



STATE CAPITOL
 P.O. BOX 942849
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 (916) 319-2800
 CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
 LIA LOPEZ

**Assembly
 California Legislature
 Committee on Rules**

**BLANCA PACHECO
 CHAIR**

**VICE CHAIR
 LACKEY, TOM**

MEMBERS
 AHRENS, PATRICK
 FLORA, HEATH
 GONZÁLEZ, MARK
 IRWIN, JACQUI
 KRELL, MAGGY
 PATEL, DARSHANA R.
 RODRIGUEZ, MICHELLE
 SANCHEZ, KATE
 ZBUR, RICK CHAVEZ

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

Monday, March 24, 2025
 10 minutes prior to Session
 State Capitol, Room 126

CONSENT AGENDA

BILL REFERRALS

1. Bill Referrals

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RESOLUTIONS

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 2. | ACR-34 (Ta) | Sylvia Mendez Day. | <u>Page 12</u> |
| 3. | ACR-39 (Ramos) | Missing and Murdered Indigenous People Awareness Month. | <u>Page 17</u> |
| 4. | ACR-53 (Bonta) | Women’s Equal Pay Day. (refer/hear) | <u>Page 22</u> |
| 5. | ACR-55 (Jeff Gonzalez) | ARC v. Department of Developmental Services: 40th anniversary. (refer/hear) | <u>Page 26</u> |
| 6. | HR-23 (Ortega) | César Chávez Day. | <u>Page 31</u> |
| 7. | HR-28 (Caloza) | Major League Baseball Opening Day 2025. (refer/hear) | <u>Page 36</u> |

REQUESTS TO ADD URGENCY CLAUSE

- | | | | |
|-----|------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| 8. | AB 49 (Muratsuchi) | Schoolsites and day care centers: entry requirements: immigration enforcement | <u>Page 41</u> |
| 9. | AB 642 (Muratsuchi) | Emergencies proclaimed by the Governor: school employee catastrophic leave: enrollment reporting | <u>Page 42</u> |
| 10. | AB 927 (Sharp-Collins) | County superintendent of schools: inspection of public schools | <u>Page 43</u> |



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

Memo

To: Rules Committee Members
From: Michael Erke, Bill Referral Consultant
Date: 3/21/2025
Re: Consent Bill Referrals

Since you received your preliminary list of bill referrals, the referral recommendation for AB 763, AB 914, AB 940, and AB 1026 has changed.

The following measures have been added to the referral list: AB 362, AB 1178, ACR 6, ACR 55, HR 28, and SB 26.

REFERRAL OF BILLS TO COMMITTEE

03/24/2025

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

<u>Assembly Bill No.</u>	<u>Committee:</u>
<u>AB 20</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 20</u>	HUM. S.
<u>AB 21</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 21</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 22</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 23</u>	U. & E.
<u>AB 23</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 24</u>	L. GOV.
<u>AB 24</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 28</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 44</u>	U. & E.
<u>AB 47</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 58</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 63</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 67</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 67</u>	P. & C.P.
<u>AB 83</u>	B. & F.
<u>AB 93</u>	W., P., & W.
<u>AB 93</u>	L. GOV.
<u>AB 244</u>	L. & E.
<u>AB 244</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 252</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 284</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 291</u>	ED.
<u>AB 291</u>	L. & E.
<u>AB 353</u>	C. & C.
<u>AB 354</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 362</u>	W., P., & W.
<u>AB 362</u>	E.S. & T.M.
<u>AB 388</u>	U. & E.
<u>AB 408</u>	B. & P.
<u>AB 408</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 427</u>	B. & P.
<u>AB 427</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 434</u>	U. & E.
<u>AB 434</u>	E.M.
<u>AB 461</u>	HUM. S.
<u>AB 461</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 468</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 477</u>	ED.
<u>AB 478</u>	E.M.
<u>AB 495</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 495</u>	HUM. S.
<u>AB 501</u>	B. & F.

<u>AB 501</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 524</u>	AGRI.
<u>AB 536</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 541</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 548</u>	HUM. S.
<u>AB 557</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 557</u>	L. GOV.
<u>AB 560</u>	ED.
<u>AB 593</u>	HUM. S.
<u>AB 595</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 609</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 609</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 611</u>	L. & E.
<u>AB 611</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 613</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 630</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 643</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 645</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 645</u>	E.M.
<u>AB 649</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 653</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 656</u>	P. & C.P.
<u>AB 660</u>	L. GOV.
<u>AB 660</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 671</u>	L. GOV.
<u>AB 671</u>	B. & P.
<u>AB 703</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 713</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 716</u>	E.M.
<u>AB 716</u>	U. & E.
<u>AB 721</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 725</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 732</u>	AGRI.
<u>AB 732</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 733</u>	G.O.
<u>AB 743</u>	B. & F.
<u>AB 747</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 752</u>	HUM. S.
<u>AB 763</u>	W., P., & W.
<u>AB 763</u>	E.S. & T.M.
<u>AB 774</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 782</u>	L. GOV.
<u>AB 803</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 805</u>	L. & E.
<u>AB 819</u>	L. GOV.
<u>AB 819</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 821</u>	ED.
<u>AB 822</u>	HUM. S.

<u>AB 826</u>	M. & V.A.
<u>AB 826</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 834</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 839</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 839</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 841</u>	E.M.
<u>AB 841</u>	L. & E.
<u>AB 846</u>	W., P., & W.
<u>AB 846</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 854</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 854</u>	L. GOV.
<u>AB 860</u>	ED.
<u>AB 868</u>	ELECTIONS
<u>AB 872</u>	E.S. & T.M.
<u>AB 879</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 883</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 885</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 894</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 895</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 904</u>	HUM. S.
<u>AB 910</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 914</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 920</u>	L. GOV.
<u>AB 920</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 929</u>	W., P., & W.
<u>AB 934</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 935</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 935</u>	ED.
<u>AB 940</u>	E.D., G., & H.I.
<u>AB 942</u>	U. & E.
<u>AB 953</u>	ELECTIONS
<u>AB 974</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 982</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 986</u>	E.M.
<u>AB 994</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 1005</u>	ED.
<u>AB 1005</u>	W., P., & W.
<u>AB 1006</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 1007</u>	L. GOV.
<u>AB 1007</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 1008</u>	G.O.
<u>AB 1016</u>	U. & E.
<u>AB 1016</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 1021</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 1021</u>	L. GOV.
<u>AB 1023</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 1023</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 1026</u>	H. & C.D.

