



STATE CAPITOL
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Assembly
California Legislature
Committee on Rules

KEN COOLEY
CHAIR

VICE CHAIR
CUNNINGHAM, JORDAN

MEMBERS
CARRILLO, WENDY
DIEP, TYLER
FLORA, HEATH
GRAYSON, TIMOTHY S.
KAMLAGER-DOVE, SYDNEY
QUIRK-SILVA, SHARON
RAMOS, JAMES C.
RIVAS, ROBERT
WICKS, BUFFY

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

Thursday, January 17, 2019
9:15 a.m.
State Capitol, Room 3162

CONSENT AGENDA

BILL REFERRALS

1. Consent Bill Referrals

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RESOLUTIONS

- | | | | |
|----|---------------|---|-------------------------|
| 2. | ACR-9 (Kalra) | India Republic Day. (refer/hear) | Page 5 |
| 3. | ACR-13 (Chu) | Fred Korematsu Day of Civil Liberties and the Constitution.
(refer/hear) | Page 9 |
| 4. | AJR-1 (Daly) | Vietnamese refugees. | Page 15 |
| 5. | HR-7 (Reyes) | Human Trafficking Awareness Month. (refer/hear) | Page 20 |



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JAMES C. RAMOS
ROBERT RIVAS
BUFFY WICKS

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

Memo

To: Rules Committee Members
From: Michael Erke, Bill Referral Consultant
Date: 1/16/19
Re: Consent Bill Referrals

Since you received your preliminary list of bill referrals, the referral recommendation for AB 26 and AB 27 has been changed. AB 40 has been removed from the list of referrals.

REFERRAL OF BILLS TO COMMITTEE

01/17/2019

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

Assembly Bill No.	Committee:
<u>AB 1</u>	A.,E.,S.,T., & I.M.
<u>AB 2</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 2</u>	APPR.
<u>AB 6</u>	ED.
<u>AB 6</u>	HUM. S.
<u>AB 7</u>	G.O.
<u>AB 7</u>	U. & E.
<u>AB 8</u>	ED.
<u>AB 8</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 9</u>	L. & E.
<u>AB 10</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 10</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 11</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 11</u>	L. GOV.
<u>AB 13</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 14</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 16</u>	ED.
<u>AB 17</u>	E. & R.
<u>AB 20</u>	ED.
<u>AB 21</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 21</u>	V.A.
<u>AB 22</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 26</u>	L. & E.
<u>AB 27</u>	L. & E.
<u>AB 28</u>	ED.
<u>AB 29</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 30</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 30</u>	ED.
<u>AB 31</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 32</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 33</u>	P.E. & R.
<u>AB 35</u>	L. & E.
<u>AB 37</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 39</u>	ED.
<u>AB 41</u>	G.O.
<u>AB 44</u>	W., P., & W.
<u>AB 44</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 45</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 47</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 49</u>	E. & R.
<u>AB 50</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 51</u>	L. & E.
<u>AB 51</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 52</u>	ED.

<u>AB 53</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 54</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 54</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 55</u>	V.A.
<u>AB 56</u>	U. & E.
<u>AB 56</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 57</u>	E. & R.
<u>AB 58</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 60</u>	E.S. & T.M.
<u>AB 60</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 61</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 65</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 66</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 67</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 68</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 68</u>	L. GOV.
<u>AB 69</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 69</u>	L. GOV.
<u>AB 71</u>	L. & E.
<u>ACR 9</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 12</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 13</u>	RLS.
<u>HR 6</u>	JUD.
<u>HR 7</u>	RLS.

Assembly Concurrent Resolution

No. 9

Introduced by Assembly Member Kalra
(Principal coauthors: Assembly Members Aguiar-Curry,
Bauer-Kahan, Bloom, Chu, Cristina Garcia, Quirk, Quirk-Silva,
Reyes, and Mark Stone)
(Principal coauthors: Senators Archuleta, Beall, and Wieckowski)

January 7, 2019

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 9—Relative to India Republic Day.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 9, as introduced, Kalra. India Republic Day.

