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CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
LIA LOPEZ

**Assembly
California Legislature
Committee on Rules**

**BLANCA PACHECO
CHAIR**

**VICE CHAIR
LACKEY, TOM**

MEMBERS
AHRENS, PATRICK
DIXON, DIANE
GARCIA, ROBERT
GONZÁLEZ, MARK
IRWIN, JACQUI
RODRIGUEZ, MICHELLE
SANCHEZ, KATE
ZBUR, RICK CHAVEZ

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

Thursday, June 4, 2026
10 minutes prior to Session
State Capitol, Room 126

CONSENT AGENDA

BILL REFERRALS

1. Bill Referrals

[Page 2](#)

RESOLUTIONS

2. ACR-187 (Jeff Gonzalez) Men's Mental Health Month.
3. HR-113 (Jeff Gonzalez) Focal Segmental Glomerulosclerosis.
4. SCR-173 (Alvarado-Gil) California Fairgrounds Appreciation Month.
5. SCR-174 (Pérez) The 60th anniversary of pilot regional centers.

[Page 6](#)

[Page 9](#)

[Page 15](#)

[Page 21](#)

REQUEST TO ADD URGENCY CLAUSE

6. SB 747 (Wiener) Civil rights: deprivation of federal constitutional rights, privileges, and immunities [Page 26](#)



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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: 6/3/2026
Re: Consent Bill Referrals

Since you received your preliminary list of bill referrals, the following measures have been added to the referral list: ACR 215, ACR 216, ACR 217, and ACR 218. SB 1259 has been removed from the referral list.

REFERRAL OF BILLS TO COMMITTEE

06/04/2026

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

<u>Assembly Bill No.</u>	<u>Committee:</u>
<u>ACR 214</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 215</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 216</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 217</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 218</u>	TRANS.
<u>SB 865</u>	A., E., S., & T.
<u>SB 866</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>SB 867</u>	P. & C.P.
<u>SB 867</u>	APPR.
<u>SB 869</u>	HEALTH
<u>SB 876</u>	INS.
<u>SB 876</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 894</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>SB 894</u>	E.M.
<u>SB 895</u>	HEALTH
<u>SB 898</u>	P. & C.P.
<u>SB 898</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 900</u>	ELECTIONS
<u>SB 913</u>	U. & E.
<u>SB 923</u>	P. & C.P.
<u>SB 937</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 938</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 962</u>	TRANS.
<u>SB 962</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 966</u>	L. & E.
<u>SB 970</u>	ELECTIONS
<u>SB 970</u>	M. & V.A.
<u>SB 995</u>	HEALTH
<u>SB 995</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 1007</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>SB 1007</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 1007</u>	APPR.
<u>SB 1009</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 1010</u>	E.S. & T.M.
<u>SB 1010</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>SB 1021</u>	W., P., & W.
<u>SB 1022</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 1025</u>	HUM. S.
<u>SB 1025</u>	E.D., G., & H.I.
<u>SB 1031</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>SB 1032</u>	L. & E.
<u>SB 1032</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 1037</u>	HEALTH
<u>SB 1047</u>	HEALTH

<u>SB 1050</u>	P. & C.P.
<u>SB 1050</u>	A., E., S., & T.
<u>SB 1050</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 1053</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>SB 1066</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 1082</u>	ED.
<u>SB 1087</u>	TRANS.
<u>SB 1087</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>SB 1089</u>	HEALTH
<u>SB 1089</u>	P.E. & R.
<u>SB 1090</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 1093</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>SB 1093</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 1098</u>	U. & E.
<u>SB 1103</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 1103</u>	P. & C.P.
<u>SB 1105</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 1123</u>	E.D., G., & H.I.
<u>SB 1123</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 1124</u>	HEALTH
<u>SB 1125</u>	E.S. & T.M.
<u>SB 1125</u>	U. & E.
<u>SB 1130</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 1130</u>	P. & C.P.
<u>SB 1157</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 1160</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 1168</u>	U. & E.
<u>SB 1173</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 1181</u>	E.M.
<u>SB 1181</u>	ED.
<u>SB 1203</u>	B. & P.
<u>SB 1203</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 1203</u>	L. & E.
<u>SB 1211</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 1220</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 1224</u>	INS.
<u>SB 1230</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 1230</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>SB 1246</u>	TRANS.
<u>SB 1246</u>	C. & C.
<u>SB 1246</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 1255</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>SB 1261</u>	AGING & L.T.C.
<u>SB 1266</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 1283</u>	L. GOV.
<u>SB 1295</u>	U. & E.
<u>SB 1302</u>	B. & P.
<u>SB 1303</u>	B. & P.

