



STATE CAPITOL
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Assembly
California Legislature
Committee on Rules

RICHARD S. GORDON
CHAIR

VICE CHAIR
LING LING CHANG

MEMBERS
JOAQUIN ARAMBULA
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FREDDIE RODRIGUEZ
MARIE WALDRON

PATTY LOPEZ (D-ALT.)
JAY OBERNOLTE (R-ALT.)

Thursday, August 18, 2016
9:50 AM
State Capitol, Room 3162

CONSENT AGENDA

Bill Referrals

1. Consent Bill Referrals

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Resolutions

2. HR 63 (Salas) Relative to Gold Star Mothers' and Families Day.
3. SCR 97 (Pan) Relative to Filipino American History Month.
4. SCR 159 (Morrell) Relative to Purple Heart Day.
5. SCR 160 (McGuire) Relative to California Runaway and Homeless Youth Month.
6. SCR 164 (Leyva) Relative to California Firefighters Memorial Day.

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REFERRAL OF BILLS TO COMMITTEE

08/18/2016

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

Assembly Bill No.

[SCR 161](#)

[SCR 163](#)

[SJR 24](#)

Committee:

J., E.D. & E.

RLS.

TRANS.



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Memo

To: Rules Committee Members
From: Michael Erke, Bill Referral Consultant
Date: 8/17/2016
Re: Consent Bill Referrals

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



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AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY AUGUST 15, 2016

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2015–16 REGULAR SESSION

House Resolution

No. 63

**Introduced by Assembly Members ~~Rendon, Salas, and Irwin~~ Salas,
Irwin, and Rendon**

August 11, 2016

House Resolution No. 63—Relative to ~~Gold Star Families~~: *Gold Star Mothers' and Families' Day*.

1 WHEREAS, The history of Gold Star Families began in the
2 United States shortly after World War I to provide support for
3 mothers who lost sons or daughters in the war; and

4 WHEREAS, The reference to the Gold Star comes from the
5 custom of families of servicemen or servicewomen hanging a
6 service flag in the window of their homes displaying a blue star
7 for every living family member in the service and a gold star for
8 those who have perished; and

9 WHEREAS, The United States began observing Gold Star
10 Mothers' Day on the last Sunday of September in 1936, and the
11 Gold Star Wives was formed before the end of World War II; and

12 WHEREAS, Since 2009, United States President Barack Obama
13 has issued annual proclamations designating the last Sunday in
14 September as Gold Star Mothers' and Families' Day; and

15 WHEREAS, The strength of our military is built upon the men
16 and women who serve in uniform and the families who support
17 them; and

18 WHEREAS, Since the start of the War on Terrorism more than
19 6,800 members of the United States Armed Forces have lost their
20 lives; and

1 WHEREAS, The families of our fallen soldiers have made a
2 tremendous sacrifice on behalf of our country; and

3 WHEREAS, All Gold Star Families deserve to be recognized
4 by our local, state, and federal leaders for their sacrifices and for
5 their dedicated and patriotic support of the United States; and

6 WHEREAS, Supporting Gold Star Families who have lost loved
7 ones to combat demonstrates the commitment of the American
8 people to those families now and in the future; now, therefore, be
9 it future; and

10 WHEREAS, As a nation, we must continually look for new ways
11 to support Gold Star Families both in the days immediately
12 following the tragedy and in the years that follow; now, therefore,
13 be it

14 Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, ~~That as a~~
15 ~~nation we must continually look for new ways to support Gold~~
16 ~~Star Families both in the days immediately following the tragedy~~
17 ~~and in the years that follow; and be it further That the Assembly~~
18 ~~hereby proclaims September 25, 2016, as Gold Star Mothers' and~~
19 ~~Families' Day in California; and be it further~~

20 Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly shall transmit
21 copies of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

O

Date of Hearing: August 18, 2016

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Richard S. Gordon, Chair
HR 63 (Salas) – As Amended August 15, 2016

