



STATE CAPITOL
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CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
LIA LOPEZ

**Assembly
California Legislature
Committee on Rules**

**BLANCA PACHECO
CHAIR**

VICE CHAIR
LACKEY, TOM

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

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

Monday, June 29, 2026
10 minutes prior to Session
State Capitol, Room 126

CONSENT AGENDA

BILL REFERRALS

1. Bill Referrals

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RESOLUTIONS

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| 2. | ACR-199 (Kalra) | India's Independence Day. | <u>Page 4</u> |
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| 11. | HR-123 (Michelle Rodriguez) | The 100th Anniversary Of The International Association Of Plumbing And Mechanical Officials. (refer/hear) | <u>Page 48</u> |
| 12. | SCR-183 (Weber Pierson) | Juneteenth. | <u>Page 56</u> |



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TRI TA (R-ALT.)

Memo

To: Rules Committee Members
From: Michael Erke, Bill Referral Consultant
Date: 6/26/2026
Re: Consent Bill Referrals

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

REFERRAL OF BILLS TO COMMITTEE

06/29/2026

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

Assembly Bill No.	Committee:
<u>ACR 228</u>	TRANS.
<u>HR 123</u>	RLS.
<u>HR 125</u>	RLS.
<u>SCR 113</u>	RLS.
<u>SCR 166</u>	RLS.
<u>SCR 189</u>	RLS.

Assembly Concurrent Resolution

No. 199

Introduced by Assembly Members Kalra and Patel

May 6, 2026

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 199—Relative to India’s Independence Day.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 199, as introduced, Kalra. India’s Independence Day.

This measure would recognize August 15, 2026, as India’s Independence Day and urge all Californians to join in celebrating India’s independence.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, As the day began on August 15, 1947, at the stroke
2 of midnight, the first Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru,
3 gave his famous Tryst with Destiny speech proclaiming India’s
4 independence; and

5 WHEREAS, The Tryst with Destiny speech captured the essence
6 of the nonviolent Indian freedom struggle against British colonial
7 rule in India; and

8 WHEREAS, India’s Independence Day is one of the most
9 important national holidays in India. The biggest event of the day
10 takes place in Delhi, where the Prime Minister hoists the national
11 flag at the Red Fort, delivers a nationally televised speech that
12 highlights the achievements of the government, discusses current
13 issues and future plans for progress, and pays tribute to the leaders
14 of India’s struggle for freedom; and

1 WHEREAS, India’s Independence Day is celebrated on August
2 15 of each year to commemorate its independence. It was
3 celebrated by 400,000,000 Indians in 1947 and today is celebrated
4 by over 1,000,000,000 people living in India and many people
5 living in other parts of the world, including California, which is
6 home to the largest population of Asian Indians in the United
7 States; and

8 WHEREAS, The local community of people in California who
9 hail from India, or with ancestral ties to India, continually
10 demonstrate the greatness and beauty of their homeland, and their
11 contributions are notable and reflect success in many industries
12 and community activism; and

13 WHEREAS, Ever since August 15, 1947, India’s nonviolent
14 struggle for freedom, its rejection of terrorism and extremism, and
15 its belief in democracy, tolerance, and the rule of law have been
16 an inspiration and beacon of hope for people around the world;
17 and

18 WHEREAS, India’s example has had a profound effect on many
19 countries, including the United States. Leaders of our civil rights
20 movement, including Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., spoke about the
21 debt they owed to Mahatma Gandhi. Ties between our two peoples
22 have never been stronger. The over 3,000,000 members of the
23 Indian American community are living examples of the bonds that
24 bind our nations together, and their accomplishments have become
25 well-known and admired in both countries; and

26 WHEREAS, In 2023, India became the world’s most populous
27 country, with over 1,438,000,000 people. India has long been the
28 world’s largest democracy by population, with more than
29 1,000,000,000 citizens who are eligible to vote; now, therefore,
30 be it

31 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
32 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature hereby recognizes August
33 15, 2026, as India’s Independence Day and urges all Californians
34 to join in celebrating India’s independence; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: June 29, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Blanca Pacheco, Chair
ACR 199 (Kalra) – As Introduced May 6, 2026

SUBJECT: India’s Independence Day.

SUMMARY: Recognizes August 15, 2026, as India’s Independence Day; and, urges all Californians to join in celebrating India’s independence. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) As the day began on August 15, 1947, at the stroke of midnight, the first Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, gave his famous Tryst with Destiny speech proclaiming India’s independence. The Tryst with Destiny speech captured the essence of the nonviolent Indian freedom struggle against British colonial rule in India.
- 2) India’s Independence Day is one of the most important national holidays in India. The biggest event of the day takes place in Delhi where the Prime Minister hoists the national flag at the Red Fort, delivers a nationally televised speech that highlights the achievements of the government, discusses current issues and future plans for progress, and pays tribute to the leaders of India’s struggle for freedom.
- 3) India’s Independence Day is celebrated on August 15 of each year to commemorate its independence. It was celebrated by 400 million Indians in 1947 and today is celebrated by over one billion people living in India, and many people living in other parts of the world, including California, which is home to the largest population of Asian Indians in the United States.
- 4) Ever since August 15, 1947, India’s nonviolent struggle for freedom, its rejection of terrorism and extremism, and its belief in democracy, tolerance, and the rule of law have been an inspiration and beacon of hope for people around the world.
- 5) India’s example has had a profound effect on many countries, including the United States. The over three million members of the Indian American community are living examples of the bonds that bind our nations together and their accomplishments have become well-known and admired in both countries.

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. 207

Introduced by Assembly Members Kalra and Patel

May 18, 2026

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 207—Relative to California Hindu American Awareness and Appreciation Month.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 207, as introduced, Kalra. California Hindu American Awareness and Appreciation Month.

This measure would designate the month of October 2026 as California Hindu American Awareness and Appreciation Month. The measure would also recognize and acknowledge the significant contributions made by Californians of Hindu heritage to the state and seek to increase awareness and understanding of the Hindu American community, and would condemn all hate crimes and bias incidents against Hindu Americans, Hindu temples and centers, and places of significance to the Hindu American community.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, California and the nation have been influenced by
- 2 the extraordinary cultural, ethnic, linguistic, and religious diversity
- 3 of its residents; and
- 4 WHEREAS, There is estimated to be more than one billion
- 5 Hindus worldwide, and approximately 3,040,000 Hindu Americans
- 6 live across the nation; and
- 7 WHEREAS, California is home to one of the largest Hindu
- 8 American populations in the United States; and

1 WHEREAS, Hindu Americans in California represent diverse
2 ethnic backgrounds, including individuals of Indian, Pakistani,
3 Bangladeshi, Malaysian, Indonesian, Afghani, Nepali, Bhutanese,
4 Sri Lankan, Fijian, Caribbean, and European descent; and

5 WHEREAS, California and our nation have greatly benefited
6 from Hindu Americans, especially through the Vedanta philosophy,
7 Ayurvedic medicine, classical Indian art, dance, music, meditation,
8 yoga, literature, and community service; and

9 WHEREAS, The year 2026 marks the 133rd anniversary of
10 when Hinduism was officially introduced to the United States by
11 Swami Vivekananda in 1893 at the World's Parliament of
12 Religions in the City of Chicago, and the 126th anniversary of
13 when he founded the Vedanta Society in the City of San Francisco,
14 California, in 1900; and

15 WHEREAS, Hindus are primarily an immigrant community
16 and first started immigrating to California and the United States
17 in the early 1900s, and came in increasing numbers after the lifting
18 of the Asian Exclusion Act of 1924 in 1943 and the abolishment
19 of quotas for immigrants based on national origin in 1965; and

20 WHEREAS, Most Hindu immigrants have come to the United
21 States as students, in search of better economic opportunities, or
22 to unite with family members, while others have arrived in this
23 country after facing religious persecution in their countries of
24 origin; and

25 WHEREAS, Hindu Americans and the Vedanta philosophy
26 have significantly influenced notable intellectuals such as President
27 John Adams, Henry David Thoreau, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Walt
28 Whitman, J.D. Salinger, Christopher Isherwood, Aldous Huxley,
29 Huston Smith, and Joseph Campbell; and

30 WHEREAS, The first Hindu temple in the United States was
31 built in San Francisco, California, and at the dedication of the
32 temple on January 7, 1906, it was proclaimed to be the "First Hindu
33 Temple in the Whole Western World"; and

34 WHEREAS, There are now over 120 Hindu temples, religious
35 centers, and cultural centers throughout California, and the greater
36 bay area is home to over 40 of those temples and centers; and

37 WHEREAS, Hindu Americans have greatly enriched
38 California's higher education university systems by teaching
39 numerous students, especially in the academic fields of
40 astrophysics, computer science, engineering, law, planetary science,

1 psychology, and neuroscience, and a majority of Hindu Americans
2 are in high-skill occupations; and

3 WHEREAS, Seventy percent of Hindu American adults have
4 a bachelor’s degree or higher education, according to the Pew
5 Research Center; and

6 WHEREAS, Hindu Americans share the entrepreneurial spirit
7 of America and contribute to California’s economic vitality, having
8 been pioneers and leaders in Silicon Valley and founding several
9 of its early startups. Hindu Americans are estimated to be employed
10 in 40 percent of startups in Silicon Valley; and

11 WHEREAS, Hindu Americans have also contributed to many
12 of California’s economic sectors and have particularly excelled in
13 the areas of business, law, politics, information technology,
14 medicine, and science; and

15 WHEREAS, Hindu Americans now serve in various levels of
16 government across the state and nation, including four Members
17 in the United States House of Representatives; and

