



**STATE CAPITOL**  
 P.O. BOX 942849  
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 (916) 319-2800  
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**CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER**  
 DEBRA GRAVERT

*Assembly*  
**California Legislature**  
**Committee on Rules**

**KEN COOLEY**  
**CHAIR**

**VICE CHAIR**  
 CUNNINGHAM, JORDAN

**MEMBERS**  
 BENNETT, STEVE  
 BONTA, MIA  
 FLORA, HEATH  
 GIPSON, MIKE A.  
 LEE, ALEX  
 MAIENSCHIN, BRIAN  
 MATHIS, DEVON J.  
 RAMOS, JAMES C.  
 RUBIO, BLANCA E.  
 VILLAPUDUA, CARLOS

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

Thursday, February 3, 2022  
 8:45 a.m.  
 State Capitol, Room 437

**CONSENT AGENDA**

**BILL REFERRALS**

1. Bill Referrals

[Page 2](#)

**RESOLUTIONS**

- |                      |  |                         |
|----------------------|--|-------------------------|
| 2. ACR-128 (Medina)  | National School Counseling Week. (refer/hear)                | <a href="#">Page 5</a>  |
| 3. HR-84 (Calderon)  | The Anniversary Of The California Fair Pay Act. (refer/hear) | <a href="#">Page 9</a>  |
| 4. SCR-62 (Bradford) | Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day.                             | <a href="#">Page 12</a> |



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CARLOS VILLAPUDUA

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

# Memo

**To:** Rules Committee Members  
**From:** Michael Erke, Bill Referral Consultant  
**Date:** 2/2/2022  
**Re:** Consent Bill Referrals

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

REFERRAL OF BILLS TO COMMITTEE

02/03/2022

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

Assembly Bill No.	Committee:
<u>AB 1681</u>	INS.
<u>AB 1681</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 1682</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 1683</u>	HUM. S.
<u>AB 1683</u>	B. & F.
<u>AB 1684</u>	AGING & L.T.C.
<u>AB 1685</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 1685</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 1687</u>	E.M.
<u>AB 1688</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 1689</u>	AGRI.
<u>AB 1689</u>	P. & C.P.
<u>AB 1691</u>	P.E. & R.
<u>AB 1691</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 1692</u>	M. & V.A.
<u>AB 1693</u>	ELECTIONS
<u>AB 1694</u>	INS.
<u>AB 1697</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 1698</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 1699</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 1699</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 1700</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 1701</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 1702</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 1703</u>	ED.
<u>AB 1704</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 1704</u>	B. & P.
<u>AB 1705</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 1706</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 1707</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 1708</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 1709</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 1709</u>	E.M.
<u>AB 1711</u>	P. & C.P.
<u>AB 1712</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 1713</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 1714</u>	P.E. & R.
<u>AB 1714</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 1715</u>	M. & V.A.
<u>AB 1716</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 1717</u>	L. & E.
<u>AB 1718</u>	ED.
<u>AB 1719</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 1719</u>	ED.

AB 1720  
AB 1721  
AB 1722  
AB 1724  
AB 1725  
AB 1725  
AB 1726  
ACR 126  
ACR 128  
ACR 129  
ACR 130  
HR 83  
HR 84  
SCR 63

HUM. S.  
E.M.  
P.E. & R.  
E.S. & T.M.  
PUB. S.  
B. & P.  
JUD.  
TRANS.  
RLS.  
RLS.  
TRANS.  
RLS.  
RLS.  
RLS.

**Assembly Concurrent Resolution**

**No. 128**

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**Introduced by Assembly Member Medina**

January 27, 2022

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Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 128—Relative to National School Counseling Week.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 128, as introduced, Medina. National School Counseling Week. This measure would recognize February 7, 2022, to February 11, 2022, as National School Counseling Week.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, California school counselors are employed in public  
2 and private schools to help pupils reach their full potential; and  
3 WHEREAS, All children and youth can learn with the  
4 appropriate supports, and have the absolute right to an education  
5 that meets their needs; and  
6 WHEREAS, Children’s mental health and resilience are  
7 interconnected with their learning and postsecondary success; and  
8 WHEREAS, School counselors provide services and coordinate  
9 programs to improve school climate and increase pupils’ feelings  
10 of connectedness within the school setting; and  
11 WHEREAS, School counselors deliver a range of services to  
12 reduce mental health stigma, identify risk factors and warning  
13 signs of pupils at risk for mental health and behavioral disorders,  
14 and provide counseling services to strengthen pupils’ prospects  
15 for school and life success; and