<u>SB 1305</u>	W., P., & W.
<u>SB 1329</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>SB 1342</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 1350</u>	U. & E.
<u>SB 1350</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>SB 1354</u>	M. & V.A.
<u>SB 1354</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 1359</u>	U. & E.
<u>SB 1365</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 1365</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 1366</u>	U. & E.
<u>SB 1373</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 1393</u>	W., P., & W.
<u>SB 1395</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 1397</u>	W., P., & W.
<u>SB 1407</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>SB 1407</u>	M. & V.A.
<u>SB 1414</u>	ELECTIONS
<u>SB 1414</u>	L. GOV.
<u>SB 1423</u>	TRANS.
<u>SB 1425</u>	TRANS.
<u>SB 1425</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 1425</u>	U. & E.
<u>SB 1430</u>	ELECTIONS
<u>SCR 179</u>	RLS.

Assembly Concurrent Resolution

No. 187

Introduced by Assembly Member Jeff Gonzalez

April 28, 2026

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 187—Relative to Men’s Mental Health Month.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 187, as introduced, Jeff Gonzalez. Men’s Mental Health Month. This measure would proclaim the month of June 2026 to be Men’s Mental Health Month.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, Mental health is a critical component of overall
2 well-being, affecting emotional, psychological, and social health;
3 and
4 WHEREAS, Men’s mental health remains a significant public
5 health concern, with men being less likely to seek mental health
6 support due to stigma, societal expectations, and lack of awareness;
7 and
8 WHEREAS, According to the National Institute of Mental
9 Health, men are at a higher risk for mental health conditions,
10 including depression, anxiety, and substance use disorders, yet
11 often men face barriers to seeking treatment; and
12 WHEREAS, Suicide rates among men remain disproportionately
13 high, with data from the Centers for Disease Control and
14 Prevention showing that men die by suicide at a rate nearly four
15 times higher than those of the opposite gender; and

1 WHEREAS, Fostering open discussions about mental health,
2 promoting access to mental health resources, and encouraging men
3 to seek help when needed are essential steps toward improving
4 well-being and preventing crises; and

5 WHEREAS, Recognizing June as Men’s Mental Health Month
6 in California will help raise awareness, reduce stigma, and
7 encourage policy initiatives that prioritize mental health services
8 for men; and

9 WHEREAS, Various organizations, including mental health
10 advocates, health care providers, and community groups, are
11 committed to supporting men’s mental health through outreach,
12 education, and services; now, therefore, be it

13 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
14 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature of the State of California
15 hereby declares the month of June 2026 to be Men’s Mental Health
16 Month to raise awareness, promote mental well-being, and
17 encourage men to seek the support they need without stigma or
18 barriers; and be it further

19 *Resolved*, That the State of California urges state agencies,
20 community organizations, and health care providers to collaborate
21 on initiatives, programs, and educational campaigns that support
22 men’s mental health; and be it further

23 *Resolved*, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies
24 of this resolution to the Governor of California, and that copies be
25 made available to the public to further the awareness and
26 importance of men’s mental health.

O

Date of Hearing: June 4, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Blanca Pacheco, Chair
ACR 187 (Jeff Gonzalez) – As Introduced April 28, 2026

SUBJECT: Men’s Mental Health Month.

SUMMARY: Proclaims the month of June 2026 to be Men’s Mental Health Month, to raise awareness, promote mental well-being, and encourage men to seek the support they need without stigma or barriers. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Mental health is a critical component of overall well-being, affecting emotional, psychological, and social health. Men’s mental health remains a significant public health concern, with men being less likely to seek mental health support due to stigma, societal expectations, and lack of awareness.
- 2) According to the National Institute of Mental Health, men are at a higher risk for mental health conditions, including depression, anxiety, and substance use disorders, yet often men face barriers to seeking treatment.
- 3) Suicide rates among men remain disproportionately high, with data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention showing that men die by suicide at a rate nearly four times higher than those of the opposite gender.
- 4) Fostering open discussions about mental health, promoting access to mental health resources, and encouraging men to seek help when needed are essential steps toward improving well-being and preventing crises.
- 5) Recognizing June as Men’s Mental Health Month in California will help raise awareness, reduce stigma, and encourage policy initiatives that prioritize mental health services for men.

