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Assembly
California Legislature
Committee on Rules

KEN COOLEY
CHAIR

Tuesday, August 23, 2022
9:45 a.m.
State Capitol, Room 437

CONSENT AGENDA

VICE CHAIR
WALDRON, MARIE

MEMBERS
ALVAREZ, DAVID
BENNETT, STEVE
FLORA, HEATH
FONG, MIKE
GIPSON, MIKE A.
LEE, ALEX
MATHIS, DEVON J.
MCKINNOR, TINA
RUBIO, BLANCA E.
VILLAPUDUA, CARLOS

LEVINE, MARC (D-ALT)
VALLADARES, SUZETTE
MARTINEZ (R-ALT)

BILL REFERRALS

1. Bill Referrals

[Page 2](#)

RESOLUTIONS

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------|---|-------------------------|
| 2. | HR-128 (Reyes) | The National Baseball Hall of Fame induction of Fernando Valenzuela. (refer/hear) | Page 4 |
| 3. | HR-132 (Fong) | Valley Fever Awareness Month. (refer/hear) | Page 10 |
| 4. | HR-133 (Cooley) | Ukrainian Independence Day. (refer/hear) | Page 15 |
| 5. | HR-134 (Nguyen) | Gold Star Children's Day. (refer/hear) | Page 20 |

REQUEST TO ADD URGENCY CLAUSE

- | | | | |
|----|------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 6. | SB 559 (Hurtado) | Tribal gaming: compact ratification | Page 23 |
|----|------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|



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BLANCA E. RUBIO
CARLOS VILLAPUDUA

MARC LEVINE (D-ALT.)
SUZETTE VALLADARES (R-ALT.)

Memo

To: Rules Committee Members
From: Michael Erke, Bill Referral Consultant
Date: 8/22/2022
Re: Consent Bill Referrals

Since you received your preliminary list of bill referrals, HR 134 has been added to the list of referrals.

REFERRAL OF BILLS TO COMMITTEE

08/23/2022

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

Assembly Bill No.	Committee:
<u>AJR 36</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>HR 128</u>	RLS.
<u>HR 132</u>	RLS.
<u>HR 133</u>	RLS.
<u>HR 134</u>	RLS.

House Resolution

No. 128

Introduced by Assembly Members Reyes, Aguiar-Curry, Arambula, Bauer-Kahan, Bennett, Bloom, Mia Bonta, Bryan, Calderon, Carrillo, Cervantes, Mike Fong, Friedman, Gabriel, Cristina Garcia, Eduardo Garcia, Gipson, Holden, Irwin, Jones-Sawyer, Kalra, Lee, Levine, Low, McKinnor, Medina, Muratsuchi, Nazarian, Petrie-Norris, Quirk-Silva, Ramos, Rendon, Luz Rivas, Robert Rivas, Rodriguez, Blanca Rubio, Salas, Santiago, Ting, and Akilah Weber

August 11, 2022

House Resolution No. 128—Relative to the National Baseball Hall of Fame induction of Fernando Valenzuela.

1 WHEREAS, Fernando Valenzuela Anguamea is recognized for
2 having uplifted Latinos in Los Angeles and across the State of
3 California through his achievements as a pitcher for the Los
4 Angeles Dodgers and various teams in Major League Baseball
5 (MLB), but he has not yet been inducted into the National Baseball
6 Hall of Fame; and
7 WHEREAS, Fernando Valenzuela was born on November 1,
8 1960, in the town of Etchohuaquila in Sonora, Mexico, the
9 youngest of 12 children to Avelino and Hermenegilda
10 (Anguamea) de Valenzuela; and
11 WHEREAS, While Fernando Valenzuela worked on his parents'
12 farm during the mornings, and worked on a ranch in the evenings,
13 he would always find time to play baseball with his family and
14 friends; and
15 WHEREAS, Fernando Valenzuela's talents were quickly
16 recognized, as he was signed at the age of 17 to pitch for the Mayos

1 de Navojoa. Due to his success, Fernando Valenzuela was
2 eventually elevated to a triple-A level team, the Leones de Yucatán,
3 where Fernando Valenzuela’s pitching prowess caught the eye of
4 the late Mike Brito, a talent scout for the Los Angeles Dodgers;
5 and

6 WHEREAS, After a strong outing in the Mexican League,
7 Fernando Valenzuela was acquired by the Los Angeles Dodgers.
8 He would go on to pitch for the Dodgers’ minor league teams,
9 where he perfected his iconic screwball pitch, a pitch that would
10 soon mesmerize players and fans alike in the Major Leagues; and

11 WHEREAS, Through his hard work, Fernando Valenzuela was
12 called up to play for the Los Angeles Dodgers at the age of 19 at
13 the end of the 1980 season where he played as a relief pitcher
14 through 10 games—earning 17 scoreless innings; and

