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Assembly
California Legislature
Committee on Rules

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VINCE FONG (R-ALT.)
JIMMY GOMEZ (D-ALT.)

Thursday, January 26, 2017
8:50 AM
State Capitol, Room 3162

CONSENT AGENDA

Resolutions

1. ACR 10 (Muratsuchi) Relative to Fred Korematsu Day of Civil Liberties and the Constitution. [Page 2](#)
2. ACR 11 (Baker) Relative to Cervical Cancer Screening and Awareness Month. [Page 8](#)
3. HR 8 (Waldron) Relative to American Heart Month and Wear Red Day in California. [Page 17](#)

Assembly Concurrent Resolution

No. 10

**Introduced by Assembly Member Muratsuchi
(Principal coauthor: Assembly Member Bonta)**

January 13, 2017

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 10—Relative to Fred Korematsu Day of Civil Liberties and the Constitution.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

ACR 10, as introduced, Muratsuchi. Fred Korematsu Day of Civil Liberties and the Constitution.

This measure would designate that January 30, 2017, 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, the Executive Director of the American Civil
8 Liberties Union of Northern California, Ernest Besig, offered to
9 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, Korematsu and his family
13 were sent to the Topaz concentration camp in Utah. Believing the
14 discriminatory conviction violated freedoms guaranteed by the
15 Constitution, Fred Korematsu appealed his case. Though the appeal
16 went up to the United States Supreme Court in 1944, justice was
17 denied to Fred Korematsu when the Supreme Court upheld the
18 conviction by a six to three vote, leaving him devastated and
19 wondering what effect this would have on other Americans; and

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

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

37 WHEREAS, The writ of error coram nobis has been extremely
38 limited in application, but has been used by courts once an
39 individual has been convicted and released in order to correct a
40 court's fundamental error or to reverse a manifest injustice. For

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

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

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

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

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

1 away at 86 years of age due to respiratory illness in San Rafael,
2 California, leaving behind a lasting influence on the importance
3 of maintaining the constitutionally mandated guarantee of liberty
4 for all Americans; and

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

13 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
14 *thereof concurring,* That Monday, January 30, 2017, be observed
15 as Fred Korematsu Day of Civil Liberties and the Constitution;
16 and be it further

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

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

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

30 _____

31 **CORRECTIONS:**

32 **Text—Pages 2 and 4.**

33 _____

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Date of Hearing: January 26, 2017

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
ACR 10 (Muratsuchi) – As Introduced January 13, 2017

SUBJECT: Fred Korematsu Day of Civil Liberties and the Constitution

SUMMARY: Designates January 30, 2017 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) 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) 319-2806

Assembly Concurrent Resolution

No. 11

**Introduced by Assembly Members Baker and Cristina Garcia
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Aguiar-Curry, Burke, Caballero,
Cervantes, Eggman, Friedman, Gonzalez Fletcher, Irwin, Limón,
Melendez, Quirk-Silva, Reyes, Rubio, Waldron, and Weber)**

January 17, 2017

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 11—Relative to Cervical
Cancer Screening and Awareness Month.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

ACR 11, as introduced, Baker. Cervical Cancer Screening and
Awareness Month.

This measure would designate the month of January every year as
Cervical Cancer Screening and Awareness Month in the State of
California. The measure would encourage all Californians, including
the State Department of Public Health and the State Department of
Health Care Services, to observe the month and observe appropriate
activities, promote screening and educational outreach to women and
the medical community, and develop programs to raise awareness about
the causes of, symptoms of, and screening for, cervical cancer.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, Cervical cancer is the third most common cancer
- 2 in women and fifth most common cause of cancer deaths
- 3 worldwide; and
- 4 WHEREAS, The State Department of Public Health and the
- 5 American Cancer Society's 2015 California Cancer Facts & Figures
- 6 report shows a total of 1,461 new cases of cervical cancer

1 diagnosed in 2012. A total of 422 deaths from cervical cancer
2 occurred during that same year. If there had been adequate
3 screening for these patients, 99 percent of these deaths could have
4 been prevented; and

5 WHEREAS, Hispanic women have the highest risk of
6 developing cervical cancer — about one and one-half times higher
7 than non-Hispanic white and Asian/Pacific Islander women; and

8 WHEREAS, Infection with Human Papillomavirus (HPV), a
9 form of sexually transmitted disease (STD), is the number one risk
10 factor for cervical cancer. The American Cancer Society
11 recommends starting routine HPV vaccinations for females at 11
12 or 12 years of age and finishing the series of vaccinations between
13 13 and 18, inclusive, years of age; and