18 WHEREAS, California Hindu temples, organizations, and
19 individuals actively engage in seva, a Sanskrit word for selfless
20 service, toward their fellow human beings through charity, public
21 service, and the provision of free medical and legal services; and

22 WHEREAS, Ahimsa, which is the Sanskrit word for noninjury
23 or nonviolence, is a central principle for Hindu Americans in
24 California, and it provides the ethical foundation for vegetarianism,
25 environmentalism, and harmonious living; and

26 WHEREAS, Hindu Americans in cities throughout California
27 celebrate numerous holidays and festivals, such as Diwali, which
28 celebrates the victory of good over evil and knowledge over
29 ignorance and which was recognized by California as a public
30 holiday starting in 2026; and

31 WHEREAS, Hindu Americans promote the ideals of tolerance,
32 pluralism, and religious freedom, which are inherent in their beliefs
33 and respect the diversity of all faiths, and the Vedas, the
34 5,000-year-old texts of Hindu Americans, provide the basis for
35 these core principles: “Truth is one, the wise call it by many
36 names” (Ekam sat viprah bahudha vadanti); and

37 WHEREAS, Despite their positive contributions to California
38 and this nation, Hindu Americans face stereotypes and
39 misconceptions about their heritage and have been the targets of

1 bullying, discrimination, hate speech, and bias-motivated crimes;
2 and

3 WHEREAS, Hindu American religious symbols have been
4 misunderstood, including the sacred swastika, which translates to
5 “all is well” in Sanskrit and has been used in religious observances
6 for over 4,000 years; and

7 WHEREAS, Many Hindus and their families in California and
8 the United States face an uncertain future in this country due to
9 inequitable immigration policies, decades-long backlogs for green
10 cards, and anti-Hindu rhetoric related to H-1B visa changes; and

11 WHEREAS, There have been documented instances of
12 anti-Hindu hate crimes against Hindu Americans over the last few
13 decades in many parts of the country, especially on college
14 campuses; and

15 WHEREAS, According to the Federal Bureau of Investigations
16 Hate Crimes Statistics Report, crimes targeting Hindu Americans
17 are on the rise and researchers have detailed how hate messages
18 on social media can translate into real-life threats toward people
19 of the Hindu faith; and

20 WHEREAS, According to the California vs Hate program within
21 the Civil Rights Department, 23 percent of all religiously motivated
22 hate incidents in the state reported to the hotline were directed at
23 Hindus; and

24 WHEREAS, Anti-Hindu hate crimes in California have risen
25 each year since 2021, according to the Department of Justice; and

26 WHEREAS, Vandalism of the Shri Swaminarayan Mandir
27 Hindu Temple in the City of Newark occurred and was condemned
28 by the Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs within the United
29 States Department of State in December 2023, the Vijay’s
30 Sherawali Temple in the City of Hayward was also vandalized
31 weeks afterward, the BAPS Shri Swaminarayan Mandir in the City
32 of Mather was desecrated in 2024, and the BAPS Shri
33 Swaminarayan Mandir in the City of Chino Hills was similarly
34 vandalized in 2025; now, therefore, be it

35 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
36 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature hereby designates the
37 month of October 2026 as California Hindu American Awareness
38 and Appreciation Month; and be it further

39 *Resolved*, That the Legislature recognizes and acknowledges
40 the significant contributions made by Californians of Hindu

1 heritage to our state, and by adoption of this resolution, seeks to
2 increase awareness and understanding of the Hindu American
3 community; and be it further

4 *Resolved*, That the Legislature condemns all hate crimes and
5 bias incidents against Hindu Americans, Hindu temples and centers,
6 and places of significance to the Hindu American community; and
7 be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: June 29, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Blanca Pacheco, Chair
ACR 207 (Kalra) – As Introduced May 18, 2026

SUBJECT: California Hindu American Awareness and Appreciation Month.

SUMMARY: Designates the month of October 2026 as California Hindu American Awareness and Appreciation Month; and, seeks to increase awareness and understanding of the Hindu American community. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) There is estimated to be more than one billion Hindus worldwide, and approximately 3.04 million Hindu Americans live across the nation. California is home to one of the largest Hindu American population in the United States.
- 2) Hindu Americans in California represent diverse ethnic backgrounds, including individuals of Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Malaysian, Indonesian, Afghani, Nepali, Bhutanese, Sri Lankan, Fijian, Caribbean, and European descent.
- 3) California and our nation have greatly benefited from Hindu Americans, especially through the Vedanta philosophy, Ayurvedic medicine, classical Indian art, dance, music, meditation, yoga, literature, and community service.
- 4) Hindu Americans have greatly enriched California's higher education university systems by teaching numerous students, especially in the academic fields of astrophysics, computer science, engineering, law, planetary science, psychology, and neuroscience.
- 5) Hindu Americans share the entrepreneurial spirit of America and contribute to California's economic vitality, having been pioneers and leaders in Silicon Valley and founding several of its early startups. Hindu Americans are estimated to be employed in 40 percent of startups in Silicon Valley.
- 6) Hindu Americans now serve in various levels of government across the state and nation, including four Members in the United States House of Representatives.
- 7) Ahimsa, which is the Sanskrit word for non-injury or non-violence, is a central principle for Hindu Americans in California, and it provides the ethical foundation for vegetarianism, environmentalism, and harmonious living.
- 8) Despite their positive contributions to California and this nation, Hindu Americans face stereotypes and misconceptions about their heritage and have been the targets of bullying, discrimination, hate speech, and bias-motivated crimes.
- 9) The Legislature condemns all hate crimes and bias incidents against Hindu Americans, Hindu temples and centers, and places of significance to the Hindu American community.
- 10) Hindu Americans promote the ideals of tolerance, pluralism, and religious freedom, which are inherent to their beliefs and respect the diversity of all faiths.

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. 208

Introduced by Assembly Member Ramos

May 18, 2026

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 208—Relative to California Native American Day and the California Indian Cultural Awareness Conference.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 208, as introduced, Ramos. California Native American Day and the California Indian Cultural Awareness Conference.

This measure would recognize the importance of California Native American Day, celebrated this year on September 25, 2026, and the annual California Indian Cultural Awareness Conference, to the enhancement of awareness of California Indian culture.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, More Native Americans call California home and
- 2 the state includes more federally recognized Indian tribes than any
- 3 other state in the United States of America; and
- 4 WHEREAS, The cultural and governmental contributions of
- 5 the Native people of California have shaped the course of the state
- 6 throughout history; and
- 7 WHEREAS, California designates the fourth Friday of every
- 8 September as Native American Day; and
- 9 WHEREAS, California Native American Day is celebrated in
- 10 this state by tribes and communities across the state, and is a day
- 11 for educators of California to teach factual California Indian history
- 12 in schools; and

1 WHEREAS, California Indian tribes are committed to continued
2 contribution to the educational curricula provided by the state and
3 believe in providing new and improved educational resources about
4 the varied cultural histories of, and governance models used by,
5 California Native Americans; and

6 WHEREAS, One notable example of the preservation and
7 teaching of that varied cultural history is Robert Levi, a Torres
8 Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indian from the Torres Martinez Indian
9 Reservation, who was instrumental in retaining and teaching Desert
10 Cahuilla bird songs to connect all with ancient knowledge of the
11 world and tell the story of how the ancestors came to the
12 homelands; and

13 WHEREAS, Significant legislation has been passed in both
14 houses and signed into law by Governor Gavin Newsom since
15 2018, such as Assembly Bill 2022 (2021), an act prohibiting the
16 use of a racist and misogynistic slur for geographic features and
17 place names in the State of California, and Assembly Bill 338
18 (2021), an act replacing a monument on the State Capitol grounds
19 with a monument created with the input of local tribal nations; and

20 WHEREAS, Significant legislation has been passed to increase
21 collaboration between tribes and local agencies, including
22 Assembly Bill 1703 (2021), commonly referred to as the California
23 Indian Education Act, encouraging local educational agencies to
24 collaborate with tribes local to their area on Native American
25 studies, Assembly Bill 1284 (2024), an act authorizing the Natural
26 Resources Agency to enter into cogovernance and comanagement
27 agreements with federally recognized tribes to manage shared
28 natural resources, Assembly Bill 977 (2025), an act that requires
29 the California State University system, in consultation with Native
30 American tribes, to develop a policy for the purpose of reburial of
31 Native American human remains, and Assembly Bill 1369 (2025),
32 an act prohibiting schools from barring students from displaying
33 traditional tribal regalia as part of their adornment in any
34 school-related events and ceremonies; and

35 WHEREAS, Significant legislation has been passed to address
36 the crisis of missing and murdered indigenous people, including
37 Assembly Bill 1314 (2022), an act establishing the Feather Alert,
38 a notification system for missing or murdered indigenous people;
39 Assembly Bill 2108 (2024), an act refining the notification
40 practices of the foster care system when youth go missing; and

1 Assembly Bill 2348 (2024), an act making the process for
2 requesting a Feather Alert much easier for families when loved
3 ones go missing; and

4 WHEREAS, 2025 marked the third annual Missing and
5 Murdered Indigenous People Candlelight Vigil on the Capitol
6 grounds in recognition of the crisis that plagues the tribal
7 community within this state and to remember those who have been
8 lost; and

9 WHEREAS, In 2025, California held its second National Native
10 American Heritage Month Parade at the Capitol Mall, celebrating
11 the diverse cultures and people from the different tribal
12 communities across California; and

13 WHEREAS, In 2025, California held its second California
14 Indian Cultural Education Day at the Capitol grounds where
15 students learned about tribal culture through active participation
16 with California tribes; and

17 WHEREAS, This is the eighth California Native American Day
18 since Governor Gavin Newsom issued an executive order
19 apologizing for the historical wrongs tolerated, encouraged,
20 subsidized, and committed by state actors against California Native
21 Americans; and

22 WHEREAS, We can never undo the wrongs inflicted on the
23 people who have lived on this land that we now call home, but we
24 can work together to build bridges, tell the truth about California's
25 past, and begin to heal deep wounds; and

26 WHEREAS, The Governor has also called for a California Truth
27 and Healing Council to hear testimony and clarify the historical
28 record on the relationship between the state and California Native
29 Americans; and

30 WHEREAS, The California Indian Cultural Awareness
31 Conference will be held concurrently with California Native
32 American Day and will assist educators by providing new
33 educational resources regarding the rich and varied lives of the
34 California Indian Nations; now, therefore, be it

35 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
36 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature recognizes the importance
37 of California Native American Day, celebrated this year on
38 September 25, 2026, and the annual California Indian Cultural
39 Awareness Conference, to the enhancement of awareness of
40 California Indian culture; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: June 29, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Blanca Pacheco, Chair
ACR 208 (Ramos) – As Introduced May 18, 2026

SUBJECT: California Native American Day and the California Indian Cultural Awareness Conference.