15 WHEREAS, On the fateful opening day of the 1981 season,
16 then-manager Tommy Lasorda named Fernando Valenzuela as
17 the starting pitcher against the Houston Astros, which ended in a
18 nine-inning shutout and led to a Dodger victory. This iconic
19 opening day start sparked “Fernandomania” in the City of Los
20 Angeles, and eventually across the nation, as Fernando Valenzuela
21 would go on to win the National League Cy Young Award and
22 the National League Rookie of the Year Award. That day was also
23 integral to the Dodgers’ 1981 World Series Championship run;
24 and

25 WHEREAS, Due to his humility and hard work, Fernando
26 Valenzuela became an icon for Latinos in Los Angeles, California,
27 and he helped heal the wounds caused by the displacement of
28 Mexican American families during the acquisition of Chavez
29 Ravine and the eventual construction of Dodger Stadium. While
30 that history remains a strong reminder of the need for social justice,
31 Fernando Valenzuela elevated the Latino image, giving the
32 community a strong representative in not only the game of baseball,
33 but in society as a whole; and

34 WHEREAS, As a son of farmworkers, a Latino immigrant far
35 from his home, and a trailblazer seeking success not only for
36 himself, but for his family and community, Fernando Valenzuela
37 gave everyone a champion to root for; and

38 WHEREAS, Unlike many ballplayers of his time, Fernando
39 Valenzuela gave Latino children a familiar image and an
40 opportunity to see themselves through the eyes of a champion, a

1 champion who came from a similar background and shared many
2 of the lived experiences so many Latinos across the state had
3 experienced; and

4 WHEREAS, Through his 10-year tenure with the Dodgers,
5 Fernando Valenzuela was a six-time All-Star, a two-time Silver
6 Slugger Award Winner, a Gold Glove Award Winner, and he threw
7 a no-hitter. Fernando Valenzuela solidified his position amongst
8 the greatest ballplayers, thus earning his nickname “El Toro” (the
9 Bull); and

10 WHEREAS, Upon retirement, Fernando Valenzuela amassed
11 over 2,000 recorded strikeouts and pitched over 100 complete
12 games; and

13 WHEREAS, Following his playing career with teams, including
14 the California Angels and the San Diego Padres, Fernando
15 Valenzuela has continued to impact the baseball community as a
16 Spanish-speaking commentator for the Los Angeles Dodgers; and

17 WHEREAS, Fernando Valenzuela continues to inspire Latinos
18 through his community work with the Los Angeles Dodgers
19 Foundation and through his own actions, including providing
20 resources and hosting events for low-income communities in Los
21 Angeles; and

22 WHEREAS, Fernando Valenzuela’s legacy continues fostering
23 positive impact. The baseball community, the City of Los Angeles,
24 and the State of California, are all truly grateful for his hard
25 unwavering work; and

26 WHEREAS, Despite his legacy, Fernando Valenzuela has not
27 been inducted into the National Baseball Hall of Fame; now,
28 therefore, be it

29 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California,* That the
30 Assembly hereby honors the legacy of Fernando Valenzuela; and
31 be it further

32 *Resolved,* That the Assembly proclaims that Fernando Valenzuela
33 has earned his place in the National Baseball Hall of Fame; and
34 be it further

35 *Resolved,* That the Assembly urges the National Baseball Hall
36 of Fame and the Baseball Writers’ Association of America to
37 induct Fernando Valenzuela into its National Baseball Hall of
38 Fame; and be it further

39 *Resolved,* That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies
40 of this resolution to the National Baseball Hall of Fame, the

- 1 Baseball Writers' Association of America, the Los Angeles
- 2 Dodgers, and the author for appropriate distribution.

O

Date of Hearing: August 23, 2022

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
HR 128 (Reyes) – As Introduced August 11, 2022

SUBJECT: the National Baseball Hall of Fame induction of Fernando Valenzuela.

SUMMARY: Honors the legacy of Fernando Valenzuela and urges the National Baseball Hall of Fame and the Baseball Writers' Association of America to induct Fernando Valenzuela into its National Baseball Hall of Fame. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Fernando Valenzuela was born on November 1, 1960, in the town of Etchohuaquila in Sonora, Mexico, the youngest of 12 children. While Fernando Valenzuela worked on his parents' farm during the mornings, and worked on a ranch in the evenings, he would always find time to play baseball with his family and friends.
- 2) Fernando Valenzuela's talents were quickly recognized, as he was signed at the age of 17 to pitch for the Mayos de Navojoa. Due to his success, Fernando Valenzuela was eventually elevated to a triple-A level team, the Leones de Yucatán, where Fernando Valenzuela's pitching prowess caught the eye of the late Mike Brito, a talent scout for the Los Angeles Dodgers.
- 3) Through his hard work, Fernando Valenzuela was called up to play for the Los Angeles Dodgers at the age of 19 at the end of the 1980 season where he played as a relief pitcher through 10 games—earning 17 scoreless innings. Through his 10-year tenure with the Dodgers, Fernando Valenzuela was a six-time All-Star, a two-time Silver Slugger Award Winner, a Gold Glove Award Winner, and he threw a no-hitter.
- 4) Due to his humility and hard work, Fernando Valenzuela became an icon for Latinos in Los Angeles, California, and he helped heal the wounds caused by the displacement of Mexican American families during the acquisition of Chavez Ravine and the eventual construction of Dodger Stadium. While that history remains a strong reminder of the need for social justice, Fernando Valenzuela elevated the Latino image, giving the community a strong representative in not only the game of baseball, but in society as a whole.
- 5) Fernando Valenzuela continues to inspire Latinos through his community work with the Los Angeles Dodgers Foundation and through his own actions, including providing resources and hosting events for low-income communities in Los Angeles.
- 6) Fernando Valenzuela is recognized for having uplifted Latinos in Los Angeles and across the State of California through his achievements as a pitcher for the Los Angeles Dodgers and various teams in Major League Baseball, but he has not yet been inducted into the National Baseball Hall of Fame.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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

