



STATE CAPITOL
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CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
LIA LOPEZ

Assembly
California Legislature
Committee on Rules

JAMES RAMOS
CHAIR

Thursday, February 23, 2023
8:45 a.m.
State Capitol, Room 126

CONSENT AGENDA

VICE CHAIR
WALDRON, MARIE

MEMBERS
ADDIS, DAWN
CARRILLO, JUAN
ESSAYLI, BILL
FLORA, HEATH
LOW, EVAN
ORTEGA, LIZ
PACHECO, BLANCA
PAPAN, DIANE
PELLERIN, GAIL
RUBIO, BLANCA E.
VALENCIA, AVELINO

CERVANTES, SABRINA (D-ALT)
ZBUR, RICK CHAVEZ (D-ALT)
DIXON, DIANE (R-ALT)

BILL REFERRALS

1. Bill Referrals

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RESOLUTIONS

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 2. | ACR-15 (Wilson) | Black History Month. | Page 9 |
| 3. | HR-13 (Muratsuchi) | Read Across America Day. | Page 18 |
| 4. | HR-16 (Maienschein) | Rare Disease Day. (refer/hear) | Page 21 |
| 5. | SCR-12 (Bradford) | Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day. | Page 24 |



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GAIL PELLERIN
BLANCA E. RUBIO
AVELINO VALENCIA

SABRINA CERVANTES (D-ALT.)
RICK CHAVEZ ZBUR (D-ALT.)
DIANE DIXON (R-ALT.)

Memo

To: Rules Committee Members
From: Michael Erke, Bill Referral Consultant
Date: 2/22/2023
Re: Consent Bill Referrals

Since you received your preliminary list of bill referrals, the referral recommendation for AB 697 has changed. AB 458 and ACR 23 have been added to the referral list.

REFERRAL OF BILLS TO COMMITTEE

02/23/2023

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

<u>Assembly Bill No.</u>	<u>Committee:</u>
<u>AB 61</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 72</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 93</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 394</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 457</u>	L. GOV.
<u>AB 457</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 458</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 458</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 612</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 612</u>	W., P., & W.
<u>AB 640</u>	ED.
<u>AB 640</u>	L. & E.
<u>AB 655</u>	W., P., & W.
<u>AB 665</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 667</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 671</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 671</u>	L. GOV.
<u>AB 672</u>	ED.
<u>AB 673</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 673</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 676</u>	W., P., & W.
<u>AB 676</u>	E.S. & T.M.
<u>AB 678</u>	U. & E.
<u>AB 678</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 679</u>	HUM. S.
<u>AB 679</u>	ED.
<u>AB 680</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 682</u>	E.S. & T.M.
<u>AB 684</u>	M. & V.A.
<u>AB 685</u>	L. & E.
<u>AB 690</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 691</u>	U. & E.
<u>AB 692</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 693</u>	E.M.
<u>AB 694</u>	ED.
<u>AB 695</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 697</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 699</u>	INS.
<u>AB 700</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 701</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 705</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 706</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 707</u>	P. & C.P.
<u>AB 709</u>	PUB. S.