<u>AB 1026</u>	U. & E.
<u>AB 1031</u>	E.S. & T.M.
<u>AB 1048</u>	INS.
<u>AB 1053</u>	ED.
<u>AB 1054</u>	P.E. & R.
<u>AB 1059</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 1063</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 1063</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 1085</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 1089</u>	W., P., & W.
<u>AB 1090</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 1095</u>	U. & E.
<u>AB 1095</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 1104</u>	U. & E.
<u>AB 1104</u>	L. & E.
<u>AB 1106</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 1137</u>	P. & C.P.
<u>AB 1137</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 1145</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 1151</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 1155</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 1155</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 1159</u>	P. & C.P.
<u>AB 1159</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 1160</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 1160</u>	P. & C.P.
<u>AB 1165</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 1167</u>	U. & E.
<u>AB 1168</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 1173</u>	U. & E.
<u>AB 1178</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 1184</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 1186</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 1188</u>	ELECTIONS
<u>AB 1193</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 1202</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 1208</u>	HUM. S.
<u>AB 1218</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 1220</u>	HUM. S.
<u>AB 1235</u>	L. & E.
<u>AB 1235</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 1244</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 1244</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 1249</u>	ELECTIONS
<u>AB 1251</u>	L. & E.
<u>AB 1251</u>	P. & C.P.
<u>AB 1261</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 1263</u>	PUB. S.

<u>AB 1263</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 1272</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 1275</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 1275</u>	L. GOV.
<u>AB 1276</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 1276</u>	L. GOV.
<u>AB 1286</u>	ELECTIONS
<u>AB 1293</u>	INS.
<u>AB 1302</u>	U. & E.
<u>AB 1303</u>	C. & C.
<u>AB 1303</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 1306</u>	ED.
<u>AB 1308</u>	L. GOV.
<u>AB 1308</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 1310</u>	ED.
<u>AB 1313</u>	E.S. & T.M.
<u>AB 1317</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 1323</u>	P.E. & R.
<u>AB 1325</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 1325</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 1326</u>	L. & E.
<u>AB 1328</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 1329</u>	INS.
<u>AB 1341</u>	B. & P.
<u>AB 1344</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 1352</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 1357</u>	HUM. S.
<u>AB 1368</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 1372</u>	U. & E.
<u>AB 1373</u>	E.S. & T.M.
<u>AB 1379</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 1379</u>	P. & C.P.
<u>AB 1380</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 1380</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 1385</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 1391</u>	ED.
<u>AB 1394</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 1399</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 1399</u>	C. & C.
<u>AB 1400</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 1403</u>	E.M.
<u>AB 1403</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 1406</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 1406</u>	B. & P.
<u>AB 1413</u>	W., P., & W.
<u>AB 1413</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 1416</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 1417</u>	NAT. RES.

<u>AB 1417</u>	U. & E.
<u>AB 1419</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 1424</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 1424</u>	L. & E.
<u>AB 1439</u>	P.E. & R.
<u>AB 1441</u>	ELECTIONS
<u>AB 1441</u>	L. GOV.
<u>AB 1447</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 1450</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 1455</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 1458</u>	B. & P.
<u>AB 1460</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 1470</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 1477</u>	E.D., G., & H.I.
<u>AB 1478</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 1481</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 1483</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 1488</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 1488</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 1493</u>	ED.
<u>AB 1516</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 1517</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 1518</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 1519</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 1520</u>	W., P., & W.
<u>AB 1521</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 1522</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 1523</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 1524</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 1525</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 1526</u>	G.O.
<u>AB 1527</u>	G.O.
<u>ACR 6</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 53</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 54</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 55</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 56</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 57</u>	RLS.
<u>AJR 3</u>	P.E. & R.
<u>HR 25</u>	RLS.
<u>HR 26</u>	RLS.
<u>HR 28</u>	RLS.
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<u>SB 100</u>	BUDGET
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<u>SB 218</u>	BUDGET
<u>SB 219</u>	BUDGET
<u>SCR 29</u>	RLS.
<u>SCR 31</u>	RLS.
<u>SCR 35</u>	RLS.
<u>SCR 37</u>	RLS.
<u>SCR 38</u>	RLS.

Assembly Concurrent Resolution

No. 34

Introduced by Assembly Member Ta

February 18, 2025

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 34—Relative to Sylvia Mendez Day.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 34, as introduced, Ta. Sylvia Mendez Day.

This measure would declare April 14, 2025, as Sylvia Mendez Day.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, The landmark United States Supreme Court case
2 Mendez v. Westminster School Dist. of Orange County (S.D. Cal.
3 1946) 64 F.Supp. 544, affd. Westminster School Dist. of Orange
4 County v. Mendez (9th Cir. 1947) 161 F.2d 774 (hereafter Mendez
5 v. Westminster) was a pivotal decision in the struggle for civil
6 rights and educational equality for Mexican American students in
7 California; and

8 WHEREAS, The case arose from discriminatory practices
9 occurring all over America where Mexican American children
10 were segregated into “Mexican schools” under the guise of separate
11 but equal policies; and

12 WHEREAS, The Mendez v. Westminster case challenged these
13 policies, asserting that the segregation of Mexican American
14 children violated their rights under the 14th Amendment to the
15 United States Constitution, which guarantees equal protection
16 under the law; and

1 WHEREAS, The United States District Court’s ruling in Mendez
2 v. Westminster was one of the first major legal decisions to strike
3 down segregation in schools in the United States, paving the way
4 for future desegregation cases, including the landmark Brown v.
5 Board of Ed. of Topeka, Shawnee County, Kan. (1954) 347 U.S.
6 483 (hereafter Brown v. Board of Education); and

7 WHEREAS, Earl Warren, who was Governor of California at
8 the time of the Mendez v. Westminster case, supported the legal
9 action and the bill that led to the end of school segregation in
10 California, and later was appointed as Chief Justice of the United
11 States Supreme Court, played a key role in the writing of the Brown
12 v. Board of Education decision, which extended the principles of
13 Mendez v. Westminster nationwide; and

14 WHEREAS, Thurgood Marshall, an influential civil rights
15 attorney and later an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme
16 Court, played a pivotal role in the national civil rights movement
17 by a writing a friend-of-the-court brief in support of the plaintiffs
18 in Mendez v. Westminster case, using legal arguments that would
19 later inform his work on Brown v. Board of Education, helping to
20 shape the legal foundation for desegregating public schools across
21 the United States; and