House Resolution

No. 132

Introduced by Assembly Member Fong

August 18, 2022

House Resolution No. 132—Relative to Valley Fever Awareness Month.

1 WHEREAS, Valley Fever (coccidioidomycosis), a progressive,
2 multisymptom, respiratory disorder, is a debilitating disease; and

3 WHEREAS, Valley Fever is caused by the inhalation of tiny
4 airborne fungi that live in the soil but are released into the air by
5 soil disturbance or wind; and

6 WHEREAS, Valley Fever attacks the respiratory system, causing
7 infections that can lead to symptoms that resemble a cold,
8 influenza, or pneumonia; and

9 WHEREAS, If left untreated or mistreated, infection can spread
10 from the lungs into the bloodstream, causing inflammation to the
11 skin, permanent damage to lung and bone tissue, and swelling of
12 the membrane surrounding the brain, leading to meningitis, which
13 can be devastating and even fatal; and

14 WHEREAS, Once serious symptoms of Valley Fever appear,
15 including pneumonia and labored breathing, prompt treatment with
16 often toxic antifungal drugs must be given, which is especially
17 disagreeable for patients who require the drugs to be injected
18 beneath the base of their skulls for meningitis and which can cause
19 side effects, including nausea, fever, and kidney damage; and

20 WHEREAS, Within California alone, Valley Fever is found in
21 portions of the Sacramento Valley, all of the San Joaquin Valley,
22 desert regions, and portions of southern California; and

1 WHEREAS, California does not have an official statewide
2 method of tracking the rate of Valley Fever infections; and
3 WHEREAS, According to the federal Centers for Disease
4 Control and Prevention (CDC), Valley Fever infection rates rose
5 twelvefold nationwide from 1995 to 2009, inclusive, and
6 researchers estimate that the fungus infects more than 150,000
7 people each year who either suffer serious ailments without
8 knowing the cause of their illness or escape detection of the
9 disease; and
10 WHEREAS, According to the CDC, between 1999 and 2011,
11 the rate of infection of Valley Fever in California rose more than
12 600 percent, from 939 cases in 1999 to 5,697 cases in 2011, before
13 declining to 2,243 cases in 2014, but increasing again to 7,546
14 cases in 2018; and
15 WHEREAS, In the County of Kern, the rate of infection of
16 Valley Fever more than tripled from 2009, for a total of 2,051
17 cases in 2010 and 2,734 cases in 2011, before declining to 1210
18 cases in 2014 and spiking again to nearly 2,500 cases in 2016; and
19 WHEREAS, Although the rate of Valley Fever infection in
20 California declined between 2011 and 2014, it increased annually
21 between 2014 and 2018, infecting Californians at eight times the
22 rate of infection in 1999; and
23 WHEREAS, According to the State Department of Public
24 Health, from January 1 to October 31, 2017, inclusive, 5,121
25 provisional cases of Valley Fever were reported in California. This
26 is an increase of 1,294 provisional cases from the provisional 3,827
27 cases reported during that same time period in 2016; and
28 WHEREAS, Misdiagnosis of Valley Fever is so pervasive that
29 experts say some people suffer and even die from Valley Fever
30 without ever knowing they had the disease; and
31 WHEREAS, Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. declared a Drought
32 State of Emergency on January 17, 2014, and California continues
33 to experience record dry conditions; and
34 WHEREAS, Dry conditions and lack of precipitation present
35 urgent problems regarding Valley Fever; and
36 WHEREAS, Valley Fever is usually found in soil two to eight
37 inches, inclusive. from the surface, and the extreme dry conditions
38 caused by drought increase the chances of coccidioidomycosis
39 airborne fungi exposure; and

1 WHEREAS, Central Valley prison inmates have been infected
2 by Valley Fever at epidemic rates, contributing significantly to the
3 state's prison health care costs; and

4 WHEREAS, The rapid spread of Valley Fever at state prisons
5 in the Central Valley has resulted in multiple prison inmate deaths
6 and prompted calls to close certain affected prisons, further
7 exacerbating efforts to comply with federal orders to reduce prison
8 overcrowding; and

9 WHEREAS, Valley Fever kills between 100 to 200, inclusive,
10 more Americans every year than tuberculosis; and

11 WHEREAS, Valley Fever most seriously affects the young, the
12 elderly, those with lowered immune systems, and those of African
13 American and Filipino descent; and