<u>AB 711</u>	C. & C.
<u>AB 711</u>	INS.
<u>AB 714</u>	ED.
<u>AB 715</u>	ED.
<u>AB 716</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 716</u>	E.M.
<u>AB 718</u>	M. & V.A.
<u>AB 719</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 721</u>	ED.
<u>AB 722</u>	L. GOV.
<u>AB 723</u>	ED.
<u>AB 724</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 725</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 726</u>	P. & C.P.
<u>AB 728</u>	ED.
<u>AB 731</u>	ED.
<u>AB 734</u>	A., E., S., & T.
<u>AB 735</u>	L. & E.
<u>AB 736</u>	A., E., S., & T.
<u>AB 737</u>	ELECTIONS
<u>AB 738</u>	P.E. & R.
<u>AB 739</u>	P.E. & R.
<u>AB 742</u>	PUB. S.
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<u>AB 781</u>	E.M.
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<u>AB 794</u>	B. & P.
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<u>AB 800</u>	ED.
<u>AB 800</u>	L. & E.
<u>AB 801</u>	P. & C.P.
<u>AB 801</u>	ED.
<u>AB 802</u>	ED.
<u>AB 803</u>	L. & E.
<u>AB 804</u>	L. & E.
<u>AB 806</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 807</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 808</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 809</u>	W., P., & W.
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<u>AB 811</u>	HIGHER ED.
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<u>AB 863</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 865</u>	AGRI.
<u>AB 866</u>	HUM. S.
<u>AB 867</u>	HUM. S.
<u>AB 867</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 868</u>	ELECTIONS
<u>AB 869</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 870</u>	HUM. S.
<u>AB 871</u>	L. & E.
<u>AB 872</u>	ED.
<u>AB 874</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 875</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 877</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 878</u>	B. & P.
<u>AB 879</u>	J., E.D., & E.
<u>AB 880</u>	ED.
<u>AB 881</u>	PUB. S.
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<u>AB 980</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 981</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 984</u>	ED.
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<u>AB 1074</u>	G.O.
<u>AB 1080</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 1085</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 1089</u>	PUB. S.
<u>ACR 18</u>	ED.
<u>ACR 19</u>	TRANS.
<u>ACR 20</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 21</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 22</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 23</u>	RLS.
<u>HR 14</u>	RLS.
<u>HR 15</u>	RLS.
<u>HR 16</u>	RLS.
<u>SCR 17</u>	P. & C.P.
<u>SCR 19</u>	RLS.

Assembly Concurrent Resolution

No. 15

Introduced by Assembly Member Wilson

(Principal coauthors: Assembly Members Bonta, Bryan, Gipson, Holden, Jackson, Jones-Sawyer, McCarty, McKinnor, and Weber)

(Principal coauthors: Senators Bradford and Smallwood-Cuevas)

February 14, 2023

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 15—Relative to Black History Month.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

ACR 15, as introduced, Wilson. Black History Month.

This measure would recognize February 2023 as Black History Month, urge all citizens to join in celebrating the accomplishments of African Americans during Black History Month, and encourage the people of California to recognize the many talents of African Americans and the achievements and contributions they make to their communities to create equity and equality for education, economics, and social justice. The measure would also recognize the significance in protecting citizens' right to vote and remedying racial discrimination in voting.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, The history of the United States is rich with
- 2 inspirational stories of great individuals whose actions, words, and
- 3 achievements have united Americans and contributed to the success
- 4 and prosperity of the United States; and
- 5 WHEREAS, Among those Americans who have enriched our
- 6 society are the members of the African American community,

1 individuals whose accomplishments have contributed to every
2 endeavor throughout the history of our nation and who have been
3 steadfast in their commitment to promoting brotherhood, equality,
4 and justice for all; and

5 WHEREAS, Dr. Carter Godwin Woodson, the distinguished
6 African American author, editor, publisher, and historian who is
7 known as the “Father of Black History,” founded Negro History
8 Week in 1926, which became Black History Month in 1976, with
9 the intent to encourage further research and publications regarding
10 the untold stories of African American heritage; and

11 WHEREAS, August 2019 marked 400 years since the first
12 arrival of Africans to present-day America, and the United States
13 Congress established the 400 Years of African American History
14 Commission to commemorate the historic heritage and
15 contributions that Americans of African descent have made to help
16 shape the cultural, academic, social, economic, and moral attributes
17 of this nation; and

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

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

34 WHEREAS, The historic arrival of the group of “20 and odd
35 Negroes” marked the beginning of the trend in colonial America
36 where people of Africa were taken unwillingly from their homeland
37 and transplanted to a foreign land, condemned to a lifetime of
38 slavery and racial discrimination, and endured atrocities and
39 conditions mostly undreamt of up until that time; and