22 WHEREAS, California led the United States in banning school
23 segregation, with the Mendez v. Westminster case setting a crucial
24 precedent that resulted in the Legislature passing laws to eliminate
25 school segregation in the state, well before the national legal
26 landscape was transformed by Brown v. Board of Education; and

27 WHEREAS, Members of the Latino community in California,
28 particularly Mexican American families, were among the first to
29 challenge and fight against the segregation of public schools in
30 the United States, laying the groundwork for the broader civil
31 rights movement and the eventual nationwide struggle for equal
32 access to education; and

33 WHEREAS, The case was brought forth by four Mexican
34 American families from school districts in the communities of
35 Westminster, Garden Grove, and El Modena, and the City of Santa
36 Ana, with the support of civil rights organizations, including the
37 American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), and prominent figures
38 such as Thurgood Marshall; and

39 WHEREAS, The Mendez v. Westminster decision had a
40 profound impact not only on the educational system of California

1 but also on the civil rights movement, as it marked an early victory
2 in the ongoing fight against racial segregation and discrimination
3 in the United States; and

4 WHEREAS, The legal precedent set by *Mendez v. Westminster*
5 was a significant step toward the eventual dismantling of racial
6 segregation across the nation and was instrumental in shaping the
7 civil rights landscape of the 20th century; and

8 WHEREAS, It is important to honor and recognize the courage
9 of the families and the contributions of the legal and civil rights
10 advocates who fought for justice in this landmark case, which
11 continues to inspire efforts toward equality and inclusion in
12 education and society; and

13 WHEREAS, April 14 marks the 78th anniversary of the United
14 States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit decision in *Mendez*
15 *v. Westminster*, and it is fitting to commemorate this day as a
16 reminder of the ongoing fight for equal rights and the importance
17 of education in fostering a just and equitable society: now,
18 therefore, be it

19 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
20 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature declares April 14 as Sylvia
21 Mendez Day, in recognition of the significance of the historic
22 *Mendez v. Westminster* case in advancing civil rights and
23 promoting educational equality for all students in California and
24 the United States; and be it further

25 *Resolved*, That the Legislature encourages all Californians to
26 reflect on the importance of the *Mendez v. Westminster* case, to
27 honor the courage of the individuals who fought for justice, and
28 to continue working toward a more inclusive and equitable society
29 for future generations; and be it further

30 *Resolved*, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies
31 of this resolution to the Governor, to the families of the plaintiffs
32 in *Mendez v. Westminster*, to the State Department of Education,
33 and to the author for appropriate distribution.

O

Date of Hearing: March 24, 2025

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Blanca Pacheco, Chair
ACR 34 (Ta) – As Introduced February 18, 2025

SUBJECT: Sylvia Mendez Day.

SUMMARY: Declares April 14, 2025, as Sylvia Mendez Day, in recognition of the significance of the historic Mendez v. Westminster case in advancing civil rights and promoting educational equality for all students in California and the United States. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The landmark United States Supreme Court case Mendez v. Westminster School Dist. of Orange County (S.D. Cal. 1946) 64 F.Supp. 544, affd. Westminster School Dist. of Orange County v. Mendez (9th Cir. 1947) 161 F.2d 774 (hereafter Mendez v. Westminster) was a pivotal decision in the struggle for civil rights and educational equality for Mexican American students in California.
- 2) The case arose from discriminatory practices occurring all over America where Mexican American children were segregated into “Mexican schools” under the guise of separate but equal policies.
- 3) The Mendez v. Westminster case challenged these policies, asserting that the segregation of Mexican American children violated their rights under the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution, which guarantees equal protection under the law.
- 4) The United States District Court’s ruling in Mendez v. Westminster was one of the first major legal decisions to strike down segregation in schools in the United States, paving the way for future desegregation cases, including the landmark Brown v. Board of Ed. of Topeka, Shawnee County, Kan. (1954) 347 U.S. 483 (hereafter Brown v. Board of Education).
- 5) Earl Warren, who was Governor of California at the time of the Mendez v. Westminster case, supported the legal action and the bill that led to the end of school segregation in California, and later was appointed as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, played a key role in the writing of the Brown v. Board of Education decision, which extended the principles of Mendez v. Westminster nationwide.
- 6) California led the United States in banning school segregation, with the Mendez v. Westminster case setting a crucial precedent that resulted in the Legislature passing laws to eliminate school segregation in the state, well before the national legal landscape was transformed by Brown v. Board of Education.
- 7) The Mendez v. Westminster decision had a profound impact not only on the educational system of California but also on the civil rights movement, as it marked an early victory in the ongoing fight against racial segregation and discrimination in the United States.

- 8) It is important to honor and recognize the courage of the families and the contributions of the legal and civil rights advocates who fought for justice in this landmark case, which continues to inspire efforts toward equality and inclusion in education and society.
- 9) April 14 marks the 78th anniversary of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit decision in *Mendez v. Westminster*, and it is fitting to commemorate this day as a reminder of the ongoing fight for equal rights and the importance of education in fostering a just and equitable society.

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. 39

Introduced by Assembly Member Ramos

February 21, 2025

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 39—Relative to Missing and Murdered Indigenous People Awareness Month.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 39, as introduced, Ramos. Missing and Murdered Indigenous People Awareness Month.

This measure would designate the month of May 2025 as California’s Missing and Murdered Indigenous People Awareness Month.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, According to the federal Centers for Disease
2 Control and Prevention 2021 report on Homicides of American
3 Indians/Alaskan Natives between 2003 to 2018, homicide was the
4 fifth leading cause of death among Native Americans in 2019; and

5 WHEREAS, In the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s 2023
6 Missing American Indian and Alaska Native Persons Data report,
7 there were 10,650 reported incidents of native people who have
8 gone missing. Of those entries, 5,801 were females and 7,124 were
9 juveniles; and

10 WHEREAS, The federal Centers for Disease Control and
11 Prevention has reported that about 58 percent of American Indian
12 and Alaska Native women have experienced domestic violence
13 during their lifetime. Violence among intimate partners was a
14 leading factor in 44 percent of the homicides of Native women;
15 and

1 WHEREAS, Today, there is still little data on the epidemic of
2 missing and murdered indigenous people. The data that is available
3 tends to be incomplete and inadequate; and

4 WHEREAS, Current statistics by the federal Centers for Disease
5 Control and Prevention estimate that about 57 percent of these
6 homicides happened in urban areas and about 43 percent happened
7 in rural areas; and

8 WHEREAS, According to the first report conducted by the
9 Urban Indian Health Institute in 2018 on missing and murdered
10 indigenous women in urban cities:

11 (1) In 27 percent of the missing and murdered indigenous
12 women cases, the victims were 18 years of age or younger.