This measure would proclaim January 26, 2019, as India Republic Day, and would urge all Californians to join in celebrating India Republic Day.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, Republic Day is one of the three national holidays
2 of India and is celebrated every year on January 26. It was during
3 the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress at midnight of
4 December 31, 1929, to January 1, 1930, inclusive, that the tricolor
5 flag was unfurled by the nationalists and a pledge was taken that
6 on January 26 of every year, “Republic Day” would be celebrated
7 and that the people would unceasingly strive for the establishment
8 of a sovereign democratic republic. The professed pledge was
9 successfully redeemed on January 26, 1950, when the Constitution
10 of India framed by the Constituent Assembly of India came into

1 force, although independence from British rule was already
2 achieved on August 15, 1947; and

3 WHEREAS, Although India obtained its independence on
4 August 15, 1947, it did not yet have a permanent constitution.
5 Instead, its laws were based on the modified colonial Government
6 of India Act 1935, and the country was a dominion, with King
7 George VI as head of state and Earl Mountbatten as Governor
8 General of India. On August 29, 1947, the drafting committee was
9 appointed to draft a permanent constitution, with Bhimrao Ramji
10 Ambedkar as chairman. While India's Independence Day celebrates
11 its freedom from British rule, Republic Day celebrates the coming
12 into force of its constitution; and

13 WHEREAS, A draft constitution was prepared by the committee
14 and submitted to the Constituent Assembly of India on November
15 4, 1947. The assembly met, in sessions open to the public, for 166
16 days, spread over a period of two years, 11 months, and 18 days
17 before adopting the constitution. After many deliberations and
18 some modifications, the 308 members of the assembly signed two
19 handwritten copies of the document, one each in Hindi and English,
20 on January 24, 1950. Two days later, the Constitution of India
21 became the law of all the Indian lands; and

22 WHEREAS, Today, Republic Day is celebrated with much
23 enthusiasm all over the country and especially in New Delhi, the
24 capital of India where celebrations commence at the presidential
25 level. The beginning of the occasion is always a solemn reminder
26 of the sacrifice of the martyrs who died for the country in the
27 freedom movement and the succeeding wars for the defense of
28 sovereignty of the country. The president awards medals of bravery
29 to the people from the armed forces for their exceptional courage
30 in the field and also the civilians who have distinguished
31 themselves by their different acts of valor in situations; and

32 WHEREAS, The patriotic fervor of the people on this day brings
33 the whole country together even in her essential diversity. Every
34 part of the country is represented on this occasion, which makes
35 Republic Day the most popular of all the national holidays of India;
36 and

37 WHEREAS, Republic Day serves to remind us that the
38 foundation of any nation and our state is in its people, in their spirit
39 and courage in the face of adversity, and in their willingness to
40 sacrifice in the pursuit of freedom and liberty; and

1 WHEREAS, Republic Day offers an opportunity to reflect on
2 the many achievements of the large Asian Indian community here
3 in California, which is home to the largest population of Asian
4 Indians in the United States; and

5 WHEREAS, Achievements by Asian Indians in America and
6 California include contributions to all facets of our community,
7 including our culture and society through their achievements in
8 food, medicine, business, and technology; now, therefore, be it

9 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
10 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature hereby proclaims January
11 26, 2019, as India Republic Day, and urges all Californians to join
12 in celebrating India Republic Day; 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: January 17, 2019

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
ACR 9 (Kalra) – As Introduced January 7, 2019

SUBJECT: India Republic Day.

SUMMARY: Proclaims January 26, 2019, as India Republic Day, and urges all Californians to join in celebrating India Republic Day. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Republic Day is one of the three national holidays of India celebrated every year on January 26; and, serves to remind us that the foundation of any nation and our state is in its people, in their spirit and courage in the face of adversity, and in their willingness to sacrifice in the pursuit of freedom and liberty.
- 2) Although India obtained its independence from British rule on August 15, 1947, a permanent constitution was adopted after many deliberations which spread over two years, 11 months, and 18 days; and the Constitution of India became the law of all the Indian lands on January 26, 1950.
- 3) Today, Republic Day is celebrated with much enthusiasm all over the country and especially in New Delhi, the capital of India where celebrations commence at the presidential level. The beginning of the occasion is always a solemn reminder of the sacrifice of the martyrs who died for the country in the freedom movement and the succeeding wars for the defense of sovereignty of the country.
- 4) The patriotic fervor of the people on this day brings the whole country together even in its essential diversity. Every part of the country is represented on this occasion, which makes Republic Day the most popular of all the national holidays of India.
- 5) Achievements by Asian Indians in America and California include contributions to all facets of our community, including our culture and society through their achievements in food, medicine, business, and technology; and, Republic Day offers an opportunity to reflect on the many achievements of the Asian Indian community here in California.

