



STATE CAPITOL
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CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
DEBRA GRAVERT

Assembly
California Legislature
Committee on Rules

KEN COOLEY
CHAIR

VICE CHAIR
CUNNINGHAM, JORDAN

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LEE, ALEX
LEVINE, MARC
MAIENSCHIN, BRIAN
MATHIS, DEVON J.
RAMOS, JAMES C.
VILLAPUDUA, CARLOS

RUBIO, BLANCA E. (D-ALT)
VALLADARES, SUZETTE
MARTINEZ (R-ALT)

Thursday, January 28, 2021
8:45 a.m.
State Capitol, Room 4202

CONSENT AGENDA

BILL REFERRALS

1. Bill Referrals

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RESOLUTIONS

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| 2. ACR-11 (Flora) | Physician Anesthesiologist Week. (refer/hear) | Page 8 |
| 3. ACR-14 (Stone) | California Court Reporting and Captioning Week. (refer/hear) | Page 12 |
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| 5. HR-9 (Kiley) | School Choice Week. (refer/hear) | Page 23 |
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| 10. SCR-6 (Bradford) | Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day. (refer/hear) | Page 43 |



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BLANCA RUBIO (D-ALT.)
SUZETTE VALLADARES (R-ALT.)

Memo

To: Rules Committee Members
From: Michael Erke, Bill Referral Consultant
Date: 1/27/2021
Re: Consent Bill Referrals

Since you received your preliminary list of bill referrals, HR 15 has been added to the list of referrals. The referral recommendation for AB 270, AB 274 and AB 294 has changed.

REFERRAL OF BILLS TO COMMITTEE

01/28/2021

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

Assembly Bill No.	Committee:
<u>AB 74</u>	INS.
<u>AB 128</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 129</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 130</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 131</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 132</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 133</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 134</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 135</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 136</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 137</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 138</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 139</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 140</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 141</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 142</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 143</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 144</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 145</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 146</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 147</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 148</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 149</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 150</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 151</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 152</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 153</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 154</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 155</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 156</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 157</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 158</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 159</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 160</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 161</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 162</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 163</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 164</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 165</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 166</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 167</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 168</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 169</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 170</u>	BUDGET

<u>AB 171</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 172</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 173</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 174</u>	BUDGET
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<u>AB 214</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 215</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 215</u>	L. GOV.
<u>AB 216</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 217</u>	REV. & TAX.

<u>AB 218</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 218</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 219</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 220</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 221</u>	HUM. S.
<u>AB 222</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 223</u>	W., P., & W.
<u>AB 224</u>	B. & P.
<u>AB 225</u>	B. & P.
<u>AB 225</u>	M. & V.A.
<u>AB 226</u>	HUM. S.
<u>AB 227</u>	ELECTIONS
<u>AB 228</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 229</u>	B. & P.
<u>AB 230</u>	L. & E.
<u>AB 231</u>	L. & E.
<u>AB 232</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 233</u>	HIGHER ED.
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<u>AB 235</u>	ED.
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<u>AB 238</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 239</u>	G.O.
<u>AB 240</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 241</u>	ELECTIONS
<u>AB 242</u>	U. & E.
<u>AB 243</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 244</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 245</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 246</u>	B. & P.
<u>AB 248</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 249</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 250</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 251</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 252</u>	W., P., & W.
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<u>AB 256</u>	PUB. S.
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<u>AB 263</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 264</u>	REV. & TAX.
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<u>AB 266</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 267</u>	NAT. RES.
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<u>AB 289</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 290</u>	B. & P.
<u>AB 291</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 292</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 293</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 293</u>	B. & P.
<u>AB 294</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 294</u>	B. & P.
<u>AB 295</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>ACR 1</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 6</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 7</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 9</u>	JUD.
<u>ACR 10</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 11</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 12</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 14</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 15</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 16</u>	RLS.
<u>AJR 4</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>HR 5</u>	RLS.
<u>HR 8</u>	RLS.

HR 9

RLS.

HR 11

RLS.

HR 12

RLS.

HR 14

RLS.

HR 15

RLS.

SCR 6

RLS.

Assembly Concurrent Resolution

No. 11

Introduced by Assembly Member Flora

January 21, 2021

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 11—Relative to Physician Anesthesiologist Week.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 11, as introduced, Flora. Physician Anesthesiologist Week.

This measure would designate the week of January 31, 2021, to February 6, 2021, inclusive, as Physician Anesthesiologist Week.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, Physician anesthesiologists are guardians of patient
2 safety in health care: in the operating room, in the delivery room,
3 in the intensive care unit, in pain management clinics, and on the
4 front lines of the COVID-19 pandemic; and

5 WHEREAS, Their years of education and training prepare
6 physician anesthesiologists to navigate life-and-death moments,
7 transitioning from the operating room to the emergency room and
8 acting as airway management experts for the sickest of patients
9 diagnosed with COVID-19; and

10 WHEREAS, Physician anesthesiologists were made for this
11 moment, playing a critical role in keeping patients safe in this state
12 and community, whether caring for COVID-19 patients, managing
13 a crisis during surgery or labor and delivery, or providing pain
14 management; and

15 WHEREAS, Annually in the United States, more than 100
16 million operations and procedures are performed with anesthesia,

1 and physician anesthesiologists play a critical role in a patient's
2 well-being before, during, and after surgical procedures and make
3 patient safety their top priority; and