1 WHEREAS, During the course of the slave trade, an estimated
2 50,000,000 African men, women, and children were lost to their
3 native continent. Of those, the majority—about 35,000,000—lost
4 their lives on African soil or along the Guinea coast, or finally in
5 holds on the ships during the dreaded Middle Passage across the
6 Atlantic Ocean; and

7 WHEREAS, In spite of the African slave trade, Africans and
8 African Americans continued to move forward in society. During
9 the Reconstruction period, two African Americans served in the
10 United States Senate and 14 sat in the House of Representatives;
11 and

12 WHEREAS, From the earliest days of the United States, the
13 course of its history has been greatly influenced by African
14 American heroes and pioneers in many diverse areas, including
15 science, medicine, business, education, government, industry, and
16 social leadership; and

17 WHEREAS, Africans and African Americans have been great
18 inventors, inventing and improving on innovations such as the
19 air-conditioning unit, almanac, automatic gearshift, blood plasma
20 bag, clothes dryer, doorknob, doorstop, electric lamp bulb, elevator,
21 fire escape ladder, fountain pen, gas mask, golf tee, horseshoe,
22 lantern, lawnmower, lawn sprinkler, lock, lubricating cup,
23 refrigerating apparatus, spark plug, stethoscope, telephone
24 transmitter, thermostat control, traffic signal, and typewriter; and

25 WHEREAS, Before the passage of the federal Voting Rights
26 Act of 1965, voters faced disenfranchisement through poll taxes,
27 literacy tests, and other tactics intended to keep African Americans
28 from the polls on Election Day; and

29 WHEREAS, The Civil Rights Movement helped change public
30 policy from segregation to integration, resulting in the repeal of
31 the post-Reconstruction era state laws mandating racial segregation
32 in the South, known as the “Jim Crow Laws,” thereby leading to
33 the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act
34 of 1965, and other antidiscrimination laws aimed at ending
35 economic, legal, and social segregation in America; and

36 WHEREAS, The year 2020 marked the sesquicentennial of the
37 Fifteenth Amendment (1870) and 55 years since the passage of
38 the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965; and

39 WHEREAS, In 1976, the United States government officially
40 recognized Black History Month, calling upon the public to “seize

1 the opportunity to honor the too often neglected accomplishments
2 of Black Americans in every area of endeavor throughout our
3 history”; and

4 WHEREAS, In 2008, Barack H. Obama was elected to serve
5 as the first African American President of the United States; and

6 WHEREAS, In 2012, President Barack H. Obama was reelected
7 to serve as President of the United States; and

8 WHEREAS, In 2012, California historically elected the most
9 African Americans to serve in the Legislature, totaling 12 members;
10 and

11 WHEREAS, In 2013, the hashtag #BlackLivesMatter first
12 appeared on Twitter on July 13, 2013, and spread widely as
13 high-profile cases involving the deaths of Black civilians, such as
14 the murder of Trayvon Martin, provoked renewed outrage. A series
15 of deaths of Black Americans at the hands of police officers
16 continued to spark outrage and protests, including Eric Garner in
17 New York City, New York, Michael Brown in Ferguson, Missouri,
18 Tamir Rice in Cleveland, Ohio, and Freddie Gray in Baltimore,
19 Maryland; and

20 WHEREAS, In 2013, Gymnast Simone Biles becomes first
21 African American world all-around champion; and

22 WHEREAS, In November of 2014, former Assemblywoman
23 Autumn Burke was elected as the representative of the 62nd
24 Assembly District. Her mother, former Los Angeles County
25 Supervisor, Assemblywoman Yvonne Brathwaite Burke was the
26 first African American woman elected to the California Assembly,
27 the first African American woman elected to Congress from
28 California, and a founding member of the Legislative Black
29 Caucus. The election in 2014 marked the first time a mother and
30 daughter have both served in the Assembly; and