SUBJECT: Gold Star Mothers' and Families Day

SUMMARY: Proclaims September 25, 2016, as Gold Star Mothers' and Families' Day in California. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The history of Gold Star Families began in the United States shortly after World War I to provide support for mothers who lost sons or daughters in the war.
- 2) The reference to the Gold Star comes from the custom of families of servicemen or servicewomen hanging a service flag in the window of their homes displaying a blue star for every living family member in the service and a gold star for those who have perished.
- 3) The United States began observing Gold Star Mothers' Day on the last Sunday of September in 1936, and the Gold Star Wives was formed before the end of World War II.
- 4) Since 2009, United States President Barack Obama has issued annual proclamations designating the last Sunday in September as Gold Star Mothers' and Families' Day.
- 5) The families of our fallen soldiers have made tremendous sacrifice on behalf of our country and all Gold Star Families deserve to be recognized by our local, state, and federal leaders for their sacrifices and for their dedicated and patriotic support of the United States.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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

Introduced by Senator Pan

January 11, 2016

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 97—Relative to Filipino American History Month.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

SCR 97, as introduced, Pan. Filipino American History Month.

This measure would recognize the month of October 2016 as Filipino American History Month and the 429th anniversary of the first presence of Filipinos in the continental United States.

Fiscal committee: no.

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

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

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

12 WHEREAS, After the Philippines was colonized, Filipinos
13 began immigrating to San Francisco, where they contributed to
14 the city both as military personnel and as service sector workers
15 such as bellhops, dishwashers, servants, and cooks; established,
16 by the 1920s, a thriving community around Kearny and Jackson
17 Streets, which became known as “Manilatown”; and settled, during

1 the post World War II era, into the Fillmore, South of Market, and
2 Excelsior districts; and

3 WHEREAS, Between 1906 and 1935, the first large wave of
4 Filipino immigration to the United States began, as Filipinos were
5 recruited to California, Alaska, and Hawaii to work in the
6 agricultural industries, canneries, and sugarcane plantations,
7 respectively; and

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

11 WHEREAS, At the turn of the 20th century, Filipino students,
12 or “pensionados,” farmworkers, and laborers in manufacturing
13 and in the service sector began settling in Stockton and the
14 surrounding San Joaquin Delta area, where they built a community
15 that became the largest concentration of Filipinos outside of the
16 Philippines and established a thriving six-block ethnic
17 neighborhood that became known as “Little Manila”; and

18 WHEREAS, In 2000, the Stockton City Council designated this
19 area, in downtown Stockton at the intersection of Lafayette and
20 El Dorado Streets, as the “Little Manila Historical Site,” the first
21 designation of this kind in the country; and

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

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

37 WHEREAS, During World War II, approximately 200,000
38 Filipino soldiers battled under the command of the United States
39 to preserve the liberty of our country and win back the liberty of
40 the Philippines from the Japanese occupation; and

1 WHEREAS, Thousands of these Filipino soldiers came from
2 California, served in the First and Second Filipino Infantry
3 Regiments, underwent training at Salinas and at Fort Ord,
4 California, and were stationed at Camp Beale near Sacramento
5 and Camp Cooke near Santa Maria; and

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

14 WHEREAS, Between 1941 and 1959, the second wave of
15 Filipino immigration to the United States began, as nurses, students,
16 “war brides” and fiancées of World War II military personnel and
17 veterans, tourists, and Filipino members of the United States Navy
18 came to the United States; and

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

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

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

39 WHEREAS, In 1968, Filipino student organizers were
40 instrumental in the leadership of the Third World Liberation Front

1 that led to the founding of our nation’s first Third World College
2 at the University of California, Berkeley, and the first College of
3 Ethnic Studies, at California State University, San Francisco, which
4 was part of the larger effort to democratize higher education for
5 all; and

6 WHEREAS, From 1968 to 1977, Filipino American activists
7 and residents of San Francisco’s International Hotel organized a
8 popular, multiracial campaign that challenged local authorities and
9 private development to place people and the public good ahead of
10 profit, and support affordable housing for Filipino and Chinese
11 immigrants and community members; and

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

18 WHEREAS, In 1973, the fourth wave of Filipino immigration
19 to the United States began, as political exiles and refugees from
20 the Marcos era, intellectuals, tourists, students, student activists,
21 professionals, semiprofessionals, and families came to the United
22 States; and

23 WHEREAS, In 2002, the City of Los Angeles, home to over
24 120,000 Filipinos, designated part of the city as the “Historic
25 Filipinotown” district, the largest designation of this kind in the
26 country; and

27 WHEREAS, The Filipino Community of Los Angeles Harbor
28 Area, Inc., in the City of Wilmington continues to serve as a model
29 organization, facilitating community events such as weddings,
30 baptisms, pageants, and fiestas; and