14 WHEREAS, The American Cancer Society recommends that
15 all people with cervixes begin cervical cancer screening at 21 years
16 of age. Cervical cancer screening tests offer the best chance to
17 detect precancerous changes; and

18 WHEREAS, If precancerous changes are detected, survival is
19 virtually 100 percent. Current cervical cancer screening tests
20 include the Papanicolaou (Pap) Test and the HPV test; and

21 WHEREAS, The United States Preventive Services Task Force
22 (USPSTF) recommends screening for cervical cancer in women
23 from 21 to 65, inclusive, years of age with a Pap test every three
24 years or, for women from 30 to 65, inclusive, years of age who
25 want to lengthen the screening interval, cotesting with a
26 combination of a Pap test plus the HPV test every five years; and

27 WHEREAS, Coverage of cervical cancer screening tests is
28 mandated by the federal Affordable Care Act. California's
29 Medi-Cal program provides coverage for cervical cancer screening
30 for eligible patients; and

31 WHEREAS, In addition, the National Breast and Cervical
32 Cancer Early Detection Program, also known as the "Every Woman
33 Counts" program within the State Department of Health Care
34 Services, provides eligible women with free cervical cancer
35 screening and has also adopted the screening recommendations of
36 the USPSTF; and

37 WHEREAS, California's cervical cancer screening rates remain
38 below the United States average. The 2013 Medi-Cal Managed
39 Care Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set (HEDIS)
40 showed the cervical cancer weighted average screening rate was

1 65.1 percent, which is below the Healthy People 2020 objective
2 of 93 percent; and

3 WHEREAS, Even with coverage available for most women,
4 California still has low cervical cancer screening rates. It is
5 imperative that the state continue to enhance its efforts to reach
6 out to low-income, minority, and uninsured women to ensure they
7 seek access to the cervical screening options available to them;
8 now, therefore, be it

9 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
10 *thereof concurring,* That the Legislature designates the month of
11 January of each year as Cervical Cancer Screening and Awareness
12 Month in the State of California. The Legislature encourages all
13 Californians, the State Department of Public Health, and the State
14 Department of Health Care Services to observe the month and
15 observe appropriate activities, promote screening and educational
16 outreach to women and the medical community, and develop
17 programs to raise awareness about the causes of, symptoms of,
18 and screening for, cervical cancer; and be it further

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

21

22 _____

23 **CORRECTIONS:**

24 **Digest—Page 1.**

25 _____

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Date of Hearing: January 26, 2017

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
ACR 11 (Baker) – As Introduced January 17, 2017

SUBJECT: Cervical Cancer Screening and Awareness Month

SUMMARY: Designates the month of January every year as Cervical Cancer Screening and Awareness Month in the State of California. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Cervical cancer is the third most common cancer in women and fifth most common cause of cancer deaths worldwide.
- 2) The American Cancer Society recommends that all people with cervixes begin cervical cancer screening at 21 years of age. These screenings are the best chance to detect precancerous changes; which if detected, survival is virtually 100 percent.
- 3) The State Department of Public Health and the American Cancer Society's 2015 California Cancer Facts and Figures report shows a total of 1,461 new cases of cervical cancer diagnosed in 2012. A total of 422 deaths from cervical cancer occurred during that same year. If there had been adequate screening for these patients, 99 percent of these deaths could have been prevented.
- 4) Infection with Human Papillomavirus (HPV), a form of sexually transmitted disease, is the number one risk factor for cervical cancer. The American Cancer Society recommends starting routine HPV vaccinations for females at 11 or 12 years of age and finishing the series of vaccinations between 13 and 18, inclusive, years of age.
- 5) Coverage of cervical cancer screening testes is mandated by the federal Affordable Care Act and California's Medi-Cal program provides coverage for cervical cancer screening for eligible patients. In addition, the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program, also known as the "Every Woman Counts" program within the State Department of Health Care Services, provides eligible women with free cervical cancer screenings.
- 6) Even with coverage available for most women, California still has low cervical cancer screening rates. It is imperative that the state continue to enhance its efforts to reach out to low-income, minority, and uninsured women to ensure they seek access to the cervical screening options available to them.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network (ACS CAN)
American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME)

California Life Sciences Association
Planned Parenthood Affiliates of California (PPAC)

Opposition

None on file

Analysis Prepared by: Nicole Willis / RLS. / (916) 319-2806



January 24, 2017

The Honorable Ken Cooley
Assembly Rules Committee, Chair
California State Assembly
State Capitol, Room 3016
Sacramento, CA 95814

RECEIVED
ASSEMBLY RULES
2017 JAN 25 A 11:35

RE: ACR 11 (Baker) Cervical Cancer Awareness Month - Support

Dear Assemblymember Cooley:

On behalf of the American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network (ACS CAN) we are pleased to support ACR 11, which designates the month of January every year as Cervical Cancer Screening and Awareness Month.