13 (2) The average age for missing and murdered indigenous
14 women was 29 years of age.

15 (3) California has the sixth highest death rate of indigenous
16 women in urban cities; and

17 WHEREAS, According to the most recent census data,
18 California has the largest population of American Indians, more
19 than any other state in the country; and

20 WHEREAS, In 2022, Governor Newsom signed into law
21 Assembly Bill 1314, the Feather Alert, which is a preventative
22 measure that will be utilized to reunify missing and endangered
23 indigenous people to their homes; and

24 WHEREAS, Since 2022, California has held its annual Missing
25 and Murdered Indigenous People candlelight vigils on the State
26 Capitol grounds in recognition of the crisis that plagues the tribal
27 community within this state and to remember those who have been
28 lost; and

29 WHEREAS, In 2023, Governor Newsom signed into law
30 Assembly Bill 44 which requires the Department of Justice to grant
31 access to the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications
32 System to the law enforcement agency or tribal court of a qualified
33 federally recognized Indian tribe, thus facilitating the exchange
34 and dissemination of information between law enforcement
35 agencies in the state; now, therefore, be it

36 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
37 *thereof concurring,* That the Legislature hereby designates the
38 month of May 2025 as California's Missing and Murdered
39 Indigenous People Awareness Month; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: March 24, 2025

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Blanca Pacheco, Chair
ACR 39 (Ramos) – As Introduced February 21, 2025

SUBJECT: Missing and Murdered Indigenous People Awareness Month.

SUMMARY: Designates the month of May 2025 as California’s Missing and Murdered Indigenous People Awareness Month. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) According to the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) 2021 report on Homicides of American Indians/Alaskan Natives between 2003 to 2018, homicide was the fifth leading cause of death among Native Americans in 2019.
- 2) In the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s 2023 Missing American Indian and Alaska Native Persons Data report, there were 10,650 reported incidents of native people who have gone missing. Of those entries, 5,801 were females and 7,124 were juveniles.
- 3) The CDC has reported that about 58 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native women have experienced domestic violence during their lifetime. Violence among intimate partners was a leading factor in 44 percent of the homicides of Native women.
- 4) Today, there is still little data on the epidemic of missing and murdered indigenous people. Current statistics by the CDC estimate that about 57 percent of these homicides happened in urban areas and about 43 percent happened in rural areas.
- 5) According to the first report conducted by the Urban Indian Health Institute in 2018 on missing and murdered indigenous women in urban cities, the victims were 18 years of age or younger in 27 percent of the cases; and, the average age for missing and murdered indigenous women was 29 years of age.
- 6) California has the sixth highest death rate of indigenous women in urban cities.
- 7) According to the most census data, California has the largest population of American Indians, more than any other state in the country.
- 8) In 2022, Governor Newsom signed into law Assembly Bill 1314, the Feather Alert, which is a preventative measure that will be utilized to return missing and endangered indigenous people to their homes.
- 9) In 2023, Governor Newsom signed into law Assembly Bill 44 which requires the Department of Justice to grant access to the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System to the law enforcement agency or tribal court of a qualified federally-recognized Indian tribe, thus facilitating the exchange and dissemination of information between law enforcement agencies in the state.

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. 53

Introduced by Assembly Member Bonta

March 17, 2025

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 53—Relative to Women’s Equal Pay Day.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 53, as introduced, Bonta. Women’s Equal Pay Day.

This measure would proclaim March 25, 2025, as Women’s Equal Pay Day in California in recognition of the need to eliminate the gender gap in earnings by women and to promote policies to ensure equal pay for all.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, More than 60 years after the passage of the federal
2 Equal Pay Act of 1963, women, especially women of color,
3 continue to suffer the consequences of unequal pay; and
4 WHEREAS, According to the United States Census Bureau,
5 women who work full time year round make under \$0.83 for every
6 dollar a man is paid; and
7 WHEREAS, According to the United States Department of
8 Labor, the median salary for women in 2023 was \$55,240, while
9 the median salary for men in 2023 was \$66,790; and
10 WHEREAS, The wage gap for Black, Latina, and Native
11 American women is under \$0.66 for every dollar White,
12 non-Hispanic men make; and

1 WHEREAS, Black and Hispanic women have the lowest median
2 salary earnings, with Hispanic women earning an average of
3 \$43,880 and Black women earning an average of \$50,470; and

4 WHEREAS, Forty-four percent of women experience gender
5 discrimination and are much more likely to work a part-time job
6 compared to men; and

7 WHEREAS, Nearly 16 percent of married women are the
8 primary breadwinners in their households, making pay equity
9 critical to the financial security of their families; and

10 WHEREAS, Despite high workforce participation and
11 educational gains, the gender pay gap and occupational segregation
12 have led to lower lifetime earnings and reduced retirement savings
13 for women; and

14 WHEREAS, Multiple studies indicate that women tend to
15 receive lower Social Security benefits, have lower rates of
16 retirement account ownership, hold lower estimated retirement
17 account balances, and own fewer assets than men, with the median
18 retirement income for women over 65 years of age being 32.6
19 percent lower than that of men; and

20 WHEREAS, Gaps in retirement security are even larger for
21 women of color, with 40 percent of white women over 65 years
22 of age receiving income from a pension or retirement savings
23 account, compared to 27 percent of Black women, 26 percent of
24 Asian women, and 20 percent of Hispanic women; and

25 WHEREAS, Women of color are less likely to own assets such
26 as homes, businesses, or stock market investments, which provide
27 income and financial security later in life; and

28 WHEREAS, Women continue to be underrepresented in the
29 fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics and
30 business, as well as in managerial positions, and are
31 overrepresented in teaching, assistant, and childcare occupations;
32 and

33 WHEREAS, Fair pay in California would strengthen the security
34 of individuals and families today, regardless of education or
35 socioeconomic status, while enhancing our statewide economy;
36 and

37 WHEREAS, March 25 symbolizes the day in 2025 when the
38 wages paid to women catch up to the wages paid to males from
39 the previous year nationwide; now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
2 *thereof concurring,* That the Legislature proclaims March 25,
3 2025, as Women’s Equal Pay Day in California in recognition of
4 the need to eliminate the gender gap in earnings by women and to
5 promote policies to ensure equal pay for all; and be it further
6 *Resolved,* That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies
7 of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

O

Date of Hearing: March 24, 2025

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Blanca Pacheco, Chair
ACR 53 (Bonta) – As Introduced March 17, 2025

SUBJECT: Women’s Equal Pay Day.

