



**STATE CAPITOL**  
P.O. BOX 942849  
SACRAMENTO, CA 94249-  
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(916) 319-2800  
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**Assembly  
California Legislature  
Committee on Rules**

**KEN COOLEY  
CHAIR**

**VICE CHAIR**  
CUNNINGHAM, JORDAN

**MEMBERS**  
CARRILLO, WENDY  
CERVANTES, SABRINA  
GALLAGHER, JAMES  
GRAYSON, TIMOTHY S.  
KAMLAGER-DOVE, SYDNEY  
MAYES, CHAD  
NAZARIAN, ADRIN  
SALAS, JR. RUDY  
WALDRON, MARIE

FONG, VINCE (R-ALT)  
LEVINE, MARC (D-ALT)

Monday, August 13, 2018  
10 minutes prior to Session  
State Capitol, Room 3162

**CONSENT AGENDA**

**BILL REFERRALS**

1. Bill Referrals

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**RESOLUTIONS**

2. ACR-176 (Rubio) Relative to Domestic Violence Awareness Month.
3. ACR-267 (Kalra) Relative to California's Sikh Awareness and Appreciation Month.
4. SCR-38 (Atkins) Relative to Recording legislative meetings.

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**REQUEST TO ADD URGENCY CLAUSE**

5. SB-76 (Nielsen) Relative to vehicles

[Page 27](#)



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CHAD MAYES  
ADRIN NAZARIAN  
RUDY SALAS  
MARIE WALDRON

MARC LEVINE (D-ALT.)  
VINCE FONG (R-ALT.)

# Memo

**To:** Rules Committee Members  
**From:** Michael Erke, Bill Referral Consultant  
**Date:** 8/10/18  
**Re:** Consent Bill Referrals

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

REFERRAL OF BILLS TO COMMITTEE

08/13/2018

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

<u>Assembly Bill No.</u>	<u>Committee:</u>
<u>ACR 270</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 271</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 272</u>	L. & E.
<u>ACR 273</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 274</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 275</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 277</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 278</u>	RLS.
<u>AJR 51</u>	P.E.,R., & S.S.
<u>HR 121</u>	RLS.
<u>HR 122</u>	RLS.
<u>HR 123</u>	RLS.
<u>SCR 83</u>	RLS.
<u>SCR 87</u>	RLS.
<u>SCR 99</u>	RLS.
<u>SCR 101</u>	RLS.
<u>SCR 133</u>	TRANS.
<u>SCR 154</u>	RLS.
<u>SCR 156</u>	RLS.
<u>SCR 161</u>	RLS.

**Assembly Concurrent Resolution**

**No. 176**

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**Introduced by Assembly Member Rubio**

February 16, 2018

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Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 176—Relative to Domestic Violence Awareness Month.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 176, as introduced, Rubio. Domestic Violence Awareness Month.

This measure would proclaim the month of October 2018, and each following October, as Domestic Violence Awareness Month.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, The United States Senate declared October 2017  
2 as National Domestic Violence Awareness Month; and

3 WHEREAS, The United States Senate resolution declared that  
4 “Congress should continue to raise awareness of domestic violence  
5 in the United States and the corresponding devastating effects of  
6 domestic violence on survivors, families, and communities”; and

7 WHEREAS, Although progress has been made toward breaking  
8 the cycle of violence and providing support to victims of domestic  
9 violence and their families, much work remains to be done; and

10 WHEREAS, Domestic violence programs in California provide  
11 essential, lifesaving services to victims and their children who are  
12 fleeing violence; and

13 WHEREAS, Advocates and organizations work on behalf of  
14 victims of domestic violence every day. Domestic violence shelters  
15 and services, law enforcement officials, health care providers,

1 court systems and legal aid providers, tribal organizations, and  
2 others are all an integral part of the effort to end domestic violence  
3 and must be recognized and applauded for their work; and

4 WHEREAS, Victims of domestic violence embody incredible  
5 strength and resilience; and

6 WHEREAS, There is a need to increase public awareness and  
7 understanding of domestic violence and the needs of victims; and

8 WHEREAS, Domestic violence affects women, men, and  
9 children of all racial, ethnic, cultural, social, religious, and  
10 economic groups in the United States and here in California; and

11 WHEREAS, The marginalization of certain groups in society,  
12 including undocumented individuals, LGBTQ individuals, and  
13 people living with disabilities, increases their vulnerability to  
14 intimate partner violence; and

15 WHEREAS, According to the American Psychological  
16 Association, women with disabilities have a 40 percent greater  
17 risk of intimate partner violence than women without disabilities;  
18 and

19 WHEREAS, American Indian women residing on reservations  
20 suffer domestic violence and physical assault at rates 50 percent  
21 higher than women of other races and at least 70 percent of this  
22 violence is committed by persons of another race; and

23 WHEREAS, It is necessary to understand the complexity of  
24 domestic violence as perpetuated within communities and against  
25 communities, and the fear of many victims to report domestic  
26 violence to law enforcement; and

27 WHEREAS, Domestic violence has a significant economic  
28 impact on women throughout the country; an estimated 8,000,000  
29 days of paid work are lost as the result of intimate partner violence  
30 and domestic violence costs \$8.3 billion in expenses  
31 annually—\$5.8 billion in medical costs and \$2.5 billion in lost  
32 productivity; and

33 WHEREAS, Among families, domestic violence is the third  
34 leading cause of homelessness; and

35 WHEREAS, All victims of domestic violence deserve access  
36 to culturally appropriate programs and services to increase their  
37 safety and improve their life situations; and

38 WHEREAS, Approximately 40 percent of women in California  
39 experience physical intimate partner violence in their lifetimes;  
40 and

1 WHEREAS, Women between 18 and 24 years of age are  
2 significantly more likely to be victims of physical intimate partner  
3 violence than women in other age groups; and

4 WHEREAS, California law enforcement agencies received  
5 164,569 domestic violence-related calls in 2016; and

6 WHEREAS, In 2016, ninety-six domestic violence related  
7 homicides occurred in California, of which 80 of the fatalities were  
8 female and 16 were male; and

9 WHEREAS, In 2016, 8 percent of all homicides were related  
10 to domestic violence and 48.9 percent of female homicide victims  
11 in 2016 were killed in their residence; and

12 WHEREAS, Children exposed to domestic violence can  
13 experience long-term consequences including difficulty at school,  
14 substance abuse, trauma, and serious adult health problems; and