14 WHEREAS, Valley Fever is a disease that has been studied for
15 the past 100 years but still remains impossible to control and
16 difficult to treat; and

17 WHEREAS, There is no known cure for Valley Fever, but
18 researchers are closer than ever to finding a much-needed vaccine
19 against this devastating disease; and

20 WHEREAS, The research effort to find a vaccine for Valley
21 Fever and a funding partnership including the State of California
22 were approved by the Legislature and signed by Governor Pete
23 Wilson in 1997; now, therefore, be it

24 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, That the*
25 *Assembly hereby proclaims August 2022 as Valley Fever*
26 *Awareness Month; and be it further*

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

O

Date of Hearing: August 23, 2022

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
HR 132 (Fong) – As Introduced August 18, 2022

SUBJECT: Valley Fever Awareness Month.

SUMMARY: Declares August 2022 as Valley Fever Awareness Month. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Valley Fever (coccidioidomycosis), a progressive, multisymptom, respiratory disorder, is a debilitating disease, and is caused by the inhalation of tiny airborne fungi that live in the soil but are released into the air by soil disturbance or wind.
- 2) Valley Fever attacks the respiratory system, causing infections that can lead to symptoms that resemble a cold, influenza, or pneumonia. If left untreated or mistreated, infection can spread from the lungs into the bloodstream, causing inflammation to the skin, permanent damage to lung and bone tissue, and swelling of the membrane surrounding the brain, leading to meningitis, which can be devastating and even fatal.
- 3) Once serious symptoms of Valley Fever appear, including pneumonia and labored breathing, prompt treatment with often toxic antifungal drugs must be given, which is especially disagreeable for patients who require the drugs to be injected beneath the base of their skulls for meningitis and which can cause side effects, including nausea, fever, and kidney damage.
- 4) Within California alone, Valley Fever is found in portions of the Sacramento Valley, all of the San Joaquin Valley, desert regions, and portions of southern California. However, California does not have an official statewide method of tracking the rate of Valley Fever infections.
- 5) According to the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Valley Fever infection rates rose twelvefold nationwide from 1995 to 2009, and researchers estimate that the fungus infects more than 150,000 people each year who either suffer serious ailments without knowing the cause of their illness or escape detection of the disease.
- 6) According to the CDC, between 1999 and 2011, the rate of infection of Valley Fever in California rose more than 600 percent, from 939 cases in 1999 to 5,697 cases in 2011, before declining to 2,243 cases in 2014, but increasing again to 7,546 cases in 2018.
- 7) Although the rate of Valley Fever infection in California declined between 2011 and 2014, it increased annually between 2014 and 2018, infecting Californians at eight times the rate of infection in 1999.
- 8) Dry conditions and lack of precipitation present urgent problems regarding Valley Fever. Valley Fever is usually found in soil two to eight inches from the surface, and the extreme dry conditions caused by drought increase the chances of coccidioidomycosis airborne fungi exposure.

- 9) Valley Fever is a disease that has been studied for the past 100 years but still remains impossible to control and difficult to treat. There is no known cure for Valley Fever, but researchers are closer than ever to finding a much-needed vaccine against this devastating disease.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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

House Resolution

No. 133

Introduced by Assembly Member Cooley

August 22, 2022

House Resolution No. 133—Relative to Ukrainian Independence Day.

1 WHEREAS, Thirty-one years ago, on August 24, 1991, the
2 Parliament of Ukraine formally declared an independent, sovereign,
3 and democratic Ukrainian state, establishing the territorial integrity
4 of Ukraine as sovereign and inviolable, further upheld by over 90
5 percent of Ukrainians in a national referendum in December of
6 that same year; and

7 WHEREAS, Ukraine is a proud independent country, home to
8 a distinct people and culture that has flourished; and

9 WHEREAS, For centuries, the people of Ukraine yearned and
10 struggled to achieve an independent state, all the while preserving
11 their culture, language, and self-identity; and

12 WHEREAS, Seventy-six years ago, in the immediate aftermath
13 of World War II, many thousands of Ukrainians found themselves
14 beyond the borders of their homeland as refugees, nearly one-half
15 between 10 and 29 years of age. Upon the initiative of a group of
16 older activists in the English, American, and French-occupied
17 zones of Germany, the Ukrainian Youth Association (CYM) was
18 reborn on July 6, 1946, and quickly spread to several continents,
19 branching out from Europe into North and South America,
20 Australia, and then again found a home in the place of the
21 organization’s founding, Ukraine; and

22 WHEREAS, Thirty-one years ago, on June 30, 1991, the
23 indigenous Crimean Tatar people of Ukraine restored their historic

1 executive-representative body, Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people,
2 which in 2016 was once again banned by Russian occupying forces,
3 and the Mejlis building in the regional capital, Simferopol, was
4 seized by Russian law enforcement, as the language, rights, and
5 culture of Ukraine’s indigenous people remain under threat today,
6 much as they were during the Soviet and Tsarist regimes; and