31 WHEREAS, On November 8, 2013, Super Typhoon
32 Haiyan/Yolanda, one of the strongest storms ever recorded in
33 human history, struck the Philippines and devastated the lives of
34 millions of people throughout the Philippines and the world; and

35 WHEREAS, Today, numerous other community-based
36 institutions that take responsibility for the services, advocacy, and
37 civic engagement needs of the Filipino American community exist
38 throughout the state; and

39 WHEREAS, The Filipino American population is currently the
40 largest Asian American and Pacific Islander group in California

1 and the third largest Asian American and Pacific Islander group
2 in the United States; and

3 WHEREAS, Nine Filipino Americans have received the
4 Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest award for valor in
5 action against an enemy force that can be bestowed upon an
6 individual serving in the United States Armed Forces; and

7 WHEREAS, Filipino Americans have served the public in a
8 wide range of capacities, including, but not limited to, Chief Justice
9 of the California Supreme Court, representatives to the United
10 States Congress, legislators in the state legislatures of California
11 and other states, and other city, state, and federal leaders of the
12 United States; and

13 WHEREAS, Throughout the history of the United States,
14 Filipino Americans have made cultural, economic, political, social,
15 and other contributions to our country that have become a vital
16 part of the rich, diverse, and vibrant tapestry of our nation; and

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

24 WHEREAS, Preserving our Filipino communities throughout
25 California and the United States is critical to the preservation of
26 Filipino culture, history, traditions, and heritage and to the
27 preservation of our state and national history as well as our state
28 and national future; now, therefore, be it

29 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*
30 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature recognizes the month of
31 October 2016 as Filipino American History Month and the 429th
32 anniversary of the first presence of Filipinos in the continental
33 United States; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: August 18, 2016

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Richard S. Gordon, Chair
SCR 97 (Pan) – As Introduced January 11, 2016

SENATE VOTE: 36-0

SUBJECT: Filipino American History Month

SUMMARY: Recognizes the month of October 2016 as Filipino American History Month and the 429th anniversary of the first presence of Filipinos in the continental United States. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

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

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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

Introduced by Senator Morrell
(Coauthors: Senators Allen, Hueso, Nguyen, Nielsen, and Roth)

August 1, 2016

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 159—Relative to Purple Heart Day.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SCR 159, as introduced, Morrell. Purple Heart Day.

This measure would declare August 7, 2016, as Purple Heart Day in California.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, The Purple Heart is awarded to members of the
2 Armed Forces who are killed or wounded in action; and
3 WHEREAS, Created in 1932, the Purple Heart has a long storied
4 past that dates back to the founding fathers of the United States.
5 The award takes its design from the Badge of Military Merit, which
6 was commissioned by General George Washington on August 7,
7 1782. This award consisted of a purple, heart-shaped piece of silk
8 having a narrow edge of silver stitched with the word Merit across
9 the face and is considered to be the first official military combat
10 badge of the Armed Forces. The official successor decoration of
11 the Badge of Military Merit is the Purple Heart; and
12 WHEREAS, Originally, the award was only open to the United
13 States Army and Air Force service members and could not be
14 awarded posthumously. President Franklin D. Roosevelt changed
15 that in 1942 with an executive order that opened the award to
16 members of the United States Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast
17 Guard. Later that year, in a separate order, the award was made

1 available for posthumous award to any member of the military;
2 and

3 WHEREAS, To date, approximately two million Purple Heart
4 Medals have been awarded. The award can be awarded
5 retroactively to a soldier as far back as 1917, allowing veterans
6 from World War I to be eligible; and

7 WHEREAS, Originally, the Purple Heart was awarded for
8 meritorious service, and injury was a consideration for merit. In
9 1942, the creation of the Legion of Merit award duplicated the
10 merit requirement, which became unnecessary for the Purple Heart;
11 and

12 WHEREAS, From 1942 to 1997, civilians serving in, or
13 affiliated with, the Armed Forces were eligible to receive the Purple
14 Heart. Some of the earliest civilians to receive this honor were
15 firefighters wounded or killed while fighting fires caused by the
16 attack on Pearl Harbor; now, therefore, be it

17 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*
18 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature encourages all Californians
19 to honor those who have served in the Armed Forces, especially
20 those who have been wounded and received the Purple Heart, and
21 declares August 7, 2016, as Purple Heart Day in California; and
22 be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: August 18, 2016