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. 113

Introduced by Assembly Member Jeff Gonzalez

May 18, 2026

House Resolution No. 113—Relative to focal segmental glomerulosclerosis.

1 WHEREAS, Approximately one in seven American adults have
2 chronic kidney disease, and the third leading cause of chronic
3 kidney disease is glomerulonephritis, often caused by rare kidney
4 diseases such as focal segmental glomerulosclerosis (FSGS); and
5 WHEREAS, FSGS is a condition referring to the scarring in the
6 kidneys, often leading to a difficult condition that can, in many
7 cases, result in kidney failure, requiring dialysis, transplant, and
8 often cycles of remissions and relapse; and
9 WHEREAS, Fifty percent of patients with FSGS require dialysis
10 or a kidney transplant within 5 to 10 years of their diagnosis; and
11 WHEREAS, FSGS is a severe disease because it often progresses
12 rapidly to kidney failure, and even for patients with primary FSGS
13 who receive a kidney transplant, FSGS can recur in their
14 transplanted kidney up to 50 percent of the time; and
15 WHEREAS, FSGS can be diagnosed at any age, but is most
16 commonly diagnosed in adults rather than in children and is most
17 prevalent in adults over 45 years of age; and
18 WHEREAS, According to the National Registry of Rare Kidney
19 Diseases (RaDaR) database in the United Kingdom, rare kidney
20 diseases like FSGS make up just 5 to 10 percent of chronic kidney
21 disease patients, but account for approximately 30 percent of
22 kidney failure; and

1 WHEREAS, Many patients face delays in being diagnosed with
2 FSGS due to both the difficulty of obtaining a proper diagnosis of
3 a rare disease, which averages five to seven years, and challenges
4 in accessing nephrology care that specializes in rare kidney
5 diseases, as there is currently a shortage of practitioners in the
6 United States; and

7 WHEREAS, FSGS disproportionately impacts minority
8 populations, including African Americans, often occurring at a
9 rate four to five times higher than white Americans; and

10 WHEREAS, Because certain variants of the APOL1 gene
11 significantly increase the risk of developing FSGS and other kidney
12 diseases and these high-risk variants are found almost exclusively
13 in individuals of African ancestry, FSGS contributes to the
14 disproportionate burden of kidney disease in Black communities;
15 and

16 WHEREAS, FSGS is a significant burden, not just to the health
17 and lives of patients and their families, but also because it incurs
18 great challenges and costs for California’s health care system. A
19 2019 study estimated that FSGS costs Medicaid, Medicare, and
20 private health insurance about \$2 billion annually in direct medical
21 costs, not including indirect and quality of life costs; and

22 WHEREAS, There is new hope for patients with FSGS, with
23 clinical trials underway for products that may delay progression
24 of FSGS and the onset of kidney disease, including the first
25 FDA-approved therapy in April 2026, and significant progress is
26 being made by scientists, regulators, patient groups, and industry
27 through the Proteinuria and Other Biomarkers as Endpoints for
28 Clinical Trials in Kidney Disease (PARASOL) Project to validate
29 proteinuria as an indicator of improvement in patients; and

30 WHEREAS, Patients, families, advocacy organizations like
31 NephCure, health care providers, industry, and researchers are
32 working tirelessly to raise awareness, promote early detection, and
33 develop new innovative therapies for FSGS and other rare kidney
34 diseases for patients living in California; and

35 WHEREAS, FSGS Awareness Day is designated to raise
36 awareness of FSGS, provide support and inspiration to patients
37 and families struggling with the disease, and promote the efforts
38 needed for better diagnosis and access to future treatments that
39 can transform the course of the disease; now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That the
2 Assembly designates June 9, 2026, as FSGS Awareness Day; and
3 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: June 4, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Blanca Pacheco, Chair
HR 113 (Jeff Gonzalez) – As Introduced May 18, 2026

SUBJECT: Focal Segmental Glomerulosclerosis.