7 WHEREAS, Russia initiated unwarranted acts of aggression
8 against Ukraine in 2014 by seizing the Crimean peninsula and
9 arming breakaway territories in the Donbas region; and

10 WHEREAS, On February 24, 2022, the sovereign country of
11 Ukraine was needlessly invaded by the Russian Federation under
12 a false pretext of a peacekeeping operation; and

13 WHEREAS, Vladimir Putin, the President of the Russian
14 Federation, and his cabinet have continued to perpetuate grossly
15 false information about the democratically elected government of
16 Ukraine; and

17 WHEREAS, Russian forces have targeted civilians, committing
18 war crimes and crimes against humanity, including the bombing
19 of a maternity ward and children’s hospital in Mariupol; and

20 WHEREAS, The shelling and mining of evacuation routes by
21 Russia demonstrates an utter lack of regard for human life and
22 dignity; and

23 WHEREAS, The territorial integrity of Ukraine is sovereign
24 and inviolable, and we honor the efforts and sacrifices of the Armed
25 Forces of Ukraine to fight the Russian invasion in Ukraine and
26 their readiness to defend the entire European continent and its
27 United States allies against the actions of the Kremlin; and

28 WHEREAS, Ukraine has always had a special bond with the
29 United States, with an over 20-year working relationship on United
30 States and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
31 deployments, with Ukraine sending them to serve alongside United
32 States forces in theaters such as Afghanistan and Iraq; and

33 WHEREAS, Ukrainian Americans continue to make significant
34 contributions to the cultural fabric of the United States while never
35 forgetting about their rich history and heritage, more than 100
36 years since first immigrating to this great nation, with which they
37 share the collective values of freedom, democracy, and the rule of
38 law from the United States and Ukraine; and

39 WHEREAS, California stands with the people of Ukraine and
40 their right to self-determination, freedom, and democracy; and

1 WHEREAS, On the 31st anniversary of the independence of
2 Ukraine, let us recommit ourselves to helping the Ukrainian nation
3 reclaim full sovereignty over its international borders and
4 remember its heroes who sacrificed their lives to ensure the
5 freedom and happiness of future generations; now, therefore, be
6 it

7 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That the
8 Legislature hereby proclaims August 24, 2022, as Ukrainian
9 Independence Day, and requests and urges all citizens to join in
10 commemorating this important anniversary; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: August 23, 2022

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
HR 133 (Cooley) – As Introduced August 22, 2022

SUBJECT: Ukrainian Independence Day.

SUMMARY: Proclaims August 24, 2022, as Ukrainian Independence Day, and requests and urges all citizens to join in commemorating this important anniversary. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Thirty-one years ago, on August 24, 1991, the Parliament of Ukraine formally declared an independent, sovereign, and democratic Ukrainian state, establishing the territorial integrity of Ukraine as sovereign and inviolable, further upheld by over 90 percent of Ukrainians in a national referendum in December of that same year.
- 2) For centuries, the people of Ukraine yearned and struggled to achieve an independent state, all the while preserving their culture, language, and self-identity. Ukraine is a proud independent country, home to a distinct people and culture that has flourished.
- 3) The territorial integrity of Ukraine is sovereign and inviolable, and we honor the efforts and sacrifices of the Armed Forces of Ukraine to fight the Russian invasion in Ukraine and their readiness to defend the entire European continent and its United States allies against the actions of the Kremlin.
- 4) Ukraine has always had a special bond with the United States, with an over 20-year working relationship on United States and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) deployments, with Ukraine sending them to serve alongside United States forces in theaters such as Afghanistan and Iraq.
- 5) Ukrainian Americans continue to make significant contributions to the cultural fabric of the United States while never forgetting about their rich history and heritage, more than 100 years since first immigrating to this great nation, with which they share the collective values of freedom, democracy, and the rule of law from the United States and Ukraine.
- 6) California stands with the people of Ukraine and their right to self-determination, freedom, and democracy.
- 7) On the 31st anniversary of the independence of Ukraine, let us recommit ourselves to helping the Ukrainian nation reclaim full sovereignty over its international borders and remember its heroes who sacrificed their lives to ensure the freedom and happiness of future generations.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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

House Resolution

No. 134

Introduced by Assembly Member Nguyen

August 22, 2022

House Resolution No. 134—Relative to Gold Star Children’s Day.