4 WHEREAS, Physician anesthesiologists have the highest levels
5 of training and must complete between 12,000 and 16,000 hours
6 of training before practicing independently; and

7 WHEREAS, Physician anesthesiologists have been leaders in
8 patient safety and cited as the only medical specialty to have
9 significantly improved patient safety; and

10 WHEREAS, A physician anesthesiologist's duties include
11 evaluating a patient's current health before receiving anesthesia
12 to ensure the best outcome, administering anesthesia, monitoring
13 the patient during surgery, and assessing the patient after the
14 procedure is completed; and

15 WHEREAS, This spectrum of patient care constitutes the
16 perioperative surgical home, which the American Society of
17 Anesthesiologists has identified as an innovative model in patient
18 care in which the physician anesthesiologist directs the anesthesia
19 care team to provide support to the patient throughout all aspects
20 of surgical care and procedures; and

21 WHEREAS, There is up to a 20-percent reduction in adverse
22 events when physician anesthesiologists lead the anesthesia care
23 team; and

24 WHEREAS, The American Medical Association completed a
25 public opinion survey that concluded 70 percent of patients want
26 a physician to administer and monitor anesthesia levels; and

27 WHEREAS, Anesthesia is safer than ever before, yet there
28 remains potential for complications and side effects during
29 procedures, and physician anesthesiologists have the training and
30 expertise to help minimize these risks, monitor for any problems,
31 and take quick action; and

32 WHEREAS, During surgeries or procedures, when seconds
33 count, physician anesthesiologists have the highest degree of
34 training to respond to emergencies and ensure the best patient
35 outcomes; and

36 WHEREAS, The California Society of Anesthesiologists is a
37 physician organization with over 3,000 members dedicated to
38 promoting the highest standards of the profession of
39 anesthesiology, fostering excellence through continuing medical

1 education, and serving as an advocate for anesthesiologists and
2 their patients; now, therefore, be it

3 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
4 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature hereby designates the
5 week of January 31, 2021, to February 6, 2021, inclusive, as
6 Physician Anesthesiologist Week; and be it further

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

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Date of Hearing: January 28, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
ACR 11 (Flora) – As Introduced January 21, 2021

SUBJECT: Physician Anesthesiologist Week.

SUMMARY: Designates the week of January 31, 2021, to February 6, 2021, inclusive, as Physician Anesthesiologist Week. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Annually in the United States, more than 100 million operations and procedures are performed with anesthesia, and physician anesthesiologists play a critical role in a patient's well-being before, during, and after surgical procedures and make patient safety their top priority.
- 2) Physician anesthesiologists are guardians of patient safety in health care: in the operating room, in the delivery room, in the intensive care unit, in pain management clinics, and on the front lines of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- 3) Physician anesthesiologists have the highest levels of training and must complete between 12,000 and 16,000 hours of training prior to practicing independently.
- 4) Their years of education and training prepare physician anesthesiologists to navigate life-and-death moments, transitioning from the operating room to the emergency room and acting as airway management experts for the sickest of patients diagnosed with COVID-19.
- 5) Physician anesthesiologists have been leaders in patient safety and cited as the only medical specialty to have significantly improved patient safety.
- 6) Physician anesthesiologists were made for this moment, playing a critical role in keeping patients safe in this state and community, whether caring for COVID-19 patients, managing a crisis during surgery or labor and delivery, or providing pain management.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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

Assembly Concurrent Resolution

No. 14

Introduced by Assembly Member Stone

January 21, 2021

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 14—Relative to California Court Reporting and Captioning Week.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 14, as introduced, Stone. California Court Reporting and Captioning Week.

This measure would proclaim the week of February 6, 2021, through February 13, 2021, inclusive, as California Court Reporting and Captioning Week and request the Governor to issue a proclamation calling on the people of the great State of California to observe the day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and educational activities.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, For millennia, individuals have wanted the spoken
- 2 word translated into text to record history and to accomplish this
- 3 task have relied on scribes; and
- 4 WHEREAS, The profession of scribe was born with the rise of
- 5 civilization; and
- 6 WHEREAS, In ancient Egypt, scribes were considered to be
- 7 the literate elite, recording laws and other important documents
- 8 and, since that time, have served as impartial witnesses to history;
- 9 and
- 10 WHEREAS, Scribes were present with our nation’s founding
- 11 fathers as the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights
- 12 were drafted; and

1 WHEREAS, President Abraham Lincoln entrusted scribes to
2 record the Emancipation Proclamation; and

3 WHEREAS, Since the advent of shorthand machines, these
4 scribes have been known as court reporters and have played a
5 permanent and invaluable role across our country; and

6 WHEREAS, Court reporters are present in the California State
7 Legislature, preserving legislators' words and actions; and

8 WHEREAS, Court reporters and captioners are responsible for
9 keeping a complete, accurate, secure, and unbiased record of
10 courtroom proceedings and other legal matters, including civil
11 depositions; and

12 WHEREAS, Through the Transcript Reimbursement Fund,
13 court reporters fund and are responsible for providing courtroom
14 transcripts to indigent litigants; and

15 WHEREAS, Court reporters and captioners are responsible for
16 the closed captioning seen scrolling across television screens, at
17 sporting stadiums, and in other community and educational settings,
18 bringing information to millions of deaf and hard-of-hearing
19 Americans every day; and