1 WHEREAS, School counselors address trauma caused by racial  
2 injustice and are positioned in school settings to promote equity,  
3 healing, and support for all pupils; and  
4 WHEREAS, School counselors provide high-quality career  
5 education programs at all grade levels to promote the link between  
6 learning and future career choices, including career technical  
7 education; and  
8 WHEREAS, School counselors counsel secondary pupils to  
9 satisfy the A-G curricular requirements for college admissions and  
10 encourage participation in college preparation programs, including,  
11 but not limited to, Advancement Via Individual Determination  
12 (AVID), Early College, Advanced Placement, and International  
13 Baccalaureate programs, by increasing pupils’ awareness of  
14 potential careers associated with interests and talents so they may  
15 become productive members of society; and  
16 WHEREAS, California school counselors support parents,  
17 teachers, and other educators to help youth explore their potential  
18 and set realistic goals for themselves; and  
19 WHEREAS, The citizens of California should recognize the  
20 vital role that the over 12,000 school counselors play in the social,  
21 emotional, career, and academic development of our children;  
22 now, therefore, be it  
23 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*  
24 *thereof concurring, That the Legislature recognizes February 7,*  
25 *2022, to February 11, 2022, as National School Counseling Week;*  
26 *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.*

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Date of Hearing: February 3, 2022

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES  
Ken Cooley, Chair  
ACR 128 (Medina) – As Introduced January 27, 2022

**SUBJECT:** National School Counseling Week.

**SUMMARY:** Recognizes February 7, 2022, to February 11, 2022, as National School Counseling Week. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) All children and youth can learn with the appropriate supports, and have the absolute right to an education that meets their needs. California school counselors are employed in public and private schools to help pupils reach their full potential.
- 2) School counselors provide services and coordinate programs to improve school climate and increase pupils' feelings of connectedness within the school setting. Children's mental health and resilience are interconnected with their learning and postsecondary success.
- 3) School counselors deliver a range of services to reduce mental health stigma, identify risk factors and warning signs of pupils at risk for mental health and behavioral disorders, and provide counseling services to strengthen pupils' prospects for school and life success.
- 4) School counselors address trauma caused by racial injustice and are positioned in school settings to promote equity, healing, and support for all pupils.
- 5) School counselors provide high-quality career education programs at all grade levels to promote the link between learning and future career choices, including career technical education.
- 6) School counselors counsel secondary pupils to satisfy the A-G curricular requirements for college admissions and encourage participation in college preparation programs, including, but not limited to, Advancement Via Individual Determination (AVID), Early College, Advanced Placement, and International Baccalaureate programs, by increasing pupils' awareness of potential careers associated with interests and talents so they may become productive members of society.
- 7) California school counselors support parents, teachers, and other educators to help youth explore their potential and set realistic goals for themselves. The citizens of California should recognize the vital role that the over 12,000 school counselors play in the social, emotional, career, and academic development of our children.

**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. 84**

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**Introduced by Assembly Member Calderon**

January 27, 2022

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House Resolution No. 84—Relative to the anniversary of the California Fair Pay Act.

1 WHEREAS, In 2015, the Legislature passed Senate Bill 358,  
2 known as the California Fair Pay Act, strengthening the state’s  
3 existing Equal Pay Act by eliminating loopholes that prevented  
4 effective enforcement of gender-based discrimination and  
5 empowering employees to discuss pay without fear of retaliation;  
6 and

7 WHEREAS, The Commission on the Status of Women and  
8 Girls formed the California Pay Equity Task Force in 2016 to  
9 create tools and guidance related to implementation of the  
10 California Fair Pay Act of 2015; and

11 WHEREAS, The California Fair Pay Act has since been  
12 amended to prohibit unequal pay for employees of different races  
13 or ethnicities, bar employers from solely relying on an employee’s  
14 prior salary to justify unequal pay between employees doing  
15 substantially similar work, and to also apply to public sector  
16 employers; and

17 WHEREAS, California has the strongest equal pay laws in the  
18 nation, but the pay gap still exists, with White women earning 80  
19 cents, Asian American women earning 75 cents, Black women  
20 earning 60 cents, and Latina women earning 43 cents for every  
21 dollar a White man earns; and

22 WHEREAS, In 2019, the Office of the First Partner, the  
23 Commission on the Status of Women and Girls, and the Labor and