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. 13

**Introduced by Assembly Member Chu
(Coauthor: Assembly Member Muratsuchi)**

January 14, 2019

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 13—Relative to Fred Korematsu Day of Civil Liberties and the Constitution.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 13, as introduced, Chu. Fred Korematsu Day of Civil Liberties and the Constitution.

This measure would designate that January 30, 2019, be observed as Fred Korematsu Day of Civil Liberties and the Constitution.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, Fred Korematsu was born in Oakland, California,
2 on January 30, 1919, to Japanese immigrant parents. Upon
3 graduation from Castlemont High School in 1937, Mr. Korematsu
4 was unable to serve in the United States military because his
5 selective service classification had been changed to “Enemy Alien,”
6 even though he was a United States citizen. Mr. Korematsu
7 attended the Master School of Welding and worked at the docks
8 in Oakland as a shipyard welder, quickly rising through the ranks
9 to foreman until his union barred all people of Japanese ancestry
10 and his employment was terminated; and

11 WHEREAS, In 1942, Fred Korematsu refused to comply with
12 Civilian Exclusion Order No. 34 which was authorized by President
13 Franklin D. Roosevelt’s Executive Order No. 9066. It imposed
14 strict curfew regulations and required over 100,000 United States

1 citizens and permanent residents of Japanese ancestry to leave
2 their homes on the West Coast and submit to imprisonment based
3 solely on their ancestry; and

4 WHEREAS, Fred Korematsu was arrested on May 30, 1942,
5 and charged with violating the military's exclusion order. While
6 he spent two and one-half months in the Presidio stockade prison
7 in San Francisco, California the Executive Director of the American
8 Civil Liberties Union of Northern California, Ernest Besig, offered
9 to defend him. Fred Korematsu was tried and convicted by a federal
10 court and taken by military authorities to the Tanforan Assembly
11 Center in San Bruno, California. After spending several months
12 at Tanforan, a former horse racing track, Fred Korematsu and his
13 family were sent to the Topaz concentration camp in Utah.
14 Believing the discriminatory conviction violated freedoms
15 guaranteed by the Constitution, Fred Korematsu appealed his case.
16 Though the appeal went up to the United States Supreme Court in
17 1944, justice was denied to Fred Korematsu when the Supreme
18 Court upheld the conviction by a six to three vote, leaving him
19 devastated and wondering what effect this would have on other
20 Americans; and

21 WHEREAS, Following World War II and the release of Japanese
22 Americans from the concentration camps, Fred Korematsu
23 attempted to resume life as an American citizen, marrying his wife
24 Kathryn and raising two children, Karen and Ken. He maintained
25 his innocence through the years, but the conviction had a lasting
26 impact on Fred Korematsu's basic rights, affecting his ability to
27 obtain employment; and

28 WHEREAS, In 1982, with newly discovered evidence found
29 by Peter Irons, a legal historian and attorney, and Aiko
30 Herzig-Yoshinaga, a researcher, Fred Korematsu made the decision
31 to reopen his 1944 conviction by petitioning for a writ of error
32 coram nobis to have the wrongful conviction vacated. The task of
33 retrying a legal case based on events 40 years past was complicated
34 and novel, but a pro bono legal team composed mostly of Sansei
35 (third generation Japanese Americans) was determined to undo
36 the injustice perpetrated on Fred Korematsu and their own family
37 members who were imprisoned along with Fred Korematsu; and

38 WHEREAS, The writ of error coram nobis has been extremely
39 limited in application, but has been used by courts once an
40 individual has been convicted and released in order to correct a

1 court's fundamental error or to reverse a manifest injustice. For
2 Fred Korematsu, the fundamental errors at the Supreme Court
3 level were the suppression, alteration, and destruction by United
4 States government officials of evidence indicating that Japanese
5 Americans were neither disloyal nor predisposed to espionage and
6 sabotage and that no facts warranted the issuance of the military
7 orders and Executive Order No. 9066. Thus, Fred Korematsu's
8 lawyers argued that a fraud on the Supreme Court had been
9 committed, resulting in Fred Korematsu's conviction; and