SUMMARY: Designates June 9, 2026, as FSGS Awareness Day. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Approximately one in seven American adults have chronic kidney disease. The third leading cause of chronic kidney disease is glomerulonephritis, often caused by rare kidney diseases such as focal segmental glomerulosclerosis (FSGS).
- 2) FSGS is a condition referring to the scarring in the kidneys, often leading to a difficult condition that can, in many cases, result in kidney failure, requiring dialysis, transplant, and often cycles of remissions and relapse.
- 3) Fifty percent of patients with FSGS require dialysis or a kidney transplant within 5 to 10 years of their diagnosis.
- 4) FSGS is a severe disease because it often progresses rapidly to kidney failure, and even for patients with primary FSGS who receive a kidney transplant, FSGS can recur in their transplanted kidney up to 50 percent of the time.
- 5) FSGS can be diagnosed at any age, but is most commonly diagnosed in adults rather than in children and is most prevalent in adults over 45 years of age. FSGS disproportionately impacts minority populations, including African Americans, often occurring at a rate four to five times higher than white Americans.
- 6) FSGS Awareness Day is designated to raise awareness of FSGS, provide support and inspiration to patients and families struggling with the disease, and promote the efforts needed for better diagnosis and access to future treatments that can transform the course of the disease.

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

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

California Life Sciences (CLS)

Opposition

None on file

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



June 1, 2026

The Honorable Jeff Gonzalez
California State Assembly
1021 O Street, Suite 4230
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: HR 113 (Gonzalez) Focal Segmental Glomerulosclerosis (FSGS) Awareness Day – SUPPORT

Dear Assemblymember Gonzalez,

California Life Sciences (CLS) proudly supports HR 113, which designates June 9, 2026, as FSGS Awareness Day in California to raise public awareness of FSGS and support the patients and families impacted by this devastating rare kidney disease. CLS represents more than 1,300 pharmaceutical, biotechnology, medical technology, and academic research institutions committed to advancing innovation and improving health outcomes across California.

FSGS is a serious and progressive rare kidney disease characterized by scarring in the kidneys that can rapidly lead to kidney failure. Approximately one in seven American adults' lives with chronic kidney disease, including many patients affected by glomerular diseases such as FSGS¹. The disease often progresses aggressively, with nearly half of patients requiring dialysis or a kidney transplant within five to ten years of diagnosis. Even after transplantation, FSGS can recur in up to 50% of patients². The disease also disproportionately impacts minority communities, with African Americans developing FSGS at rates four to five times higher than white Americans³—an inequity that increased awareness and earlier diagnosis can help address.

Beyond the disease itself, patients with FSGS face significant barriers to timely diagnosis and care. Diagnosis is frequently delayed by five to seven years on average⁴, a challenge compounded by a nationwide shortage of nephrology specialists. The financial burden is also substantial⁴. But there is now meaningful hope on the horizon for patients and families affected by FSGS. In April 2026, the first FDA-approved therapy for FSGS received approval, marking a major milestone for the rare kidney disease community. Additional therapies are currently in clinical development and may further delay disease progression and improve patient outcomes.

Designating June 9, 2026, as FSGS Awareness Day would send a powerful and timely message of solidarity to patients and families, elevate the urgent need for early diagnosis and equitable access to care, and reinforce California's leadership in addressing rare diseases. For these reasons, CLS respectfully requests your support for HR 113. If you have any additional questions, please feel free to contact me at schung@califesciences.org.

1. [American Kidney Fund, What is FSGS](#)
2. [BioMed Research International, FSGS Recurrence in Adults after Renal Transplantation](#)
3. [Journal of Kidney Disease, Genetics and Endstage Kidney Disease Disparities in African Americans](#)
4. [National Kidney Foundation, Kidney Failure Attributed to Focal Segmental Glomerulosclerosis: A USRDS Retrospective Cohort Study of Epidemiology, Treatment Modalities, and Economic Burden](#)



Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "S. Chung".

Sam Chung
Senior Vice President, Government Relations & External Affairs
California Life Sciences

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JUNE 1, 2026

Senate Concurrent Resolution

No. 173

Introduced by Senator Alvarado-Gil

(Principal coauthor: Assembly Member Hadwick)

**(Coauthors: Senators Choi, Dahle, Hurtado, Niello, Ochoa Bogh,
and Seyarto)**

(Coauthors: Assembly Members ~~Alanis and Arambula~~) *Alanis,
Arambula, and Quirk-Silva*)

May 4, 2026

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 173—Relative to California Fairgrounds Appreciation Month.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SCR 173, as amended, Alvarado-Gil. California Fairgrounds Appreciation Month.