15 WHEREAS, The Legislature recognizes the vital role that all  
16 Californians can play in preventing, and one day ending, domestic  
17 violence; now, therefore, be it

18 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*  
19 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature recognizes October 2018,  
20 and each following October, as Domestic Violence Awareness  
21 Month; and be it further

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

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Date of Hearing: August 13, 2018

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES  
Ken Cooley, Chair  
ACR 176 (Rubio) – As Introduced February 16, 2018

**SUBJECT:** Domestic Violence Awareness Month.

**SUMMARY:** Proclaims the month of October 2018, and each following October, as Domestic Violence Awareness Month. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Domestic violence programs in California provide essential, lifesaving services to victims and their children who are fleeing violence.
- 2) Advocates and organizations work on behalf of victims of domestic violence every day. Domestic violence shelters and services, law enforcement officials, health care providers, court systems and legal aid providers, tribal organizations, and others are all an integral part of the effort to end domestic violence and must be recognized and applauded for their work.
- 3) There is a need to increase public awareness and understanding of domestic violence and the needs of victims. Domestic violence affects women, men, and children of all racial, ethnic, cultural, social, religious, and economic groups in the United States and here in California.
- 4) The marginalization of certain groups in society, including undocumented individuals, LGBTQ individuals, and people living with disabilities, increases their vulnerability to intimate partner violence.
- 5) According to the American Psychological Association, women with disabilities have a 40 percent greater risk of intimate partner violence than women without disabilities.
- 6) American Indian women residing on reservations suffer domestic violence and physical assault at rates 50 percent higher than women of other races and at least 70 percent of this violence is committed by persons of another race.
- 7) It is necessary to understand the complexity of domestic violence as perpetuated within communities and against communities, and the fear of many victims to report domestic violence to law enforcement.
- 8) Domestic violence has a significant economic impact on women throughout the country; an estimated 8,000,000 days of paid work are lost as the result of intimate partner violence and domestic violence costs \$8.3 billion in expenses annually—\$5.8 billion in medical costs and \$2.5 billion in lost productivity.
- 9) All victims of domestic violence deserve access to culturally appropriate programs and services to increase their safety and improve their life situations.

- 10) California law enforcement agencies received 164,569 domestic violence-related calls in 2016; and, ninety-six domestic violence related homicides occurred in California, of which 80 of the fatalities were female and 16 were male.
- 11) In 2016, 8 percent of all homicides were related to domestic violence and 48.9 percent of female homicide victims in 2016 were killed in their residence.
- 12) Children exposed to domestic violence can experience long-term consequences including difficulty at school, substance abuse, trauma, and serious adult health problems.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** None

**REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

**Support**

California Partnership to End Domestic Violence (the Partnership)  
Golden State Bail Agents Association (GSBAA)

**Opposition**

None on file

**Analysis Prepared by:** Nicole Willis / RLS. / (916) 319-2800





June 1, 2018

The Honorable Ken Cooley  
State Capitol, Room 5175  
Sacramento, CA 95814

**Re: ACR 176 (Rubio) – Domestic Violence Awareness Month – Sponsor**

Dear Assemblymember Cooley

On behalf of the California Partnership to End Domestic Violence (the Partnership), I write today to express our support for ACR 176 (Rubio). We are pleased to sponsor this resolution to declare October Domestic Violence Awareness Month and bring awareness to this important issue.

The California Partnership to End Domestic Violence (the Partnership) is California's recognized domestic violence coalition, representing over 1,000 advocates, organizations and allied individuals across the state. Working at the local, state and national levels for nearly 40 years, the Partnership believes that by sharing resources and expertise, advocates and policymakers can end domestic violence. Every day we inspire, inform and connect all those concerned with this issue, because together we're stronger.

Domestic violence is a significant public health and safety issue in California. Approximately 40% of California women experience physical intimate partner violence in their lifetimes. Women between 18-24 years of age are significantly more likely to be victims of physical intimate partner violence than women in other age groups.<sup>i</sup> In 2016, California law enforcement agencies received 165,569 domestic violence related calls<sup>ii</sup> and there were 96 domestic violence related homicides<sup>iii</sup>. There is a need to increase the public awareness and understanding of domestic violence and the needs of victims. Domestic violence affects women, men and children of all racial, ethnic, cultural, social religious and economic groups in the United States and in California.

Domestic violence programs provide essential, lifesaving services for victims and their children fleeing violence. On just one day in 2016, more than 5,000 victims and their children received services at domestic violence programs in California and on the same day, more than 1,000 requests for services went unmet due to a lack of resources.<sup>iv</sup>

Domestic Violence Awareness Month is an important opportunity to bring attention to this issue and highlight the vital role that all Californians can play in preventing and one day ending domestic violence. By recognizing this month, the legislature sends a message of its commitment to raise awareness and supporting prevention efforts.

For these reasons, the Partnership is pleased to sponsor ACR 176.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Kathy Moore".

Kathy Moore  
Executive Director

1107 9<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 910, Sacramento, CA 95814 Phone: 916-444-7163 Fax: 916-444-7165 www.cpedv.org





June 4, 2018

The Honorable Ken Cooley, Chair  
 Assembly Rules Committee  
 California State Assembly  
 State Capitol Building  
 Sacramento, CA 95829

Position: **Support**

Location: Assembly Rules Committee

**RE: ACR 176 (Rubio) Domestic Violence Awareness Month**

Dear Assemblymember Cooley,

The Golden State Bail Agents Association (GSBAA) is a trade association representing the California bail industry. The purpose of the association is to promote the understanding of the bail industry’s important role in California’s criminal justice system and to protect the rights of its members. The Association is headquartered in Sacramento, California, but has members throughout California.

We **support** ACR 59 (Rubio) because this bill will increase awareness of the effects of domestic violence on victims and their children.

Bail is better at making defendants to go to court than other forms of pretrial release.<sup>1</sup> It is only when defendants go to court that they can be forced to attend domestic violence intervention programs and be held accountable for their actions.

We appreciate the author’s opposition to AB 42 (Bonta) and hope she will also oppose the nearly identical SB 10 (Hertzberg). SB 10 will weaken domestic violence laws and endanger victims of domestic violence by allowing only six hours for a peace officer to file a declaration that defendant’s release conditions are insufficient to ensure the protection of a victim of domestic violence, or family member of a victim. Even if the declaration is filed within six hours, SB 10 makes it difficult for the judge to detain the defendant. SB 10 weakens current domestic violence protections in Penal Code §1269c, which require the defendant to be held without bail for at least 8 hours after a peace officer declaration is filed. Furthermore, under current law, the judge may increase defendant’s bail to an unaffordable amount so that detention can be maintained beyond 8 hours.