10 WHEREAS, After litigating for nearly a year in the United
11 States District Court for the Northern District of California, Fred
12 Korematsu and his legal team emerged triumphant on November
13 10, 1983, when Judge Marilyn Hall Patel announced from the
14 bench her decision granting the petition for the writ of error coram
15 nobis to overturn Fred Korematsu's conviction. The written
16 decision was published on April 19, 1984. The coram nobis
17 decision in this case impaired the precedent of the original Supreme
18 Court cases which validated the curfew and exclusion orders. In
19 addition, the decisions influenced Congress' passage of the Civil
20 Liberties Act of 1988; and

21 WHEREAS, The Civil Liberties Act of 1988 was signed into
22 law by President Ronald Reagan and recognized the grave injustice
23 that was done to United States residents and citizens of Japanese
24 ancestry by the forced relocation and incarceration of civilians
25 during World War II. Congress acknowledged that the incarceration
26 of these Japanese Americans occurred because of racial prejudice,
27 wartime hysteria, and a failure of political leadership. The apology
28 extended on behalf of the United States was also intended to make
29 more credible and to be consistent with any expressions of concern
30 by the United States over violations of human rights committed
31 by other nations; and

32 WHEREAS, On January 15, 1998, Fred Korematsu was awarded
33 the Presidential Medal of Freedom. The Presidential Medal of
34 Freedom is the highest honor bestowed upon a civilian who has
35 made a particularly meritorious contribution to the nation's
36 interests; and

37 WHEREAS, Fred Korematsu continued his efforts to ensure
38 that Americans do not forget the lessons learned from our own
39 history as he traveled across the country, speaking at various
40 colleges, law schools, and other organizations. On March 30, 2005,

1 a true civil liberties hero was lost when Fred Korematsu passed
2 away at 86 years of age due to respiratory illness in San Rafael,
3 California, leaving behind a lasting influence on the importance
4 of maintaining the constitutionally mandated guarantee of liberty
5 for all Americans; and

6 WHEREAS, Section 6722 of the Government Code requires
7 the Governor annually to proclaim January 30 as Fred Korematsu
8 Day of Civil Liberties and the Constitution, and Section 37222.15
9 of the Education Code designates that date of each year as having
10 special significance in public schools and educational institutions
11 and encourages those entities to observe that date by conducting
12 exercises remembering the life of Fred Korematsu and recognizing
13 the importance of preserving civil liberties; now, therefore, be it

14 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
15 *thereof concurring*, That Wednesday, January 30, 2019, be
16 observed as Fred Korematsu Day of Civil Liberties and the
17 Constitution; and be it further

18 *Resolved*, That Fred Korematsu's life and his willingness to
19 assert that our civil liberties are the hallmark of our great country
20 have left an indelible mark on the history of our nation and hold
21 a special meaning for the people of California; and be it further

22 *Resolved*, That on Fred Korematsu Day of Civil Liberties and
23 the Constitution, the Legislature also encourages all public schools
24 and educational institutions to conduct exercises remembering the
25 life of Fred Korematsu and recognizing the importance of
26 preserving civil liberties, even in times of real or perceived crisis;
27 and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: January 17, 2019

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
ACR 13 (Chu) – As Introduced January 14, 2019

SUBJECT: Fred Korematsu Day of Civil Liberties and the Constitution.

SUMMARY: Designates that January 30, 2019, be observed as Fred Korematsu Day of Civil Liberties and the Constitution. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Fred Korematsu was born in Oakland, California, on January 30, 1919, to Japanese immigrant parents. He was unable to serve in the United States military because his selective service classification had been changed to “Enemy Alien,” even though he was a United States citizen.
- 2) In 1942, Fred Korematsu refused to comply with Civilian Exclusion Order No. 34 which was authorized by President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s Executive Order No. 9066 which imposed strict curfew regulations and required over 100,000 United States citizens and permanent residents of Japanese ancestry to leave their homes on the West Coast and submit to imprisonment based solely on their ancestry. Fred Korematsu was tried and convicted by a federal court and taken by military authorities to the Tanforan Assembly Center in San Bruno, California.
- 3) Believing the discriminatory conviction violated freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution, Fred Korematsu appealed his case. Though the appeal went up to the United States Supreme Court in 1944, justice was denied to Fred Korematsu when the Supreme Court upheld the conviction by a six to three vote, leaving him devastated and wondering what effect this would have on other Americans.
- 4) Following World War II and the release of Japanese Americans from the concentration camps, Fred Korematsu attempted to resume life as an American citizen, marrying his wife Kathryn and raising two children, Karen and Ken. He maintained his innocence through the years, but the conviction had a lasting impact on Fred Korematsu’s basic rights, affecting his ability to obtain employment.
- 5) In 1982, with newly discovered evidence found by Peter Irons, a legal historian and attorney, and Aiko Herzig-Yoshinaga, a researcher, Fred Korematsu made the decision to reopen his 1944 conviction by petitioning for a writ of error coram nobis to have the wrongful conviction vacated. After litigating for nearly a year in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, Fred Korematsu and his legal team emerged triumphant on November 10, 1983. The coram nobis decision in this case impaired the precedent of the original Supreme Court cases which validated the curfew and exclusion orders. In addition, the decisions influenced Congress’ passage of the Civil Liberties Act of 1988.
- 6) The Civil Liberties Act of 1988 was signed into law by President Ronald Reagan and recognized the grave injustice that was done to United States residents and citizens of