1 WHEREAS, The recognition of Gold Star families in the United
2 States dates back to World War I, when the families of fallen
3 service members displayed a service flag in the window of their
4 homes with a gold star; and

5 WHEREAS, In 1936, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed
6 legislation into law creating Gold Star Mother’s Day, a national
7 observance honoring the mothers of fallen service members
8 annually on the last Sunday of September; and

9 WHEREAS, Since 2010, the United States Senate has honored
10 Gold Star spouses by resolution annually on April 5, recognizing
11 the unique sacrifices made by spouses of fallen service members;
12 and

13 WHEREAS, Thousands of sons and daughters of military
14 families who lost mothers or fathers who were serving in the United
15 States Armed Forces deserve national recognition for the burden
16 and legacy they carry; and

17 WHEREAS, No date has existed to specifically recognize the
18 children of fallen members of the United States Armed Forces that
19 expresses the debt of gratitude the people of the United States owe
20 for the service members who sacrificed everything to protect the
21 freedom of the United States and the people of the United States;
22 now, therefore, be it

23 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, That the*
24 *Assembly hereby proclaims August 1, 2022, as “Gold Star*

1 Children’s Day,” honors the sacrifices and hardships of the children
2 of fallen service members, and encourages all Californians to
3 observe Gold Star Children’s Day in support of the children of the
4 fallen men and women of the United States Armed Forces; and be
5 it further
6 *Resolved*, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies
7 of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

O

Date of Hearing: August 23, 2022

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
HR 134 (Nguyen) – As Introduced August 22, 2022

SUBJECT: Gold Star Children’s Day.

SUMMARY: Proclaims August 1, 2022, as “Gold Star Children’s Day,” honors the sacrifices and hardships of the children of fallen service members, and encourages all Californians to observe Gold Star Children’s Day in support of the children of the fallen men and women of the United States Armed Forces. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The recognition of Gold Star families in the United States dates back to World War I, when the families of fallen service members displayed a service flag in the window of their homes with a gold star.
- 2) In 1936, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed legislation into law creating Gold Star Mother’s Day, a national observance honoring the mothers of fallen service members annually on the last Sunday of September.
- 3) Thousands of sons and daughters of military families who lost mothers or fathers who were serving in the United States Armed Forces deserve national recognition for the burden and legacy they carry.
- 4) No date has existed to specifically recognize the children of fallen members of the United States Armed Forces that expresses the debt of gratitude the people of the United States owe for the service members who sacrificed everything to protect the freedom of the United States and the people of the United States.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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

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California State Senate

SENATOR
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FOURTEENTH SENATE DISTRICT



COMMITTEES
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BUSINESS PROFESSIONS AND
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August 22, 2022

Assemblymember Ken Cooley
Chair, Assembly Committee on Rules
Capitol Office, 1021 O Street, Suite 6520
P.O. Box 942849
Sacramento, CA 94249-0037

Dear Chairman Cooley,

I hereby request SB 559 be amended to include an urgency clause.

As proposed to be amended, SB 559 will ratify the tribal compact negotiated by the Governor and the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria Indian Tribe.

The urgency of this matter is necessary to enhance the economic development, stability, and self-sufficiency of the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria Indian Tribe, and to protect the interests of the tribe and its members, the surrounding communities and the California public at the earliest possible time.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Melissa Hurtado".

Melissa Hurtado
Senate District 14

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

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SUBSTANTIVE**

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILL NO. 559

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY AUGUST 30, 2021

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JUNE 14, 2021

AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 20, 2021

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 19, 2021

SENATE BILL

No. 559



RN2219507

Introduced by Senator Hurtado

(Principal coauthors: Senators Borgeas, Caballero, and Grove)

(Principal coauthors: Assembly Members Fong, Gray, Patterson, Salas, and Villapudua)

(Coauthor: Senator Hueso)

(Coauthors: Assembly Members Arambula, Bigelow, Calderon, Mathis, Rodriguez, and Valladares)

(Coauthors: Assembly Members Eduardo Garcia, Mathis, Ramos, and Salas)

Amendment 1

February 18, 2021

~~An act to add and repeal Section 140.5 of the Water Code, relating to water; amend Section 12012.102 of, and to add Section 12012.108 to, the Government Code, relating to tribal gaming, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.~~

Amendment 2

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 559, as amended, Hurtado. ~~Department of Water Resources: water conveyance systems: Water Conveyance Restoration Fund. Tribal gaming: compact ratification.~~

The existing federal Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 provides for the negotiation and execution of tribal-state gaming compacts for

95

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

**RN 22 19507 11
08/19/22 12:38 PM
SUBSTANTIVE**

SB 559

— 2 —

the purpose of authorizing certain types of gaming on Indian lands within a state. The California Constitution authorizes the Governor to negotiate and conclude tribal-state gaming compacts, subject to ratification by the Legislature. Existing law expressly ratifies a number of tribal-state gaming compacts between the State of California and specified Indian tribes.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project, as defined, that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment, as defined, or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect.

This bill would ratify the tribal-state gaming compact entered into between the State of California and the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, executed on August 18, 2022. The bill would provide that, in deference to tribal sovereignty, certain actions related to this compact are not projects for purposes of CEQA. The bill would repeal an obsolete provision related to the ratification of a prior compact between the State of California and the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria and make other conforming changes.