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Richard S. Gordon, Chair
SCR 159 (Morrell) – As Introduced August 1, 2016

SENATE VOTE: 36-0

SUBJECT: Purple Heart Day

SUMMARY: Declares August 7, 2016, as Purple Heart Day in California. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The Purple Heart is awarded to members of the Armed Forces who are killed or wounded in action.
- 2) Created in 1932, the Purple Heart has a long storied past that dates back to the founding fathers of the United States. The award takes its design from the Badge of Military Merit, which was commissioned by General George Washington on August 7, 1782. This award consisted of a purple, heart-shaped piece of silk having a narrow edge of silver stitched with the word Merit across the face and is considered to be the first official military combat badge of the Armed Forces. The official successor decoration of the Badge of Military Merit is the Purple Heart.
- 3) Originally, the award was only open to the United States Army and Air Force service members and could not be awarded posthumously. President Franklin D. Roosevelt changed that in 1942 with an executive order that opened the award to members of the United States Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. Later that year, in a separate order, the award was made available for posthumous award to any member of the military.
- 4) To date, approximately two million Purple Heart Medals have been awarded. The award can be awarded retroactively to a soldier as far back as 1917, allowing veterans from World War I to be eligible.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

American G.I. Forum of California
American Legion, Department of California
AMVETS, Department of California
California Association of County Veterans Service Officers
California State Commanders Veterans Council
Military Officers Association of America, California Council of Chapters
Veterans of Foreign Wars, Department of California
Vietnam Veterans of America, California State Council

Opposition

None on file

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

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MEMORANDUM

TO: The Honorable Richard Gordon, Chair, Assembly Committee on Rules

FROM: Pete Conaty

DATE: August 15, 2016

RE: SCR 159 -- SUPPORT

.....

- *American G.I Forum of California*
- *American Legion, Department of California*
- *AMVETS, Department of California*
- *California Association of County Veterans Service Officers*
- *California State Commanders Veterans Council*
- *Military Officers Association of America, California Council of Chapters*
- *Veterans of Foreign Wars, Department of California*
- *Vietnam Veterans of America, California State Council*

On behalf of the clients listed above, I am writing in support of SCR 159, which declares August 7, 2016 as Purple Heart Day in California.

We support bringing awareness to and appreciation of our brave men and women who, while serving in the United States Armed Forces, were wounded or made the ultimate sacrifice and died in combat. We should always honor their sacrifices for us all.

Introduced by Senator McGuire

August 1, 2016

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 160—Relative to California Runaway and Homeless Youth Month.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SCR 160, as introduced, McGuire. California Runaway and Homeless Youth Month.

This measure would designate the month of November 2016 as California Runaway and Homeless Youth Month and would recognize the need for individuals, schools, communities, businesses, local governments, and the state to take action on behalf of runaway and homeless youth in California.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, Runaway and homeless youth are young people
2 12 to 24 years of age, inclusive, who have the least access to
3 essential opportunities and supports; and
4 WHEREAS, The prevalence of runaways and homelessness
5 among youth is staggering, with studies suggesting that nationally
6 between 1.6 and 2.8 million youth up to 24 years of age experience
7 homelessness every year, of which an overrepresentation, compared
8 to the general youth population, are gay, lesbian, bisexual, or
9 transgender; and
10 WHEREAS, Based on national surveys and California's youth
11 population, an estimated 200,000 youth under 18 years of age, and
12 thousands more who are 18 to 24 years of age, are homeless for
13 one or more days each year; and

1 WHEREAS, Based on the latest McKinney-Vento report from
2 the State Department of Education, 297,617 youth, including
3 unaccompanied youth and youth with their families who lack stable
4 housing, in kindergarten and grades 1 to 12, experienced
5 homelessness at least one day out of the year during the 2013–14
6 school year, which is a 10 percent increase over the previous
7 academic year and an 18 percent increase over the 2011–12
8 academic year; and

9 WHEREAS, Runaway and homeless youth flee conflict, abuse,
10 neglect, and, increasingly, poverty in their homes. They have
11 become disconnected from educational systems and the workforce
12 and do not have the skills or financial resources to live on their
13 own. The factors impacting youth homelessness are complex and
14 differ from those impacting other homeless populations; and

