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Assembly
California Legislature
Committee on Rules

KEN COOLEY
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RAMOS, JAMES C.
RIVAS, ROBERT
WICKS, BUFFY

LEVINE, MARC (D-ALT)
MATHIS, DEVON J. (R-ALT)

Thursday, February 7, 2019
10 minutes prior to Session
State Capitol, Room 3162

CONSENT AGENDA

BILL REFERRALS

1. Consent Bill Referrals

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RESOLUTIONS

2. ACR-19 (Weber) Black History Month.
3. ACR-23 (Lackey) Abraham Lincoln's birthday. (refer/hear)
4. SCR-5 (Bradford) Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day.

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CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
DEBRA GRAVERT



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BUFFY WICKS

MARC LEVINE (D-ALT.)
DEVON J. MATHIS (R-ALT.)

Memo

To: Rules Committee Members
From: Michael Erke, Bill Referral Consultant
Date: 2/6/19
Re: Consent Bill Referrals

Since you received your preliminary list of bill referrals, the following resolutions have been added to the list of referrals: ACR 23 and ACR 24.

REFERRAL OF BILLS TO COMMITTEE

02/07/2019

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

Assembly Bill No.	Committee:
<u>AB 229</u>	HUM. S.
<u>AB 231</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 234</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 235</u>	U. & E.
<u>AB 236</u>	ED.
<u>AB 238</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 239</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 245</u>	J., E.D., & E.
<u>AB 246</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 247</u>	G.O.
<u>AB 249</u>	P.E. & R.
<u>AB 250</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 251</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 252</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 255</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 257</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 258</u>	ED.
<u>AB 258</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 259</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 261</u>	HUM. S.
<u>AB 262</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 263</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 264</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 265</u>	E. & R.
<u>AB 266</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 267</u>	L. & E.
<u>AB 267</u>	A.,E.,S.,T., & I.M.
<u>AB 269</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 271</u>	P.E. & R.
<u>AB 273</u>	W., P., & W.
<u>AB 276</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 277</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 278</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 282</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 283</u>	HUM. S.
<u>AB 284</u>	W., P., & W.
<u>AB 286</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 286</u>	B. & P.
<u>AB 287</u>	P.E. & R.
<u>AB 290</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 292</u>	E.S. & T.M.
<u>AB 292</u>	W., P., & W.
<u>AB 293</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 294</u>	PUB. S.

<u>AB 295</u>	INS.
<u>AB 296</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 297</u>	ED.
<u>AB 299</u>	E. & R.
<u>AB 300</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 302</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 303</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 304</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 307</u>	HUM. S.
<u>AB 308</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 310</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 310</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 311</u>	HUM. S.
<u>AB 312</u>	A. & A.R.
<u>ACR 20</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 21</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 23</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 24</u>	RLS.

Assembly Concurrent Resolution

No. 19

Introduced by Assembly Member Weber
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Burke, Cooper, Gipson, Holden,
Jones-Sawyer, Kamlager-Dove, and McCarty)
(Coauthors: Senators Bradford and Mitchell)

January 30, 2019

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 19—Relative to Black History Month.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 19, as introduced, Weber. Black History Month.

This measure would recognize February 2019 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.

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,
7 individuals whose accomplishments have contributed to every
8 endeavor throughout the history of our nation and who have been

1 steadfast in their commitment to promoting brotherhood, equality,
2 and justice for all; and

3 WHEREAS, August 2019 will mark 400 years since the first
4 arrival of Africans to present-day America, and the United States
5 Congress has established the 400 Years of African-American
6 History Commission to commemorate the historic heritage and
7 contributions that Americans of African descent have made to help
8 shape the cultural, academic, social, economic, and moral attributes
9 of this nation; and

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

19 WHEREAS, Slavery had not yet been institutionalized, so the
20 Africans were informed they would work under contract for a
21 certain period of time before being granted freedom and the rights
22 afforded other settlers. However, while European indentured
23 servants were listed along with their year of expected freedom, no
24 such information accompanied the names of the African indentured
25 servants; and

26 WHEREAS, The historic arrival of the group of “20 and odd
27 Negros” marked the beginning of the trend in colonial America
28 where people of Africa were taken unwillingly from their homeland
29 and transplanted to a foreign land, where they were condemned
30 to a lifetime of slavery and racial discrimination; and

31 WHEREAS, During the course of the slave trade, an estimated
32 50 million African men, women, and children were lost to their
33 native continent, though only about 15 million arrived safely to a
34 new home. The others lost their lives on African soil or along the
35 Guinea coast, or finally in holds on the ships during the dreaded
36 Middle Passage across the Atlantic Ocean; and