This measure would designate the month of May 2026 as California Fairgrounds Appreciation Month in appreciation for the services provided to California by the fairgrounds and fairs in the state.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, As early California communities were developing,
2 the demand for fairgrounds in the Golden State emerged rapidly,
3 so fairgrounds were established to address the communal necessity
4 to maintain a platform for farmers, artisans, and inventors to
5 showcase their products and produce; and

6 WHEREAS, The California Legislature founded the State
7 Agricultural Society in 1854 to address the demand to hold a
8 statewide exhibition of livestock and agricultural products; and

98

1 WHEREAS, The initial success of the State Agricultural Society
2 served as a catalyst for the establishment of California’s first State
3 Fair, hosted in 1854 by the City of San Francisco, where
4 agricultural exhibitions were organized to showcase local produce
5 and livestock; and

6 WHEREAS, The Dixon May Fair of 1876 was California’s first
7 county fair and was vastly different from the fairs Californians
8 cherish presently because it was a community picnic of sorts to
9 honor the Spring season; and

10 WHEREAS, Soon after the Dixon May Fair of 1876, the
11 tradition of counties hosting fairs accessible for all Californians
12 to enjoy spread throughout the Golden State, with each region
13 developing its own unique customs and flair; and

14 WHEREAS, Senate District 4 hosts the Calaveras County Fair
15 and Jumping Frog Jubilee, one of the longest running fairs in the
16 state with roots back to 1893, that draws a crowd of approximately
17 40,000 guests each year to participate in the Jumping Frog Jubilee
18 inspired by the short story “The Celebrated Jumping Frog of
19 Calaveras County” by Mark Twain; and

20 WHEREAS, California’s 77 fairgrounds and 78 fairs serve the
21 entire state with some of the most notable fairs including the
22 California State Fair, the San Diego County Fair, the Big Fresno
23 Fair, the Alameda County Fair, the Amador County Fair, and the
24 Los Angeles County Fair; and

25 WHEREAS, Fairgrounds host a wide array of events, from
26 county fairs and agricultural expositions to concerts, trade shows,
27 and festivals, attracting millions of visitors annually who stimulate
28 local economies by driving demand for hospitality services,
29 including hotels, restaurants, and retail establishments; and

30 WHEREAS, California’s fairgrounds provide safe public
31 facilities specifically designed for animals, pets, and livestock
32 during the fair season, natural disasters, and states of emergencies;
33 and

34 WHEREAS, During a state of emergency, a natural disaster, or
35 the ongoing impacts of climate change, California fairgrounds are
36 called into service as medical sites, staging areas for emergency
37 equipment and emergency personnel, and evacuation sites to assist
38 those displaced by a fire or flood; and

39 WHEREAS, One of the primary functions of fairgrounds is to
40 celebrate and preserve California’s rich agricultural heritage and

1 to emphasize the significance of agriculture, helping to ensure that
2 this vital industry continues to thrive; and

3 WHEREAS, Fairs offer a platform for programs foundational
4 to the agricultural education of youth, including Future Farmers
5 of America, the California Foundation for Agriculture in the
6 Classroom, and the ~~National 4-H Council~~, *University of California*
7 *4-H Youth Development Program*, to educate the public and
8 students by hosting displays of livestock, produce, and horticulture
9 and by offering insight into sustainable farming practices and the
10 latest advancements in agricultural technology; and

11 WHEREAS, Competitions, including those for best livestock
12 or produce, encourage excellence and innovation in the agricultural
13 sector; and

14 WHEREAS, Fairgrounds play a crucial role in economic
15 development and business growth by serving as vibrant hubs for
16 community engagement, commerce, and tourism, and are pivotal
17 in nurturing economic vitality and fostering a thriving business
18 ecosystem across the state by providing small businesses with
19 unique opportunities to showcase products, launch new offerings,
20 and engage directly with consumers; and

21 WHEREAS, Fairgrounds often partner with local educational
22 institutions to promote agricultural education and innovation,
23 contributing to workforce development in key sectors; and

24 WHEREAS, Fairgrounds expend and generate hundreds of
25 millions of new dollars for nonprofit organizations, youth
26 organizations, cities, counties, small businesses, and the state's
27 General Fund; and

28 WHEREAS, Fairgrounds offer a space for community
29 engagement and interaction, where the bonds of friendship and
30 community are strengthened; and