20 WHEREAS, Court reporters regularly volunteer to document
21 educational events and to capture veterans' oral histories at
22 community events; and

23 WHEREAS, There are an estimated 8,500 Californians working
24 as court reporters and captioners; and

25 WHEREAS, Court reporters and captioners translate the spoken
26 word into text and preserve our history; and

27 WHEREAS, Whether called the scribes of yesterday or the court
28 reporters and captioners of today, the individuals who preserve
29 our nation's history are truly the guardians of the record; now,
30 therefore, be it

31 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
32 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature proclaims February 6,
33 2021, through February 13, 2021, inclusive, as California Court
34 Reporting and Captioning Week, and requests that the Governor
35 issue a proclamation calling on the people of the great State of
36 California to observe the day with appropriate programs,
37 ceremonies, and educational activities; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: January 28, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
ACR 14 (Stone) – As Introduced January 21, 2021

SUBJECT: California Court Reporting and Captioning Week.

SUMMARY: Proclaims the week of February 6, 2021, through February 13, 2021, inclusive, as California Court Reporting and Captioning Week. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) For millennia, individuals have wanted the spoken word translated into text to record history, and to accomplish this task have relied on scribes; and, in ancient Egypt, scribes were considered to be the literate elite, recording laws and other important documents. Since that time, scribes have served as impartial witnesses to history.
- 2) Scribes were present with our nation's founding fathers as the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights were drafted; and, President Abraham Lincoln entrusted scribes to record the Emancipation Proclamation.
- 3) Since the advent of shorthand machines, these scribes have been known as court reporters and have played a permanent and invaluable role across our country.
- 4) There are an estimated 8,500 Californians working as court reporters and captioners, translating the spoken word into text and preserving our history.
- 5) Court reporters and captioners are responsible for keeping a complete, accurate, secure, and unbiased record of courtroom proceedings and other legal matters, including civil depositions.
- 6) Court reporters and captioners are responsible for the closed captioning seen scrolling across television screens, at sporting stadiums, and in other community and educational settings, bringing information to millions of deaf and hard-of-hearing Americans every day.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

Deposition Reporters Association of California

Opposition

None on file

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



January 22, 2021

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

RE: ACR 14 (STONE), CO-SPONSORSHIP AND SUPPORT

Dear Chair Cooley:

On behalf of the Deposition Reporters Association of California (DRA), and approximately 1,000 of our members, we write respectfully to express both our support and sponsorship of ACR 14 recognizing National Court Reporters Week.

DEPOSITION REPORTERS ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA

DRA represents more freelance reporting professionals than any organization in California and is the only organization in the nation solely devoted to representing such professionals. DRA is a California affiliate of the National Court Reporters Association (NCRA).

DRA was founded in 1995 by freelance deposition reporters seeking to preserve the impartiality and independence of their profession. In the early nineteen nineties, certain deposition companies and firms began the practice of offering services or prices to one party in litigation but not to others. DRA was founded to combat such practices.

DRA worked with the National Court Reporters Association to organize and coordinate successful efforts across the country to preserve the impartiality of the freelance deposition reporting profession. As a result, court rules or laws preserving the impartiality of freelance deposition professionals were passed in fourteen states including California, Hawaii, Texas, Minnesota, Utah, West Virginia, New Mexico, Georgia, Louisiana, Nevada, Kentucky, Michigan, Arkansas, Indiana, and North Carolina.

WHO ARE COURT REPORTERS?

The term “court reporter” broadly refers to two kinds of licensed professional: those licensees who are full-time employees working in courtrooms, reporting and transcribing official

proceedings (called “officials”) and those licensees who are hired by attorneys to report depositions and other out-of-court proceedings (called “freelancers”).¹

Long a cherished upwardly mobile career path for women to enter the well-paying professional world, more than 90 percent of the licensees are women.

WHY ARE COURT REPORTERS IMPORTANT?

The importance of this licensed profession to the reasoned and credible administration of justice is hard to overstate. This was judicially confirmed in California in 2011 in *Serrano v. Stefan Merli Plastering Co.* (2011) 52 Cal.4th 1018, 1021 where the Supreme Court held that court reporters who take depositions are “ministerial officers of the court,” meaning officers charged with non-discretionary, *inherently judicial* duties.

The California Legislature’s Joint Committee on Boards, Commissions, & Consumer Protection correctly elaborated on the importance of this women-dominated, frequently taken-for-granted profession in 2005 when it wrote:

An accurate written record of who said what in court is essential if the outcome of a judicial proceeding is to be accepted by the litigants and the public as non-arbitrary, fair, and credible.

In criminal cases, for example, courts of appeal rely exclusively upon [] written briefs and a written transcript to adjudicate the lawfulness of what occurred at trial. A conviction – and thus in some instances the life or death of an accused – can stand or fall based entirely upon what a witness said, what a lawyer said, what a juror said, or what a judge said, as solely reflected in the written transcript.

In civil cases, millions of dollars, life-long careers, and the fate of whole business[] enterprises can hinge on what was said or what was not said in a deposition or at trial...