Cervical cancer is the third most common cancer in women and the fifth most common cause of cancer deaths worldwide. While California has come a long way in cancer screening and prevention, we still have a long way to go. California's cervical cancer screening rates are still below the U.S. average. The 2013 Medi-Cal Managed Care Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set showed the cervical cancer average screening rate was 65.1%, which is below the Healthy People 2020 objective of 93%.

ACS CAN has worked on education and awareness efforts on the importance of cervical cancer screening. We recommend routine HPV (human papilloma virus) vaccinations for females ages 11-12 years or between 13-18 years. Further, we recommend all people with cervixes begin cervical cancer screening at 21 years of age. Cervical cancer screening tests offer the best chance to detect precancerous changes. Survival is roughly 100% if these changes are detected.

Further, the Affordable Care Act mandated cervical cancer screening coverage and California's Medi-Cal program provides coverage for eligible patients. With the help of federal, state and local agencies in collaboration with community partners, California's cancer screening rates can meet the Healthy People 2020 objective.

It is for these reasons that ACS CAN supports ACR 11.

Sincerely,



Autumn J. Ogden, Director of State Legislation

California Office

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January 25, 2017

**TO: The Honorable Ken Cooley, Chair
The Honorable Members of the Assembly Rules Committee**

RE: Assembly Concurrent Resolution 11 (Baker and Garcia) – AFSCME SUPPORTS

The American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), AFL-CIO, would like to inform you of our **support of Assembly Concurrent Resolution 11**, as introduced on January 17, 2017.

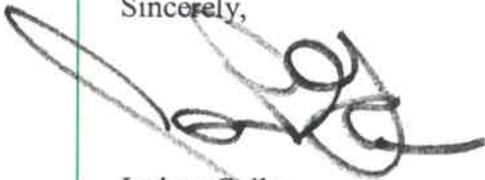
ACR 11 would declare the month of January to be annually recognized as Cervical Cancer Screening and Awareness Month in California. Cervical cancer continues to plague a high percentage of women across the state, with Hispanic and black women being disproportionately at risk. However, cervical cancer is highly preventable when routine HPV vaccines and regular cancer screenings are accessible to all women.

AFSCME recognizes the importance of dedicating a month to bring awareness to the causes and symptoms of cervical cancer. Increasing outreach efforts will help ensure that all women are equipped with the knowledge necessary to protect themselves from this highly preventable illness.

Please join us in supporting Assembly Concurrent Resolution 11.

Should you have any questions regarding our position in this matter, you may call me at your earliest convenience. AFSCME also reserves the right to change our position in the event of future amendments.

Sincerely,



Joshua Golka
Legislative Affairs Manager, California

JPG/njl/ss

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January 24, 2017



The Honorable Ken Cooley
Chairman, Rules Committee
Assemblymember, 16th District
State Capitol, Room 3013
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: ACR 11 (Baker) Cervical Cancer Screening and Awareness Month – Support

Dear Chairman Cooley,

On behalf of the California Life Sciences Association, the statewide public policy association representing the innovative life sciences sector – biotechnology, pharmaceutical, medical device and diagnostics companies, venture capital firms, research universities and institutes and our sector's 275,000 workers – we write in support of ACR 11 (Baker).

Cervical cancer is the third most common cancer in women and the fifth most common cause of cancer deaths worldwide. While California has come a long way in cancer screening and prevention, we still have a long way to go. California's cervical cancer screening rates are still below the U.S. average. The 2013 Medi-Cal Managed Care Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set showed the cervical cancer average screening rate was 65.1%, which is below the Healthy People 2020 objective of 93%.

CLSA has worked on education and awareness efforts on the importance of cervical cancer screening. We recommend routine HPV (human papilloma virus) vaccinations for females ages 11-12 years or between 13-18 years. Further, we recommend all people with cervixes begin cervical cancer screening at 21 years of age. Cervical cancer screening tests offer the best chance to detect precancerous changes. Survival is roughly 100% if these changes are detected.

Further, the Affordable Care Act mandated cervical cancer screening coverage and California's Medi-Cal program provides coverage for eligible patients. With the help of federal, state and local agencies in collaboration with community partners, California's cancer screening rates can meet the Healthy People 2020 objective.