31 WHEREAS, In 2015, Loretta Lynch was sworn in as the first
32 African American woman Attorney General; and

33 WHEREAS, On September 24, 2016, the Smithsonian National
34 Museum of African American History and Culture (NMAAHC)
35 opened. NMAAHC is the only national museum devoted
36 exclusively to the documentation of African American life, history,
37 and culture. An act of Congress established the museum in 2003,
38 following decades of efforts to promote and highlight the
39 contributions of African Americans. To date, the museum has

1 collected more than 36,000 artifacts and nearly 100,000 individuals
2 have become members; and

3 WHEREAS, The Black Lives Matter movement gained renewed
4 attention on September 25, 2016, when San Francisco 49ers
5 quarterback Colin Kaepernick and players Eric Reid and Eli Harold
6 kneeled during the national anthem before the game against the
7 Seattle Seahawks to draw attention to recent acts of police brutality;
8 and

9 WHEREAS, In 2016, Kamala D. Harris was elected as a United
10 States Senator for California, the second African American woman
11 and first South Asian American senator in history; and

12 WHEREAS, 2019 marked the highest number of African
13 American members serving in the United States Congress, totaling
14 55 members; and

15 WHEREAS, In 2019, Governor Gavin Newsom appointed Dr.
16 Nadine Burke Harris, a leading expert on the health effects of
17 childhood trauma and development, to serve as California’s first
18 Surgeon General; and

19 WHEREAS, The year 2020 marked the centennial of the
20 Nineteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution and the
21 culmination of the women’s suffrage movement; and

22 WHEREAS, In 2020, Kamala D. Harris was elected Vice
23 President of the United States on the Democratic ticket with
24 President-elect Joseph Biden. Harris is the first female Vice
25 President in United States history, the first Asian American, and
26 first African American Vice President in United States history;
27 and

28 WHEREAS, In 2020, Shirley Nash Weber, Ph.D. was nominated
29 to serve as Secretary of State by Governor Gavin Newsom on
30 December 22, 2019, and sworn into office on January 29, 2021.
31 She is California’s first Black Secretary of State and only the fifth
32 African American to serve as a state constitutional officer in
33 California’s 170-year history; and

34 WHEREAS, In 2021, Senator Steven Bradford and
35 Assemblymember Reginald Byron Jones-Sawyer, Sr. made history
36 as the first two African American leaders to be appointed to serve
37 as chairs of their respective Public Safety Committees in the
38 California State Legislature; and

1 WHEREAS, On January 20, 2021, Democratic President-elect
2 Joseph Biden and Vice President-elect Kamala Harris were sworn
3 into office; and

4 WHEREAS, On January 6, 2021, Democrat Raphael Warnock
5 won the Georgia Special Election and became the first African
6 American senator from Georgia. Warnock is the 11th African
7 American to serve in the United States Senate, a group that includes
8 former President Barack Obama, who served as a United States
9 Senator from Illinois, and Vice President Kamala Harris, who
10 served as a United States Senator from California; and

11 WHEREAS, On June 1, 2021, California’s Reparations Task
12 Force to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals for African
13 Americans (Task Force or Reparations Task Force), commenced
14 its first meeting. This task force was established by Assembly Bill
15 3121 (2020) (Weber), and California is the first state in the nation
16 to create a task force of this magnitude; and

17 WHEREAS, On June 1, 2021, President Joseph Biden became
18 the first United States President to formally memorialize the Tulsa
19 Race Massacre, a century after the vibrant African American
20 community of Greenwood in Tulsa, Oklahoma, was destroyed;
21 and

22 WHEREAS, On June 18, 2021, President Joseph Biden made
23 a formal proclamation recognizing Juneteenth, also known as
24 Emancipation Day, as a United States federal holiday; and

25 WHEREAS, 2021 marked the 100th Anniversary of the Tulsa
26 Race Massacre, which occurred May 31, 1921, to June 1, 1921,
27 inclusive. The Tulsa Race Massacre was one of the worst outbreaks
28 of racial terrorism and violence in the United States’ history; and