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

~~Under existing law, the United States Bureau of Reclamation operates the federal Central Valley Project and the Department of Water Resources operates the State Water Project to supply water to persons and entities in the state. Existing law requires the Friant-Kern Canal to be of such capacity as the Department of Water Resources determines necessary to furnish an adequate supply of water for beneficial purposes in the area to be served by the canal.~~

~~This bill would establish the Water Conveyance Restoration Fund in the State Treasury to be administered by the Department of Water Resources in consultation with the State Water Resources Control Board and the Department of Fish and Wildlife. The bill would require all moneys deposited in the fund to be expended, upon appropriation by the Legislature, in support of subsidence repair costs, including environmental planning, permitting, design, and construction and necessary road and bridge upgrades required to accommodate capacity improvements. The bill would require the Director of Water Resources to apportion money appropriated from the fund, subject to specified~~

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

requirements, for the Friant-Kern Canal, Delta-Mendota Canal, San Luis Field Division of the California Aqueduct, and San Joaquin Division of the California Aqueduct. The bill would require the director to disburse the funding to the owner of the conveyance facility subject to an agreement that addresses specified issues. The bill would require the director to convene a public meeting for comment on the director's apportionment of appropriated funding and the agreement and would require the Department of Water Resources to submit to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee annual and final reports, as prescribed. The bill would make these provisions inoperative on July 1, 2030, and would repeal the provisions as of January 1, 2031.

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

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

+ SECTION 1. Section 12012.102 of the Government Code is amended to read:

+ 12012.102. (a) ~~Both of the following~~The tribal-state gaming compacts compact entered into in accordance with the federal Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 (18 U.S.C. Secs. 1166 to 1168, inclusive, and 25 U.S.C. Sec. 2701 et seq.)~~are hereby ratified:~~

+ (1) ~~The compact between the State of California and the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, executed on March 24, 2022.~~

+ (2) ~~The compact between the State of California and the Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California, executed on March 24, 2022.~~ 2022, is hereby ratified.

+ (b) (1) In deference to tribal sovereignty, none of the following shall be deemed a project for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code):

+ (A) The execution of a the tribal-state gaming compact ratified by this section.

+ (B) The execution of an amendment to a the tribal-state gaming compact ratified by this section.

+ (C) The execution of an intergovernmental agreement between a the tribe and a county or city government negotiated pursuant to

Amendment 3

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

**RN 22 19507 11
08/19/22 12:38 PM
SUBSTANTIVE**

SB 559

— 4 —

+ the express authority of, or as expressly referenced in,~~a~~ *the*
+ tribal-state gaming compact ratified by this section.

+ (D) The execution of an intergovernmental agreement between
+ ~~a~~ *the* tribe and the Department of Transportation, or other state
+ agency, negotiated pursuant to the express authority of, or as
+ expressly referenced in,~~a~~ *the* tribal-state gaming compact ratified
+ by this section.

+ (E) The on-reservation impacts of compliance with the terms
+ of~~a~~ *the* tribal-state gaming compact ratified by this section.

+ (2) Except as expressly provided in this section, this subdivision
+ does not exempt a city, county, or city and county, or the
+ Department of Transportation, or any state agency or local
+ jurisdiction, from the requirements of the California Environmental
+ Quality Act.

+ *SEC. 2. Section 12012.108 is added to the Government Code,
+ to read:*

+ *12012.108. (a) The tribal-state gaming compact entered into
+ in accordance with the federal Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of
+ 1988 (18 U.S.C. Secs. 1166 to 1168, inclusive, and 25 U.S.C. Sec.
+ 2701 et seq.) between the State of California and the Santa Rosa
+ Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, executed on
+ August 18, 2022, is hereby ratified.*

+ *(b) (1) In deference to tribal sovereignty, none of the following
+ shall be deemed a project for purposes of the California
+ Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section
+ 21000) of the Public Resources Code):*

+ *(A) The execution of the tribal-state gaming compact ratified
+ by this section.*

+ *(B) The execution of an amendment to the tribal-state gaming
+ compact ratified by this section.*

+ *(C) The execution of an intergovernmental agreement between
+ the tribe and a county or city government negotiated pursuant to
+ the express authority of, or as expressly referenced in, the
+ tribal-state gaming compact ratified by this section.*

+ *(D) The execution of an intergovernmental agreement between
+ the tribe and the Department of Transportation, or other state
+ agency, negotiated pursuant to the express authority of, or as
+ expressly referenced in, the tribal-state gaming compact ratified
+ by this section.*

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

+ (E) *The on-reservation impacts of compliance with the terms
+ of the tribal-state gaming compact ratified by this section.*

+ (2) *Except as expressly provided in this section, this subdivision
+ does not exempt a city, county, or city and county, or the
+ Department of Transportation, or any state agency or local
+ jurisdiction, from the requirements of the California Environmental
+ Quality Act.*

+ 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 enhance the economic development, stability, and
+ self-sufficiency of the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa
+ Rosa Rancheria, and to protect the interests of the tribe and its
+ members, the surrounding communities, and the California public
+ at the earliest possible time, it is necessary that this act take effect
+ immediately.*