It is because of this high degree of training and professionalism, not to mention their status as court officers, that deposition transcripts prepared by court reporters are not objectionable hearsay. They are not objectionable hearsay because they are not out of court statements. A deposition is a judicial proceeding overseen by a judicial officer; namely, the court reporter.²

¹ The Codes in California will often refer to court reporters in different ways. The CCP, for example, uses the words “deposition officer (see, e.g., CCP section 2025.320) whereas the Business & Professions Code uses the term “shorthand reporter.” (See, e.g., Business & Professions Code section 8027). This memo uses the more familiar term “court reporter.”

² Thus, California Code of Civil Procedure (“CCP”) section 273 provides that official court transcripts done by official reporters are those that qualify as *prima facie* evidence not just of what occurred at a proceeding but evidence “of the testimony and the proceedings” itself. “273(a) The report of the official reporter, or official reporter pro tempore, of any court, duly appointed and sworn, when transcribed and certified as being a correct transcript of the testimony and proceedings in the case, is prima facie evidence of that testimony and proceedings.” Said another way, transcripts that *are not* prepared in a fashion consistent with CCP section 273 (not prepared by

BUT DON'T COURT REPORTERS JUST TAKE DICTATION?

A common misperception is that court reporters simply and passively take dictation; that they are therefore fungible. As any experienced litigator will tell you, this is very wrong. As officers of the court who administer oaths, as the custodians of the record during and after a deposition (when critical corrections are made by the witness) or hearing, court reporters are required to ensure that the transcript is accurate, and that often means intervening in the proceeding to ensure that the words witnesses speak can accurately be heard, understood, and reported.

This must all be done under sometimes extraordinarily stressful circumstances, with highly technical jargon, emotional and heavily accented witnesses and sometimes furious attorneys jockeying for any advantage.

Moreover, court reporters don't just show up unprepared. Call, for example, a freelance deposition reporter on the weekend prior to a patent or trademark-related deposition and you will discover it is commonplace for them to be busy reading the underlying patents or pleadings to familiarize themselves with the jargon and what the jargon means, or creating a custom dictionary of key terms, all to better ensure the accuracy of reported testimony.

Just as no two lawyers will write a brief in the same way, no two licensed reporters will organize (for example) a passionate colloquy between counsel the same way.

NATIONAL COURT REPORTING AND CAPTIONING WEEK.

The National Court Reporting Association annually honors the professions of court reporting and captioning by designating February 6th through 13th as "National Court Reporting and Captioning Week." The Week is hallmarked by educational events, social media outreach efforts, presentations at high schools events such as producing transcripts of veterans' oral histories.

DRA is proud to cosponsor this resolution.

Sincerely,



Ed Howard, Howard Advocacy, Inc. for
DRA

official reporters or official reporters pro tempore) *are not* prima facie evidence of the "testimony and proceedings." See also, CCP section 2025.620 (use of depositions at trial).

House Resolution

No. 5

Introduced by Assembly Member Chau

December 7, 2020

House Resolution No. 5—Relative to California Data Privacy Day.

1 WHEREAS, “Privacy” is the recognition that a free and
2 democratic society respects the autonomy of individuals to choose
3 the circumstances and degree to which individuals will expose
4 their personal characteristics, attitudes, and behavior; and

5 WHEREAS, Protecting the privacy of personal information is
6 a global imperative for governments, industry, civil society, and
7 individuals; and

8 WHEREAS, Advances in modern technology enhance our lives
9 by increasing our ability to communicate, learn, share, and produce,
10 and every effort should be made to continue both the creation and
11 innovative use of those technologies; and

12 WHEREAS, The growing use of technology in our work, our
13 government institutions, and our everyday lives is likely to affect
14 a progressive loss of personal privacy if appropriate attention is
15 not given to protecting personal information by managing its
16 collection, use, and disclosure; and

17 WHEREAS, The unauthorized disclosure of personal
18 information and the loss of privacy can have devastating effects
19 for individuals, ranging from financial fraud, identity theft, and
20 costly demands on personal time and finances, to destruction of
21 property, harassment, reputational damage, emotional distress, and
22 even potential physical harm; and

23 WHEREAS, In 2020, the Pew Research Center released a report
24 finding that a majority of Americans were concerned about how

1 companies and the government were using their personal data, few
2 understood what was being done with their information, and there
3 was a strong belief that their personal data was more vulnerable
4 than in the past, all before the coronavirus outbreak brought
5 unprecedented attention to privacy concerns; and

6 WHEREAS, Continuing inquiries to better understand the ways
7 in which personal information is collected, used, stored, shared,
8 and managed in an increasingly networked world will contribute
9 to the protection of personal privacy; and

10 WHEREAS, It is important for all Californians to be aware of
11 the need for privacy protection and responsible data management;
12 and

13 WHEREAS, The California Constitution expressly protects an
14 individual's right to privacy from both governmental and private
15 actors; and

16 WHEREAS, The Legislature accomplished the historic feat of
17 enacting the most comprehensive privacy rights law in the nation
18 with the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 (CCPA), which
19 gave consumers in California greater rights to exercise control
20 over their personal information online and enacted the strongest
21 safeguards in the country to protect against misuse; and

22 WHEREAS, California once again leads in the fight for data
23 privacy with the passage of Proposition 24 resulting in the adoption
24 of the California Privacy Rights Act of 2020, which seeks to
25 expand and elaborate on protections provided by the CCPA; and

26 WHEREAS, Data Privacy Day in the United States began in
27 2008 as an extension of Data Protection Day celebrations in Europe
28 that commemorate the signing of Convention No. 108 on January
29 28, 1981, the first legally binding international treaty dealing with
30 privacy and data protection; and