SUMMARY: Recognizes the importance of California Native American Day, celebrated this year on September 25, 2026, and the annual California Indian Cultural Awareness Conference, to the enhancement of awareness of California Indian culture. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) More Native Americans call California home and the state includes more federally recognized Indian tribes than any other state in the United States. The cultural and governmental contributions of the Native people of California have shaped the course of the state throughout history.
- 2) California designates the fourth Friday of every September as Native American Day. California Native American Day is celebrated in this state by tribes and communities across the state and is a day for educators of California to teach factual California Indian history in schools.
- 3) California Indian tribes are committed to continued contribution to the educational curricula provided by the state and believe in providing new and improved educational resources about the varied cultural histories of, and governance models used by, California Native Americans.
- 4) This is the eighth California Native American Day since Governor Gavin Newsom issued an executive order apologizing for the historical wrongs tolerated, encouraged, subsidized, and committed by state actors against California Native Americans.
- 5) Significant legislation signed into law since 2018, includes: Assembly Bill 338 (2021), an act replacing a monument on the State Capitol grounds with a monument created with the input of local tribal nations; Assembly Bill 1703 (2021), commonly referred to as the California Indian Education Act; Assembly Bill 1314 (2022), an act establishing the Feather Alert, a notification system for missing or murdered indigenous people; Assembly Bill 2022 (2022), an act prohibiting the use of a racist and misogynistic slur for geographic features and place names in the State of California; Assembly Bill 1284 (2024), an act authorizing the Natural Resources Agency to enter into co-governance and co-management agreements with federally recognized tribes to manage shared natural resources; Assembly Bill 2108 (2024), an act refining the notification practices of the foster care system when youth go missing; Assembly Bill 2348 (2024), an act making the process for requesting a Feather Alert much easier for families when loved ones go missing; Assembly Bill 977 (2025), an act that requires the California State University system, in consultation with Native American tribes, to develop a policy for the purpose of reburial of Native American human remains; and, Assembly Bill 1369 (2025), an act prohibiting schools from barring students from displaying traditional tribal regalia as part of their adornment in any school-related events and ceremonies.

- 6) We can never undo the wrongs inflicted on the people who have lived on this land that we now call home, but we can work together to build bridges, tell the truth about California's past, and begin to heal deep wounds.
- 7) The Governor has also called for a Truth and Healing Council to hear testimony and clarify the historical record on the relationship between the state and California Native Americans.
- 8) The California Indian Cultural Awareness Conference will be held concurrently with California Native American Day, and will assist educators by providing new educational resources regarding the rich and varied lives of the California Indian Nations.

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. 213

Introduced by Assembly Member Blanca Rubio

May 28, 2026

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 213—Relative to Childhood Cancer Awareness Month.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 213, as introduced, Blanca Rubio. Childhood Cancer Awareness Month.

This measure would designate the month of September 2026 as Childhood Cancer Awareness Month.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, According to the National Cancer Institute,
2 childhood cancer is the leading cause of death by disease for
3 children in the United States; and
4 WHEREAS, The American Cancer Society estimated that
5 approximately 9,550 children in the United States under 15 years
6 of age would be diagnosed with cancer in 2025; and
7 WHEREAS, According to the American Cancer Society,
8 approximately one out of every six children are not expected to
9 live past five years; and
10 WHEREAS, Many children in California are afflicted with
11 cancer, experiencing enormous pain and suffering, and they and
12 their families require extraordinary levels of information and
13 support in their struggles against this disease; and

1 WHEREAS, The potential years of life lost to childhood cancer
2 and the potential years of life saved by treatment exceed all other
3 cancers with the exception of breast cancer; and
4 WHEREAS, California is a leader in the fight against and
5 treatment of childhood cancer with 18 Children’s Oncology Group
6 (COG) hospitals: Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, Children’s Hospital
7 Los Angeles, Children’s Hospital of Orange County, City of Hope
8 Comprehensive Cancer Center, Kaiser Permanente Downey
9 Medical Center, Kaiser Permanente Oakland Medical Center,
10 Loma Linda University Medical Center, Lucile Packard Children’s
11 Hospital Stanford University, Lundquist Institute for Biomedical
12 Innovation at Harbor-UCLA Medical Center, UCLA Mattel
13 Children’s Hospital, Miller Children’s and Women’s Hospital
14 Long Beach, Naval Medical Center San Diego, Rady Children’s
15 Hospital-San Diego, Santa Barbara Cottage Hospital, Sutter
16 Medical Center Sacramento, UCSF Benioff Children’s Hospital
17 Oakland, UCSF Medical Center-Mission Bay, University of
18 California Davis Comprehensive Cancer Center, and Valley
19 Children’s Hospital; and
20 WHEREAS, California has the most National Cancer Institute
21 (NCI) designated cancer centers in the country: UCI Chao Family
22 Comprehensive Cancer Center, City of Hope Comprehensive
23 Cancer Center, UCLA Health Jonsson Comprehensive Cancer
24 Center, Salk Cancer Center, Stanford Cancer Institute, UC Davis
25 Comprehensive Cancer Center, Moores Cancer Center at UC San
26 Diego Health, UCSF Helen Diller Family Comprehensive Cancer
27 Center, Sanford Burnham Prebys Medical Discovery Institute, and
28 USC Norris Comprehensive Cancer Center; and
29 WHEREAS, The California Institute for Regenerative Medicine
30 (CIRM) provides over \$3,000,000,000 total in funding for stem
31 cell research and therapy development, including cancer research,
32 making the State of California a leader in the nation for funding
33 and research, but more targeted efforts on childhood cancer are
34 still needed; and
35 WHEREAS, California is number one in the country for
36 pediatric leukemia incidence rates and number 21 in the country
37 for overall incidence rates; and
38 WHEREAS, Most children cannot be treated at a local hospital
39 and families must face the disruption of relocating to receive
40 treatment at a regional cancer center; and

1 WHEREAS, As a result of major treatment advances in recent
2 decades, more than 85 percent of children with cancer now survive
3 five years or more; and

4 WHEREAS, Survival rates vary depending on the type of cancer
5 and other factors; and

6 WHEREAS, Due to children’s bodies still growing and cancer
7 treatments largely geared toward use on adults, children are more
8 likely to experience long-term side effects from treatment; and

9 WHEREAS, Possible late effects of cancer treatments include,
10 but are not limited to, heart or lung problems, slowed or delayed
11 development, changes in sexual development and the ability to
12 have children, learning disabilities, and increased risk of secondary
13 forms of cancer; and

14 WHEREAS, California has many of the world’s finest medical,
15 academic, and commercial institutions, and the treatment of cancer
16 requires a high level of commitment to provide the necessary
17 resources and research that not only Californians have access to,
18 but families all across the United States and the world travel to
19 California for its extraordinary treatment and clinical trials; and

20 WHEREAS, Childhood cancer treatment is handled by a team
21 of pediatric oncologists, pediatric surgeons, radiation oncologists,
22 pediatric oncology nurses, nurse practitioners, and physician
23 assistants; and

24 WHEREAS, Other members of the team of health professionals
25 aiding in the health and well-being of childhood cancer patients
26 include, but are not limited to, psychologists, social workers, child
27 life specialists, nutritionists, rehabilitation and physical therapists,
28 and educators; and

29 WHEREAS, Some of the most important members of a pediatric
30 cancer patient’s team are experienced parents who navigate and
31 advocate on behalf of their children; and

32 WHEREAS, Childhood Cancer Awareness Month is an
33 important nationwide tool for raising awareness among
34 governmental officials and the public on the nature and scope of
35 this problem; now, therefore, be it

36 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
37 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature hereby declares the month
38 of September 2026 as Childhood Cancer Awareness Month and
39 encourages individuals, businesses, and organizations throughout
40 the state to participate in activities and events that promote the

1 awareness of childhood cancer and support families affected by
2 this devastating disease, not just during September, but throughout
3 the year; and be it further

4 *Resolved*, That the Legislature celebrate the progress of all
5 related organizations in aiding children battling pediatric cancer
6 while simultaneously renewing its commitment to the cause; and
7 be it further

8 *Resolved*, That the Legislature support young Californians who
9 are fighting cancer, honor young people who have lost their lives
10 to childhood cancer, express gratitude to the doctors, nurses, and
11 parents who provide special care to patients and families affected
12 by childhood cancer, and encourage all residents in this state to
13 join the fight against childhood cancer; and be it further

14 *Resolved*, That the Legislature is committed to supporting efforts
15 to find cures, and less toxic treatments, for childhood cancer; and
16 be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: June 29, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Blanca Pacheco, Chair
ACR 213 (Blanca Rubio) – As Introduced May 28, 2026

SUBJECT: Childhood Cancer Awareness Month.