SUMMARY: Proclaims March 15, 2025, as Women’s Equal Pay Day in California, in recognition of the need to eliminate the gender gap in earnings by women and to promote policies to ensure equal pay for all. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) More than 60 years after the passage of the federal Equal Pay Act of 1963, women, especially women of color, continue to suffer the consequences of unequal pay.
- 2) According to the United States Census Bureau, women who work full time year round make \$0.83 for every dollar a man is paid. And, according to the United States Department of Labor, the median salary for women in 2023 was \$55,240, while the median salary for men in 2023 was \$66,790.
- 3) The wage gap for Black, Latina, and Native American women is under \$0.66 for every dollar White, non-Hispanic men make.
- 4) Forty-four percent of women experience gender discrimination and are much more likely to work a part-time job compared to men. Nearly 16 percent of married women are the primary breadwinners in their households, making pay equity critical to the financial security of their families.
- 5) Fair pay in California would strengthen the security of individuals and families today, regardless of education or socioeconomic status, while enhancing our statewide economy.
- 6) March 15 symbolizes the day in 2025 when the wages paid to women catch up to the wages paid to males from the previous year nationwide.

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. 55

Introduced by Assembly Member Jeff Gonzalez
(Coauthor: Assembly Member Nguyen)
(Coauthors: Senators Niello and Valladares)

March 19, 2025

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 55—Relative to developmental disabilities.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 55, as introduced, Jeff Gonzalez. ARC v. Department of Developmental Services: 40th anniversary.

This measure would recognize the month of March 2025 as the 40th anniversary of the California Supreme Court decision in ARC v. Department of Developmental Services and celebrate the Legislature’s 1969 passage of the Lanterman Developmental Disabilities Services Act.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, March 21, 2025, is the 40th anniversary of the
2 California Supreme Court decision in the case of ARC v.
3 Department of Developmental Services (38 Cal.3d 384), which
4 was a landmark decision reinforcing the protections granted under
5 the Lanterman Act, affirming the necessity for services to be
6 tailored to individual needs, and reflecting the state's commitment
7 to uphold the rights of Californians with developmental disabilities;
8 and
9 WHEREAS, Developmental disabilities include autism, epilepsy,
10 cerebral palsy, intellectual disability, and conditions that are either

1 closely related to, or require similar services as, intellectual
2 disability, and significantly impact the life of the individual; and

3 WHEREAS, In 1965, the Legislature passed Assembly Bill 691
4 of the 1965 Regular Session, authored by Assembly Member
5 Waldie, with two pilot regional centers opening in 1966 to provide
6 community services to people with developmental disabilities,
7 which was expanded statewide in 1969 as the Lanterman
8 Developmental Disabilities Services Act (Lanterman Act); and

9 WHEREAS, In 1982, the Governor issued spending reductions
10 cutting services to people with developmental disabilities by
11 category, without regard to the individual's individual program
12 plan (IPP), an action challenged in court by advocates from The
13 Arc California and other concerned organizations and individuals
14 in a case known today as ARC v. DDS; and

15 WHEREAS, In 1985, nearly 20 years after the first pilot regional
16 centers were created, the California Supreme Court recognized in
17 ARC v. DDS that it is through the IPP process that the Lanterman
18 Act implements the rights granted to each developmentally disabled
19 person and the obligations imposed on the state; and

20 WHEREAS, The California Supreme Court also declared in its
21 1985 decision that, through the IPP, people with developmental
22 disabilities receive, "as an entitlement, services that enable [them]
23 to live a more independent and productive life in the community."
24 Under existing law, the state cannot require regional centers to
25 reduce services by category without regard for the individual's
26 IPP, as to do so would have "vitiating the IPP procedure, and with
27 it the rights and obligations the Act defines"; and

28 WHEREAS, The Lanterman Act, enacted 56 years ago, now
29 benefits approximately 450,000 Californians with developmental
30 disabilities and their families and empowers people with
31 developmental disabilities to lead lives of greater inclusion and
32 self-direction in communities of their choosing; and now, therefore,
33 be it

34 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
35 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature recognizes the month of
36 March 2025 as the 40th anniversary of the California Supreme
37 Court decision in ARC v. DDS in favor of the rights of Californians
38 with developmental disabilities; and be it further

39 *Resolved*, That the Legislature celebrates its historic 1969
40 passage of the Lanterman Act and the requirement that the state

1 meet the needs of each person with developmental disabilities
2 without exception at each stage of life; and be it further

3 *Resolved*, That the ARC v. DDS decision reinforces the
4 protections afforded by the Lanterman Act, and the state's
5 commitment to upholding persons with developmental disabilities'
6 entitlement to the services that enable them to live a more
7 independent and productive life in the community, as set forth in
8 their IPP; and be it further

9 *Resolved*, That the state remains committed to the protection of
10 the IPP as it moves forward with its efforts to create a
11 well-coordinated master plan approach to supporting Californians
12 with developmental disabilities across service systems throughout
13 state government; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: March 24, 2025

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Blanca Pacheco, Chair
ACR 55 (Jeff Gonzalez) – As Introduced March 19, 2025

SUBJECT: ARC v. Department of Developmental Services: 40th anniversary.

SUMMARY: Recognizes the month of March 2025 as the 40th anniversary of the California Supreme Court decision in ARC v. Department of Developmental Services, and celebrates the Legislature’s 1969 passage of the Lanterman Developmental Disabilities Services Act. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) March 21, 2025, is the 40th anniversary of the California Supreme Court decision in the case of ARC v. Department of Developmental Services (38 Cal.3d 384). This was a landmark decision reinforcing the protections granted under the Lanterman Act, affirming the necessity for services to be tailored to individual needs, and reflecting the state’s commitment to uphold the rights of Californians with developmental disabilities.
- 2) Developmental disabilities include autism, epilepsy, cerebral palsy, intellectual disability, and conditions that are either closely related to, or require similar services as, intellectual disability, and significantly impact the life of the individual.
- 3) In 1965, the Legislature passed Assembly Bill 691 of the 1965 Regular Session, authored by Assembly Member Waldie, with two pilot regional centers opening in 1966 to provide community services to people with developmental disabilities, which was expanded statewide in 1969 as the Lanterman Developmental Disabilities Services Act (Lanterman Act).
- 4) In 1982, the Governor issued spending reductions cutting services to people with developmental disabilities by category, without regard to the individual’s individual program plan (IPP), an action challenged in court by advocates from The Arc California and other concerned organizations and individuals in a case known today as ARC v. DDS.
- 5) In 1985, nearly 20 years after the first pilot regional centers were created, the California Supreme Court recognized in ARC v. DDS that it is through the IPP process that the Lanterman Act implements the rights granted to each developmentally disabled person and the obligations imposed on the state.
- 6) The Lanterman Act, enacted 56 years ago, now benefits approximately 450,000 Californians with developmental disabilities and their families and empowers people with developmental disabilities to lead lives of greater inclusion and self-direction in communities of their choosing.