29 WHEREAS, On January 3, 2022, California State Assembly
30 Speaker Anthony Rendon appointed Assemblymember Chris
31 Holden as Chair of the California State Assembly Committee on
32 Appropriations. Assemblymember Holden is the first African
33 American to Chair Appropriations in 27 years since former Speaker
34 Willie Brown chaired the Ways and Means Committee from 1971
35 to 1974, and in 1995, this committee was split into two committees:
36 Appropriations and Budget; and

37 WHEREAS, On January 11, 2022, the United States Treasury
38 minted coins featuring poet and activist Maya Angelou on the
39 United States 25-cent coin, known as a quarter. Ms. Angelou is
40 the first African American woman ever featured on a United States

1 coin and was the first African American woman to write and
2 perform a poem at a presidential inauguration; and

3 WHEREAS, On January 7, 2023, Congressman Hakeem Jeffries
4 made history as the first Black lawmaker to lead a party in
5 Congress; and

6 WHEREAS, Despite decades of progress, African Americans
7 continue to face racial and social injustices, voter suppression,
8 economic stagnation, and voting barriers in jurisdictions with a
9 history of discrimination; and

10 WHEREAS, To build a stronger and more cohesive state and
11 nation, we must continue to help advance the cause of voter
12 equality and equal access to the political process for all people in
13 order to protect the rights of every American; now, therefore, be
14 it

15 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
16 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature takes great pleasure in
17 recognizing February 2023 as Black History Month, urges all
18 citizens to join in celebrating the accomplishments of African
19 Americans during Black History Month, and encourages the people
20 of California to recognize the many talents of African Americans
21 and the achievements and contributions they make to their
22 communities to create equity and equality for education,
23 economics, and social justice; and be it further

24 *Resolved*, That the Legislature recognizes the significance in
25 protecting citizens' right to vote and remedying racial
26 discrimination in voting; 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: February 23, 2023

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
James Ramos, Chair
ACR 15 (Wilson) – As Introduced February 14, 2023

SUBJECT: Black History Month.

SUMMARY: Recognizes February 2023 as Black History Month, and urges all citizens to join in celebrating the accomplishments of African Americans during Black History Month. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The history of the United States is rich with inspirational stories of great individuals whose actions, words, and achievements have united Americans and contributed to the success and prosperity of the United States.
- 2) Among those Americans who have enriched our society are the members of the African American community, individuals whose accomplishments have contributed to every endeavor throughout the history of our nation and who have been steadfast in their commitment to promoting brotherhood, equality, and justice for all.
- 3) During the course of the slave trade, an estimated 50 million African men, women, and children were lost to their native continent. The majority of those individuals, about 35 million, lost their lives on African soil or along the Guinea coast, or finally in the holds of ships during the dreaded Middle Passage across the Atlantic Ocean.
- 4) From the earliest days of the United States, the course of its history has been greatly influenced by African American heroes and pioneers in many diverse areas, including science, medicine, business, education, government, industry, and social leadership.
- 5) The Civil Rights Movement helped change public policy from segregation to integration, resulting in the repeal of the post-Reconstruction era state mandating racial segregation in the South, known as the “Jim Crow Laws,” thereby leading to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and other antidiscrimination laws aimed at ending economic, legal, and social segregation in America.
- 6) Despite decades of progress, African Americans continue to face racial and social injustices, voter suppression, economic stagnation, and voting barriers in jurisdictions with a history of discrimination.
- 7) To build a stronger and more cohesive state and nation, we must continue to help advance the cause of voter equality and equal access to the political process for all people in order to protect the rights of every American.

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. 13

Introduced by Assembly Member Muratsuchi

February 14, 2023

House Resolution No. 13—Relative to Read Across America Day.