37 WHEREAS, In spite of the African slave trade, Africans and
38 African Americans continued to move forward in society; during
39 the Reconstruction period, 2 African Americans served in the

1 United States Senate and 14 sat in the House of Representatives;
2 and

3 WHEREAS, In 2012, California historically elected the most
4 African Americans to serve in the Legislature, totaling 12 members;
5 and

6 WHEREAS, This year, 2019, marks the highest number of
7 African American members serving in the United States Congress,
8 totaling 55 members; and

9 WHEREAS, In 2008, the first African American President of
10 the United States was elected; and

11 WHEREAS, In 2012, President Barack H. Obama was elected
12 to serve a second term; and

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

22 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
23 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature takes great pleasure in
24 recognizing February 2019 as Black History Month, urges all
25 citizens to join in celebrating the accomplishments of African
26 Americans during Black History Month, and encourages the people
27 of California to recognize the many talents of African Americans
28 and the achievements and contributions they make to their
29 communities to create equity and equality for education,
30 economics, and social justice; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: February 7, 2019

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
ACR 19 (Weber) – As Introduced January 30, 2019

SUBJECT: Black History Month.

SUMMARY: Recognizes February 2019 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) August 2019 will mark 400 years since the first arrival of Africans to present-day America, and the United States Congress has established the 400 Years of African-American History Commission to commemorate the historic heritage and contributions that Americans of African descent have made to help shape the cultural, academic, social, economic, and moral attributes of this nation.
- 4) Slavery had not yet been institutionalized, so the Africans were informed they would work under contract for a certain period of time before being granted freedom and the rights afforded other settlers. However, while European indentured servants were listed along with their year of expected freedom, no such information accompanied the names of the African indentured servants.
- 5) During the course of the slave trade, an estimated 50 million African men, women, and children were lost to their native continent, though only about 15 million arrived safely to a new home. The others lost their lives on African soil or along the Guinea coast, or finally in holds on the ships during the dreaded Middle Passage across the Atlantic Ocean.
- 6) In spite of the African slave trade, Africans and African Americans continued to move forward in society; during the Reconstruction period, two African Americans served in the United States Senate and 14 sat in the House of Representatives.
- 7) Africans and African Americans have been great inventors, inventing and improving on innovations such as the air-conditioning unit, almanac, automatic gearshift, blood plasma bag, clothes dryer, doorknob, doorstop, electric lamp bulb, elevator, fire escape ladder, fountain pen, gas mask, golf tee, horseshoe, lantern, lawnmower, lawn sprinkler, lock, lubricating cup, refrigerator apparatus, spark plug, stethoscope, telephone transmitter, thermostat control, traffic signal, and typewriter.

- 8) In 2008, the first African American President of the United States was elected. In 2012, President Barack H. Obama was elected for a second term; and, also in 2012, California historically elected the most African Americans to serve in the Legislature, totally 12 members.
- 9) This year, 2019, marks the highest number of African American members serving in the United States Congress, totaling 55 members.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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

Assembly Concurrent Resolution

No. 23

Introduced by Assembly Member Lackey

February 6, 2019

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 23—Relative to Abraham Lincoln’s birthday.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 23, as introduced, Lackey. Abraham Lincoln’s birthday.

This measure would declare that President Abraham Lincoln be honored on February 12, 2019, the anniversary of his birthday.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, Abraham Lincoln, the 16th President of the United
2 States, and one of our nation’s most respected and admired
3 Americans, rose from humble beginnings to become President of
4 the United States and courageously led the country during its
5 darkest time, the Civil War; and

6 WHEREAS, President Lincoln brought a profound honesty and
7 integrity to the Office of the President, and will always be
8 remembered as “Honest Abe.” Most of all, he will forever be
9 associated with saving the Union and with the abolition of slavery;
10 and

11 WHEREAS, President Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809,
12 in Kentucky, and spent the first seven years of his life there; and

13 WHEREAS, In his entire life, President Lincoln was only able
14 to attend school for a total of one year. This lack of formal
15 education only made him hungrier for more knowledge, and he

1 mastered the Bible, the works of William Shakespeare, and the
2 law; and

3 WHEREAS, In 1846, he was elected to the United States
4 Congress as the only member of the Whig Party in the Illinois
5 congressional delegation, where he forthrightly articulated his
6 views against the Mexican-American War and his vehement
7 opposition to the extension of slavery, choosing not to run for
8 reelection in 1848; and