31 WHEREAS, Data Protection Day is now celebrated annually
32 as part of an international effort to raise awareness about data
33 privacy and the protection of personal information; and

34 WHEREAS, On January 27, 2014, the 113th U.S. Congress
35 adopted Senate Resolution 337, a non-binding resolution expressing
36 support for the designation of January 28, 2014, as "National Data
37 Privacy Day"; and

38 WHEREAS, Data Privacy Day emphasizes respecting privacy,
39 safeguarding data, and enabling trust, with this year's theme

1 focusing on the value of information and highlighting that
2 “Personal information is like money: Value it. Protect it.”; and

3 WHEREAS, Government officials from the United States,
4 Canada, and Europe, privacy professionals, academic communities,
5 legal scholars, representatives of businesses and nonprofit
6 organizations, and others with an interest in data privacy issues
7 are working together on this date and beyond to further the
8 discussion about data privacy and protection; and

9 WHEREAS, The Privacy Unit at the California Department of
10 Justice, which exemplifies California’s commitment to enforce
11 state and federal privacy laws, empowers Californians by helping
12 them to learn about their personal privacy rights and strategies for
13 protecting them, encourages businesses and other organizations
14 to follow best practices that respect privacy, and advises the
15 Attorney General on privacy matters; and

16 WHEREAS, Data Privacy Day will encourage more Californians
17 to learn about the tools available to assist them in controlling their
18 personal information, addressing data privacy concerns, and
19 adopting best practices to safely utilize technology to its fullest
20 potential; and

21 WHEREAS, Parents, guardians, and educators in schools and
22 universities across the country are being encouraged to take the
23 time to discuss privacy and data protection issues with children,
24 teens, and young adults; and

25 WHEREAS, Leading technology sectors should continue to
26 serve as engaged and valuable partners in efforts to respect
27 consumer privacy and to expand consumer knowledge and choice;
28 and

29 WHEREAS, Striking a balance between privacy, technology,
30 and innovation can have tremendous benefits for our society; now,
31 therefore, be it

32 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That the
33 Assembly declares January 28, 2021, as California Data Privacy
34 Day, to increase awareness of privacy and data protection issues
35 among consumers, organizations, and government officials; and
36 be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: January 28, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
HR 5 (Chau) – As Introduced December 7, 2020

SUBJECT: California Data Privacy Day.

SUMMARY: Declares January 28, 2021, as California Data Privacy Day, to increase awareness of privacy and data protection issues among consumers, organizations, and government officials. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) “Privacy” is the recognition that a free and democratic society respects the autonomy of individuals to choose the circumstances and degree to which individuals will expose their personal characteristics, attitudes, and behavior.
- 2) Protecting the privacy of personal information is a global imperative for governments, industry, civil society, and individuals. The growing use of technology in our work, our government institutions, and our everyday lives is likely to affect a progressive loss of personal privacy if appropriate attention is not given to protecting personal information by managing its collection, use, and disclosure.
- 3) The Privacy Unit at the California Department of Justice, which exemplifies California’s commitment to enforce state and federal privacy laws, empowers Californians by helping them to learn about their personal privacy rights and strategies for protecting them, encourages businesses and other organizations to follow best practices that respect privacy, and advises the Attorney General on privacy matters.
- 4) Data Privacy Day emphasizes respecting privacy, safeguarding data, and enabling trust, with this year’s theme focusing on the value of information and highlighting that “Personal information is like money: Value it. Protect it.”
- 5) Data Privacy Day will encourage more Californians to learn about the tools available to assist them in controlling their personal information, addressing data privacy concerns, and adopting best practices to safely utilize technology to its fullest potential.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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

House Resolution

No. 9

Introduced by Assembly Member Kiley

January 15, 2021

House Resolution No. 9—Relative to School Choice Week.

- 1 WHEREAS, The California Constitution requires the Legislature
2 to encourage by all suitable means the promotion of intellectual,
3 scientific, moral, and agricultural improvement; and
4 WHEREAS, Excellence in education is a primary goal of the
5 state; and
6 WHEREAS, The state’s student body is one of the most diverse
7 in the world and, therefore, requires a diverse educational system;
8 and
9 WHEREAS, A child’s residence should not determine the quality
10 of that child’s education; and
11 WHEREAS, All pupils in the state, regardless of background,
12 should have the right to the highest quality schools possible; and
13 WHEREAS, School choice programs provide pupils and parents
14 with access to high-quality schools; and
15 WHEREAS, Taxpayers and parents who fund the public school
16 system should be able to choose which school is best for their
17 children; and
18 WHEREAS, School choice promotes parental involvement; and
19 WHEREAS, School choice is especially critical for low-income
20 families who often have few educational options; and
21 WHEREAS, The state recognizes the many high-quality teaching
22 professionals in public and nonpublic schools who are committed
23 to educating children; and

1 WHEREAS, The state appropriately embraces educational
2 choice in the provision of higher education; and

3 WHEREAS, Parents, pupils, and teachers in every state across
4 the nation come together each year to recognize school choice and
5 the need for effective education options for all children; now,
6 therefore, be it

7 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That the
8 Assembly proclaims the week of January 24, 2021, through January
9 31, 2021, as School Choice Week; and be it further

10 *Resolved*, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies
11 of this resolution to the National School Choice Week organization
12 and to the author for appropriate distribution.