1 WHEREAS, Reading is a building block of learning and the
2 foundation for future success; and

3 WHEREAS, In 1998, the National Education Association
4 celebrated the Read Across America campaign to raise awareness
5 about the importance of reading; and

6 WHEREAS, The California Teachers Association celebrates
7 Read Across America and the positive impact it has made in the
8 schools and the State of California; and

9 WHEREAS, Read Across America is a national celebration of
10 reading that promotes literacy, reading, and adult involvement in
11 the education of pupils, and is celebrated on March 2 in honor of
12 Dr. Seuss’s birthday; and

13 WHEREAS, To celebrate the joy of reading, pupils, parents,
14 educators, sports figures, celebrities, firefighters, and business and
15 community leaders are taking part in Read Across America events
16 throughout the nation; and

17 WHEREAS, On March 2, 2023, the National Education
18 Association, the California Teachers Association, local schools,
19 libraries, bookstores, businesses, and other community
20 organizations will commemorate Read Across America Day; now,
21 therefore, be it

22 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That the
23 Assembly joins the California Teachers Association in recognizing
24 March 2, 2023, as Read Across America Day; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: February 23, 2023

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
James Ramos, Chair
HR 13 (Muratsuchi) – As Introduced February 14, 2023

SUBJECT: Read Across America Day.

SUMMARY: Recognizes March 2, 2023, as Read Across America Day. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Reading is the building block to learning and the foundation for future success; and, in 1998, the National Education Association celebrated the Read Across America campaign to raise awareness about the importance of reading.
- 2) Read Across America is a national celebration that promotes literacy, reading, and adult involvement in the education of pupils, and will be celebrated on March 2 in honor of Dr. Seuss's birthday.
- 3) To celebrate the joy of reading, pupils, parents, teachers, sports figures, celebrities, firefighters, and business and community leaders are taking part in Read Across America events throughout the nation.
- 4) On March 2, 2023, the National Education Association, the California Teachers Association, local schools, libraries, bookstores, businesses, and other community organizations will commemorate Read Across America Day.

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. 16

Introduced by Assembly Member Maienschein

February 17, 2023

House Resolution No. 16—Relative to Rare Disease Day.

1 WHEREAS, There are nearly 7,000 diseases and conditions
2 that are considered rare, each affecting fewer than 200,000
3 Americans, according to the National Institutes of Health; and

4 WHEREAS, Of these nearly 7,000 rare diseases, more than 80
5 percent are considered ultrarare, affecting less than a few thousand
6 Americans; and

7 WHEREAS, While each of these diseases may affect a small
8 number of people, rare diseases as a group affect almost 30 million
9 Americans; and

10 WHEREAS, Many rare diseases are serious and debilitating
11 conditions that have a significant impact on the lives of those
12 affected; and

13 WHEREAS, While more than 600 drugs and biologics have
14 been approved for the treatment of rare diseases, according to the
15 United States Food and Drug Administration, millions of
16 Americans still have rare diseases for which there are no approved
17 treatments; and

18 WHEREAS, Individuals and families affected by rare diseases
19 often experience problems such as diagnosis delay, difficulty
20 finding a medical expert, and lack of access to treatments or
21 ancillary services; and

22 WHEREAS, While the public is familiar with some rare
23 diseases, such as “Lou Gehrig’s disease,” and are sympathetic to
24 those affected, many patients and families affected by less widely

1 known rare diseases bear a large share of the burden of funding
2 research and raising public awareness to support the search for
3 treatments; and

4 WHEREAS, Millions of Californians are among those affected
5 by rare diseases because nearly one in 10 Americans has a rare
6 disease; and

7 WHEREAS, The National Organization for Rare Disorders is
8 organizing a nationwide observance of Rare Disease Day on
9 February 28, 2023; and

10 WHEREAS, Thousands of patients, caregivers, medical
11 professionals, researchers, companies developing orphan products
12 to treat people with rare diseases, and others in the State of
13 California will participate in that observance; now, therefore, be
14 it

15 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That the
16 Assembly hereby proclaims February 28, 2023, as Rare Disease
17 Day in California; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: February 23, 2023

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
James Ramos, Chair
HR 16 (Maienschein) – As Introduced February 17, 2023

SUBJECT: Rare Disease Day.