31 WHEREAS, The future of fairgrounds lies in their ability to
32 adapt to changing social and economic landscapes while preserving
33 the traditions that make them so beloved and as California
34 continues to grow and evolve, so too must these iconic venues to
35 remain operational; and

36 WHEREAS, By providing a space for community gathering,
37 economic activity, and cultural celebration, fairgrounds will remain
38 an integral part of California's identity as they are not just a part
39 of the state's history, but a vibrant and essential element of its
40 future; now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*
2 *thereof concurring,* That the Legislature hereby designates the
3 month of May 2026 as California Fairgrounds Appreciation Month
4 in appreciation of the services provided to California by the 77
5 fairgrounds and 78 fairs in the state; and be it further
6 *Resolved,* That the Legislature extends its warmest regards and
7 appreciation to the thousands of fair volunteers, directors, CEOs,
8 staff, business supporters, sponsors, and associations who keep
9 the network of California fairgrounds strong, vibrant, relevant,
10 and successful; 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 4, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Blanca Pacheco, Chair
SCR 173 (Alvarado-Gil) – As Amended June 1, 2026

SENATE VOTE: 39-0

SUBJECT: California Fairgrounds Appreciation Month.

SUMMARY: Designates the month of May 2026 as California Fairgrounds Appreciation Month in appreciation of the services provided to California by the 77 fairgrounds and 78 fairs in the state. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) As early California communities were developing, the demand for fairgrounds in the Golden State emerged rapidly, so fairgrounds were established to address the communal necessity to maintain a platform for farmers, artisans, and inventors to showcase their products and produce.
- 2) The California Legislature founded the State Agricultural Society in 1854 to address the demand to hold a statewide exhibition of livestock and agricultural products. The initial success of the State Agricultural Society served as a catalyst for the establishment of California's first State Fair, hosted in 1854 by the City of San Francisco, where agricultural exhibitions were organized to showcase local produce and livestock.
- 3) The Dixon May Fair of 1876 was California's first county fair and was vastly different from the fairs Californians cherish presently because it was a community picnic of sorts to honor the Spring season. Soon after the Dixon May Fair of 1876, the tradition of counties hosting fairs accessible for all Californians to enjoy spread throughout the Golden State, with each region developing its own unique customs and flair.
- 4) California's 77 fairgrounds and 78 fairs serve the entire state with some of the most notable fairs including the California State Fair, the San Diego County Fair, the Big Fresno Fair, the Alameda County Fair, the Amador County Fair, and the Los Angeles County Fair.
- 5) Fairgrounds host a wide array of events, from county fairs and agricultural expositions to concerts, trade shows, and festivals, attracting millions of visitors annually who stimulate local economies by driving demand for hospitality services, including hotels, restaurants, and retail establishments.
- 6) California's fairgrounds provide safe public facilities specifically designed for animals, pets, and livestock during the fair season, natural disasters, and states of emergencies. During a state of emergency, a natural disaster, or the ongoing impacts of climate change, California fairgrounds are called into service as medical sites, staging areas for emergency equipment and emergency personnel, and evacuation sites to assist those displaced by a fire or flood.
- 7) One of the primary functions of fairgrounds is to celebrate and preserve California's rich agricultural heritage and to emphasize the significance of agriculture, helping to ensure that this vital industry continues to thrive.

- 8) Fairs offer a platform for programs foundational to the agricultural education of youth, including Future Farmers of America, the California Foundation for Agriculture in the Classroom, and the University of California 4-H Youth Development Program, to educate the public and students by hosting displays of livestock, produce, and horticulture and by offering insight into sustainable farming practices and the latest advancements in agricultural technology.
- 9) The future of fairgrounds lies in their ability to adapt to changing social and economic landscapes while preserving the traditions that make them so beloved and as California continues to grow and evolve, so too must these iconic venues to remain operational.
- 10) By providing a space for community gathering, economic activity, and cultural celebration, fairgrounds will remain an integral part of California's identity as they are not just a part of the state's history, but a vibrant and essential element of its future.

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 Senators Pérez and Wiener
(Coauthors: Senators Allen, Becker, Blakespear, Durazo, McGuire,
Menjivar, Smallwood-Cuevas, and Umberg)
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Caloza, Connolly, Elhawary,
Mark González, Papan, Schultz, and Zbur)

May 4, 2026

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 174—Relative to the 60th anniversary of pilot regional centers.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

SCR 174, as introduced, Pérez. The 60th anniversary of pilot regional centers.