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<sup>1</sup> Helland and Tabarrok, “The Fugitive: Evidence on Public Versus Private Law Enforcement from Bail Jumping”, (2004) 47 J.L. & Econ. 93, 118, Available at: <https://mason.gmu.edu/~atabarro/PublicvsPrivate.pdf>

Should you have any questions, please contact our legislative advocate, Kathryn Lynch, at (916) 443-0202 or [lynch@lynchlobby.com](mailto:lynch@lynchlobby.com).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Greg Padilla", is placed over a light gray dotted rectangular background.

Greg "Topo" Padilla  
President

cc: Assemblymember Blanca Rubio, Author  
Ms. Nicole Willis, Assembly Rules Committee  
Ms. Kathryn Lynch, Legislative Advocate  
Golden State Bail Agents Association

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY AUGUST 7, 2018

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2017–18 REGULAR SESSION

**Assembly Concurrent Resolution**

**No. 267**

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**Introduced by Assembly Member Kalra**  
**(Principal coauthors: Assembly Members Cooper and Gallagher)**  
**(Coauthors: Assembly Members Chu, Eggman, Quirk, and**  
**Thurmond)**  
(Coauthors: Senators Nielsen and Wieckowski)

July 5, 2018

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Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 267—Relative to California’s Sikh American Awareness and Appreciation Month.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 267, as amended, Kalra. California’s Sikh American Awareness and Appreciation Month.

This measure would designate the month of November 2018 to be California’s Sikh American Awareness and Appreciation Month. This measure would recognize and acknowledge the significant contributions made by Californians of Sikh heritage to our state and seek to afford all Californians the opportunity to better understand, recognize, and appreciate the rich history and shared principles of Sikh Americans. This measure would condemn all hate crimes and bias incidents against Sikh Americans and encourage all Sikhs to practice their faith freely and fearlessly.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, California and our nation are at once blessed and
- 2 enriched by the unparalleled diversity of our residents; and

98

1 WHEREAS, Sikhs, who originated in Punjab, India, first entered  
2 California in 1899 through the Angel Island Immigration Station  
3 in San Francisco, California; and

4 WHEREAS, The Sikh pioneers initially worked on railroad  
5 construction projects and in lumber mills; and

6 WHEREAS, By 1910, these pioneers turned to farming in the  
7 Sacramento, San Joaquin, and Imperial Valleys; and

8 WHEREAS, On October 14, 1912, the first Sikh house of  
9 worship (gurdwara) in the United States, the Stockton Sikh Temple,  
10 was founded by Jawala Singh and Wasakha Singh. The following  
11 year, the congregation formed the Pacific Coast Khalsa Diwan  
12 Society; and

13 WHEREAS, There are now more than 220 known gurdwaras  
14 in the United States, 58 of which are in California,  
15 including the Gurdwara Sahib of San Jose, the largest gurdwara  
16 in North America; and

17 WHEREAS, The Stockton Record, dated November 22, 1915,  
18 quoted the gurdwara's elected leadership declaring, "We do not  
19 permit our people to become charges on public charity. If a man  
20 is hungry and out of funds we feed him. Our dining room is open  
21 at all hours of the day and is closed only for a few hours during  
22 the night"; and

23 WHEREAS, Legislation to authorize Sikhs and other East Indian  
24 immigrants to naturalize as United States citizens was not enacted  
25 until 1946; and

26 WHEREAS, On January 1, 1912, Jawala Singh and Wasakha  
27 Singh, who migrated to California through Angel Island in 1908  
28 and served as the founding Granthis (religious leader) of the  
29 Stockton Sikh Temple, recognized the value of education and  
30 started six Guru Govind Singh Sahib Educational Scholarships at  
31 the University of California, Berkeley; and

32 WHEREAS, These scholarships were awarded without regard  
33 to ethnicity or religion and the first awardees included three  
34 Hindus, one Christian, one Sikh, and one Muslim; and

35 WHEREAS, Board and lodging was provided at the students'  
36 home at 1731 Allston Way, Berkeley, where smoking and drinking  
37 were prohibited; and

38 WHEREAS, On November 1, 1913, The Ghadar, the first  
39 Punjabi-language newspaper in the United States, was published

1 by Kartar Singh Sarabha, who was then 17 years of age, with  
2 financial support from the Stockton Sikh Temple; and

3 WHEREAS, On December 31, 1913, Jawala Singh and Wasakha  
4 Singh organized the Ghadri Conclave in Sacramento to form the  
5 Ghadar Party to overthrow the British colonial rulers of the Indian  
6 subcontinent; and

7 WHEREAS, The Ghadar Party sent 616 of its members to India,  
8 of whom 86 percent were Sikhs; and

9 WHEREAS, Homage is paid to them annually at a dozen  
10 different gatherings called melas from Sacramento, California, to  
11 Bakersfield, California; and

12 WHEREAS, Sikh history and culture is represented in the Asian  
13 Art Museum in San Francisco, in the Smithsonian Museum in  
14 Washington, D.C., in the Community Memorial Museum of Sutter  
15 County, and in the museum at the Stockton Sikh Temple; and

16 WHEREAS, Sikh farmers contribute abundantly towards  
17 production of peaches, raisins, grapes, almonds, pistachios, okra,  
18 and other specialized crops of fruits, vegetables, and nuts; and

19 WHEREAS, Sikhs have also excelled in security services and  
20 transportation services, as doctors, attorneys, engineers, teachers,  
21 and small business owners, and in other notable capacities; and

22 WHEREAS, Dalip Singh Saund, a Sikh who was born in Punjab,  
23 India, earned a Ph.D. from the University of California, Berkeley  
24 in 1924, initially worked as a foreman of cotton pickers in the  
25 Imperial Valley, and later became a farmer, played a major role  
26 in raising the funds needed to lobby for the Luce-Celler Act of  
27 1946 that enabled him and others to naturalize as citizens, and  
28 served as an elected judge in the Westmoreland County Judicial  
29 District from 1952 to 1956, before becoming the first Asian  
30 American elected to the United States Congress, wherein he served  
31 three terms from 1957 to 1963; and