1 Workforce Development Agency launched an initiative focused  
2 on closing the pay gap in California through education,  
3 enforcement, and implementation of the California Fair Pay Act  
4 of 2015; and

5 WHEREAS, These efforts to ensure that California women are  
6 fairly compensated strengthen the security of families today and  
7 reduce the need for the public safety net, while enhancing the  
8 American economy; now, therefore, be it

9 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California,* That the  
10 Assembly recognizes January 29, 2022, as the anniversary of the  
11 California Fair Pay Act and its historic importance to the  
12 advancement of women’s rights in our state; and be it further

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

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16

17 **CORRECTIONS:**

18 **Text—Page 1.**

19

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Date of Hearing: February 3, 2022

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES  
Ken Cooley, Chair  
HR 84 (Calderon) – As Introduced January 27, 2022

**SUBJECT:** the anniversary of the California Fair Pay Act.

**SUMMARY:** Recognizes January 29, 2022, as the anniversary of the California Fair Pay Act and its historic importance to the advancement of women’s rights in our state. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) In 2015, the Legislature passed Senate Bill 358, known as the California Fair Pay Act, strengthening the state’s existing Equal Pay Act by eliminating loopholes that prevented effective enforcement of gender-based discrimination and empowering employees to discuss pay without fear of retaliation.
- 2) The Commission on the Status of Women and Girls formed the California Pay Equity Task Force in 2016 to create tools and guidance related to implementation of the California Fair Pay Act of 2015.
- 3) The California Fair Pay Act has since been amended to prohibit unequal pay for employees of different races or ethnicities, bar employers from solely relying on an employee’s prior salary to justify unequal pay between employees doing substantially similar work, and to also apply to public sector employers.
- 4) California has the strongest equal pay laws in the nation, but the pay gap still exists, with White women earning 80 cents, Asian American women earning 75 cents, Black women earning 60 cents, and Latina women earning 43 cents for every dollar a White man earns.
- 5) In 2019, the Office of the First Partner, the Commission on the Status of Women and Girls, and the Labor and Workforce Development Agency launched an initiative focused on closing the pay gap in California through education, enforcement, and implementation of the California Fair Pay Act of 2015.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** None

**REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

**Support**

None on file

**Opposition**

None on file

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

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JANUARY 27, 2022

**Senate Concurrent Resolution**

**No. 62**

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**Introduced by Senators Bradford and Kamlager**

(Coauthors: Assembly Members Mia Bonta, Bryan, Burke, Cooper, Gipson, Holden, Jones-Sawyer, McCarty, and Akilah Weber)

January 3, 2022

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Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 62—Relative to Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

SCR 62, as amended, Bradford. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day.

This measure would, among other things, 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 ~~Friday~~, *Saturday*, January ~~14~~, 15, 2022, Dr.  
2 Martin Luther King, Jr. would have been 93 years of age; and  
3 WHEREAS, On Monday, January 17, 2022, 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

1 WHEREAS, On April 10, 1970, California became the first  
2 state to pass legislation making Dr. King’s birthday a school  
3 holiday and, subsequently, a statewide holiday; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

27 WHEREAS, Dr. King and the Civil Rights Movement helped  
28 change public policy from segregation to integration, resulting in  
29 the repeal of the post-Reconstruction era state laws mandating  
30 racial segregation in the South, known as the “Jim Crow Laws,”  
31 thereby leading to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964,  
32 now effective for 58 years, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and  
33 other antidiscrimination laws aimed at ending economic, legal,  
34 and social segregation in America; and

35 WHEREAS, Dr. King, in the last months of his life, began  
36 organizing a Poor People’s Campaign to, among other things,  
37 assemble “a multiracial army of the poor that would descend on  
38 Washington—engaging in nonviolent civil disobedience at the  
39 Capitol, if need be—until Congress enacted a poor people’s bill

1 of rights,” and 2018 marked the 50th anniversary of this campaign;  
2 and

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

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

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

20 WHEREAS, Dr. King’s assassination 54 years ago changed  
21 America and we continue to work toward racial equality, economic  
22 justice, and peace; and

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

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

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

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

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

**SCR 62**

— 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 3, 2022

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES  
Ken Cooley, Chair  
SCR 62 (Bradford) – As Amended January 27, 2022

**SENATE VOTE:** 29-0

**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 17, 2022, 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 the 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 54 years ago changed America and we continue to work toward racial equality, economic justice, and peace. 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