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. 23

Introduced by Assembly Member Ortega

March 4, 2025

House Resolution No. 23—Relative to César Chávez Day.

1 WHEREAS, César Estrada Chávez recognized that for many
2 people, spanning many generations and many ethnicities, the path
3 to a better life frequently begins in the fields. For many
4 farmworkers, the American Dream means a life of self-sacrifice,
5 hard work, and perseverance; and

6 WHEREAS, César Chávez experienced the hardships and
7 injustices of farmworker life firsthand. He was born on March 31,
8 1927, in the North Gila River Valley in Arizona, on the small
9 family farm his grandfather homesteaded. César Chávez’s father
10 lost the farm during the Great Depression, forcing the family to
11 join some 30,000 farmworkers who followed the crops throughout
12 California and lived in tents and makeshift housing that often
13 lacked a bathroom, electricity, or running water; and

14 WHEREAS, César Chávez understood the value of education
15 as a path to a better life because he quit school after completing
16 the 8th grade to work full time, helping to support his family in
17 the fields. Later in life, César Chávez became self-educated through
18 his passion for reading; and

19 WHEREAS, Although later a pacifist, in 1946, César Chávez
20 enrolled and served his country in the United States Navy. He was
21 honorably discharged whereupon he married Helen Fabela and
22 eventually settled in the East San Jose barrio nicknamed “Sal Si
23 Puedes” (“Get Out If You Can”) to raise a family that eventually
24 numbered eight children; and

1 WHEREAS, In San Jose, César Chávez was introduced to the
2 social teachings of the Catholic Church and trained in community
3 organizing strategies and tactics. César Chávez and Fred Ross, an
4 organizer for the Community Service Organization (CSO),
5 established CSO chapters across California and Arizona during
6 the 1950s, helping Latinos register to vote, pushing for basic public
7 services and infrastructure in the barrios, peacefully battling police
8 brutality and racial discrimination, and creating the most effective
9 Latino civil rights group of its era; and

10 WHEREAS, In 1962, after failing to convince the CSO to let
11 him organize farmworkers, César Chávez resigned from the only
12 decent paying job he ever held and moved his wife and eight
13 children to Delano, California. There, with \$1,200 in life savings
14 that was soon gone, César Chávez, his family, and close friends
15 began building the National Farm Workers Association, which
16 later became the United Farm Workers of America (UFW); and

17 WHEREAS, In 1965, in a partnership with a union of Filipino
18 American farmworkers, César Chávez organized a major strike
19 against grape growers in California. The following year César
20 Chávez led an unprecedented 340-mile march, from Delano to
21 Sacramento, that placed the farmworkers' plight before the
22 conscience of the American people. Supporters carried slogans
23 with the words "HUELGA" (strike) and "VIVA LA CAUSA"
24 (long live our cause), advocating for improved compensation and
25 labor conditions. Later efforts resulted in the enactment of
26 California's historic Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975, the
27 first and still the only law in the nation to "encourage and protect"
28 the right of farmworkers to organize and bargain with their
29 employers; and

30 WHEREAS, Through countless strikes, boycotts, marches, and
31 fasts that produced many victories and some defeats, César Chávez,
32 who even considered vegetarianism an integral part of living
33 nonviolently, never stopped his peaceful battles on behalf of the
34 farmworkers with whom he shared his life. His dedication to his
35 work earned him the respect of some of our greatest political and
36 civil rights leaders, including Robert Kennedy, Martin Luther King
37 Jr., and Jesse Jackson. César Chávez's motto in life, "Sí Se Puede!"
38 or "Yes We Can!" has served as an inspiration not only for Latinos,
39 but for working Americans of all walks of life; and

1 WHEREAS, In 1993, César Chávez died peacefully in his sleep
2 in San Luis, Arizona. Forty thousand people marched behind his
3 plain pine casket during funeral services in Delano to honor a man
4 who never made more than \$5,000 a year, never owned a home,
5 and left no money behind for his family. They came to affirm César
6 Chávez’s words from his landmark 1984 address to the
7 Commonwealth Club in San Francisco: “Once social change
8 begins, it cannot be reversed. You cannot uneducate the person
9 who has learned to read. You cannot humiliate the person who
10 feels pride. You cannot oppress the people who are not afraid
11 anymore”; and

12 WHEREAS, Although César Chávez was uncomfortable with
13 personal recognition in life, since his passing Chávez has been
14 honored in hundreds of communities. César Chávez was awarded
15 “El Aguila Azteca” (the Aztec Eagle), Mexico’s highest award
16 presented to people of Mexican heritage. In 1994, President Bill
17 Clinton posthumously presented César Chávez with America’s
18 highest civilian honor, the Presidential Medal of Freedom. In 2006,
19 California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger inducted César
20 Chávez into the first class of the California Hall of Fame. In 2011,
21 the United States Navy announced naming the latest Lewis and
22 Clark-class cargo ship built in San Diego the USNS César Chávez;
23 and

24 WHEREAS, Since César Chávez’s passing, the UFW has
25 continued his work through organizing farmworkers and campaigns
26 to enact laws and regulations to bring dignity and protections to
27 farmworkers. Meanwhile, the César Chávez Foundation continues
28 improving the lives of hundreds of thousands of farmworkers and
29 other low-wage working families through more than 39
30 high-quality affordable housing communities it has built or
31 renovated and manages in four states, a network of eight popular
32 educational Spanish-language radio stations in three states,
33 after-school tutoring for disadvantaged students in two states, and
34 the National Chávez Center, including a visitor center, memorial
35 gardens, and educational center on 187 acres in the Tehachapi
36 Mountains where César Chávez lived and worked, and is buried;
37 and

38 WHEREAS, César Chávez successfully increased public
39 awareness of farmworker working conditions. To many
40 Californians the farmworkers’ struggles are an issue from the past,