32 WHEREAS, Sikh Americans have served and continue to serve  
33 as mayors and council members of many California cities; and

34 WHEREAS, Sikhs have served in all American wars since  
35 World War I, including Bhagat Singh Thind, a Sikh born in Punjab,  
36 India, who was a United States veteran of World War I, who  
37 campaigned actively for the independence of India from British  
38 rule, who supported Indian students and lectured on metaphysics  
39 throughout the United States, and who has been honored by the  
40 Fred T. Korematsu Institute as a “Race in the Courts Hero” for

1 fighting his citizenship case in the United States Supreme Court  
2 in 1923; and

3 WHEREAS, Narinder Singh Kapany of Palo Alto, a Sikh born  
4 in Punjab, India, is an accomplished scientist and inventor who  
5 has been awarded over 100 patents that spurred advances in lasers,  
6 biomedical instrumentation, pollution monitoring, and solar energy,  
7 and is widely acknowledged to be the father of fiber optics, a  
8 technology that has allowed for high-speed digital communication;  
9 and

10 WHEREAS, Yuba City, often called “Mini-Punjab” because of  
11 its 10 percent Punjabi population, commemorates the inauguration  
12 of the holy Sikh scripture, Sri Guru Granth Sahib, on the first  
13 Sunday of November, rain or shine, and this international event  
14 has in recent years attracted up to 100,000 participants from all  
15 over the United States, Canada, and even abroad; and

16 WHEREAS, Sikh Americans throughout California celebrate  
17 the coronation of Sikh scripture and other Sikh festivals at the  
18 gurdwaras and through parades in cities across California and the  
19 United States; and

20 WHEREAS, Various Sikh organizations, including the Sikh  
21 Council of Central California, the Sikh Coalition, the Sikh  
22 American Legal Defense and Education Fund, United Sikhs, and  
23 the Jakara Movement, and individual gurdwaras participate in  
24 interfaith meetings, seminars, conferences, and functions and share  
25 the tenets of their monotheistic religion that respects other religions  
26 and welcomes all to their gurdwaras, and try to promote mutual  
27 understanding and respect among all peoples; and

28 WHEREAS, The Sikh American community continues to  
29 peacefully overcome attacks on its identity and practices, whether  
30 in the form of school harassment, employment discrimination, or  
31 hate crimes, including the murders of six Sikhs during the Oak  
32 Creek, Wisconsin Sikh gurdwara shooting on August 5, 2012, as  
33 well as the senseless murders of Surinder Singh and Gurmej Singh  
34 Atwal in Elk Grove, California, on March 4, 2011; and

35 WHEREAS, Due to ignorance and hate, Sikhs have been the  
36 subject of hate crimes because of their articles of faith, including  
37 a turban and beard, which represent the Sikh religious commitment  
38 to justice, equality, and dignity for all; and

39 WHEREAS, The faithful service of the Sikh American  
40 community to this state and country merits appreciation as an

1 integral thread in the fabric of American plurality; now, therefore,  
2 be it

3 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*  
4 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature hereby designates the  
5 month of November 2018 to be California’s Sikh American  
6 Awareness and Appreciation Month; and be it further

7 *Resolved*, That the Legislature recognizes and acknowledges  
8 the significant contributions made by Californians of Sikh heritage  
9 to our state, and by adoption of this resolution, seeks to afford all  
10 Californians the opportunity to better understand, recognize, and  
11 appreciate the rich history and shared principles of Sikh Americans;  
12 and be it further

13 *Resolved*, That the Legislature condemns all hate crimes and  
14 bias incidents against Sikh Americans and encourages all Sikhs  
15 to practice their faith freely and fearlessly; and be it further

16 *Resolved*, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies  
17 of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution to the  
18 Members of the Legislature, members of the California Sikh  
19 American community, and other interested organizations or  
20 persons.

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Date of Hearing: August 13, 2018

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES  
Ken Cooley, Chair  
ACR 267 (Kalra) – As Amended August 7, 2018

**SUBJECT:** California's Sikh American Awareness and Appreciation Month.

**SUMMARY:** Designates the month of November 2018 as California Sikh American Awareness and Appreciation Month and recognizes and acknowledges the significant contributions Californians of Sikh heritage have made to the state. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following findings:

- 1) California and our nation are blessed and enriched by the unparalleled diversity of our residents; and, Sikhs, who originated in Punjab, India first entered California in 1899 through the Angel Island Immigration Station in San Francisco, California.
- 2) Sikh pioneers initially worked on railroad construction projects, and in lumber mills, but by 1910, these pioneers turned to farming in the Sacramento, San Joaquin, and Imperial Valleys.
- 3) In 1912, the first Sikh house of worship (gurdwara) in the United States, the Stockton Sikh Temple, was founded by Jawala Singh and Wasakha Singh. There are now more than 220 gurdwaras in the United States, 58 of which are in California.
- 4) On December 31, 1913, Jawala Singh and Wasakha Singh organized the Ghadri Conclave in Sacramento to form the Ghadar Party to overthrow the British colonial rulers of the Indian subcontinent; and, the Ghadar Party sent 616 of its members to India, of whom 86 percent were Sikhs.
- 5) Sikh history and culture is represented in the Asian Art Museum in San Francisco, in the Smithsonian Museum in Washington D.C., in the Community Memorial Museum of Sutter County, and the museum at the Stockton Sikh Temple.
- 6) Sikh farmers contribute abundantly towards production of peaches, raisins, grapes, almonds, pistachios, okra, and other specialized crops of fruits, vegetables, and nuts. Sikhs have also excelled in security services, and transportation services, as doctors, attorneys, engineers, teachers, and small business owners.
- 7) The faithful service of the Sikh American community to this state and country merits appreciation as an integral thread in the fabric of American plurality.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** None

**REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

**Support**

The Sikh Coalition

**Opposition**

None on file

**Analysis Prepared by:** Nicole Willis / RLS. / (916) 319-2800

August 10, 2018

The Honorable Ken Cooley, Chairman  
Assembly Rules Committee  
State Capitol Building, Room 3016  
Sacramento, CA 95814

**Re: California Sikh American Awareness and Appreciation Month**

Dear Chairman Cooley:

The Sikh Coalition is proud to sponsor ACR 267, as introduced on July 5, 2018, designating November 2018 as California Sikh American Awareness and Appreciation Month.