SUMMARY: Designates the month of September 2026 as Childhood Cancer Awareness Month to promote the awareness of childhood cancer and support families affected by this devastating disease, not just during September, but throughout the year. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) According to the National Cancer Institute, childhood cancer is the leading cause of death by disease for children in the United States.
- 2) The American Cancer Society estimated that approximately 9,550 children in the United States under 15 years of age would be diagnosed with cancer in 2025. According to the American Cancer Society, approximately one out of every six children are not expected to live past five years.
- 3) Many children in California are afflicted with cancer, experiencing enormous pain and suffering, and they and their families require extraordinary levels of information and support in their struggles against this disease.
- 4) The potential years of life lost to childhood cancer and the potential years of life saved by treatment exceed all other cancers with the exception of breast cancer.
- 5) As a result of major treatment advances in recent decades, more than 85 percent of children with cancer now survive five years or more.
- 6) Due to children's bodies still growing and cancer treatments largely geared toward use on adults, children are more likely to experience long-term side effects from treatment.
- 7) Possible late effects of cancer treatments include, but are not limited to, heart or lung problems, slowed or delayed development, changes in sexual development and the ability to have children, learning disabilities, and increased risk of secondary forms of cancer.
- 8) California has many of the world's finest medical, academic, and commercial institutions. The treatment of cancer requires a high level of commitment to provide the necessary resources and research that not only Californians have access to, but families all across the United States and the world travel to California for its extraordinary treatment and clinical trials.
- 9) Childhood Cancer Awareness Month is an important nationwide tool for raising awareness among governmental officials and the public on the nature and scope of this problem.
- 10) Individuals, businesses, and organizations throughout the state are encouraged to participate in activities and events that promote the awareness of childhood cancer and support families affected by this devastating disease, not just during September, but throughout the year.

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. 226

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

June 16, 2026

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 226—Relative to Black Girl Joy Day.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

ACR 226, as introduced, Wilson. Black Girl Joy Day.

This measure would designate August 10, 2026, and August 10 of each subsequent year thereafter, as Black Girl Joy Day and encourage all Californians to join in celebrating Black Girl Joy Day.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, Black girls in California, from a young age, make
2 significant contributions to the social, cultural, economic, and
3 political landscape of the state, often overcoming substantial
4 systemic barriers and navigating challenging youth experiences
5 to achieve excellence and drive positive change; and
6 WHEREAS, Data from the State Department of Education
7 indicates that Black girls represent a vibrant and dynamic segment
8 of the student population, with many excelling in academics, arts,
9 athletics, and community service despite facing disproportionate
10 challenges in the form of higher suspension rates, lower graduation

1 rates, and limited access to advanced coursework compared to
2 their peers; and

3 WHEREAS, Black girls face disproportionate rates of violence,
4 including higher rates of school discipline, juvenile justice
5 involvement, sexual violence, intimate partner violence, and
6 exposure to community violence, all of which impact their mental
7 and physical health, educational attainment, and overall well-being;
8 and

9 WHEREAS, The Youth Risk Behavior Survey conducted by
10 the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention highlights
11 that Black girls in California experience higher levels of
12 psychological stress and lower levels of access to mental health
13 resources, necessitating a day to focus on their mental health,
14 well-being, and joy; and

15 WHEREAS, It is imperative to acknowledge and celebrate the
16 resilience, creativity, brilliance, beauty, and leadership of Black
17 girls, recognizing their potential to shape the future of California;
18 and

19 WHEREAS, Black Girl Joy Day seeks to uplift and celebrate
20 the unique experiences and contributions of Black girls in
21 California, fostering an environment where their voices are heard,
22 their talents are recognized, and their achievements are celebrated;
23 and

24 WHEREAS, Organizations such as the California Black
25 Women’s Collective Empowerment Institute have been at the
26 forefront of advocating for the rights and well-being of Black girls;
27 and

28 WHEREAS, Celebrating Black Girl Joy Day on August 10 will
29 provide a platform for community organizations, schools, and
30 individuals to engage in activities and programs that promote the
31 well-being, empowerment, and joy of Black girls across the state;
32 and

33 WHEREAS, Celebrating Black Girl Joy Day aligns with the
34 Legislature’s commitment to equity, diversity, and inclusion,
35 reaffirming the state’s dedication to supporting all its youth,
36 particularly those from historically marginalized communities;
37 now, therefore, be it

38 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
39 *thereof concurring*, That August 10, 2026, and August 10 of each
40 subsequent year thereafter, is hereby designated as Black Girl Joy

1 Day in the State of California, to recognize and celebrate the unique
2 contributions and experiences of Black girls, and promote a culture
3 of joy, empowerment, and equity throughout the state; and be it
4 further

5 *Resolved*, That the Legislature encourages all Californians to
6 join in celebrating Black Girl Joy Day by participating in events
7 and activities that highlight the achievements, talents, and potential
8 of Black girls, fostering a supportive and inclusive community for
9 all; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: June 29, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Blanca Pacheco, Chair
ACR 226 (Wilson) – As Introduced June 16, 2026

SUBJECT: Black Girl Joy Day.

SUMMARY: Designates August 10, 2026, and August 10 of each subsequent year thereafter, as Black Girl Joy Day, to recognize and celebrate the unique contributions and experiences of Black girls, and promote a culture of joy, empowerment, and equity throughout the state. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Black girls in California, from a young age, make significant contributions to the social, cultural, economic, and political landscape of the state, often overcoming substantial systemic barriers and navigating challenging youth experiences to achieve excellence and drive positive change.
- 2) Data from the State Department of Education indicates that Black girls represent a vibrant and dynamic segment of the student population, with many excelling in academics, arts, athletics, and community service despite facing disproportionate challenges in the form of higher suspension rates, lower graduation rates, and limited access to advanced coursework compared to their peers.
- 3) Black girls face disproportionate rates of violence, including higher rates of school discipline, juvenile justice involvement, sexual violence, intimate partner violence, and exposure to community violence, all of which impact their mental and physical health, educational attainment, and overall well-being.
- 4) The Youth Risk Behavior Survey conducted by the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention highlights that Black girls in California experience higher levels of psychological stress and lower levels of access to mental health resources, necessitating a day to focus on their mental health, well-being, and joy.
- 5) It is imperative to acknowledge and celebrate the resilience, creativity, brilliance, beauty, and leadership of Black girls, recognizing their potential to shape the future of California.
- 6) Black Girl Joy Day seeks to uplift and celebrate the unique experiences and contributions of Black girls in California, fostering an environment where their voices are heard, their talents are recognized, and their achievements are celebrated.
- 7) Celebrating Black Girl Joy Day on August 10 will provide a platform for community organizations, schools, and individuals to engage in activities and programs that promote the well-being, empowerment, and joy of Black girls across the state.
- 8) Celebrating Black Girl Joy Day aligns with the Legislature's commitment to equity, diversity, and inclusion, reaffirming the state's dedication to supporting all its youth, particularly those from historically marginalized communities.

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. 227

Introduced by Assembly Member Sharp-Collins

June 17, 2026

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 227—Relative to Black Women’s Equal Pay Day.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 227, as introduced, Sharp-Collins. Black Women’s Equal Pay Day.

This measure would proclaim July 21, 2026, as Black Women’s Equal Pay Day in recognition of the need to eliminate the gender gap in earnings by African American women and to promote policies to ensure equal pay for all.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, More than half a century after the passage of the
2 federal Equal Pay Act of 1963, women still struggle to receive
3 equal pay for equal work. Women earn only 80 cents to every
4 dollar a man earns; and

5 WHEREAS, Equal Pay Day on April 2 marks the time when
6 women, on average, catch up to the wages paid to men from the
7 previous year; however, women of color suffer the greatest
8 consequences from pay discrimination; and

9 WHEREAS, African American women earn about 61 cents on
10 the dollar; therefore, they must work eight additional months to
11 catch up with the amount that men made the previous year; and

12 WHEREAS, These wage disparities exist for many reasons,
13 including gender and racial discrimination, workplace harassment,

1 and a lack of workplace policies that support family caregiving,
2 which all too often falls on women; and

3 WHEREAS, The wage gap significantly impacts poverty among
4 African American women and families. More than 80 percent of
5 Black mothers are breadwinners for their families, and nearly
6 one-third of those families live below the poverty level; and

7 WHEREAS, According to a report by the National Partnership
8 for Women and Families, if the wage gap were eliminated, Black
9 women working full time would have enough money each year to
10 afford an additional two years of tuition at a four-year public
11 university, two years of childcare, or 23 months of rent,
12 approximately; and

13 WHEREAS, Today, millions of African American women and
14 families are living in poverty and struggling to get by. Their hard
15 work is devalued simply because of their gender and the color of
16 their skin; and

17 WHEREAS, A lifetime of lower pay means African American
18 women have less income to save for their education, housing,
19 families, and retirement; and

20 WHEREAS, In order to address this persistent problem, both
21 public and private data gathering is needed so that gaps can be
22 better identified and addressed; and

23 WHEREAS, As evidenced by the work of the California
24 Commission on the Status of Women and Girls, equitable pay
25 policies can be implemented simply and without undue costs or
26 hardship in both the public and private sectors; and

27 WHEREAS, Fair pay strengthens the financial security of
28 individuals and families, enhances the economy, and reduces the
29 need for the public safety net; and

30 WHEREAS, Black Women's Equal Pay Day on July 21
31 symbolizes the time in 2026 when the wages paid to African
32 American women catch up to the wages paid to men in 2025; now,
33 therefore, be it

34 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
35 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature proclaims July 21, 2026,
36 as Black Women's Equal Pay Day in recognition of the need to
37 eliminate the gender gap in earnings by African American women
38 and to promote policies to ensure equal pay for all; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: June 29, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Blanca Pacheco, Chair
ACR 227 (Sharp-Collins) – As Introduced June 17, 2026

SUBJECT: Black Women’s Equal Pay Day.