Japanese ancestry by the forced relocation and incarceration of civilians during World War II.

- 7) On January 15, 1998, Fred Korematsu was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom. The Presidential Medal of Freedom is the highest honor bestowed upon a civilian who has made a particularly meritorious contribution to the nation's interests.
- 8) Fred Korematsu continued his efforts to ensure that Americans do not forget the lessons learned from our own history as he traveled across the country, speaking at various colleges, law schools, and other organizations. On March 30, 2005, a true civil liberties hero was lost when Fred Korematsu passed away at 86 years of age due to respiratory illness in San Rafael, California, leaving behind a lasting influence on the importance of maintaining the constitutionally mandated guarantee of liberty for all Americans.
- 9) Section 6722 of the Government Code requires the Governor to annually proclaim January 30 as Fred Korematsu Day of Civil Liberties and the Constitution, and Section 37222.15 of the Education Code designates that date of each year as having special significance in public schools and educational institutions and encourages those entities to observe that date by conducting exercises remembering the life of Fred Korematsu and recognizing the importance of preserving civil liberties.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JANUARY 15, 2019

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2019–20 REGULAR SESSION

Assembly Joint Resolution

No. 1

Introduced by Assembly ~~Member~~ Members Daly and Kalra
(Principal coauthor: Assembly Member Diep)

(Principal coauthor: Senator Umberg)

(Coauthors: Assembly Members Chiu, Gloria, Muratsuchi, O'Donnell,
Petrie-Norris, and Ting)
(Coauthor: Senator Pan)

December 14, 2018

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 1—Relative to Vietnamese refugees.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AJR 1, as amended, Daly. Vietnamese refugees.

This measure would respectfully urge the President of the United States to stop any efforts to ~~reinterpret or renegotiate~~ *reinterpret, disregard, or in any way prohibit the extension of the 2008 United States-Vietnam repatriation agreement, agreement and urges that any renegotiation of the agreement include historically accepted deportation protections for Vietnamese refugees* and would state that the Legislature stands in solidarity with the Vietnamese ~~refugees who came to the United States before 1995.~~ *refugees.*

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, Many Vietnamese Americans living in the State
- 2 of California today came to the United States after the fall of
- 3 Saigon on April 30, 1975, which marked the beginning of an
- 4 exodus of over one million Vietnamese who left their homeland
- 5 fleeing communism in search of freedom and democracy; and

1 WHEREAS, Over the past four decades, Vietnamese immigrants
2 have enriched the social, cultural, and economic landscape of the
3 United States and the great State of California; and

4 WHEREAS, As new immigrants, Vietnamese Americans
5 overcame social, linguistic, and economic challenges through hard
6 work, achieving success in a plethora of professional fields,
7 including business, military service, politics and law, science and
8 education, literature and journalism, and sports and entertainment;
9 and

10 WHEREAS, The State of California is home to more than
11 500,000 Vietnamese Americans that enrich the social, cultural,
12 and economic fabric of our state; and

13 WHEREAS, Vietnamese Americans have enhanced California's
14 culture through the establishment of vibrant Little Saigon
15 communities throughout the state that preserve Vietnamese
16 heritage, food, language, and customs for younger generations and
17 allow all Californians to be immersed in the richness of Vietnamese
18 culture; and

19 WHEREAS, Refusing to forget their historical struggle for
20 freedom and democracy, Vietnamese Americans throughout the
21 United States and the State of California continue to speak out
22 against the systematic assaults on the freedoms of expression and
23 religion perpetrated today by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam
24 and advocate in favor of human rights and democracy in Vietnam
25 and worldwide; and