This measure would recognize 2026 as the 60th anniversary of the pilot regional centers.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, In 1965, approximately 13,000 Californians with
2 intellectual and developmental disabilities (I/DD) lived in state
3 developmental centers separated from their home communities.
4 During this time in our state’s history, families were provided with
5 few supports for caring for their children with I/DD, and it was
6 common for pediatricians to recommend out-of-home
7 institutionalization; and

8 WHEREAS, In 1966, Assembly Bill 691 of the regular session
9 of the Legislature, authored by Assembly Member Jerome Waldie,
10 was enacted. This legislation resulted in the establishment of two
11 pilot regional centers, laying the groundwork for today’s
12 community-based services and supports system for Californians
13 with I/DD. The new law established an innovative system that

1 focused on locally performed eligibility determinations and
2 ongoing services and support for people with I/DD and their
3 families; and

4 WHEREAS, The two pilot regional centers were established at
5 Children’s Hospital Los Angeles and at The Arc San Francisco
6 (which later became the Frank D. Lanterman Regional Center and
7 the Golden Gate Regional Center). The centers had limited funding
8 to buy services and support, as well as to offer individual service
9 coordination; and

10 WHEREAS, In 1968, a State Assembly report studying the
11 effectiveness of the two pilot regional center programs concluded
12 that the centers were successful and recommended their expansion
13 statewide; and

14 WHEREAS, In 1969, Assembly Member Frank D. Lanterman
15 introduced Assembly Bill 225 of the regular session of the
16 Legislature, known as the Lanterman Developmental Disabilities
17 Services Act (Lanterman Act), to expand the network of regional
18 center services throughout California. Today there are 21 regional
19 centers statewide; and

20 WHEREAS, The Lanterman Act established a statewide system
21 organized at the regional level, creating a dynamic network of
22 local services and supports. This initiative marked a bold new
23 direction in public-private partnerships, fundamentally enhancing
24 the quality of life for people with I/DD and their families that
25 would become a model for the nation; and

26 WHEREAS, Developmental disabilities are defined as autism,
27 epilepsy, cerebral palsy, intellectual disability, and conditions that
28 are either closely related to, or require similar services as,
29 intellectual disability, and significantly impact the life of the
30 individual; and

31 WHEREAS, In the decades following the passage of the
32 Lanterman Act, the service system made great strides in meeting
33 the diverse needs and person-centered choices of individuals at
34 every stage of their lives. It prioritized serving people within their
35 own communities, making sure that options are available that truly
36 reflect their lifestyles, cultural backgrounds, and the languages
37 they speak; and

38 WHEREAS, The service system remains a demonstration of
39 California’s progressive leadership in creating and sustaining a
40 model for the nation, focused on a commitment to person-centered,

1 community-responsive supports for people with I/DD, and
2 disability justice; and

3 WHEREAS, The 21 public benefit, nonprofit regional centers
4 in California continue to expand and diversify their services while
5 serving close to 500,000 individuals with I/DD and their families;
6 and

7 WHEREAS, The year 2026 is the 60th anniversary of the
8 enactment of AB 691 establishing the two pilot regional centers
9 and is an appropriate time to reaffirm our commitment and renew
10 our investment in the community service system; and

11 WHEREAS, In 2026, approximately 99 percent of children will
12 live at home with their families, and only around 300 of the nearly
13 500,000 individuals with I/DD in California will receive
14 state-operated services, and the Legislature sees this as a major
15 success of the California regional center community-based system;
16 now, therefore, be it

17 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*
18 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature recognizes the year of
19 2026 as the 60th anniversary of California’s two pilot regional
20 centers, Frank D. Lanterman and Golden Gate; and it be further

21 *Resolved*, That the Legislature celebrates its historic 1966
22 enactment of AB 691 of the 1966 Regular Session of the
23 Legislature, and reaffirms its commitment to ensuring a sustainable
24 future for California’s community service system; and be it further

25 *Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of
26 this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution to the Frank
27 D. Lanterman Regional Center, the Golden Gate Regional Center,
28 the Association of Regional Center Agencies, the State Department
29 of Developmental Services, the Children’s Hospital Los Angeles,
30 USC University Center for Excellence on Developmental
31 Disabilities, The Arc San Francisco, and other interested parties.

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Date of Hearing: June 4, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Blanca Pacheco, Chair
SCR 174 (Pérez) – As Introduced May 4, 2026

SENATE VOTE: 36-0

SUBJECT: The 60th anniversary of pilot regional centers.