SUMMARY: Proclaims July 21, 2026, as Black Women’s Equal Pay Day in recognition of the need to eliminate the gender gap in earnings by African American women and to promote policies to ensure equal pay for all. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) More than half a century after the passage of the federal Equal Pay Act of 1963, women still struggle to receive equal pay for equal work. Women earn only 80 cents to every dollar a man earns.
- 2) Equal Pay Day on April 2 marks the time when women, on average, catch up to the wages paid to men from the previous year; however, women of color suffer the greatest consequences from pay discrimination.
- 3) African American women earn about 61 cents on the dollar; therefore, they must work eight additional months to catch up with the amount that men made the previous year.
- 4) These wage disparities exist for many reasons, including gender and racial discrimination, workplace harassment, and a lack of workplace policies that support family caregiving, which all too often falls on women.
- 5) The wage gap significantly impacts poverty among African American women and families. More than 80 percent of Black mothers are breadwinners for their families, and nearly one-third of those families live below the poverty level.
- 6) A lifetime of lower pay means African American women have less income to save for their education, housing, families, and retirement. In order to address this persistent problem, both public and private data gathering is needed so that gaps can be better identified and addressed.
- 7) As evidenced by the work of the California Commission on the Status of Women and Girls, equitable pay policies can be implemented simply and without undue costs or hardship in both the public and private sectors.
- 8) Black Women’s Equal Pay Day on July 21 symbolizes the time in 2026 when the wages paid to African American women catch up to the wages paid to men in 2025.

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. 102

Introduced by Assembly Member Caloza

April 8, 2026

House Resolution No. 102—Relative to Filipino American History Month.

1 WHEREAS, Filipinos and Filipino Americans have been
2 contributing to California and the United States for hundreds of
3 years, ever since October 18, 1587, when the first “Luzones Indios”
4 set foot in Morro Bay, California, on board the Nuestra Señora de
5 Esperanza, a Manila-built galleon ship captained by Pedro de
6 Unamuno of Spain; and

7 WHEREAS, In the late 1700s and early 1800s, Filipinos helped
8 Father Junípero Serra establish the California mission system; and

9 WHEREAS, Since the late 1800s, Filipino communities have
10 existed in southern Louisiana, according to oral histories recorded
11 by Rhonda Richoux Fox; and

12 WHEREAS, After the Philippines was colonized by the United
13 States, Filipinos began immigrating to San Francisco, where they
14 contributed to the city both as military personnel and as service
15 sector workers such as bellhops, dishwashers, servants, and cooks;
16 established, by the 1920s, a thriving community around Kearny
17 and Jackson Streets, which became known as “Manilatown”; and
18 settled, during the post-World War II era, into the Fillmore, South
19 of Market, and Excelsior districts; and

20 WHEREAS, Between 1906 and 1935, the first large wave of
21 Filipino immigration to the United States began, as over 150,000
22 Filipinos were recruited to California, Alaska, and Hawaii to work

1 in the agricultural industries, canneries, and sugarcane plantations,
2 respectively; and

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

6 WHEREAS, At the turn of the 20th century, Filipino students,
7 or “pensionados,” farm workers, and laborers in manufacturing
8 and in the service sector began settling in Stockton, California and
9 the surrounding San Joaquin Delta area, where they built a
10 community that became the largest concentration of Filipinos
11 outside of the Philippines and established a thriving six-block
12 ethnic neighborhood that became known as “Little Manila”; and

13 WHEREAS, In 2000, the Stockton City Council designated
14 “Little Manila”, in downtown Stockton at the intersection of
15 Lafayette and El Dorado Streets, as the first Filipino historical site
16 in the United States; and

17 WHEREAS, In the first decades of the 20th century, thousands
18 of Filipinos worked in agricultural fields throughout California,
19 in cities and regions such as the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta,
20 the central coast, Salinas, Imperial Valley, Orange County, the
21 Inland Empire, Delano, Bakersfield, Coachella Valley, and the
22 San Francisco Bay area, and became a critical element in the
23 growth and political economy of the state, often enduring harsh
24 labor conditions and poor wages, but persevering and creating a
25 strong legacy of mutual support, organizing and striking for
26 farmworker unionization; and

27 WHEREAS, In the 1920s, Filipinos in California also worked
28 as laborers in the shipyards of Vallejo, where they established a
29 Filipino American community and business center and became so
30 successful that there were thousands of Filipinos working as
31 shipbuilders by the start of World War II; and

32 WHEREAS, During World War II, approximately 200,000
33 Filipino soldiers battled under the command of the United States
34 Armed Forces to defend the United States and the Philippines
35 against the aggression of the Japanese occupation; and WHEREAS,
36 Thousands of these Filipino soldiers came from California, served
37 in the First and Second Filipino Infantry Regiments, underwent
38 training at Salinas and at Fort Ord, California, and were stationed
39 at Camp Beale near Sacramento and Camp Cooke near Santa
40 Maria; and

1 WHEREAS, After World War II ended, many Filipinos who
2 had served in the United States Navy settled in National City and
3 elsewhere in the County of San Diego, as well as in the
4 communities of West Long Beach and Wilmington, where they
5 worked in the Long Beach shipyards and Terminal Island canneries,
6 served in the harbor area as nurses and medical workers, and
7 created flourishing Filipino American communities numbering in
8 the tens of thousands; and

9 WHEREAS, Between 1941 and 1959, the second wave of
10 Filipino immigration to the United States began, as nurses, students,
11 “war brides” and fiancées of World War II military personnel and
12 veterans, tourists, and Filipino members of the United States Navy
13 came to the United States; and

14 WHEREAS, In 1965, the third wave of Filipino immigration to
15 the United States began, as the passing of the Immigration and
16 Nationality Act abolished “national origins” as the basis for
17 immigration, allowing for more immigration from Asia and Latin
18 America and for much-needed Filipino medical professionals to
19 come to the United States to fill United States labor shortages; and

20 WHEREAS, On September 8, 1965, Filipino American
21 agricultural labor leaders, including Larry Itliong and Philip Vera
22 Cruz, organized more than 1,500 farm workers from the
23 Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee in the Delano Grape
24 Strike of 1965, in partnership with César Chávez, Dolores Huerta,
25 and other Mexican American labor leaders of the National Farm
26 Workers Association, sparking one of the greatest social, economic,
27 and racial justice movements in the history of California and the
28 United States, and led to the establishment of the United Farm
29 Workers of America; and

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

34 WHEREAS, In 1968, Filipino student organizers were
35 instrumental in the leadership of the Third World Liberation Front
36 that led to the founding of our nation’s first Third World College
37 at the University of California, Berkeley, and the first College of
38 Ethnic Studies, at California State University, San Francisco, that
39 was part of the larger effort to democratize higher education for
40 all; and

1 WHEREAS, From 1968 to 1977, Filipino American activists
2 and residents of San Francisco’s International Hotel organized a
3 widely supported multiracial campaign that challenged local
4 authorities and private development to place people and the public
5 good ahead of profit and support affordable housing for Filipino
6 and Chinese immigrants and community members; and

7 WHEREAS, From 1972 to 1986, Filipino American activists
8 organized massive educational and political campaigns to restore
9 civil liberties in the Philippines during the period of martial law
10 in that country, creating dynamic local responses to international
11 politics and placing pressure on the United States government to
12 end its support of the Marcos dictatorship; and

13 WHEREAS, In 1973, the fourth wave of Filipino immigration
14 to the United States began, as political exiles and refugees from
15 the Marcos era, intellectuals, tourists, students, student activists,
16 professionals, semiprofessionals, and families came to the United
17 States; and

18 WHEREAS, In 2002, the City of Los Angeles, home to over
19 400,000 Filipinos, designated part of the city as the “Historic
20 Filipinotown” district, the largest designation of this kind in the
21 country; and

22 WHEREAS, The Filipino Community Center of the Los Angeles
23 Harbor area in the community of Wilmington continues to serve
24 as a model organization, facilitating community events such as
25 weddings, baptisms, pageants, and fiestas; and

26 WHEREAS, On November 8, 2013, Super Typhoon
27 Haiyan/Yolanda, one of the strongest storms ever recorded, struck
28 the Philippines, displacing over 4,000,000 Filipinos and affecting
29 countless communities across Asia through tropical storms in its
30 aftermath; and

31 WHEREAS, Today, numerous other community-based
32 institutions that take responsibility for the services, advocacy, and
33 civic engagement needs of the Filipino American community exist
34 throughout the state; and

35 WHEREAS, The Filipino American population is currently the
36 second largest Asian American and Pacific Islander group in
37 California and the third largest Asian American and Pacific Islander
38 group in the United States; and

39 WHEREAS, four Filipino Americans have received the
40 Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest award for valor in

1 action against an enemy force that can be bestowed upon an
2 individual serving in the United States Armed Forces; and

3 WHEREAS, Filipino Americans have served the public in
4 appointed and elected capacities, including, but not limited to,
5 Chief Justice of the California Supreme Court, representatives to
6 the United States Congress, Assembly Members and Senators in
7 the California State Legislature and other states, and other city,
8 state, and federal agencies in the United States; and

9 WHEREAS, Throughout the history of the United States,
10 Filipino Americans have made cultural, economic, political, social,
11 and other contributions to our country that have resulted in the
12 rich, diverse, and vibrant tapestry of our nation; and

13 WHEREAS, Since World War II, federal, state, and local
14 redevelopment projects, including freeway and highway
15 construction; urban decay; private development; demographic
16 shifts; and poor city planning, have destroyed a significant number
17 of Filipino American historic sites and ethnic neighborhoods, and
18 many of the remaining Filipino American communities and historic
19 sites are in danger of being lost; and

20 WHEREAS, Stockton’s Little Manila is named as one of 11 of
21 the most endangered historic sites in the United States,
22 underscoring the need to support and invest in historic sites to
23 safeguard and preserve these key pieces of American history; and

24 WHEREAS, The City of Los Angeles and the Board of Public
25 Works built the Historic Filipinotown Eastern Gateway in 2022,
26 officially called “Talang Gabay”—“Our Guiding Star”—the largest
27 Filipino American monument in the United States; and

28 WHEREAS, Protecting and supporting our Filipino communities
29 throughout California and the United States is critical to the
30 preservation of Filipino American culture, history, traditions, and
31 heritage and are part of our state and national history and future;
32 now, therefore, be it

33 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, That the*
34 *Assembly recognizes the month of October 2026 as Filipino*
35 *American History Month; 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.*

O

Date of Hearing: June 29, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Blanca Pacheco, Chair
HR 102 (Caloza) – As Introduced April 8, 2026

SUBJECT: Filipino American History Month.