For over a century, Sikh Americans in all walks of life have strengthened the socio-economic fabric of California, and we are grateful that you and your colleagues are recognizing the contributions of this industrious, generous, and resilient community.

Respectfully,



Sim J. Singh  
Senior Manager, Advocacy & Policy  
The Sikh Coalition

cc: Assembly Member Ash Kalra



AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JULY 3, 2018

**Senate Concurrent Resolution**

**No. 38**

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**Introduced by Senator ~~De León~~ *Atkins***

March 30, 2017

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Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 38—Relative to recording legislative meetings.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SCR 38, as amended, ~~De León~~ *Atkins*. Recording legislative meetings.

The California Constitution, as amended by the California Legislature Transparency Act, guarantees to the public the right to record by audio or video means any and all parts of open and public legislative meetings and to broadcast or otherwise transmit them, subject to reasonable rules regulating the placement and use of equipment for recording or broadcasting for the sole purpose of minimizing disruption. The California Constitution requires that those rules be adopted by the Legislature by concurrent resolution passed by a rollcall vote entered in the journal,  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the membership of each house concurring, or by statute.

This measure would adopt rules regulating the placement and use of equipment for recording or broadcasting legislative meetings that are open and public.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, The California Constitution and state statute have
- 2 long required that legislative meetings be open and public, except
- 3 in specified circumstances; and

1 WHEREAS, The voters enacted the “California Legislature  
2 Transparency Act” by adopting Proposition 54 at the November  
3 8, 2016, statewide general election; and

4 WHEREAS, Among its provisions, the act guaranteed to ~~the~~  
5 ~~public~~, *any person*, in addition to the right to attend open and public  
6 legislative meetings, the right to record any and all parts of those  
7 meetings by audio or video means and to broadcast or otherwise  
8 transmit them; and

9 WHEREAS, It is the policy of the California State Senate and  
10 Assembly to ensure that all ~~accredited press representatives and~~  
11 ~~other members of the public shall~~ *persons* have access to open and  
12 public legislative meetings and the opportunity to exercise their  
13 constitutional right to record and broadcast those meetings; and

14 WHEREAS, Under the act, the ~~public’s~~ right to record legislative  
15 meetings is subject to reasonable rules regulating the placement  
16 and use of equipment for recording or broadcasting for the sole  
17 purpose of minimizing disruption; and

18 WHEREAS, The act requires that those rules be adopted by the  
19 Legislature by concurrent resolution passed by a rollcall vote  
20 entered in the journal, two-thirds of the membership of each house  
21 concurring, or by statute; now, therefore, be it

22 *Resolved by the Senate and the Assembly of the State of*  
23 *California, two-thirds of the membership of each house concurring,*  
24 That, pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (5) of subdivision (c) of  
25 Section 7 of Article IV of the California Constitution, the Senate  
26 and the Assembly hereby adopt the following rules regulating the  
27 placement and use of equipment for recording or broadcasting  
28 legislative meetings:

29 (a) Access to, and the opportunity to record or broadcast,  
30 legislative meetings shall be provided for those meetings that are  
31 open and public within the meaning of Section 7 of Article IV of  
32 the California Constitution and Article 2.2 (commencing with  
33 Section 9027) of Chapter 1.5 of Part 1 of Division 2 of Title 2 of  
34 the Government Code.

35 (b) (1) ~~In the Senate and Assembly Chambers, the opportunity~~  
36 ~~to record on the Floor of the Chambers shall be provided only to~~  
37 ~~press representatives accredited pursuant to Joint Rule 32. Press~~  
38 ~~representatives accredited pursuant to Joint Rule 32 shall be~~  
39 ~~provided the opportunity to record on the Floor of the Senate and~~  
40 ~~Assembly Chambers in accordance with the rules of the house.~~

1 (2) The opportunity to record legislative meetings in the Senate  
2 and Assembly Chambers ~~shall be provided to members of the~~  
3 ~~public other than accredited press representatives in~~ *from* the public  
4 Galleries above the Senate and Assembly Floors, ~~provided that~~  
5 ~~the person recording shall be seated while recording and shall use~~  
6 ~~only a hand-held recording device, unless permission otherwise~~  
7 ~~has been granted.~~ *Floors shall be provided to all persons.*  
8 Recording devices shall not extend beyond the Gallery railing.

9 (3) Access to the Senate and Assembly Floors shall be granted  
10 in accordance with the rules of each house.

11 (c) (1) In committee hearing rooms, the opportunity to record  
12 legislative meetings shall be provided ~~to members of the public~~  
13 ~~other than accredited press representatives~~ *all persons* in the public  
14 seating area of the hearing room. Members of the public other than  
15 accredited press representatives shall not record on the dais or in  
16 the witness testimony area of the hearing room.

17 (2) Recordings in committee hearing rooms may be made with  
18 hand-held devices or with larger equipment, as space and safety  
19 permit. Recording equipment shall not obstruct points or paths of  
20 entry or exit.

21 (3) If recording requires setting up equipment, every effort shall  
22 be made to set up the equipment before the meeting begins. The  
23 chairperson of the committee may give direction to the Sergeant  
24 at Arms as to where equipment may be set up in order to minimize  
25 disruption of the meeting.

26 (4) In the event space in a committee hearing room is limited  
27 for recording purposes, ~~accredited press representatives shall be~~  
28 ~~given priority for use of available space.~~ However, every effort  
29 shall be made to accommodate all ~~public attendees~~ *persons* who  
30 wish to record the meeting. *In order to minimize disruption, the*  
31 *chairperson or presiding officer of the committee may designate*  
32 *specific space in the committee hearing room for placement and*  
33 *use of equipment by accredited press representatives for recording*  
34 *or broadcasting the proceedings.*

35 (5) As used herein, “committee hearing room” means a  
36 committee hearing room in the State Capitol or any facility at  
37 which a committee meeting convenes outside the State Capitol.

38 (d) Recording equipment used by ~~members of the public~~ *a*  
39 *person other than Senate or Assembly personnel* shall not interfere  
40 with recording equipment operated by the Senate or the Assembly

1 in the Senate and Assembly Chambers and committee hearing  
2 rooms.