15 WHEREAS, Runaway and homeless youth who live on the
16 street are victims of physical abuse, sexual exploitation, human
17 trafficking, and crime in untold numbers. Each year an estimated
18 300,000 youth are either victims, or at risk of becoming victims,
19 of commercial sexual exploitation. Of these victimized children,
20 approximately 60 percent are homeless; and

21 WHEREAS, These youths are on the street because they feel
22 there are no other options open to them; and

23 WHEREAS, Of the unaccompanied homeless minors in
24 California, 76.3 percent are unsheltered, which is the second
25 highest percentage in the country. Twenty-eight percent of
26 homeless youth in the country are located in California, and
27 California has the largest number of homeless youth in any state;
28 and

29 WHEREAS, The number of emergency shelter beds available
30 to homeless youth has dropped from 587 beds in 1990 to, as of the
31 last comprehensive survey in 2010, 555 beds; and

32 WHEREAS, Youths who “age out” of the foster care system
33 are at an increased risk of homelessness and represent an estimated
34 20 percent of the 20,000 youth who leave foster care and are
35 currently homeless; and

36 WHEREAS, Providing safe, stable, and permanent housing for
37 runaway and homeless youth is a family, community, state, and
38 national priority, and homeless youth are considered a unique
39 population in the homeless community by the United States
40 Interagency Council on Homelessness; and

1 WHEREAS, The future well-being of our state depends on the
2 value we place on our youth, and, in particular, on our actions to
3 provide the most vulnerable young people in the state with
4 opportunities to acquire the knowledge, skills, and abilities they
5 need to find and maintain stable housing and develop into healthy
6 and productive adults; and

7 WHEREAS, The number of effective programs providing
8 services and support to runaway and homeless youth in California
9 is a fraction of what is needed to fully address the needs of these
10 young people, as only 20 of California's 58 counties have programs
11 for runaway and homeless youth; and

12 WHEREAS, The California Coalition for Youth has operated
13 the California Youth Crisis Line (1-800-843-5200), 24 hours a
14 day, seven days a week for over 27 years as the state's only
15 emergency response system for youth in crisis and began offering
16 chat-to-text counseling services in 2016; and

17 WHEREAS, November is National Runaway and Homeless
18 Youth Awareness Month; and

19 WHEREAS, The California Coalition for Youth, along with
20 other community-based organizations, providers, and advocates,
21 is sponsoring the sixth annual California Runaway and Homeless
22 Youth Month to increase awareness and action on behalf of youth
23 who are at risk or currently living on the street; and

24 WHEREAS, Awareness of the tragedy of youth homelessness
25 and its causes must be heightened to ensure greater support for
26 effective programs aimed at preventing homelessness and helping
27 youth remain off the streets; now, therefore, be it

28 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*
29 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature recognizes the need for
30 individuals, schools, communities, businesses, local governments,
31 and the state to take action on behalf of runaway and homeless
32 youth in California; and be it further

33 *Resolved*, That the Legislature hereby designates the month of
34 November 2016 as California Runaway and Homeless Youth
35 Month; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: August 18, 2016

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES

Richard S. Gordon, Chair

SCR 160 (McGuire) – As Introduced August 1, 2016

SENATE VOTE: 36-0

SUBJECT: California Runaway and Homeless Youth Month

SUMMARY: Designates the month of November 2016 as California Runaway and Homeless Youth Month and recognizes the need for individuals, schools, communities, businesses, local governments, and the state to take action on behalf of runaway and homeless youth in California. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Runaway and homeless youth are young people between 12 and 24 years of age who have the least access to essential opportunities and supports.
- 2) Runaway and homeless youth flee conflict, abuse, neglect, or, increasingly, poverty in their homes. They have become disconnected from educational systems and the workforce, and do not have the skills and financial resources to live on their own. The factors impacting youth homelessness are complex and differ from those impacting other homeless populations.
- 3) Runaway and homeless youth who live on the street are victims of physical abuse, sexual exploitation, and crime in untold numbers. An estimated 300,000 youth are either victims, or at risk of becoming victims, of commercial sexual exploitation. Approximately 60 percent of these victimized children are homeless.
- 4) Youths who “age out” of the foster care system are at an increased risk of homelessness and represent an estimated 20 percent of the 20,000 youth who leave foster care and are currently homeless.
- 5) Providing safe, stable, and permanent housing for runaway and homeless youth is a family, community, state, and national priority.
- 6) The future well-being of our state depends on the value we place on our youth, and, in particular, on our actions to provide the most vulnerable young people in the state with opportunities to acquire the knowledge, skills, and abilities they need to find and maintain stable housing and develop into healthy and productive adults.
- 7) The number of effective programs providing services and support to runaway and homeless youth in California is a fraction of what is needed to fully address the needs of these young people as only 20 out of California’s 58 counties have programs for runaway and homeless youth.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