SUMMARY: Proclaims February 28, 2023, as Rare Disease Day in California. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) There are nearly 7,000 diseases and conditions that are considered rare, each affecting fewer than 200,000 Americans, according to the National Institutes of Health.
- 2) While each of these diseases may affect a small number of people, rare diseases as a group affect almost 30 million Americans and many rare diseases are serious and debilitating conditions that have a significant impact on the lives of those affected.
- 3) While more than 600 drugs and biologics have been approved for the treatment of rare diseases, according to the United States Food and Drug Administration, millions of Americans still have rare diseases for which there is no approved treatment.
- 4) Individuals and families affected by rare diseases often experience problems such as diagnosis delay, difficulty finding a medical expert, and lack of access to treatments or ancillary services.
- 5) While the public is familiar with some rare diseases, such as “Lou Gehrig’s disease,” and are sympathetic to those affected, many patients and families affected by less widely known rare diseases bear a large share of the burden of funding research and raising public awareness to support the search for treatments.
- 6) Millions of Californians are among those affected by rare diseases because nearly one in 10 Americans has a rare disease.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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

**Introduced by Senator Bradford
(Principal coauthor: Senator Smallwood-Cuevas)**

January 5, 2023

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 12—Relative to Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

SCR 12, as introduced, Bradford. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day.

This measure would honor the late civil rights pioneer and icon Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and commemorate Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, On Sunday, January 15, 2023, Dr. Martin Luther
- 2 King, Jr. would have been 94 years of age; and
- 3 WHEREAS, On Monday, January 16, 2023, Dr. Martin Luther
- 4 King, Jr. Day will be celebrated in remembrance of the late civil
- 5 rights pioneer and Baptist minister Reverend Dr. Martin Luther
- 6 King, Jr.; and
- 7 WHEREAS, On April 8, 1968, just four days after Dr. Martin
- 8 Luther King, Jr. was assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee,
- 9 Congressman John Conyers, Jr. (D-Mich.) introduced the first bill
- 10 to establish January 15th, Dr. King’s birthday, as a federal holiday;
- 11 and
- 12 WHEREAS, On April 10, 1970, California became the first
- 13 state to pass legislation making Dr. King’s birthday a school
- 14 holiday and, subsequently, a statewide holiday; and

1 WHEREAS, In 1979, another 11 years went by for Conyers’
2 motion for the federal holiday to come up for a vote on the House
3 of Representatives’ floor; and

4 WHEREAS, In November 1983, President Ronald Reagan
5 signed the bill creating a United States federal holiday in honor of
6 Dr. King after years of campaigning by activists, recording artist
7 Stevie Wonder, members of the United States Congress, and Dr.
8 King’s wife, the late Coretta Scott King; and

9 WHEREAS, The first federal holiday honoring Dr. King was
10 celebrated in 1986; and

11 WHEREAS, By 1986, 17 states had already adopted the federal
12 holiday. But strong resistance by several states to observe this day
13 as a state holiday continued for years; and

14 WHEREAS, In 2000, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day was
15 finally observed in all states in some form. However, several states
16 have extended names for the holiday; and

17 WHEREAS, In 1964, Dr. King received the Nobel Peace Prize
18 in Oslo, Norway, for dynamic leadership of the Civil Rights
19 Movement and steadfast commitment to achieving racial justice
20 through nonviolent action. Dr. King pledged the prize money to
21 the movement’s continued development. At the age of 35, Dr.
22 King became the youngest man, and only the second African
23 American, to receive the prestigious award; and

24 WHEREAS, Dr. King and the Civil Rights Movement helped
25 change public policy from segregation to integration, resulting in
26 the repeal of the post-Reconstruction era state laws mandating
27 racial segregation in the South, known as the “Jim Crow Laws,”
28 thereby leading to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964,
29 which was signed into law by President Lyndon Johnson on July
30 2, 1964, and has been effective for nearly 59 years, the Voting
31 Rights Act of 1965, and other antidiscrimination laws aimed at
32 ending economic, legal, and social segregation in America; and