O

Date of Hearing: January 28, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
HR 9 (Kiley) – As Introduced January 15, 2021

SUBJECT: School Choice Week.

SUMMARY: Proclaims the week of January 24, 2021, through January 31, 2021, as School Choice Week. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The California Constitution requires the Legislature to encourage by all suitable means the promotion of intellectual, scientific, moral, and agricultural improvement.
- 2) Excellence in education is a primary goal of the state. The state's student body is one of the most diverse in the world and, therefore, requires a diverse educational system.
- 3) School choice programs provide pupils and parents with access to high-quality schools.
- 4) Taxpayers and parents who fund the public school system should be able to choose which school is best for their children. All pupils in the state, regardless of background, should have the right to the highest quality schools possible.
- 5) School choice is especially critical for low-income families who often have few educational options.
- 6) Parents, pupils, and teachers in every state across the nation come together each year to recognize school choice and the need for effective education options for all children.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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

House Resolution

No. 11

Introduced by Assembly Member Bauer-Kahan

January 19, 2021

House Resolution No. 11—Relative to Maternal Health Awareness Day.

1 WHEREAS, The United States ranks highest among
2 industrialized nations in maternal mortality; and
3 WHEREAS, Nationally, maternal mortality rates are rising, and
4 significant and widening disparities persist with black women,
5 who are three-to-four times more likely than white women to die
6 during pregnancy and the postpartum period; and
7 WHEREAS, More than 700 women die each year in the United
8 States as a result of pregnancy or delivery complications, and over
9 half of these deaths are preventable; and
10 WHEREAS, While the national maternal mortality rate continues
11 to rise, California has worked diligently and successfully to reverse
12 the alarming trend; and
13 WHEREAS, The California Maternal Quality Care Collaborative
14 (CMQCC), a multistakeholder organization committed to ending
15 preventable morbidity, mortality, and racial disparities in California
16 maternity care, was founded in 2006 at Stanford University School
17 of Medicine, in coordination with the California
18 Pregnancy-Associated Mortality Review (CA-PAMR) and the
19 Public Health Institute, in response to rising maternal mortality
20 and morbidity rates; and
21 WHEREAS, The CMQCC uses research, quality improvement
22 toolkits, statewide outreach collaboratives, and its innovative

1 Maternal Data Center to improve health outcomes for mothers and
2 infants; and

3 WHEREAS, Since the inception of the CMQCC and CA-PAMR,
4 California has recorded a maternal mortality decline by 55 percent
5 from 2006 to 2013, inclusive, and has successfully decreased the
6 maternal mortality rate to seven deaths per 100,000 live births;
7 and

8 WHEREAS, CA-PAMR reported that, from 1999 to 2016,
9 inclusive, suicide rates among women of reproductive age (15–49
10 years of age) in California remained consistently lower and stable
11 over time while national suicide rates were higher and have
12 continued to rise; and

13 WHEREAS, A woman’s maternal mental health condition can
14 also be a factor in maternal mortality. Recent efforts have been
15 made to bring greater awareness to maternal mental health and to
16 ensure more women are screened and treated for postpartum
17 depression or psychosis and that many of those women remain
18 covered by health insurance upon diagnosis; and

19 WHEREAS, Improved screening alone can reduce the severity
20 of postpartum depression. Obstetric providers are implementing
21 more aggressive screening techniques and making strides to further
22 recognize and therefore treat maternal mental health conditions;
23 and

24 WHEREAS, While California has set an example for the rest
25 of the country and continues to lead in preventing maternal deaths,
26 there is still more work to be done; and

27 WHEREAS, The State Department of Public Health must
28 continue its surveillance to bring heightened awareness to maternal
29 health; and

30 WHEREAS, California must maintain its efforts to maximize
31 health prior to pregnancy, including, but not limited to, prevent
32 smoking, improve fitness, reduce sexually transmitted diseases,
33 and promote positive relationships; and

34 WHEREAS, California must continue to address the postpartum
35 needs of women through such efforts as postpartum visits and
36 interconception care, breastfeeding support, and screening for
37 postpartum depression; and

38 WHEREAS, California should continue to promote positive
39 birth outcomes for all women through such actions as maternity
40 care quality improvement, home visiting for vulnerable pregnant

1 women, and providing additional support for black women, and
2 to further increase culturally and linguistically relevant public
3 awareness about maternal mental health risk factors, signs,
4 symptoms, treatment, and recovery; and

5 WHEREAS, California should maintain its efforts to improve
6 the coordination of care between obstetrics and psychiatry
7 regarding mental health treatment, as needed, and to continue
8 advancements for improved screening for mental health conditions
9 during and after pregnancy, as well as screening for substance use,
10 adverse childhood experiences, medical diagnoses, including,
11 infectious disease, and intimate partner violence; and

12 WHEREAS, The Legislature seeks to bring awareness to
13 maternal health and continue its work to provide positive outcomes
14 for both the mother and the infant; now, therefore, be it

15 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That the
16 Assembly proclaims January 23, 2021, as Maternal Health
17 Awareness Day, to draw attention to the efforts that have improved
18 maternal health in California and to highlight the need for
19 continued improvement of maternal health for all women; and be
20 it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: January 28, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
HR 11 (Bauer-Kahan) – As Introduced January 19, 2021

SUBJECT: Maternal Health Awareness Day.