3 ~~(e) Recording equipment used by members of the public other  
4 than accredited press representatives shall not employ additional  
5 lighting of any kind. Recording equipment used by accredited  
6 press representatives on the Floors of the Senate and Assembly  
7 Chambers or in committee hearing rooms may employ additional  
8 lighting while recording if the lighting is not disruptive, but  
9 meetings shall be recorded without additional lighting when  
10 possible. in the Senate and Assembly Chambers or in committee  
11 hearing rooms may employ additional lighting while recording if  
12 the lighting is not disruptive, but meetings shall be recorded  
13 without additional lighting when possible.~~

14 (f) If recording activity or equipment is disruptive of a legislative  
15 meeting, poses a safety risk to attendees of the meeting, or  
16 interferes with the ability of other attendees to see and hear the  
17 meeting, as determined by the chairperson of the committee, the  
18 presiding Member, or a person designated by *the Committee on  
19 Rules of the respective houses* as a representative of the Senate  
20 Committee on Rules or the Assembly Committee on Rules, the  
21 Sergeant at Arms shall direct the individual to cease the disruptive  
22 activity or cease recording altogether. If the individual fails to  
23 comply, he or she may be removed from the Chamber or committee  
24 hearing room.

25 ~~(g) (1) The Senate Committee on Rules and the Assembly  
26 Committee on Rules each may adopt policies to further implement  
27 the foregoing rules for legislative meetings in the respective houses.  
28 The Joint Rules Committee may adopt policies to further  
29 implement the foregoing rules for joint legislative meetings.~~

30 ~~(2) The Senate Committee on Rules and the Assembly  
31 Committee on Rules, or persons designated as representatives of  
32 those committees, may grant exemptions from the foregoing rules  
33 in specific instances in the respective houses as circumstances  
34 warrant.~~

35 (g) *Rules adopted in this resolution shall be posted on the  
36 Internet Web sites of the Senate and Assembly. Physical copies of  
37 the rules shall be made available in the offices of the Senate  
38 Committee on Rules and the Assembly Committee on Rules.*

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Date of Hearing: August 13, 2018

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES  
Ken Cooley, Chair  
SCR 38 (Atkins) – As Amended July 3, 2018

**SENATE VOTE:** 27-10

**SUBJECT:** Recording legislative meetings.

**SUMMARY:** Adopts rules regulating the placement and use of equipment for recording or broadcasting legislative meetings that are open and public, to minimize disruption of those legislative meetings. Specifically, **this resolution:**

- 1) Provides access to, and the opportunity to record or broadcast, legislative meetings that are open and public pursuant to Section 7 of Article IV of the California Constitution and Article 2.2 of Chapter 1.5 of Part 1 of Division 2 of Title 2 of the Government Code.
- 2) Provides press representatives accredited pursuant to Joint Rule 32 with the opportunity to record on the Floor of the Senate and Assembly Chambers in accordance with the rules of the house.
- 3) Provides all persons with the opportunity to record from the public Galleries above the Senate and Assembly Floors, with recording devices that do not extend beyond the Gallery railing.
- 4) Defines “committee hearing room” as a committee hearing room in the State Capitol or any facility at which a committee meeting convenes outside of the State Capitol.
- 5) Provides all persons with the opportunity to record legislative meetings in committee hearing rooms from the public seating area of the hearing room.
- 6) Prohibits members of the public, other than accredited press representatives, from recording on the dais or in the witness testimony area of the committee hearing room.
- 7) Allows recordings in committee hearing rooms to be made with hand-held devices or larger equipment, as space and safety permit. Prohibits recording equipment from obstructing points or paths of entry or exit, and provides that recording equipment be set up before the legislative meeting begins to minimize disruption of the meeting.
- 8) Provides that if space is limited in a committee hearing room for recording purposes that every effort shall be made to accommodate all persons wishing to record the meeting.
- 9) Prohibits recording equipment used by a person other than Senate or Assembly personnel from interfering with recording equipment operated by the Senate or the Assembly.
- 10) Requires that legislative meetings be recorded without additional lighting when possible, but allows additional lighting while recording if the lighting is not disruptive.
- 11) Provides that recording activity or equipment not be disruptive of a legislative meeting, pose a safety risk to the attendees, or interfere with the ability of other attendees to see and hear



the meeting. Authorizes the chairperson of the committee, the presiding Member, or a person designated by the Committee on Rules of the respective houses as a representative of the Senate Committee on Rules or the Assembly Committee on Rules to make this determination.

- 12) Requires that the rules adopted by this resolution be posted on the Internet Web sites of the Senate and Assembly, and requires that physical copies of the rules be available in the offices of the Senate Committee on Rules and the Assembly Committee on Rules.

**EXISTING LAW:**

- 1) Requires, pursuant to Section 7 of Article IV of the California Constitution, that the proceedings of each house of the Legislature and the committees thereof be open and public, except as specified.
- 2) Provides that the right to attend open and public proceedings includes the right of any person to record by audio or video means any and all parts of the proceedings and to broadcast or otherwise transmit them, subject to reasonable rules regulating the placement and use of the equipment for recording or broadcasting for the sole purpose of minimizing disruption.
- 3) Requires that the rules regulating the placement and use of equipment be adopted by the Legislature by concurrent resolution adopted by rollcall vote entered in the journal, two-thirds of the membership of each house concurring, or by statute.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** None

**COMMENTS:**

- 1) Background: The California Legislature Transparency Act (CLTA), enacted by Proposition 54 as approved by the voters at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, amended provisions of Section 7 of Article IV of the California Constitution relating to access by the public to legislative proceedings. Prior to the enactment of the CLTA, the Constitution provided that “the proceedings of each house and the committees therefore shall be open and public.” The CLTA added the following provision to Section 7:

*The right to attend open and public proceedings includes the right of any person to record by audio or video means any and all parts of the proceedings and to broadcast or otherwise transmit them; provided that the Legislature may adopt reasonable rules pursuant to paragraph (5) regulating the placement and use of the equipment for recording or broadcasting the proceedings for the sole purpose of minimizing disruption of the proceedings.*

In effect, this CLTA provision broadened the previous constitutional assurance that legislative proceedings are open and public by adding the right to audio/video record and broadcast those proceedings. Therefore, the right to record is rooted in, and coterminous with, the public’s right of access to legislative proceedings. If the public has access to a particular legislative proceeding, they may record and broadcast the proceeding, subject to rules to minimize disruption. If the proceeding is not required to be open and public, or if space is limited due to room size constraints, there is no separate right of access for those who wish to record the proceeding. The CLTA ensures that the public may record

proceedings only when and where they have access. The Legislature also provides public access to its own video recordings.