California Coalition for Youth

Opposition

None on file

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



California Coalition for Youth

P.O. BOX 161448, SACRAMENTO, CA 95816 | VOICE: (916) 514-4464 | FAX: (916) 514-4499 | WWW.CALYOUTH.ORG

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The Honorable Richard Gordon
Chair, Assembly Committee on Rules
State Capitol Building, Room 3016
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: SCR 160 (McGuire) - Runaway and Homeless Youth Month
POSITION: SUPPORT

Dear Assembly Member Gordon and Members of the Committee:

On behalf of the California Coalition for Youth (CCY), I urge your support of SCR 160 (McGuire), which would establish November 2016 as the California Runaway & Homeless Youth Month. CCY is pleased to lend our support and sponsor this resolution. Nationally, November was officially declared National Runaway & Homeless Youth Month by the United States Congress on July 11, 2007.

CCY is a thirty-five year old grassroots non-profit organization located in Sacramento that, as a statewide coalition, takes positions on and advocates for public policies, programs and services that empower and improve the lives of all California's youth ages 12-24, with a strong focus on disconnected, runaway and homeless youth. CCY represents several hundred youth and community agencies throughout California. Our coalition acts as a voice for youth and young adults by advocating for public policies, programs, and services that respect, empower, and protect the rights of all youth.

Additionally, we operate the California Youth Crisis Line (CYCL), a state-mandated program under the Office of Emergency Services. The CYCL is a 24-hour hotline for youth, ages 12-24, to call when they are in crisis or when they just need someone to talk to. The CYCL provides crisis intervention counseling on many issues including family issues, sexual assault, eating disorders, teen pregnancy, substance abuse, suicide and more. The CYCL receives over 24,000 calls a year, many of which are calls asking for referrals to homeless shelters for youth and young adults.

This resolution is important to raise the awareness about the issues runaway and homeless youth face as well as to educate the public about solutions aimed at preventing youth from running away from home. Almost 300,000 youth up to the age of 18 and many thousands more between the ages of 18 to 24 are or have experienced homelessness over the past year. Research has shown that homeless youth and young adults are at greater risk for physical abuse, sexual exploitation, mental health disabilities, chemical or alcohol dependency, and death. The cost of youth homelessness to the State of California is considerable, while the number of effective programs providing services and supports to runaway and homeless youth in California is a fraction of what is needed to fully address the needs of these young people.



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Back to Agenda
Executive Director

For these reasons, we are pleased to support and sponsor this resolution, SCR 160, and urge you to allow this bill to move to the Assembly Floor.

Sincerely,

Paul A. Curtis
Executive Director

cc: Members and Staff of the Assembly Committee on Rules
Senator Mike McGuire

Introduced by Senator Leyva

August 3, 2016

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 164—Relative to California Firefighters Memorial Day.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SCR 164, as introduced, Leyva. California Firefighters Memorial Day.

This measure would proclaim October 15, 2016, as California Firefighters Memorial Day.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, The California Firefighters Memorial, located on
2 the grounds of the State Capitol, serves to honor and commemorate
3 California firefighters who unwaveringly serve our great state with
4 pride, courage, and honor; and

5 WHEREAS, The California Firefighters Memorial is also a
6 symbol of gratitude and appreciation to the men and women of
7 the fire service who put their lives on the line each day to protect
8 the people, property, and beauty of California; and

9 WHEREAS, Each of the approximately 1,300 names engraved
10 on the brushed limestone walls of the California Firefighters
11 Memorial serves as a timeless tribute to the finest and bravest of
12 our state who have made the ultimate sacrifice as firefighters; and

13 WHEREAS, The California Firefighters Memorial is the only
14 state monument capturing the names of those courageous
15 firefighters in California who have put service to our great state
16 of California above all else, and it shall continue this legacy in
17 perpetuity; and

1 WHEREAS, Many of the fallen firefighters whose names adorn
2 the California Firefighters Memorial suffered and ultimately
3 succumbed to diseases, such as cancer, as a result of the hazardous
4 nature of their work, including routine exposure to toxic chemicals;
5 and