It is for these reasons that we support ACR 11.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Eve Bukowski", written in a cursive style.

Eve Bukowski
Vice President, State Government Relations

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Planned Parenthood Affiliates of California

January 24, 2017

The Honorable Ken Cooley
Chair, Assembly Rules Committee
State Capitol, Room 3016
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: ACR 11 (Baker) – SUPPORT

Dear Assemblymember Cooley,

On behalf of Planned Parenthood Affiliates of California (PPAC) and the more than 115 health centers throughout the state, we are pleased to support ACR 11, which designates the month of January as Cervical Cancer Screening and Awareness Month.

Cervical cancer is the third most common cancer in women and the fifth most common cause of cancer deaths worldwide. While California has come a long way in cancer screening and prevention, we still have a long way to go. California’s cervical cancer screening rates are still below the U.S. average. The 2013 Medi-Cal Managed Care Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set showed the cervical cancer average screening rate was 65.1%, which is below the Healthy People 2020 objective of 93%.

PPAC supports policies and resolutions that support the maintenance and growth of women’s health programs. Planned Parenthood health centers provide a variety of services that address health issues that only affect women, such as breast cancer and cervical cancer screenings. Further, Planned Parenthood supports policies that seek to address or reduce health disparities and studies show that the overwhelming majority of women survive cervical cancer when detected early enough.

Further, the Affordable Care Act mandated cervical cancer screening coverage and California’s Medi-Cal program provides coverage for eligible patients. With the help of federal, state and local agencies in collaboration with community partners, California’s cancer screening rates can meet the Healthy People 2020 objective.

It is for these reasons that Planned Parenthood Affiliates of California supports ACR 11.

Sincerely,

Gregory Cramer
Legislative Advocate, Planned Parenthood Affiliates of California

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House Resolution

No. 8

Introduced by Assembly Members Waldron and Cristina Garcia

January 19, 2017

House Resolution No. 8—Relative to American Heart Month and Wear Red Day in California.

1 WHEREAS, Cardiovascular diseases kill one in three women
2 in the United States, yet 80 percent of cardiovascular diseases may
3 be prevented; and
4 WHEREAS, Cardiovascular diseases and stroke kill one woman
5 every 80 seconds in the United States; and
6 WHEREAS, An estimated 44 million women in the United
7 States are affected by cardiovascular diseases; and
8 WHEREAS, Ninety percent of women have one or more risk
9 factors for developing heart disease or stroke; and
10 WHEREAS, Women are less likely to call 911 for themselves
11 when experiencing symptoms of a heart attack than they are if
12 someone else were having a heart attack; and
13 WHEREAS, Only 36 percent of African American women and
14 34 percent of Hispanic women know that heart disease is their
15 greatest health risk, compared with 65 percent of Caucasian
16 women; and
17 WHEREAS, According to the federal Centers for Disease
18 Control and Prevention (CDC), heart disease and stroke account
19 for 31.7 percent of all female deaths in California; and
20 WHEREAS, Research conducted by the CDC in 2010 found
21 that, on average, almost 100 women die from heart disease and
22 stroke in California each day; and

1 WHEREAS, The American Heart Association’s Go Red For
2 Women movement motivates women to learn their family history
3 and to meet with a health care provider to determine their risk for
4 cardiovascular disease and stroke; and

5 WHEREAS, Women involved with the Go Red For Women
6 movement live healthier lives; and

7 WHEREAS, The Go Red For Women movement encourages
8 women to take control of their heart health by knowing and
9 managing their total cholesterol, HDL cholesterol, blood pressure,
10 blood sugar, and body mass index; now, therefore, be it

11 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That the
12 Assembly recognizes the month of February 2017 as American
13 Heart Month in California in order to raise awareness of the
14 importance of the ongoing fight against heart disease and stroke;
15 and be it further

16 *Resolved*, That the Assembly recognizes February 3, 2017, as
17 Wear Red Day in California, and urges all citizens to show their
18 support for women and the fight against heart disease by
19 commemorating this day by wearing the color red. By increasing
20 awareness, speaking up about heart disease, and empowering
21 women to reduce their risk for cardiovascular disease, we can save
22 thousands of lives each year; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: January 26, 2017

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
HR 8 (Waldron) – As Introduced January 19, 2017