SUMMARY: Recognizes the month of October 2026 as Filipino American History Month. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

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

House Resolution

No. 114

Introduced by Assembly Member Jackson

May 21, 2026

House Resolution No. 114—Relative to the International Day of Peace.

1 WHEREAS, Established in 1981 by a unanimous UN resolution,
2 the International Day of Peace is a United Nations-sanctioned
3 holiday dedicated to promoting global peace and nonviolence; and

4 WHEREAS, The International Day of Peace serves as a shared
5 moment for humanity to reflect on the ideals of peace and work
6 toward a culture of harmony across nations, communities, and
7 individuals; and

8 WHEREAS, The observance of the International Day of Peace
9 is marked by significant events, including the ringing of the Peace
10 Bell in the United Nations headquarters, which serves as a solemn
11 reminder of the human cost of war and a call to action for collective
12 efforts toward peace; and

13 WHEREAS, By designating a day for cease-fire and
14 humanitarian efforts, the International Day of Peace creates
15 opportunities to address immediate crises while fostering long-term
16 solutions and provides a global platform for dialogue and education
17 on conflict resolution, cooperation, and the cessation of violence;
18 and

19 WHEREAS, Every International Day of Peace presents a theme,
20 such as 2024’s “Cultivating a Culture of Peace,” encouraging
21 collaboration among nations, organizations, and communities to
22 tackle pressing global challenges and promote sustainable peace
23 initiatives; and

1 WHEREAS, The International Day of Peace matters because it
2 highlights the universal importance of justice, equity, and human
3 rights in achieving lasting harmony; in a world marked by
4 geopolitical tensions and social inequalities, the International Day
5 of Peace reminds us of our shared responsibility to build bridges
6 instead of walls; and

7 WHEREAS, The International Day of Peace serves as a powerful
8 reminder that peace is not merely the absence of war, but the active
9 presence of understanding, compassion, and solidarity, making it
10 an essential foundation for a stable and prosperous future; now,
11 therefore, be it

12 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That the
13 Assembly hereby recognizes and proclaims September 21, 2026,
14 as the International Day of Peace; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: June 29, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Blanca Pacheco, Chair
HR 114 (Jackson) – As Introduced May 21, 2026

SUBJECT: The International Day of Peace.

SUMMARY: Recognizes and proclaims September 21, 2026, as the International Day of Peace. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Established in 1981 by a unanimous UN resolution, the International Day of Peace is a United Nations-sanctioned holiday dedicated to promoting global peace and nonviolence.
- 2) The International Day of Peace serves as a shared moment for humanity to reflect on the ideals of peace and work toward a culture of harmony across nations, communities, and individuals.
- 3) The observance of the International Day of Peace is marked by significant events, including the ringing of the Peace Bell in the United Nations headquarters, which serves as a solemn reminder of the human cost of war and a call to action for collective efforts toward peace.
- 4) By designating a day for cease-fire and humanitarian efforts, the International Day of Peace creates opportunities to address immediate crises while fostering long-term solutions and provides a global platform for dialogue and education on conflict resolution, cooperation, and the cessation of violence.
- 5) The International Day of Peace serves as a powerful reminder that peace is not merely the absence of war, but the active presence of understanding, compassion, and solidarity, making it an essential foundation for a stable and prosperous 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

House Resolution

No. 119

Introduced by Assembly Member Alanis

June 10, 2026

House Resolution No. 119—Relative to International Referees’ Day.

1 WHEREAS, International Referees’ Day is observed annually
2 on October 11 to recognize referees, umpires, and sports officials
3 around the world for their dedication and service to the games they
4 support; and

5 WHEREAS, Sports play a significant role in the cultural life of
6 the United States and bring together individuals and communities
7 across diverse backgrounds; and

8 WHEREAS, Officials at every level of sport, including youth
9 leagues, school athletics, college, and beyond, help create safe,
10 organized, and competitive environments for all participants; and

11 WHEREAS, Referees play an essential role in ensuring that
12 athletic competitions are conducted fairly, safely, and in accordance
13 with the rules; and

14 WHEREAS, Through their integrity, impartiality, and timely
15 decisionmaking, referees uphold the spirit of fair play and promote
16 respect, discipline, and sportsmanship among athletes, coaches,
17 and spectators; and

18 WHEREAS, Referees serve as authoritative decisionmakers
19 during athletic competition, ensuring adherence to rules and
20 maintaining order on the field of play; and

21 WHEREAS, Many referees dedicate significant time to training,
22 certification, continuing education, and travel, often without
23 commensurate recognition; and

1 WHEREAS, Referees often serve under pressure and are
2 required to make difficult decisions in real time, drawing on
3 training, experience, and sound judgment; and
4 WHEREAS, Youth sports organizations, including organizations
5 such as the American Youth Soccer Organization, as well as many
6 local leagues, hold unofficial referee appreciation days near the
7 end of their seasons; and
8 WHEREAS, Athletes, coaches, and families demonstrate
9 appreciation through gestures such as written acknowledgments,
10 small tokens of gratitude, and respectful sideline behavior; and
11 WHEREAS, Fostering respect for referees promotes good
12 sportsmanship and contributes to a more positive environment for
13 athletes, families, and communities; and
14 WHEREAS, International Referees’ Day provides an opportunity
15 to recognize officials whose work supports not only athletic
16 competition, but also the values of fairness, teamwork, and mutual
17 respect; now, therefore, be it
18 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That the
19 Assembly hereby recognizes October 11, 2026, as International
20 Referees’ Day; and be it further
21 *Resolved*, That the Assembly honors referees, umpires, and
22 sports officials for their dedication, integrity, and contributions to
23 fair play at all levels of sport; and be it further
24 *Resolved*, That the Assembly encourages athletes, coaches,
25 families, leagues, and communities to express appreciation for
26 sports officials and to foster a culture of respect, sportsmanship,
27 and positive conduct during athletic events; and be it further
28 *Resolved*, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies
29 of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

O

Date of Hearing: June 29, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Blanca Pacheco, Chair
HR 119 (Alanis) – As Introduced June 10, 2026

SUBJECT: International Referees' Day.

SUMMARY: Recognizes October 11, 2026, as International Referees' Day; and, honors referees, umpires, and sports officials for their dedication, integrity, and contributions to fair play at all levels of sport. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Sports play a significant role in the cultural life of the United States and bring together individuals and communities across diverse backgrounds. Officials at every level of sport, including youth leagues, school athletics, college, and beyond, help create safe, organized, and competitive environments for all participants.
- 2) Referees play an essential role in ensuring that athletic competitions are conducted fairly, safely, and in accordance with the rules. Through their integrity, impartiality, and timely decisionmaking, referees uphold the spirit of fair play and promote respect, discipline, and sportsmanship among athletes, coaches, and spectators.
- 3) Referees serve as authoritative decisionmakers during athletic competition, ensuring adherence to rules and maintaining order on the field of play. Referees often serve under pressure and are required to make difficult decisions in real time, drawing on training, experience, and sound judgment.
- 4) Youth sports organizations, including organizations such as the American Youth Soccer Organization, as well as many local leagues, hold unofficial referee appreciation days near the end of their seasons.
- 5) International Referees' Day is observed annually on October 11 to recognize referees, umpires, and sports officials around the world for their dedication and service to the games they support. International Referees' Day provides an opportunity to recognize officials whose work supports not only athletic competition, but also the values of fairness, teamwork, and mutual respect.

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. 123

Introduced by Assembly Member Michelle Rodriguez

June 23, 2026

House Resolution No. 123—Relative to the 100th Anniversary of the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials.