9 WHEREAS, Soon after President Lincoln joined the Republican
10 Party, a new political party opposed to the extension of slavery,
11 the Republicans nominated him for the United States Senate in
12 1858. In his nomination acceptance speech, Lincoln stated: “A
13 house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government
14 cannot endure, permanently, half slave and half free. I do not expect
15 the Union to be dissolved — I do not expect the house to fall —
16 but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one
17 thing or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest
18 the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall
19 rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction; or
20 its advocates will push it forward, till it shall become lawful in all
21 the States, old as well as new — North as well as South.” He lost
22 in a close election to Stephen Douglas, the Democratic Party
23 candidate; and

24 WHEREAS, Just two years later, having won the Republican
25 party nomination for President of the United States, President
26 Lincoln won the election by a small margin, defeating, among
27 other candidates, Senator Stephen Douglas; and

28 WHEREAS, Shortly after assuming office, the Civil War began.
29 As the war continued, President Lincoln expanded the objectives
30 of the war beyond saving and restoring the Union, but also to
31 freeing the slaves and abolishing the institution of slavery; and

32 WHEREAS, On September 22, 1862, President Lincoln took
33 the first major step toward the total abolition of slavery in the
34 United States by issuing the Emancipation Proclamation, which
35 took effect on January 1, 1863; and

36 WHEREAS, President Lincoln enunciated the nation’s loftiest
37 ideals during its darkest moment following the bloodiest battle of
38 the Civil War. His Gettysburg Address, regarded as one of the
39 finest speeches in the English language, was delivered by him at
40 Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on November 19, 1863, while dedicating

1 a cemetery for those killed in the Battle of Gettysburg, which took
2 place from July 1 to July 3, 1863, between the Army of the
3 Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia; and

4 WHEREAS, In his Gettysburg Address, President Lincoln
5 reaffirmed the nation’s foremost founding principles, declaring
6 the United States to be a nation “conceived in Liberty, and
7 dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal,” while
8 assuring a nation still consumed by war “that this nation, under
9 God, shall have a new birth of freedom – and that government of
10 the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the
11 earth”; and

12 WHEREAS, To ensure that the provisions of the Emancipation
13 Proclamation could not be construed as a mere wartime measure,
14 President Lincoln insisted that enactment of a constitutional
15 amendment abolishing slavery be included in the 1864 Republican
16 Party platform; and

17 WHEREAS, Upon reelection to a second term as President of
18 the United States in 1864, President Lincoln actively supported
19 the passage in Congress of what became the 13th Amendment to
20 the United States Constitution, with the copy of the joint resolution
21 referring the 13th Amendment to the states for ratification, which
22 to this day is housed in the National Archives, actually bearing
23 President Lincoln’s signature, even though the President has no
24 formal constitutional role in the amendment process, and joint
25 resolutions do not go to the White House for either signature or
26 approval; and

27 WHEREAS, President Lincoln ultimately reunified the nation
28 and brought about a successful conclusion to our nation’s bloodiest
29 war, as the Civil War ended on April 9, 1865, with the surrender
30 of General Robert E. Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia to
31 the Union General, Ulysses S. Grant, at Appomattox Court House;
32 and

33 WHEREAS, Only five days later, on April 14, 1865, President
34 Lincoln was shot while viewing a performance of “Our American
35 Cousin” at Ford’s Theater in Washington, D.C., and died the next
36 day, not living to see his dreams of the formal abolition of slavery
37 and the restoration of the Union realized; and

38 WHEREAS, President Lincoln’s accomplishments and legacy
39 as the “Great Emancipator” and “Preserver of Our Union” are
40 perhaps unsurpassed in the history of our nation, and it is

1 particularly appropriate to recognize President Lincoln, a portrait
2 of whom hangs in a place of honor in the Assembly Chambers;
3 now, therefore, be it

4 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
5 *thereof concurring,* That the Legislature hereby declares that
6 President Abraham Lincoln be honored on February 12, 2019, the
7 anniversary of his birthday, not only in recognition of his numerous
8 accomplishments and contributions to our nation, but also as the
9 virtual symbol of the American Dream, whereby an ordinary person
10 from the most humble beginnings can reach the pinnacle of
11 American society to be elected President, and to serve the country
12 with honor and courage; 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.

O

Date of Hearing: February 7, 2019

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES

Ken Cooley, Chair

ACR 23 (Lackey) – As Introduced February 6, 2019

SUBJECT: Abraham Lincoln's birthday.