33 WHEREAS, Dr. King, in the last months of life, began
34 organizing a Poor People’s Campaign to, among other things,
35 assemble “a multiracial army of the poor that would descend on
36 Washington—engaging in nonviolent civil disobedience at the
37 Capitol, if need be—until Congress enacted a poor people’s bill
38 of rights,” and 2018 marked the 50th anniversary of this campaign;
39 and

1 WHEREAS, Dr. King and the Civil Rights Movement helped
2 change public policy from legal and socially acceptable
3 discrimination and segregation to an open and accessible policy
4 of racial integration leading to equal participation in and access to
5 primary and higher education, housing, employment, transportation,
6 federal, state, and local governmental elections, and other aspects
7 of public policy relating to human rights; and

8 WHEREAS, The life of the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King,
9 Jr. was devoted to fighting segregation and injustice by nonviolent
10 means and is an outstanding example of courageous leadership in
11 the face of unrelenting violence and harassment by individuals
12 and governmental institutions; and

13 WHEREAS, In 1968, Dr. King’s wife, Mrs. Coretta Scott King,
14 officially founded the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for
15 Nonviolent Social Change, dedicated to being a “living memorial”
16 aimed at continuing Dr. King’s work on important social ills around
17 the world; and

18 WHEREAS, Dr. King’s assassination nearly 55 years ago
19 changed America and we continue to work toward racial equality,
20 economic justice, and peace; and

21 WHEREAS, The Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. is a
22 source of inspiration for all Americans; now, therefore, be it

23 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*
24 *thereof concurring,* That the Legislature recognizes the benefits
25 of the collaborative work by many organizations that promote,
26 facilitate, and carry out needed service projects nationwide; and
27 be it further

28 *Resolved,* That the Legislature encourages its members and
29 colleagues to urge their constituents to participate in community
30 service projects; and be it further

31 *Resolved,* That the Legislature acknowledges that, by serving
32 one’s country, one’s community, and one’s neighbor, our nation
33 makes progress in civility, equality, and unity consistent with the
34 values and life’s work of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.; and be it
35 further

36 *Resolved,* That the Legislature honors the late Reverend Dr.
37 Martin Luther King, Jr. and commemorates Dr. Martin Luther
38 King, Jr. Day; and be it further

SCR 12

— 4 —

- 1 *Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of
- 2 this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

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Date of Hearing: February 23, 2023

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
James Ramos, Chair
SCR 12 (Bradford) – As Introduced January 5, 2023

SENATE VOTE: 34-0

SUBJECT: Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day.

SUMMARY: Honors the late civil rights pioneer and icon Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and commemorates Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) On Monday, January 16, 2023, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day will be celebrated in remembrance of the late civil rights pioneer and Baptist minister Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
- 2) On April 10, 1970, California became the first state to pass legislation making Dr. King’s birthday a school holiday and, subsequently, a statewide holiday.
- 3) The life of Dr. King was devoted to fighting segregation and injustice by nonviolent means and is an outstanding example of courageous leadership in the face of unrelenting violence and harassment by individuals and governmental institutions.
- 4) Dr. King and the Civil Rights Movement helped change public policy from segregation to integration, resulting in the repeal of the post-Reconstruction era state laws mandating racial segregation in the South, known as the “Jim Crow Laws,” thereby leading to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and other antidiscrimination laws aimed at ending economic, legal, and social segregation in America.
- 5) Dr. King and the Civil Rights Movement helped change public policy to an open and accessible policy of racial integration leading to equal participation in and access to primary and higher education, housing, employment, transportation, federal, state, and local governmental elections, and other aspects of public policy relating to human rights.
- 6) Dr. King’s assassination nearly 55 years ago changed America and we continue to work toward racial equality, economic justice, and peace.
- 7) The Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. is a source of inspiration for all Americans.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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