Page 4 26 SECTION 1. ~~Section 140.5 is added to the Water Code, to
27 read:~~

28 ~~140.5. (a) The Water Conveyance Restoration Fund is hereby
29 established in the State Treasury. The department shall administer
30 the fund pursuant to the Water Conveyance Restoration Program
31 established by this section and in consultation with the board and
32 the Department of Fish and Wildlife. The purpose of the program
33 shall be to minimize losses in water conveyance capacity caused
34 by damaged water conveyance infrastructure and to promote the
35 reasonable and beneficial uses of surface waters in the state,
including reduced reliance on the bay-delta as required by Section
+ 85021.~~

Page 5 37 ~~(b) All moneys deposited in the fund shall be expended, upon
38 appropriation by the Legislature, in support of subsidence repair
39 costs, including environmental planning, permitting, design, and
1 construction and necessary road and bridge upgrades required to
2 accommodate capacity improvements.~~

3 ~~(c) Moneys expended from the fund for each individual project
4 specified in subdivision (d) shall not exceed one-third of the total
5 cost of each individual project.~~

33 ~~(d) The director shall apportion money appropriated from the
34 fund among the following projects, based on the requirements
35 specified in subdivision (e):~~

Amendment 4

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

**RN 22 19507 11
08/19/22 12:38 PM
SUBSTANTIVE**

SB 559

— 6 —

Page 5 36 ~~(1) Friant-Kern Canal.~~
37 ~~(2) Delta-Mendota Canal.~~
38 ~~(3) San Luis Field Division of the California Aqueduct.~~
39 ~~(4) San Joaquin Division of the California Aqueduct.~~

Page 6 1 ~~(e) In determining the apportionment of appropriated funding,~~
2 ~~the director shall consider how each project fulfills each of the~~
3 ~~following requirements:~~
4 ~~(1) Preparedness to begin construction, including, but not limited~~
5 ~~to, compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act~~
6 ~~(Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public~~
7 ~~Resources Code) and availability of cost-share from local and~~
8 ~~federal agency sources.~~
9 ~~(2) Provision of public benefits, including, but not limited to,~~
10 ~~improving safe drinking water to small community water systems,~~
11 ~~direct recharge of groundwater pursuant to a groundwater~~
12 ~~sustainability plan, delivery of water to managed wetlands and~~
13 ~~other lands owned by a government agency or nonprofit~~
14 ~~organization, and benefits for fish, wildlife, and other public trust~~
15 ~~resources.~~
16 ~~(3) Adequacy of the applicable groundwater sustainability plan~~
17 ~~to prevent further subsidence that would affect the repairs to the~~
18 ~~conveyance facility.~~
19 ~~(f) The director shall disburse the funding to the owner of the~~
20 ~~conveyance facility subject to an agreement that addresses all of~~
21 ~~the following issues:~~
22 ~~(1) Accountability for completion of the conveyance capacity~~
23 ~~restoration project, including the department’s authority to recover~~
24 ~~state funding if the project is not completed in a reasonable amount~~
25 ~~of time.~~
26 ~~(2) Commitment and availability of funding from local and~~
27 ~~federal agency sources and beneficiaries of the water conveyed~~
28 ~~by the facility that provides at least two-thirds of the cost of the~~
29 ~~project.~~
30 ~~(3) Efforts by any party to prevent further subsidence underlying~~
31 ~~the conveyance facility.~~
32 ~~(4) Efforts by any party to recover the costs of conveyance~~
33 ~~capacity restoration from responsible parties, including payment~~
34 ~~to the department of up to one-third of the money recovered from~~
35 ~~responsible parties.~~

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

**RN 22 19507 11
08/19/22 12:38 PM
SUBSTANTIVE**

Page 6 36 ~~(g) As a condition of the state contributing funds to a project~~
37 ~~pursuant to this section, the state and federal water project~~
38 ~~contractors for the project shall pursue recovery of the costs of~~
39 ~~conveyance capacity restoration from responsible parties.~~

Page 7 1 ~~(h) At least 30 days before execution of the agreement required~~
2 ~~by subdivision (f), the director shall convene a public meeting for~~
3 ~~comment on the director’s apportionment of appropriated funding~~
4 ~~and the agreement.~~

5 ~~(i) For each project funded pursuant to this section, the~~
6 ~~department shall prepare and submit to the Joint Legislative Budget~~
7 ~~Committee both of the following:~~

8 ~~(1) An annual report no later than March 1 of each year that~~
9 ~~includes, for the prior calendar year, a report on the expenditure~~
10 ~~of the money in the fund and a summary of the project work~~
11 ~~completed to date, planned work, the nonstate cost share, and an~~
12 ~~update on the overall project schedule and budget.~~

13 ~~(2) A final report within 12 months of completion of~~
14 ~~construction summarizing the work performed.~~

15 ~~(j) For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:~~

16 ~~(1) “Bay-delta” has the same meaning as defined in Section~~
17 ~~79006.~~

18 ~~(2) “Community water system” has the same meaning as defined~~
19 ~~in Section 116275 of the Health and Safety Code.~~

20 ~~(3) “Groundwater sustainability plan” has the same meaning as~~
21 ~~defined in Section 10721.~~

23 ~~(k) This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2030, and,~~
24 ~~as of January 1, 2031, is repealed.~~

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