SUBJECT: American Heart Month and Wear Red Day in California

SUMMARY: Recognizes the month of February 2017 as American Heart Month in California and February 3, 2017, as Wear Red Day in California in order to raise awareness of the importance of the ongoing fight against heart disease and stroke. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) An estimated 44 million women in the United States are affected by cardiovascular diseases. These diseases kill one in three women in the United States, yet 80 percent may have been prevented.
- 2) Ninety percent of women have one or more risk factors for developing heart disease.
- 3) Women are less likely to call 911 for themselves when experiencing symptoms of a heart attack than they are if someone else were having a heart attack; and, only 36 percent of African American women and 34 percent of Hispanic women know that heart disease is their greatest health risk, compared with 65 percent of Caucasian women.
- 4) According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), heart disease and stroke account for 31.7 percent of all female deaths in California. A study by the CDC in 2010 found that, on average, almost 100 women die from heart disease and stroke in California each day.
- 5) The Go Red For Women movement encourages women to take control of their heart health by knowing and managing their total cholesterol, HDL cholesterol, blood pressure, blood sugar, and body mass index.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME)
American Heart Association/American Stroke Association (AHA/ASA)

Opposition

None on file

Analysis Prepared by: Nicole Willis / RLS. / (916) 319-2806

AFSCME Council 36

AFSCME Council 57

AFSCME/MWD Local 1902
Metropolitan Water District

AFSCME/MAPA Local 1001
Metropolitan Water District

AFSCME/UAPD Local 206
Union Of American
Physicians And Dentists

AFSCME/UC Local 3299
University of California

AFSCME/UNAC NUHHCE
United Nurses Associations
Of California
Union of Health Care
Professionals

January 25, 2017

**TO: The Honorable Ken Cooley, Chair
The Honorable Members of the Assembly Committee on Rules**

RE: House Resolution 8 (Waldron and Garcia) – AFSCME SUPPORTS

The American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), AFL-CIO, would like to inform you of our **support of House Resolution 8**, as introduced on January 19, 2017.

Even while the majority of cardiovascular diseases are preventable, they are still responsible for nearly one-third of women's deaths in California. Hispanic and African-American women in particular are less likely to be aware of their risks to various cardiovascular diseases. HR 8 would raise awareness of women's disproportionate risk to cardiovascular diseases by proclaiming February 2017 as American Heart Month in California. Additionally, this resolution would declare February 3, 2017 as Wear Red Day in California in order to encourage Californians to wear red in support of the many women afflicted by heart disease and stroke.

AFSCME supports this important step forward in maximizing public awareness of the numerous dangers of cardiovascular diseases to better ensure that individuals can take the steps necessary to make healthy lifestyle choices.

Please join us in supporting House Resolution 8.

Should you have any questions regarding our position in this matter, you may call me at your earliest convenience. AFSCME also reserves the right to change our position in the event of future amendments.

Sincerely,



Joshua Golka
Legislative Affairs Manager, California

JPG/njl/ss

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January 23, 2017

Honorable Ken Cooley, Chairman
Assembly Rules Committee
State Capitol, Room 3016
Sacramento, CA 95814

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Dear Assemblymember Cooley:

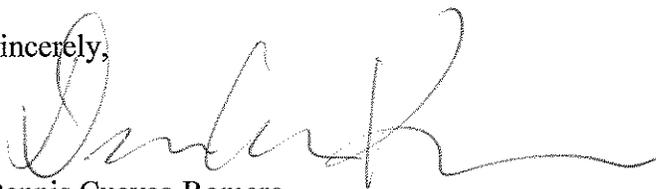
The American Heart Association/American Stroke Association (AHA/ASA) is proud to sponsor HR 8, which recognizes February as American Heart Month and February 2, 2017 as Wear Red Day in California.

The creation of both American Heart Month and February 2, 2017 as Wear Red Day plays a crucial role in furthering our efforts of the AHA by increasing awareness of the fight against cardiovascular disease. In particular, heart disease is currently the number ONE killer of women, yet many cardiac events are preventable. An estimated 44 million women in the United States are affected by cardiovascular disease each year, and with your support, integral steps are being made to increase awareness, education, and health.

Approximately one in three women die of cardiovascular disease each year. By celebrating February 2017 as American Heart Month, citizens will become more aware of the warning signs of heart attack and stroke. Promoting education is the key to preventing future health risks for all those who are at risk for cardiovascular-related problems.

For these reasons, the AHA/ASA is proud to sponsor HR 8. If you have any questions, please contact me at 916.446.6505, or by email at Dennis.Cuevas-Romero@heart.org.

Sincerely,



Dennis Cuevas-Romero
Government Relations Director