1 WHEREAS, In 1926, a group of 42 City of Los Angeles
2 plumbing inspectors joined together to address urgent public health
3 risks from inconsistent plumbing practices and to develop a
4 uniform model plumbing code to protect the communities they
5 served; and

6 WHEREAS, This effort led to the founding of what is now
7 known as the International Association of Plumbing and
8 Mechanical Officials (IAPMO), whose original mandate was to
9 advance the latest and most improved methods of sanitation; to
10 promote the welfare of and harmony between the owner, the
11 builder, and the craftsman; and to accomplish uniformity in the
12 application of the provisions of the ordinances; and

13 WHEREAS, IAPMO first served California communities
14 through the development of the Uniform Plumbing Code, originally
15 published in 1945, providing a consistent framework to safeguard
16 health, safety, and sanitation for residents and businesses in this
17 state, and eventually becoming the basis for plumbing standards
18 adopted across four continents; and

19 WHEREAS, Over the past century, IAPMO has grown from a
20 small City of Los Angeles-based inspectors' association into a
21 global team of experts with offices and product certification testing
22 facilities, all dedicated to advancing public health, safety, and
23 access to safe water and sanitation; and

1 WHEREAS, IAPMO’s Uniform Codes, including the Uniform
2 Plumbing Code and Uniform Mechanical Code, now impact the
3 lives of millions of people around the world, helping jurisdictions
4 design, build, and maintain safer, more efficient buildings and
5 infrastructure; and

6 WHEREAS, IAPMO engages industry and government for a
7 safer built environment by developing model codes and standards,
8 operating accredited laboratories, certifying plumbing, mechanical,
9 water treatment, and construction products, and providing
10 workforce training and credentialing that support resilient, healthy
11 communities; and

12 WHEREAS, IAPMO’s public charity, the International Water,
13 Sanitation and Hygiene Foundation (or, IWSH), extends
14 California-born expertise to underserved communities worldwide,
15 delivering plumbing and sanitation projects that have recently
16 improved daily life and health outcomes for more than 5,000
17 individuals across five countries, and demonstrating that access
18 to clean water and safe sanitation is a fundamental human right;
19 and

20 WHEREAS, IAPMO’s Water Efficiency and Sanitation Standard
21 (or, WE-Stand) is recognized as the first and only voluntary
22 building standard focused solely on achieving safe and efficient
23 water use in residential and commercial buildings, supporting
24 California’s leadership in water conservation, alternative water
25 sources such as graywater and rainwater reuse, and more efficient
26 pipe sizing through tools like the Water Demand Calculator, which
27 reduces construction costs by enabling smaller-diameter pipes and
28 has been used to lower capacity fees for affordable housing
29 projects; and

30 WHEREAS, IAPMO continues to support California’s economy
31 and workforce through education, training, and certification
32 programs that help plumbers, inspectors, engineers, and
33 manufacturers bring safer, more efficient products and systems to
34 market while advancing the state’s goals for public health, climate
35 resilience, and housing affordability; and

36 WHEREAS, In 2026, IAPMO celebrates its 100th anniversary,
37 marking a century of leadership that began with City of Los
38 Angeles plumbing inspectors and now encompasses a worldwide
39 mission to protect health and safety and to promote a safer, more

1 affordable and sustainable environment for all; now, therefore, be
2 it

3 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California,* That the
4 Assembly recognizes and commends IAPMO on the occasion of
5 its 100th anniversary; honors its historic roots in California's
6 plumbing community; and celebrates its global contributions to
7 public health, water stewardship, housing affordability, and a safer
8 built environment; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: June 29, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Blanca Pacheco, Chair
HR 123 (Michelle Rodriguez) – As Introduced June 23, 2026

SUBJECT: The 100th Anniversary of the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials.

SUMMARY: *As proposed to be amended by the author*, recognizes the 100th anniversary of the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials (IAPMO); and, celebrates its global contributions to public health, water stewardship, housing affordability, and a safer built environment. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) In 1926, a small group of City of Los Angeles plumbing inspectors joined together to address urgent public health risks from inconsistent plumbing practices and to develop a uniform model plumbing code to protect the communities they served.
- 2) This effort led to the founding of what is now known as the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials (IAPMO), whose original mandate was to advance the latest and most improved methods of sanitation; to promote the welfare of and harmony between the owner, the builder, and the craftsman; and, to accomplish uniformity in the application of the provisions of the ordinances.
- 3) IAPMO first served California communities through the development of the Uniform Plumbing Code, originally published in 1945, providing a consistent framework to safeguard health, safety, and sanitation for residents and businesses in this state, and eventually becoming the basis for plumbing standards adopted across four continents.
- 4) Over the past century, IAPMO has grown from a small City of Los Angeles-based inspectors' association into a global team of experts with offices and product certification testing facilities, all dedicated to advancing public health, safety, and access to safe water and sanitation.
- 5) IAPMO engages industry and government for a safer built environment by developing model codes and standards, operating accredited laboratories, certifying plumbing, mechanical, water treatment, and construction products, and providing workforce training and credentialing that support resilient, healthy communities.
- 6) IAPMO continues to support California's economy and workforce through education, training, and certification programs that help plumbers, inspectors, engineers, and manufacturers bring safer, more efficient products and systems to market while advancing the state's goals for public health, climate resilience, and housing affordability.
- 7) In 2026, IAPMO celebrates its 100th anniversary, marking a century of leadership that began with City of Los Angeles plumbing inspectors and now encompasses a worldwide mission to protect health and safety and to promote a safer, more affordable and sustainable environment for all.

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

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

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SUBSTANTIVE

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO HR 123

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2025–26 REGULAR SESSION

House Resolution

No. 123

Introduced by Assembly Member Michelle Rodriguez

June 23, 2026



RN2617622

House Resolution No. 123—Relative to the 100th Anniversary of the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials.

Page 1

1 WHEREAS, In 1926, a *small* group of 42 City of Los Angeles
2 plumbing inspectors joined together to address urgent public health
3 risks from inconsistent plumbing practices and to develop a
4 uniform model plumbing code to protect the communities they
5 served; and

6 WHEREAS, This effort led to the founding of what is now
7 known as the International Association of Plumbing and
8 Mechanical Officials (IAPMO), whose original mandate was to
9 advance the latest and most improved methods of sanitation; to
10 promote the welfare of and harmony between the owner, the
11 builder, and the craftsman; and to accomplish uniformity in the
12 application of the provisions of the ordinances; and

13 WHEREAS, IAPMO first served California communities
14 through the development of the Uniform Plumbing Code, originally
15 published in 1945, providing a consistent framework to safeguard
16 health, safety, and sanitation for residents and businesses in this
17 state, and eventually becoming the basis for plumbing standards
18 adopted across four continents; and

19 WHEREAS, Over the past century, IAPMO has grown from a
20 small City of Los Angeles-based inspectors' association into a
21 global team of experts with offices and product certification testing

| Amendments 1 & 2

99

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

**RN 26 17622 03
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SUBSTANTIVE**

HR 123

— 2 —

Page 1 22 facilities, all dedicated to advancing public health, safety, and
23 access to safe water and sanitation; and

Page 2 1 WHEREAS, IAPMO’s Uniform Codes, including the Uniform
2 Plumbing Code and Uniform Mechanical Code, now impact the
3 lives of millions of people around the world, helping jurisdictions
4 design, build, and maintain safer, more efficient buildings and
5 infrastructure; and

6 WHEREAS, IAPMO engages industry and government for a
7 safer built environment by developing model codes and standards,
8 operating accredited laboratories, certifying plumbing, mechanical,
9 water treatment, and construction products, and providing
10 workforce training and credentialing that support resilient, healthy
11 communities; and

12 WHEREAS, IAPMO’s public charity, the International Water,
13 Sanitation and Hygiene Foundation (or, IWSH), extends
14 California-born expertise to underserved communities worldwide,
15 delivering plumbing and sanitation projects that have recently
16 improved daily life and health outcomes for more than 5,000
17 individuals across five countries, and demonstrating that access
18 to clean water and safe sanitation is a fundamental human right;
19 and

20 WHEREAS, IAPMO’s Water Efficiency and Sanitation Standard
21 (or, WE-Stand) is recognized as the first and only voluntary
22 building standard focused solely on achieving safe and efficient
23 water use in residential and commercial buildings, supporting
24 California’s leadership in water conservation, alternative water
25 sources such as graywater and rainwater reuse, and more efficient
26 pipe sizing through tools like the Water Demand Calculator, which
27 reduces construction costs by enabling smaller-diameter pipes and
28 has been used to lower capacity fees for affordable housing
29 projects; and

30 WHEREAS, IAPMO continues to support California’s economy
31 and workforce through education, training, and certification
32 programs that help plumbers, inspectors, engineers, and
33 manufacturers bring safer, more efficient products and systems to
34 market while advancing the state’s goals for public health, climate
35 resilience, and housing affordability; and

36 WHEREAS, In 2026, IAPMO celebrates its 100th anniversary,
37 marking a century of leadership that began with City of Los
38 Angeles plumbing inspectors and now encompasses a worldwide

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

**RN 26 17622 03
06/26/26 12:21 PM
SUBSTANTIVE**

Amendment 3

Page 2 39 mission to protect health and safety and to promote a safer, more
Page 3 1 ~~affordable~~ *affordable*, and sustainable environment for all; now,
2 therefore, be it
3 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That the
4 Assembly recognizes and commends IAPMO on the occasion of
5 its 100th anniversary; honors its historic roots in California’s
6 plumbing community; and celebrates its global contributions to
7 public health, water stewardship, housing affordability, and a safer
8 built environment; and be it further
9 *Resolved*, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies
10 of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

SECURED COPY

O

Introduced by Senator Weber Pierson

(Coauthors: Senators Richardson and Smallwood-Cuevas)

(Coauthors: Assembly Members Bonta, Bryan, Elhawary, Gipson,
Jackson, McKinnor, Ransom, Sharp-Collins, and Wilson)

May 28, 2026

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 183—Relative to Juneteenth.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

SCR 183, as introduced, Weber Pierson. Juneteenth.