SUMMARY: Proclaims January 23, 2021, as Maternal Health Awareness Day, to draw attention to the efforts that have improved maternal health in California and to highlight the need for continued improvement of maternal health for all women. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The United States ranks highest among industrialized nations in maternal mortality; and, significant and widening disparities persist with black women, who are three-to-four times more likely than white women to die during pregnancy and the postpartum period.
- 2) While the national maternal mortality rate continues to rise, California has worked diligently and successfully to reverse the alarming trend.
- 3) The California Maternal Quality Care Collaborative (CMQCC), a multistakeholder organization committed to ending preventable morbidity, mortality, and racial disparities in California maternity care, was founded in 2006 at Stanford University School of Medicine, in coordination with the California Pregnancy-Associated Mortality Review (CA-PAMR) and the Public Health Institute, in response to rising maternal mortality and morbidity rates.
- 4) The CMQCC uses research, quality improvement toolkits, statewide outreach collaboratives, and its innovative Maternal Data Center to improve health outcomes for mothers and infants.
- 5) A woman's maternal mental health condition can also be a factor in maternal mortality. Recent efforts have been made to bring greater awareness to maternal mental health and to ensure more women are screened and treated for postpartum depression or psychosis and that many of those women remain covered by health insurance upon diagnosis.
- 6) Improved screening alone can reduce the severity of postpartum depression. Obstetric providers are implementing more aggressive screening techniques and making strides to further recognize and therefore treat maternal mental health conditions.
- 7) While California has set an example for the rest of the country and continues to lead in preventing maternal deaths, there is still more work to be done; and, The State Department of Public Health must continue its surveillance to bring heightened awareness to maternal health.
- 8) California must maintain its efforts to maximize health prior to pregnancy, including, but not limited to, prevent smoking, improve fitness, reduce sexually transmitted diseases, and promote positive relationships; and, must continue to address the postpartum needs of women through such efforts as postpartum visits and interconception care, breastfeeding support, and screening for postpartum depression.

- 9) California should maintain its efforts to improve the coordination of care between obstetrics and psychiatry regarding mental health treatment, as needed, and to continue advancements for improved screening for mental health conditions during and after pregnancy, as well as screening for substance use, adverse childhood experiences, medical diagnoses, including, infectious disease, and intimate partner violence.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists District IX
California Nurse-Midwives Association
NARAL Pro-Choice California

Opposition

None on file

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



American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists

District IX

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January 22, 2021

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

RE: HR 11 (Bauer Kahan) - SPONSOR

Dear Chairperson Cooley:

The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists District IX (ACOG) is pleased to sponsor and support HR 11 (Bauer Kahan), which declares January 23, 2021 as Maternal Health Awareness Day.

While California continues to lead the nation in preventing maternal deaths, there is still much more work to be done. The maternal mortality rate in the United States is higher than any other resource-rich nation, and approximately 60% of maternal deaths are preventable. Inexcusably, almost all women of color are disproportionately impacted by this crisis. For example, Black women experience mortality at a rate three to four times higher than white women, and American Indian and Alaska Native women die at a rate two to three times higher. This must stop.

Although the country has turned its attention to the COVID-19 pandemic, maternal mortality remains a public health crisis. We must continue to focus our attention and resources on addressing this crisis and saving the lives of mothers across the country.

To help more people to learn about the urgency of the country's maternal mortality crisis and how we can work together to reverse its course, ACOG is pleased to sponsor and ask for your support of HR 11 declaring January 23 as Maternal Health Awareness Day. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Ryan Spencer
Legislative Advocate

CC: Assemblymember Bauer Kahan

January 22, 2021

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



Re: HR 11 (Bauer-Kahan) – SUPPORT

Dear Chair Cooley,

On behalf of the California Nurse Midwives Association (CNMA), I write in support of HR 11, which declares January 23, 2021 as Maternal Health Awareness Day.

The California Nurse Midwife Association (CNMA) is the professional organization representing Certified Nurse-Midwives in the state of California. We are an affiliate of The American College of Nurse-Midwives. CNMA advocates for the people we serve, our communities and the midwifery profession. We aim to increase access to midwifery care, improve maternal-child health care outcomes with a specific focus on reducing racism-based disparities, and to advance sexual and reproductive healthcare in California.

Certified Nurse Midwives are advanced-practice registered nurses who have completed training in both nursing and a master's or doctoral level in midwifery. California nurse-midwives provide reproductive health care, prenatal, pregnancy, labor, postpartum care, and immediate care of the newborn. We attend at least 50,000 births per year in California, the most of any state, and are primed to expand access to high-quality affordable maternal health care. About 97% of CNM-attended births take place in the hospital setting, while 3% occur in the birth center or home birth setting.

The California Nurse-Midwives Association applauds the House Resolution Relative to Maternal Health Awareness Day. The United States has the highest rate of maternal mortality in the developed world, a rate that has continued to increase in recent decades. This statistic is even more staggering by the fact that Black and Indigenous women are dying at 3-5 times the rate of White women. In this day and age and nation, women and birthing people deserve better. We are committed to changing this, and are inspired by the work of organizations like the California Maternal Quality Care Collaborative. We are heartened by the work you are doing to raise awareness of the maternal mortality crisis, and that you are working with your colleagues toward finding solutions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "Paris Maloof-Bury". The signature is fluid and cursive, written over a light blue horizontal line.