SUMMARY: Declares that President Abraham Lincoln be honored on February 12, 2019, the anniversary of his birthday, not only in recognition of his numerous accomplishments and contributions to our nation, but also as the virtual symbol of the American Dream, whereby an ordinary person from the most humble beginnings can reach the pinnacle of American society to be elected President, and to serve the country with honor and courage. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Abraham Lincoln, the 16th President of the United States, and one of our nation's most respected and admired Americans, rose from humble beginnings to become President of the United States and courageously led the country during its darkest time, the Civil War.
- 2) In 1846, he was elected to the United States Congress as the only member of the Whig Party in the Illinois congressional delegation, where he forthrightly articulated his views against the Mexican-American War and his vehement opposition to the extension of slavery, choosing not to run for reelection in 1848.
- 3) Soon after President Lincoln joined the Republican Party, a new political party opposed to the extension of slavery, the Republicans nominated him for the United States Senate in 1858. In 1860, Abraham Lincoln won election by a small margin and became the 16th President of the United States.
- 4) On September 22, 1862, President Lincoln took the first major step toward the total abolition of slavery in the United States by issuing the Emancipation Proclamation, which took effect on January 1, 1863.
- 5) To ensure that the provisions of the Emancipation Proclamation could not be construed as a mere wartime measure, President Lincoln insisted that enactment of a constitutional amendment abolishing slavery be included in the 1864 Republican Party platform.
- 6) Upon reelection to a second term as President of the United States in 1864, President Lincoln actively supported the passage in Congress of what became the 13th Amendment to the United States Constitution, with the copy of the joint resolution referring the 13th Amendment to the states for ratification, which to this day is housed in the National Archives.
- 7) President Lincoln's accomplishments and legacy as the "Great Emancipator" and "Preserver of Our Union" are perhaps unsurpassed in the history of our nation, and it is particularly appropriate to recognize President Lincoln, a portrait of whom hangs in a place of honor in the Assembly Chambers.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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

**Introduced by Senator Bradford
(Principal coauthor: Senator Mitchell)**

January 14, 2019

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 5—Relative to the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

SCR 5, as introduced, Bradford. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day.
This measure would honor the late Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and commemorate Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day.
Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, On Tuesday, January 15, 2019, the Reverend Dr.
2 Martin Luther King, Jr. would have been 90 years of age; and
3 WHEREAS, On April 10, 1970, California became the first
4 state to pass legislation making Dr. King’s birthday a school
5 holiday and, subsequently, a statewide holiday; and
6 WHEREAS, Dr. King and the Civil Rights Movement helped
7 change public policy from segregation to integration, resulting in
8 the repeal of the post-Reconstruction era state laws mandating
9 racial segregation in the South known as the “Jim Crow Laws,”
10 thereby leading to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964,
11 now effective for 55 years, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and
12 other antidiscrimination laws aimed at ending economic, legal,
13 and social segregation in America; and
14 WHEREAS, Dr. King, in the last months of his life, began
15 organizing a Poor People’s Campaign to, among other things,
16 assemble “a multiracial army of the poor that would descend on
17 Washington—engaging in nonviolent civil disobedience at the

1 Capitol, if need be—until Congress enacted a poor people’s bill
2 of rights,” and 2018 marked the 50th anniversary of this campaign;
3 and

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

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

15 WHEREAS, Dr. King is a source of inspiration for all
16 Americans; now, therefore, be it

17 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*
18 *thereof concurring*, That the California Legislature recognizes the
19 benefits of the collaborative work by many organizations that
20 promote, facilitate, and carry out needed service projects
21 nationwide; and be it further

22 *Resolved*, That the California Legislature encourages its
23 members and colleagues to urge their constituents to participate
24 in community service projects; and be it further

25 *Resolved*, That the California Legislature acknowledges that,
26 by serving one’s country, one’s community, and one’s neighbor,
27 our nation makes progress in civility, equality, and unity consistent
28 with the values and life’s work of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.; and
29 be it further

30 *Resolved*, That the Legislature honors the late Reverend Dr.
31 Martin Luther King, Jr. and commemorates Dr. Martin Luther
32 King, Jr. Day; and be it further

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

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Date of Hearing: February 7, 2019

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
SCR 5 (Bradford) – As Introduced January 14, 2019

SENATE VOTE: 34-0

SUBJECT: Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day

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

- 1) 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.
- 2) Dr. King devoted his life 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.
- 3) 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.
- 4) 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.
- 5) 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: Nicole Willis / RLS. / (916) 319-2800