2) Purpose: In support of the resolution, the author states:

Senate Concurrent Resolution 38 protects the right to record public proceedings of the Legislature while setting the ground rules for minimizing disruption of those proceedings, pursuant to the California Constitution. After discussions with both caucuses in both houses, we amended SCR 38 to clarify the recording rules and provide greater notice to the public about these rules.

**REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

**Support**

None on file

**Opposition**

None on file

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

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JUNE 29, 2017

AMENDED IN SENATE MARCH 22, 2017

**SENATE BILL**

**No. 76**

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**Introduced by Senator Nielsen**

January 10, 2017

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An act to add Chapter 10.6 (commencing with Section 3539.75) to Division 4 of Title 1 of the Government Code, relating to state employees.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 76, as amended, Nielsen. Excluded employees: arbitration.

The Bill of Rights for State Excluded Employees permits, among other things, excluded employee organizations to represent their excluded members in their employment relations, including grievances, with the state. That law defines excluded employees as all managerial employees, confidential employees, supervisory employees, as well as specified employees of the Department of Personnel Administration, the Department of Finance, the Controller's office, the Legislative Counsel Bureau, the Bureau of State Audits, the Public Employment Relations Board, the Department of Industrial Relations, and the State Athletic Commission.

This bill would enact the Excluded Employee Arbitration Act to permit an employee organization that represents an excluded employee who has filed certain grievances with the Department of Human Resources to request arbitration of the grievance if specified conditions are met. The bill would require the designation of a standing panel of arbitrators and, under specified circumstances, the provision of arbitrators from the California State Mediation and Conciliation Service within the Public Employment Relations Board. The bill would then

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require the arbitrator to be chosen in a specified manner and would prescribe the duties of that arbitrator. The bill would provide that a party to the arbitration has the right to have a certified shorthand reporter transcribe the proceeding and that the transcription would be the official record of the proceeding. The bill would require a nonprevailing party, other than an excluded employee, to bear the costs of arbitration, including the cost of a certified shorthand reporter, and would prohibit the costs of arbitration from being passed on to the excluded employee. The bill would make a statement of legislative intent and various findings and declarations with regard to the above.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.  
State-mandated local program: no.

*The people of the State of California do enact as follows:*

1 SECTION 1. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature that state  
2 excluded employees shall have the right to arbitration as ~~a fifth~~  
3 *another* step to the excluded employee grievance procedure. The  
4 present grievance procedure leaves too many grievances  
5 unresolved. This lack of resolution has caused more cases to be  
6 filed in California's courts, which could have been resolved at a  
7 lower level.

8 (b) The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

9 (1) The grievance system for state excluded employees is  
10 virtually illusory, with the overwhelming majority of grievances  
11 of excluded employees being summarily denied.

12 (2) The practice of blanket grievance denial forces excluded  
13 employee organizations to go to court. Litigation is not only time  
14 consuming, but also costly to both the excluded employee  
15 organizations and the State of California.

16 (3) Employee grievance arbitration for excluded employees  
17 results in timely resolution of grievances and is far less costly than  
18 litigation for both the State of California and for those excluded  
19 employees.

20 (4) Employee grievance arbitration promotes settlement of  
21 grievances in advance of actual arbitration. Sixty percent of  
22 arbitration requests are settled in advance of any arbitral hearing.

23 SEC. 2. Chapter 10.6 (commencing with Section 3539.75) is  
24 added to Division 4 of Title 1 of the Government Code, to read:

1 CHAPTER 10.6. EXCLUDED EMPLOYEE ARBITRATION ACT

2  
3 3539.75. This chapter shall be known, and may be cited, as the  
4 Excluded Employee Arbitration Act.

5 3539.76. For purposes of this chapter:

6 (a) “Department” means the Department of Human Resources.

7 (b) “Excluded employee” means an excluded employee of the  
8 state, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 3527.

9 (c) “Employee organization” means any organization that  
10 represents excluded employees of the State of California.

11 (d) “Employer” means the State of California.

12 (e) “Arbitration” means the process that results in a binding  
13 ruling that resolves an excluded employee grievance as the ~~final~~  
14 *third or fourth* level of the excluded employee grievance process.

15 3539.77. An employee organization representing an employee  
16 who has filed a grievance with the department may request  
17 arbitration of the grievance if all of the following conditions are  
18 met:

19 (a) The grievance alleges a dispute that is subject to the  
20 procedures established in Section 599.859 of Title 2 of the  
21 California Code of Regulations, as that section read on January 1,  
22 2017.

23 (b) The grievance has not been resolved to the employee  
24 organization’s satisfaction after either of the following, as  
25 applicable, pursuant to regulations of the department governing  
26 grievances for excluded employees:

27 (1) The fourth level of review.

28 (2) In cases where there is no fourth level of review, the third  
29 level of review.

30 (c) The employee organization requests arbitration in writing,  
31 submitted to the department, within 21 days of a decision rendered  
32 in either of the following, as applicable:

33 (1) The fourth level of review.

34 (2) In cases where there is no fourth level of review, the third  
35 level of review.

36 3539.78. (a) After a request for arbitration is made, the  
37 department and the employee organization shall designate a  
38 standing panel of at least 20 arbitrators who shall be available for  
39 arbitration under this chapter.

1 (b) If there are fewer than three arbitrators available, then the  
2 employee organization or the employer may obtain the names of  
3 an additional five arbitrators from the California State Mediation  
4 and Conciliation Service within the Public Employment Relations  
5 Board.

6 (c) From that standing panel, the employee organization and  
7 the employer may consecutively strike any arbitrator from that  
8 panel until the name of one arbitrator is agreed upon, or, if no  
9 agreement is made, the last remaining person on the panel shall  
10 be designated the arbitrator. The name of that arbitrator shall be  
11 submitted in writing to the department.

12 (d) If the employee organization does not submit its choice of  
13 an arbitrator within 45 days after requesting arbitration, the request  
14 for arbitration shall be considered withdrawn. A request that is  
15 withdrawn shall not prevent the employee from pursuing other  
16 grievance procedures available by law.

17 3539.79. (a) A party to the arbitration shall have the right to  
18 have a certified shorthand reporter transcribe the proceeding. The  
19 transcript shall be the official record of the proceeding.

20 (b) The arbitrator shall apply California law to the facts. The  
21 arbitrator shall issue a decision for each grievance heard during  
22 the arbitration. The decision shall be based solely on the written  
23 record in the grievance, the grievance response, and the oral  
24 presentations made at the arbitration. The arbitrator's decision  
25 shall be legally binding.