This measure would recognize June 19, 2026, as Juneteenth and would urge the people of California to join in celebrating Juneteenth as a day to honor and reflect on the significant role that African Americans have played in the history of the United States and how they have enriched society through their steadfast commitment to promoting unity and equality.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, Juneteenth, also known as “Juneteenth
- 2 Independence Day,” “Emancipation Day,” and “Freedom Day,”
- 3 is the oldest African American holiday observance in the United
- 4 States; and
- 5 WHEREAS, Juneteenth, or June 19, 1865, is considered the
- 6 date when the last persons enslaved in American Chattel Slavery
- 7 were freed when General Gordon Granger rode into the City of
- 8 Galveston, Texas, and issued General Order No. 3, almost two and
- 9 one-half years after President Abraham Lincoln issued the
- 10 Emancipation Proclamation; and
- 11 WHEREAS, 2026 marks 161 years of freedom celebrations;
- 12 and

1 WHEREAS, Juneteenth commemorates the strong survival
2 instinct of African Americans, who were first brought to this
3 country stacked and shackled in the bottom of slave ships in a
4 monthlong journey across the Atlantic Ocean known as the “Middle
5 Passage”; and

6 WHEREAS, June 2026 marks 407 years since the first arrival
7 of Africans to colonial America, and in 2018 the United States
8 Congress established the 400 Years of African-American History
9 Commission to commemorate the rich heritage and historic
10 contributions of Americans of African descent to help shape the
11 cultural, academic, economic, social, and moral attributes of this
12 nation; and

13 WHEREAS, In August 1619, the first documented Africans
14 arrived in the English colony of Virginia. The group, recorded
15 upon arrival as “20 and odd Negros,” was part of a larger group
16 of West Africans enslaved by Portuguese slave traders. They were
17 on their way to the City of Veracruz, Mexico, aboard a Spanish
18 ship when they were captured off the coast of Mexico by an English
19 privateer ship and transported to Virginia, where they were put
20 ashore at what is now the City of Hampton, Virginia, and sold as
21 involuntary laborers or indentured servants; and

22 WHEREAS, Slavery had not yet been institutionalized, and the
23 Africans were informed they would work under contract for a
24 certain period of time before being granted freedom and rights
25 afforded other settlers. However, while European indentured
26 servants were listed along with their year of expected freedom, no
27 such information accompanied the names of the African indentured
28 servants; and

29 WHEREAS, On September 22, 1862, President Abraham
30 Lincoln issued the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation,
31 warning the rebellious Confederate states that he would declare
32 their slaves “forever free” if those states did not return to the Union
33 by January 1, 1863. Enforcement of the Emancipation Proclamation
34 occurred only in Confederate states that were under Union Army
35 control; and

36 WHEREAS, Even after the lapse of California’s Fugitive Slave
37 Law in 1855, masters informally held enslaved people in California
38 until 1864, and it was not until June 28, 1864, that all fugitive slave
39 laws were officially repealed; and

1 WHEREAS, Prior to the end of the Civil War, Congress passed
2 the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution on
3 January 31, 1865, which abolished slavery throughout the United
4 States and its territories. Spontaneous celebrations erupted
5 throughout the country when African Americans learned of their
6 freedom; and

7 WHEREAS, Texas, as a part of the Confederacy, was resistant
8 to the Emancipation Proclamation. On June 18, 1865, Union troops
9 arrived in the City of Galveston, Texas, to take possession of the
10 state and enforce the emancipation of its slaves. Former slaves in
11 Galveston rejoiced in the streets with jubilant celebrations. The
12 following day, June 19, became known as “Juneteenth,” a name
13 derived from a portmanteau of the words “June” and “nineteenth.”
14 Juneteenth celebrations began in Texas the following year; and

15 WHEREAS, Juneteenth education and commemorations
16 declined in America in the early part of the 20th century, but the
17 Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s and 1960s saw a resurgence
18 of interest in Juneteenth, along with renewed community
19 celebrations of the day; and

20 WHEREAS, In 1979, Texas State House Representative Al
21 Edwards of Houston successfully sponsored House Bill 1016 (Acts
22 1979, Ch. 481), thereby making Texas the first state in the nation
23 to establish Juneteenth as an annual paid state holiday starting the
24 following year. The successful passage of this bill marked
25 Juneteenth as the first emancipation celebration granted official
26 state recognition; and

27 WHEREAS, In June 2020, after the brutal murder of George
28 Floyd, several prominent companies, including Nike, the National
29 Football League, X, and Square, announced plans to offer
30 Juneteenth as a paid holiday to their employees. Further, several
31 financial institutions, including JPMorgan Chase, Northern Trust,
32 Fifth Third Bank, PNC Bank, and Capital One, also announced
33 that they will be closing all or parts of their business early on June
34 19 while paying employees for the full day; and

35 WHEREAS, On June 17, 2021, President Biden signed the
36 Juneteenth National Independence Day Act into law, establishing
37 June 19 as a federal holiday, and making it the first federal holiday
38 since the establishment of Martin Luther King Jr. Day in 1983;
39 and

1 WHEREAS, In 2002, California State Assemblymember John
2 Longville of Rialto successfully sponsored Assembly Bill 1749
3 (Stats. 2002, Ch. 155), requiring the governor to proclaim the third
4 Saturday in June of each year to be known as “Juneteenth National
5 Freedom Day: A day of observance,” and to urge the people of
6 California in celebrating this day to honor and reflect on the
7 significant role that African Americans have played in the history
8 of the United States and how African Americans have enriched
9 society through their steadfast commitment to promoting
10 brotherhood and equality. Although not yet recognized as an
11 official state holiday, the annual gubernatorial proclamation gave
12 way to community celebrations throughout the state; and

13 WHEREAS, In 2022 California State Assemblymember
14 Reginald Byron Jones-Sawyer, Sr. of Los Angeles successfully
15 sponsored Assembly Bill 1655 (Stats. 2022, Ch. 753) thereby
16 adding Juneteenth to the list of state holidays and authorizing state
17 employees to elect to take time off with pay; and

18 WHEREAS, As of 2022, all 50 states in the country recognize
19 Juneteenth as an official state holiday or day of observance; and

20 WHEREAS, A growing number of American and African
21 American cultural institutions have sponsored Juneteenth cultural
22 events designed to make all Americans aware of this celebration,
23 including the Smithsonian Institution’s National Museum of
24 American History in Washington, D.C., the Chicago Historical
25 Society, the Black Archives of Mid-America in Kansas City, Inc.
26 in the City of Kansas City, Missouri, the California African
27 American Museum in the City of Los Angeles, California, the
28 Henry Ford Museum and Greenfield Village in the City of
29 Dearborn, Michigan, the African American Museum in the City
30 of Dallas, Texas, and the National Juneteenth Observance
31 Foundation. Juneteenth celebrations are a tribute to those African
32 Americans who fought so long for freedom and worked so hard
33 to make the dream of equality a reality; and

34 WHEREAS, Juneteenth commemorates African American
35 freedom and emphasizes education and achievement. It is a day,
36 a week, and in some areas, a month marked with celebrations,
37 guest speakers, picnics, and family gatherings. It is a time for
38 reflection and rejoicing. It is a time for assessment,
39 self-improvement, and for planning the future; now, therefore, be
40 it

1 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*
2 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature of the State of California
3 hereby recognizes June 19, 2026, and every June 19th thereafter,
4 as Juneteenth; and be it further

5 *Resolved*, That the Legislature urges the people of California to
6 join in celebrating Juneteenth as a day to honor and reflect on the
7 significant role that African Americans have played in the history
8 of the United States and how they have enriched society through
9 their steadfast commitment to promoting unity and equality; and
10 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 29, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Blanca Pacheco, Chair
SCR 183 (Weber Pierson) – As Introduced May 28, 2026

SENATE VOTE: 39-0

SUBJECT: Juneteenth.

SUMMARY: Recognizes June 19, 2026, as Juneteenth; and, urges the people of California to join in celebrating Juneteenth as a day to honor and reflect on the significant role that African Americans have played in the history of the United States, and how they have enriched society through their steadfast commitment to promoting unity and equality. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Juneteenth, also known as “Juneteenth Independence Day,” “Emancipation Day,” “Emancipation Celebration,” and “Freedom Day,” is the oldest African American holiday observance in the United States.
- 2) Juneteenth, or June 19, 1865, is considered the date when the last slaves in America were freed when General Gordon Granger rode into Galveston, Texas, and issued General Order No. 3, almost two and one-half years after President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation.
- 3) Juneteenth education and commemorations declined in America in the early part of the 20th century, but the Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s and 1960s saw a resurgence of interest in Juneteenth, along with renewed community celebrations of the day.
- 4) In 1979, Texas State House Representative Al Edwards of Houston successfully sponsored House Bill 1016 (Acts 1979, Ch. 481), thereby making Texas the first state in the nation to establish Juneteenth as an annual paid state holiday starting the following year. The successful passage of this bill marked Juneteenth as the first emancipation celebration granted official state recognition.
- 5) As of 2022, all 50 states in the country recognize Juneteenth as an official state holiday or day of observance.
- 6) California law requires the Governor to proclaim the third Saturday in June of each year to be known as “Juneteenth National Freedom Day: A day of observance,” to urge the people of California in celebrating this day to honor and reflect on the significant role that African Americans have played in the history of the United States.
- 7) A growing number of American and African American cultural institutions have sponsored Juneteenth cultural events designed to make all Americans aware of this celebration, including the Smithsonian Institution’s National Museum of American History in Washington, D.C., the Chicago Historical Society, the Black Archives of Mid-America in Kansas City, Missouri, the California African American Museum in the City of Los Angeles, the Henry Ford Museum and Greenfield Village in the City of Dearborn, Michigan, the

African American Museum in the City of Dallas, Texas, and the National Juneteenth Observance Foundation.

- 8) Juneteenth commemorates African American freedom and emphasizes education and achievement. It is a day, a week, and in some areas, a month marked with celebrations, guest speakers, picnics, and family gatherings. It is a time for reflection and rejoicing. It is a time for assessment, self-improvement, and for planning the future.
- 9) 2026 marks 161 years of freedom celebrations.

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