening the state’s role as a global hub of innovation.
- 7) Today, approximately 1.2 million Jews live in California—the nation’s second-largest Jewish population—including growing numbers of multiracial, Asian American and Pacific Islander, and Latino Jews, sustaining a vibrant and diverse network of synagogues, schools, social service agencies, museums, and cultural centers.

- 8) Successive waves of Jewish immigrants—from Iran, the former Soviet Union, and from Middle Eastern and North African countries including Morocco, Iraq, Syria, and Yemen—have enriched California’s cultural, economic, and civic life while preserving diverse traditions, languages, and customs.
- 9) Israeli Americans have contributed to California’s dynamic economy and cultural life through entrepreneurship, education, and community building, further strengthening the state’s global connections.
- 10) Jewish American Heritage Month invites Californians of every background to explore Jewish history, culture, and resilience, honoring generations who helped forge “a more perfect union” and continue to advance the cultural, economic, and civic life of our state and nation.

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

California State Senate

CAPITOL OFFICE
1021 O STREET, SUITE 6710
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
TEL (916) 651-4007

DISTRICT OFFICES
1515 CLAY STREET, SUITE 2202
OAKLAND, CA 94612
TEL (510) 286-1333

440 CIVIC CENTER, 2ND FLOOR
RICHMOND, CA 98404
TEL (510) 233-2903

SENATOR.ARREGUIN@SENATE.CA.GOV

SENATOR
JESSE ARREGUÍN
SEVENTH SENATE DISTRICT



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& COMMUNICATIONS
LOCAL GOVERNMENT
TRANSPORTATION

May 28th, 2026

The Honorable Blanca Pacheco
Chair, Assembly Rules Committee
1021 O St, Suite 6250
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: SB 762 (Arreguín) Urgency Clause Request

Dear Chair Pacheco:

I write to respectfully request the inclusion of an urgency clause to SB 762.

SB 762 would authorize specified jurisdictions to put forth a transaction and use tax measure before the voters that exceeds the statutory 2% cap for transactions and use taxes. As jurisdictions are placing these measures on the November 2026 ballot, the act authorizing them to exceed the 2% statutory cap must be enacted prior to the November election.

If you have any questions, please contact my staff, Blanca Zarate, at 916-651-4007 or Blanca.Zarate@sen.ca.gov. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Jesse Arreguín,
State Senator, Senate District 7