26 (c) The arbitrator shall issue a written decision within 45 days  
27 of the conclusion of the hearing.

28 (d) The arbitrator shall order the nonprevailing party to pay the  
29 cost of the arbitration, including the cost of a certified shorthand  
30 reporter. The arbitrator shall not order the excluded employee to  
31 pay the cost of arbitration or the cost of a certified shorthand  
32 reporter, and the cost of arbitration, including the cost of a certified  
33 shorthand reporter, shall not be passed on to the excluded  
34 employee.

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# California State Senate

SENATOR  
PATRICIA C. BATES  
THIRTY-SIXTH SENATE DISTRICT



COMMITTEES  
APPROPRIATIONS  
VICE CHAIR  
JOINT RULES COMMITTEE  
JOINT LEGISLATIVE BUDGET  
COMMITTEE  
JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE  
ON EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

August 8, 2018

Honorable Ken Cooley  
Chair, Assembly Rules Committee  
State Capitol, Room 3016  
Sacramento, California 95814

## RE: Request to Add an Urgency Clause

Dear Assemblyman Cooley,

I would like to request for an urgency clause to be added to Senate Bill 76 (Nielsen, 2018) with the addition of the attached amendments. It is critical that this legislation be adopted as soon as possible to address the significant wait times at the California Department of Motor Vehicles.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Pat C. Bates".

PATRICIA C. BATES  
Senator, 36<sup>th</sup> District

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Substantive

AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILL NO. 76  
AS AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JUNE 29, 2017

Amendment 1

In the heading, in line 1, strike out "Nielsen" and insert:

Bates

Amendment 2

In the title, in line 1, strike out "add Chapter 10.6 (commencing with Section 3539.75) to", strike out lines 2 and 3 and insert:

amend Sections 4152.5 and 12816 of the Vehicle Code, relating to vehicles, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

Amendment 3

On page 2, before line 1, insert:

SECTION 1. Section 4152.5 of the Vehicle Code is amended to read:

4152.5. ~~(a) Except as provided for in subdivision (b), and in subdivision (c) of Section 9553, when if~~ California registration is required ~~of for~~ for a vehicle last registered in a foreign jurisdiction, an application for registration shall be made to the department within 20 days following the date registration became due. The application shall be deemed an original application.

(b) If California registration is required for a vehicle last registered in a foreign jurisdiction, an application for registration shall be made to the department within 110 days following the date registration became due for a registration due in 2018. The application shall be deemed an original application.

SEC. 2. Section 12816 of the Vehicle Code is amended to read:

12816. (a) ~~Every (1) Each~~ original driver's license expires on the fifth birthday of the applicant following the date of the application for the license.

(2) Each original or renewed driver's license for which the fifth birthday of the applicant following the date of the application for the license occurs in 2018 expires 90 days after the fifth birthday date.

(b) Renewal of a driver's license shall be made for a term ~~which that~~ expires on the fifth birthday of the applicant following the expiration of the license renewed, if application for renewal is made within six months prior to the expiration of the license to be renewed, or within 90 days after expiration of the license. If renewal is not applied for within 90 days after expiration of the license, the application and fee is considered the same as an application for an original license.

(c) The department may accept application for a renewal of a driver's license made more than six months prior to the date of expiration. The renewal shall be made for a term which expires on the fifth birthday of the applicant following the date of the application for the renewal license.



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(d) The department may accept an application for a license of a different class made more than six months before the expiration of the license previously issued, if the previously issued license is surrendered for cancellation in accordance with Section 13100. The driver's license issued from that application expires on the fifth birthday of the applicant following the date of the application.

(e) Notwithstanding subdivisions (a), (b), (c), and (d), the department may adjust the expiration date for any driver's license issued pursuant to this code.

SEC. 3. This act is an urgency statute necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety within the meaning of Article IV of the California Constitution and shall go into immediate effect. The facts constituting the necessity are:

In order to address significant wait times for renewal of driver's licenses and certain vehicle registrations expiring in 2018 as soon as possible, it is necessary for this act to take effect immediately.

Amendment 4

On page 2, strike out lines 1 to 24, inclusive, and strike out pages 3 and 4

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## LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 76, as amended, Nielsen Bates. Excluded employees: arbitration. Vehicles: driver's licenses and foreign vehicle registrations expiring in 2018.

Under existing law, subject to exception, an application for registration is required to be made to the Department of Motor Vehicles within 20 days following the date registration became due for a vehicle last registered in a foreign jurisdiction that is subject to registration in California.

This bill would additionally provide that for a vehicle described above whose registration becomes due in 2018, an application for California registration is required to be made to the department within 110 days following the date registration became due.

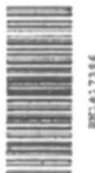
Existing law provides that an original or renewed driver's license expires on the 5th birthday of the applicant following the date of the application for the original or renewed license.

This bill would extend the expiration date by 90 days for an original or renewed driver's license if the 5th birthday of the applicant following the date of the application for the license occurs in 2018.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

The Bill of Rights for State Excluded Employees permits, among other things, excluded employee organizations to represent their excluded members in their employment relations, including grievances, with the state. That law defines excluded employees as all managerial employees, confidential employees, supervisory employees, as well as specified employees of the Department of Personnel Administration, the Department of Finance, the Controller's office, the Legislative Counsel Bureau, the Bureau of State Audits, the Public Employment Relations Board, the Department of Industrial Relations, and the State Athletic Commission.

This bill would enact the Excluded Employee Arbitration Act to permit an employee organization that represents an excluded employee who has filed certain grievances with the Department of Human Resources to request arbitration of the grievance if specified conditions are met. The bill would require the designation of a standing panel of arbitrators and, under specified circumstances, the provision of arbitrators from the California State Mediation and Conciliation Service within the Public Employment Relations Board. The bill would then require the arbitrator to be chosen in a specified manner and would prescribe the duties of that arbitrator. The bill would provide that a party to the arbitration has the right to have a certified shorthand



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~~reporter transcribe the proceeding and that the transcription would be the official record of the proceeding. The bill would require a nonprevailing party, other than an excluded employee, to bear the costs of arbitration, including the cost of a certified shorthand reporter, and would prohibit the costs of arbitration from being passed on to the excluded employee. The bill would make a statement of legislative intent and various findings and declarations with regard to the above.~~

Vote: ~~majority~~ 2/3. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.



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