26 WHEREAS, An agreement made in 2008 between the United
27 States government and Vietnamese government specifically bars
28 the deportation of Vietnamese people who arrived in the United
29 States before July 12, 1995; and

30 WHEREAS, The 2008 agreement specifically states that
31 Vietnamese citizens are "not subject to return to Vietnam" if they
32 "arrived in the United States before July 12, ~~1995~~; ~~now~~ 1995";
33 ~~now, therefore, be it~~ *it*

34 *Resolved by the Assembly and the Senate of the State of*
35 *California, jointly, That the Legislature respectfully urges the*
36 *President of the United States to stop any efforts to reinterpret or*
37 *renegotiate reinterpret, disregard, or in any way prohibit the*
38 *extension of the 2008 United States-Vietnam repatriation*
39 ~~agreement; agreement as it is currently written and urges that any~~

1 *renegotiation of the agreement include historically accepted*
2 *deportation protections for Vietnamese refugees; and it be further*

3 *Resolved, That the Legislature stands in solidarity with the*
4 *Vietnamese refugees who came to our country before 1995.*
5 *refugees; and be it further*

6 *RESOLVED, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit*
7 *copies of this resolution to the President and the Vice President*
8 *of the United States, to the Majority Leader of the Senate, to the*
9 *Speaker of the House of Representatives, to each Senator and*
10 *Representative from California in the Congress of the United*
11 *States, and to the author for appropriate distribution.*

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Date of Hearing: January 17, 2019

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
AJR 1 (Daly) – As Amended January 15, 2019

SUBJECT: Vietnamese refugees.

SUMMARY: Urges the President of the United States to stop any efforts to reinterpret, disregard, or in any way prohibit the extension of the 2008 United States-Vietnam repatriation agreement as it is currently written and urges that any renegotiation of the agreement include historically accepted deportation protections for Vietnamese refugees. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Many Vietnamese Americans living in the State of California today came to the United States after the fall of Saigon on April 30, 1975, which marked the beginning of an exodus of over one million Vietnamese who left their homeland fleeing communism in search of freedom and democracy.
- 2) Over the past four decades, Vietnamese immigrants have enriched the social, cultural, and economic landscape of the United States and the great State of California.
- 3) As new immigrants, Vietnamese Americans overcame social, linguistic, and economic challenges through hard work, achieving success in a plethora of professional fields, including business, military service, politics and law, science and education, literature and journalism, and sports and entertainment.
- 4) An agreement made in 2008 between the United States government and Vietnamese government specifically bars the deportation of Vietnamese people who arrived in the United States before July 12, 1995.
- 5) The State of California is home to more than 500,000 Vietnamese Americans that enrich the social, cultural, and economic fabric of our state.
- 6) Refusing to forget their historical struggle for freedom and democracy, Vietnamese Americans throughout the United States and the State of California continue to speak out against the systematic assaults on the freedoms of expression and religion perpetrated today by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and advocate in favor of human rights and democracy in Vietnam and worldwide.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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

House Resolution

No. 7

**Introduced by Assembly Members Reyes and Waldron
(Principal coauthors: Assembly Members Bonta and Patterson)**

January 14, 2019

House Resolution No. 7—Relative to Human Trafficking Awareness Month.

- 1 WHEREAS, Beginning in 2010, each January has been
2 designated by presidential proclamation to be National Slavery
3 and Human Trafficking Prevention Month; and
4 WHEREAS, Human trafficking is a form of modern day slavery.
5 It is a crime that involves the use of force, fraud, or coercion to
6 recruit, harbor, transport, provide, or obtain a person for the
7 purpose of labor or sexual exploitation; and
8 WHEREAS, According to the United States Department of
9 State’s 2018 Trafficking in Persons Report, 170 countries have
10 made public commitments to the eradication of human trafficking;
11 and
12 WHEREAS, The International Labour Organization (ILO)
13 estimates that there are 40.3 million victims of human trafficking
14 globally; and
15 WHEREAS, Eighty-one percent of human trafficking victims
16 are trapped in forced labor, 25 percent are children, and 75 percent
17 are women and girls; and
18 WHEREAS, The ILO estimates that forced labor and human
19 trafficking is a \$150 billion a year industry worldwide. Nine billion
20 dollars of that is estimated to be in agriculture, including forestry
21 and fishing; and