6 WHEREAS, On October 15, 2016, hundreds of firefighters and
7 their families from throughout the state will gather in Sacramento
8 with their fellow Californians for the California Firefighters
9 Memorial Ceremony 2016 to honor the men and women of the
10 fire service who have selflessly given their lives to protect
11 California; now, therefore, be it

12 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*
13 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature hereby proclaims October
14 15, 2016, as California Firefighters Memorial Day and urges
15 Californians to always remember firefighters who have given their
16 lives in the line of duty and to express appreciation to firefighters
17 who continue to protect our families; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: August 18, 2016

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Richard S. Gordon, Chair
SCR 164 (Leyva) – As Introduced August 3, 2016

SENATE VOTE: 33-0

SUBJECT: California Firefighters Memorial Day

SUMMARY: Proclaims October 15, 2016, as California Firefighters Memorial Day. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The California Firefighters Memorial, located on the grounds of the State Capitol, serves to honor and commemorate California firefighters who unwaveringly serve our great state with pride, courage, and honor.
- 2) The California Firefighters Memorial is also a symbol of gratitude and appreciation to the men and women of the fire service who put their lives on the line each day to protect the people, property, and beauty of California.
- 3) Many of the 1,300 fallen firefighters whose names adorn the California Firefighters Memorial suffered and ultimately succumbed to diseases, such as cancer, as a result of the hazardous nature of their work, including routine exposure to toxic chemicals.
- 4) On October 15, 2016, firefighters and their families from throughout the state will gather in Sacramento with their fellow Californians for the 2016 California Firefighters Memorial Ceremony to honor the men and women of the fire service who have given their lives to protect California.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

California Professional Firefighters

Opposition

None on file

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



August 12, 2016

The Honorable Rich Gordon
Chair, Assembly Rules Committee
State Capitol Building
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: SCR 164 (Leyva) – California Firefighters Memorial Day. (SUPPORT/SPONSOR)

Dear Assembly Member Gordon:

The California Professional Firefighters (CPF), state council of the International Association of Fire Fighters, representing over 30,000 career firefighting and emergency medical service personnel statewide, strongly supports and is pleased to sponsor SCR 164, which designates October 15, 2016, as California Firefighters Memorial Day and urges all Californians to honor the men and women who have given their lives to protect California.

SCR 164 has been unanimously approved by the Senate and is now in the Assembly awaiting consideration. ***We respectfully request your “AYE” vote on this measure when it comes before you.***

Over 20 years ago, the Legislature and Governor deemed it a worthy mission to build a memorial honoring our state’s fallen firefighters. In 1992, authorizing legislation was enacted to enable the construction of such a memorial on the grounds of the State Capitol. Shortly after the authorizing legislation took effect, a site in Capitol Park was chosen and formally dedicated with a stone marker. And, the decades-long vision to construct the Memorial ultimately became a reality in April 2002 when the California Firefighters Memorial was formally unveiled.

The Memorial, which is the only self-sustaining memorial in Capitol Park, consists of unique and stunning polished limestone walls containing the names of every firefighter who has died in the line of duty since California became state. It is flanked by bronze firefighter “turnout” and helmet statues, which are the protective garments worn by firefighters. Additionally, a bronze statue, “Fallen Brother,” sits directly adjacent to the Memorial Wall, depicting an anguished firefighter removing a lifeless colleague from the flames. Another bronze statue, “Holding the Line,” honors the profession of firefighting and depicts four firefighters working a hose line in action. Prominently featured next to statues, the Memorial Wall lists the names of nearly 1,300 men and women who have made the ultimate sacrifice in service to this state since 1850. Names are listed chronologically, and include the name of the fire department in which the firefighter served.

In the fall of each year, the California Firefighters Memorial Ceremony in Capitol Park honors fallen firefighters and their families, while performing the solemn task of adding new names to the Memorial Wall. The ceremony features a moving uniformed firefighter procession, personal tributes and the presentation of a U.S. flag to the families of those whose names are newly added to the Memorial. The ceremony has become a touchstone for the profession, and a chance for firefighters, families and California's citizens to grieve and remember together. **For these reasons, we urge your support for SCR 164.**

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Christy Bouma".

CHRISTY BOUMA

Governmental Advocate

CB:ah

c: Senator Leyva