1 a belief reflected by the fact that farmworker suffering typically
2 takes place in remote areas far from cities, thereby rendering
3 farmworkers invisible to our society. The fruits and vegetables
4 that we enjoy in our daily lives are produced by farmworkers who
5 often endure long hours of backbreaking work and still face
6 challenges such as inadequate enforcement of pesticide, safety,
7 and labor protection laws in the fields; and

8 WHEREAS, Farmworkers still dream of providing a better life
9 for their children, but the reality of having to move from crop to
10 crop makes this dream hard to achieve. Economic forces and the
11 rising cost of living have pushed farmworkers further into poverty;
12 and

13 WHEREAS, In 2000, the Legislature passed and Governor Gray
14 Davis signed into law Senate Bill 984 (Chapter 213 of the Statutes
15 of 2000) to create the first annual state holiday in the country on
16 César Chávez's birthday, March 31. Under that law, the State
17 Board of Education also created a statewide curriculum on Chávez
18 and encourages schools across the state to engage teachers and
19 students in service learning projects as a way of honoring the
20 legendary farm labor and civil rights leader; now, therefore, be it

21 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That the
22 Assembly calls upon all Californians to observe César Chávez's
23 birthday, March 31, as a day of public service; and be it further

24 *Resolved*, That the Assembly calls upon all Californians to
25 recognize the hard work and self-sacrifice that farmworkers go
26 through to feed all the families in our state; and be it further

27 *Resolved*, That the Assembly calls upon all Californians to learn
28 from César Chávez's life and his mission of nonviolence, social
29 justice, and selfless service to others; and be it further

30 *Resolved*, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies
31 of this resolution to the Chávez family, the United Farm Workers
32 of America, the César Chávez Foundation, and the author for
33 appropriate distribution.

O

Date of Hearing: March 24, 2025

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Blanca Pacheco, Chair
HR 23 (Ortega) – As Introduced March 4, 2025

SUBJECT: César Chávez Day.

SUMMARY: Observes March 31 as César Chávez’s birthday and as a day of public service; and, calls upon all Californians to recognize the hard work and self-sacrifice that farmworkers go through to feed all the families in our state and to learn from César Chávez's life and his mission of nonviolence, social justice, and selfless service to others. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) César Estrada Chávez was born on March 31, 1927, in the North Gila River Valley in Arizona on a small family farm his grandfather homesteaded.
- 2) César Chávez experienced the hardships and injustices of farmworker life firsthand. His father lost the farm during the Great Depression, forcing the family to join some 30,000 farmworkers who followed the crops throughout California and lived in tents and makeshift housing that often lacked a bathroom, electricity, or running water.
- 3) Through countless strikes, boycotts, marches, and fasts that produced many victories and some defeats, César Chávez, who even considered vegetarianism an integral part of living nonviolently, never stopped his peaceful battles on behalf of the farmworkers with whom he shared his life.
- 4) César Chávez’s dedication to his work earned him the respect of some of our greatest political and civil rights leaders, including Robert Kennedy, Martin Luther King, Jr., and Jesse Jackson. César Chávez's motto in life, "Si Se Puede!" or "Yes We Can!" has served as an inspiration not only for Latinos, but for working Americans of all walks of life.
- 5) In 2000, the Legislature enacted SB 984 (Chapter 213, Statutes of 2000) to create the first annual state holiday in the country on César Chávez's birthday, March 31. Under that law, the State Board of Education also created a statewide curriculum on César Chávez.

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. 28

**Introduced by Assembly Member Caloza
(Principal coauthors: Assembly Members Aguiar-Curry, Haney,
and Valencia)**

March 20, 2025

House Resolution No. 28—Relative to Major League Baseball Opening Day 2025.

1 WHEREAS, Professional baseball has a long and storied history
2 in California, spanning centuries and geographies; and

3 WHEREAS, While the two Major League Baseball (MLB)
4 professional leagues, the National League and the American
5 League, started in 1876 and 1901 respectively, California started
6 its own league in 1887. Though that only lasted for two years, the
7 state continued to establish various baseball leagues, in 1891, 1893,
8 from 1899 to 1902, from 1907 to 1909, 1941, then finally
9 permanently in 1946; and

10 WHEREAS, The Brooklyn Dodgers’ move out to Los Angeles
11 in 1958 was the first cross-country move of any major league team
12 in the United States, and the first major league team west of
13 Kansas. The New York Giants followed in their footsteps by
14 moving to San Francisco later that year. While the future of the
15 league was originally in doubt, these moves proved instantly
16 popular. On the opening day for the now Los Angeles Dodgers,
17 an MLB attendance record was broken as 78,000 fans showed up
18 at the gates ready to pay for tickets; and

19 WHEREAS, Baseball will continue to grow and evolve, and
20 the sport and California will always be mentioned in close
21 association. To kick off this year, our state’s own Los Angeles

1 Dodgers will be traveling to Japan to face off in exhibition games
2 against the Hanshin Tigers and Yomiuri Giants. Then, to officially
3 open the professional MLB season, the Dodgers will take on the
4 Chicago Cubs for a two-day, two-game series under the Tokyo
5 Dome. This matchup will only be the sixth game to ever be played
6 in that stadium by American major league teams and the fourth of
7 those to feature California teams; and

8 WHEREAS, More MLB teams call California home than any
9 other state; and

10 WHEREAS, Today California is home to five MLB teams: the
11 Los Angeles Dodgers, San Francisco Giants, San Diego Padres,
12 Los Angeles Angels, and the Athletics; and

13 WHEREAS, California's teams' accomplishments throughout
14 the years include winning 15 World Series championships, 32
15 Most Valuable Player Awards, and countless All-Star selections.
16 These teams have not only been a point of civic pride, but have
17 also emphasized the importance of baseball as a sport that unites
18 communities and inspires young people to pursue their dreams;
19 now, therefore, be it

20 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That the
21 Legislature honors the thousands of players, coaches, and staff
22 members of those teams who were born in, lived in, or realized
23 their dream in California, for their dedication, hard work, and
24 talent; and be it further

25 *Resolved*, That the Legislature recognizes that California has
26 rightfully earned the title of "The Baseball State." As of 2022,
27 California has produced 2,380 MLB players, with 238 active
28 players in 2021 being born in California. California has also
29 produced 24 Hall of Fame players, second only to New York, the
30 birthplace of American baseball; and be it further

31 *Resolved*, That the Legislature recognizes the teams'
32 contributions to California's economy, culture, and identity; and
33 be it further

34 *Resolved*, That the Legislature recognizes that California is
35 fortunate to boast five thriving and diverse communities truly
36 worthy of being called "Major League"; and be it further

37 *Resolved*, That the Legislature thanks the owners and executives
38 of the teams for their investment in California and their
39 commitment to building winning franchises; and be it further

1 *Resolved*, That the Legislature expresses gratitude to the fans
2 who have supported the teams through thick and thin and who
3 make baseball an integral part of California’s sports landscape;
4 and be it further

5 *Resolved*, That the Legislature honors Major League Baseball
6 Opening Day 2025 abroad and at home, and pledges to continue
7 to support and promote baseball in California and to ensure that
8 the state remains a hub of baseball excellence for years to come;
9 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: March 24, 2025

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Blanca Pacheco, Chair
HR 28 (Caloza) – As Introduced March 20, 2025

SUBJECT: Major League Baseball Opening Day 2025.