SUMMARY: Recognizes the year of 2026 as the 60th anniversary of California’s two pilot regional centers, Frank D. Lanterman and Golden Gate; and, celebrates its historic 1966 enactment of AB 691 of the 1966 Regular Session of the Legislature, and reaffirms its commitment to ensuring a sustainable future for California’s community service system. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) In 1965, approximately 13,000 Californians with intellectual and developmental disabilities (I/DD) lived in state developmental centers separated from their home communities. During this time in our state’s history, families were provided with few supports for caring for their children with I/DD, and it was common for pediatricians to recommend out-of-home institutionalization.
- 2) In 1966, Assembly Bill 691 of the regular session of the Legislature, authored by Assembly Member Jerome Waldie, was enacted. This legislation resulted in the establishment of two pilot regional centers, laying the groundwork for today’s community-based services and supports system for Californians with I/DD. The new law established an innovative system that focused on locally performed eligibility determinations and ongoing services and support for people with I/DD and their families.
- 3) The two pilot regional centers were established at Children’s Hospital Los Angeles and at The Arc San Francisco (which later became the Frank D. Lanterman Regional Center and the Golden Gate Regional Center). The centers had limited funding to buy services and support, as well as to offer individual service coordination.
- 4) In 1969, Assembly Member Frank D. Lanterman introduced Assembly Bill 225 of the regular session of the Legislature, known as the Lanterman Developmental Disabilities Services Act (Lanterman Act), to expand the network of regional center services throughout California. Today, there are 21 regional centers statewide.
- 5) The Lanterman Act established a statewide system organized at the regional level, creating a dynamic network of local services and supports. This initiative marked a bold new direction in public-private partnerships, fundamentally enhancing the quality of life for people with I/DD and their families that would become a model for the nation.
- 6) In the decades following the passage of the Lanterman Act, the service system made great strides in meeting the diverse needs and person-centered choices of individuals at every stage of their lives. It prioritized serving people within their own communities, making sure that options are available that truly reflect their lifestyles, cultural backgrounds, and the languages they speak.

- 7) The service system remains a demonstration of California's progressive leadership in creating and sustaining a model for the nation, focused on a commitment to person-centered, community-responsive supports for people with I/DD, and disability justice.
- 8) The year 2026 is the 60th anniversary of the enactment of AB 691 establishing the two pilot regional centers and is an appropriate time to reaffirm our commitment and renew our investment in the community service system.

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

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California State Senate

SENATOR
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STANDING COMMITTEES
ELECTIONS AND
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS
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LEGISLATIVE ETHICS
PRIVACY, DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES
AND CONSUMER PROTECTION
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SELECT COMMITTEE
BAY AREA PUBLIC TRANSIT
CHAIR
MENTAL HEALTH CAUCUS
CHAIR

April 29, 2026

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

Dear Chair Pacheco,

I write to respectfully request an Urgency Clause for Senate Bill 747 – Civil rights: deprivation of federal constitutional rights, privileges, and immunities – which creates a cause of action in state court for any person injured by a federal or state official who violates the United States Constitution. This legislation warrants an urgency clause due to the Trump Administration’s unprecedented disregard for Californians’ rights under the Constitution.

Currently, there is an imbalance in how federal, state, and local officials are held accountable to the Constitution. While federal law allows people to sue state and local officials for constitutional violations, no equivalent federal law exists for suing federal officials. SB 747 could fill that gap.

In recent years, the Supreme Court has gutted legal remedies for federal overreach that violates core rights guaranteed by the Constitution, such as free speech and equal protection. This is particularly concerning given lawlessness by the federal government has exploded during President Trump’s second term. Federal judges issued over 200 orders halting the Administration’s actions last year, with hundreds more still pending. This Administration has attempted to use the power of the federal government to infringe on people’s Constitutional rights, raising fundamental questions of how essential rights may be enforced when the federal government tosses the Constitution aside.

If enacted immediately, Senate Bill 747 would provide Californians with a remedy in court when their rights under the Constitution are violated. The Trump Administration has used its power to racially profile and illegally disappear people, punish political opponents, and cut off funding to universities without consequence. It is imperative that we create new path to justice immediately through a clear legal remedy for willful violations of Constitutional rights.

Thank you for your consideration.

Best,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Scott Wiener".