1 WHEREAS, In 2017, an estimated one out of every seven
2 endangered runaways reported to the National Center for Missing
3 and Exploited Children were likely to be child sex trafficking
4 victims. Of those, 88 percent were in the care of social services or
5 the foster system when they ran away; and

6 WHEREAS, More than two-thirds of sex trafficked children
7 suffer additional abuse at the hands of their traffickers; and

8 WHEREAS, Women and children who have been trafficked for
9 the purpose of sexual exploitation experience a significantly higher
10 rate of infection with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and
11 other sexually transmitted diseases, as well as tuberculosis and
12 permanent damage to the reproductive system; and

13 WHEREAS, California has one of the highest incidences of
14 human trafficking in the nation. It is a top destination for traffickers
15 because of its major harbors, airports, coastlines, international
16 borders, economy, and immigrant population; and

17 WHEREAS, The Federal Bureau of Investigation crime analysis
18 lists California and Nevada as having the highest rates of child
19 prostitution in the western region of the United States; and

20 WHEREAS, The National Human Trafficking Hotline reported
21 in 2018 that California is a primary location for human trafficking;
22 and

23 WHEREAS, More than 49,000 total cases of human trafficking
24 have been reported to the National Human Trafficking Hotline in
25 the last 10 years, with the hotline receiving more than 150 calls
26 per day; and

27 WHEREAS, According to the National Human Trafficking
28 Hotline, human trafficking has increased by 842% in the United
29 States since 2007, with California leading the way with the largest
30 increase in reported cases; and

31 WHEREAS, The number of cases of human trafficking reported
32 to the Polaris BeFree Textline, an SMS-based hotline for victims
33 and survivors of human trafficking and at-risk populations,
34 increases every year; and

35 WHEREAS, The Legislature recognizes the significant moral
36 and economic harm of forced labor and human trafficking to both
37 the State of California and citizens across the globe, and that
38 ignoring this problem is detrimental not only to those enslaved but
39 also to society as a whole; and

1 WHEREAS, The Legislature is committed to prioritizing its
2 efforts in order to provide adequate resources and services to
3 victims of human trafficking; and

4 WHEREAS, Human trafficking affects people of all ages. It is
5 necessary to remain aware of this constant modern form of slavery
6 that is happening all around us and for California to take an active
7 stance on preventing and eliminating human trafficking once and
8 for all; now, therefore, be it

9 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, That the*
10 *Assembly proclaims January 2019 as Human Trafficking*
11 *Awareness Month in California in order to encourage greater*
12 *awareness of human trafficking within the State of California, the*
13 *United States of America, and internationally; and be it further*

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

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Date of Hearing: January 17, 2019

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
HR 7 (Reyes) – As Introduced January 14, 2019

SUBJECT: Human Trafficking Awareness Month.

SUMMARY: Proclaims January 2019 as Human Trafficking Awareness Month in California and encourages greater awareness of human trafficking within the State of California, the United States, and internationally. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Human trafficking is a form of modern day slavery. It is a crime that involves the use of force, fraud, or coercion to recruit, harbor, transport, provide, or obtain a person for the purpose of labor or sexual exploitation.
- 2) Beginning in 2010, each January has been designated by presidential proclamation to be National Slavery and Human Trafficking Month; and, according to the United States Department of State's 2018 Trafficking in Persons Report, 170 countries have made public commitments to the eradication of human trafficking.
- 3) The International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates that there are 40.3 million victims of human trafficking globally. Eighty-one percent of human trafficking victims are trapped in forced labor, 25 percent are children, and 75 percent are women and girls.
- 4) In 2017, an estimated one out of every seven endangered runaways reported to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children were likely to be child sex trafficking victims.
- 5) California has one of the highest incidences of human trafficking in the nation. It is a top destination for traffickers because of its major harbors, airports, coastlines, international borders, economy, and immigrant population.
- 6) The Legislature recognizes the significant moral and economic harm of forced labor and human trafficking to both the State of California and citizens across the globe, and that ignoring this problem is detrimental not only to those enslaved but also to society as a whole.
- 7) Human trafficking affects people of all ages and it is necessary to remain aware of this constant modern form of slavery that is happening all around us and for California to take an active stance on preventing and eliminating human trafficking once and for all.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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