SUMMARY: Honors Major League Baseball Opening Day 2025 abroad and at home, and recognizes the teams' contributions to California's economy, culture, and identity. And, pledges to continue to support and promote baseball in California and to ensure that the state remains a hub of baseball excellence for years to come. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Professional baseball has a long and storied history in California, spanning centuries and geographies. More Major League Baseball (MLB) teams call California home than any other state.
- 2) Today, California is home to five teams: the Los Angeles Dodgers, San Francisco Giants, San Diego Padres, Los Angeles Angels, and the Athletics.
- 3) While the two MLB professional leagues, the National League and the American League, started in 1876 and 1901, respectively, California started its own league in 1887. Though that only lasted for two years, the state continued to establish various baseball leagues in 1891, 1893, from 1899 to 1902, from 1907 to 1909, 1941, then finally permanently in 1946.
- 4) The Brooklyn Dodgers' move out to Los Angeles in 1958 was the first cross-country move of any major league team in the United States, and the first major league team west of Kansas. The New York Giants followed in their footsteps by moving to San Francisco later that year. While the future of the league was originally in doubt, these moves proved instantly popular. On the opening day for the now Los Angeles Dodgers, an MLB attendance record was broken as 78,000 fans showed up at the gates ready to pay for tickets.
- 5) California's teams' accomplishments through the years include winning 15 World Series championships, 32 Most Valuable Player Awards, and countless All-Star selections. These teams have not only been a point of civic pride, but have also emphasized the importance of baseball as a sport that unites communities and inspires young people to pursue their dreams.
- 6) Baseball will continue to grow and evolve, and the sport and California will always be mentioned in close association. To kick off this year, our state's own Los Angeles Dodgers will be traveling to Japan to face off in exhibition games against the Hanshin Tigers and Yomiuri Giants. Then, to officially open the professional MLB season, the Dodgers will take on the Chicago Cubs for a two-day, two-game series under the Tokyo Dome. This matchup will only be the sixth game to ever be played in that stadium by American major league teams and the fourth of those to feature California teams.
- 7) The Legislature expresses gratitude to the fans who have supported the teams through thick and thin and who make baseball an integral part of California's sports landscape.

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

STATE CAPITOL
P.O. BOX 942849
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3424 WEST CARSON STREET, SUITE 450
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COMMITTEES
BUDGET
BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 3 ON
EDUCATION FINANCE
HIGHER EDUCATION
NATURAL RESOURCES

March 14, 2025

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

Dear Assemblymember Pacheco:

I am requesting permission to add an urgency clause to AB 49, the California Safe Haven Schools and Child Care Act, which protects immigrant children from actions by immigration enforcement officers who enter school sites or child care facilities.

The urgency clause is essential given the Trump administration's renewed anti-immigrant campaign and threats of mass deportations, which put thousands of California's children at risk. According to the Migration Policy Institute, 133,000 undocumented children between the ages of 3 and 17 are enrolled in California public schools, and 750,000 K-12 students have at least one undocumented parent. Without immediate action, these students and their families face fear, uncertainty, and potential disruptions to their education.

This measure is critical to ensuring that schools and child care facilities remain safe havens where all children, regardless of immigration status, can learn and thrive without fear of enforcement actions.

I appreciate your consideration of this request. If you have any questions about this measure, please contact Bryan Singh at (916) 319-2066 or bryan.singh@asm.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Al Muratsuchi".

Al Muratsuchi
Assemblymember, 66th District

STATE CAPITOL
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COMMITTEES
BUDGET
BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 3 ON
EDUCATION FINANCE
HIGHER EDUCATION
NATURAL RESOURCES

AL MURATSUCHI
CHAIR, EDUCATION COMMITTEE
ASSEMBLYMEMBER, SIXTY-SIXTH DISTRICT

March 14, 2025

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

Dear Assemblymember Pacheco:

I am requesting permission to add an urgency clause to AB 642, which expands the catastrophic leave program to allow school employees to donate eligible leave credits to colleagues impacted by a state of emergency and mandates the reporting of student enrollment and disenrollment data for those displaced by such emergencies.

Given the devastating impact of the recent Los Angeles fires, immediate implementation of this bill is essential to ensuring that both school employees and students receive the necessary support during and after such crises. Many educators and staff members have been left without sufficient leave to recover from personal losses or care for their families, while students displaced by the fires risk significant educational disruptions. Without immediate action, these hardships could have lasting effects on both employees' financial stability and students' academic success.

I appreciate your consideration of this request. If you have any questions about this measure, please contact Fatema Nushin at (916) 319-2066 or Fatema.nushin@asm.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Al Muratsuchi".

Al Muratsuchi
Assemblymember, 66th District

STATE CAPITOL
P.O. BOX 942849
SACRAMENTO, CA 94249-0079
(916) 319-2079
FAX (916) 319-2179



March 20th, 2025

Assemblymember Blanca Pacheco
Chair, Assembly Rules Committee
California State Assembly
1021 O Street, Suite 6250
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Chair Blanca Pacheco,

I respectfully request permission to add in an urgency clause to Assembly Bill No. 927 to pursuant to Joint Rule 58. AB 927 expands the allotted time for County Offices of Education to complete Williams Inspections from the first 4 weeks to the first 8 weeks of the school year. By extending the inspection period, California ensures that its most vulnerable students are not merely checked off a compliance list but are genuinely supported in their right to a high-quality education. As the inspection period takes place at the beginning of the school year; the urgency clause is needed so that this legislation would affect the inspection period for 2025.

If you have any questions, please contact Taylor Valmores at Taylor.Valmores@asm.ca.gov or 916-319-2079.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "LaShae Sharp-Collins".

Asm. Dr. LaShae Sharp-Collins
Assemblymember 79th District