Paris Maloof-Bury
President
California Nurse-Midwives Association

cc: Honorable Rebecca Bauer-Kahan



FREEDOM IS FOR
EVERYBODY

January 22, 2021

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

Re: HR 11 (Bauer-Kahan) – SUPPORT

Dear Chair Cooley,

I am writing on behalf of NARAL Pro-Choice California and our 295,000 members in support of HR 11, which declares January 23, 2021 as Maternal Health Awareness Day, to draw attention to the efforts that have improved maternal health in California and to highlight the need for continued improvement of maternal health for all pregnant people.

In the U.S., 700 women die each from childbirth, and another 50,000 suffer from severe complications, making the United States the nation with the highest maternal mortality rate in the developed world. In California, while the rate of maternal mortality has decreased 55% since 2006, women of color, and particularly Black women, continue to suffer a maternal mortality rate 3 to 4 times higher than white women. Although Black women make up only 5% of the birth cohort in California, they comprise 21% of the pregnancy-related deaths. A recent press release from the CDC on September 5, 2019, noted an even wider disparity – pregnancy-related mortality among Black women - with at least a college degree was 5.2 times higher than their white counterparts.

It is for these reasons that NARAL Pro-Choice California has sponsored bills like SB 1237 (Dodd/Burke, 2020), the Justice and Equity in Maternity Care Act, and SB 464 (Mitchell, 2019), the Dignity in Pregnancy and Childbirth Act. SB 1237 increases access to high-value, high-quality maternal healthcare and improves maternal and newborn health outcomes during a time in which California faces a critical obstetrician shortage and significant race-based disparities in maternal and infant outcomes. SB 464 addresses the alarming disparities in maternal health by requiring all medical providers involved in perinatal services at hospitals and alternative birth centers to undergo evidence-based implicit bias training. But this work is far from over, and so we thank you for introducing HR 11 to shine a light on this important issue.

Sincerely,

Shannon Hovis
Director
NARAL Pro-Choice California

cc: Honorable Rebecca Bauer-Kahan

House Resolution

No. 12

Introduced by Assembly Member Jones-Sawyer

January 25, 2021

House Resolution No. 12—Relative to Black Lives Matter School Week of Action.

1 WHEREAS, A national movement of teachers, parents,
2 administrators, scholars, and pupils have come together to proclaim
3 an annual week of action, affirmation, and solidarity during the
4 first week in February called Black Lives Matter at School Week
5 of Action; and

6 WHEREAS, The State of California recognizes February as
7 Black History Month, and urges all individuals to join in
8 celebrating the accomplishments of Black and African Americans
9 during Black History Month; and

10 WHEREAS, The Legislature also encourages the people of the
11 State of California to recognize the many talents of Black and
12 African Americans and the achievements and contributions they
13 make to their communities to create equity and equality for
14 education, economics, and social justice; and

15 WHEREAS, The annual Black Lives Matter at School Week
16 of Action coincides with and augments Black History Month,
17 occurs annually during the week of February 1, and this year is
18 February 1 to 5, inclusive; and

19 WHEREAS, Schools should be places for encouraging equity,
20 fostering understanding, and creating pathways to freedom and
21 justice for all people; and

22 WHEREAS, The Black Lives Matter at School Week of Action
23 is intended to highlight, uplift, and affirm the rich history and

1 contributions of Black and African Americans and to cultivate in
2 Black and African American pupils a sense of pride, self-worth,
3 and self-love; and

4 WHEREAS, The Black Lives Matter at School Week of Action
5 is further intended to encourage ongoing critical reflection and
6 courageous conversations concerning systemic racism, social
7 injustice, and racial and ethnic bias, and to affirm the right of Black
8 and African American pupils to be treated with respect and dignity
9 within schools and communities; and

10 WHEREAS, The Black Lives Matter at School Week of Action
11 movement started as a day of action in the City of Seattle during
12 the fall of 2016, when thousands of educators in the city came to
13 school on October 19, 2016, wearing shirts that said, “Black Lives
14 Matter: We Stand Together,” and hundreds of families and pupils
15 did too. This action attracted national news, helping it spread to
16 the City of Philadelphia; and

17 WHEREAS, The National Education Association endorsed the
18 Black Lives Matter at School Week of Action at its 2018
19 Representative Assembly, and educators, school staff, and pupils
20 in over 20 cities nationwide now participate in the national
21 movement to affirm the lives of Black and African American
22 pupils, teachers, and families, and the Cities of Seattle,
23 Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Chicago, Detroit, Boston, New York,
24 and Baltimore, and Washington, D.C., among others, participate
25 in the national movement; now, therefore, be it

26 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That the
27 Assembly recognizes an annual week of action during the first
28 week of February each year in the State of California called “Black
29 Lives Matter at School Week of Action,” and encourages educators,
30 school staff, and pupils to participate in related educational
31 opportunities, cultural events, and expressions of unity; and be it
32 further

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

O

Date of Hearing: January 28, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
HR 12 (Jones-Sawyer) – As Introduced January 25, 2021

SUBJECT: Black Lives Matter School Week of Action.

SUMMARY: Recognizes the first week of February each year as “Black Lives Matter at School Week of Action, and encourages educators, school staff, and pupils to participate in related educational opportunities, cultural events, and expressions of unity. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The State of California recognizes February as Black History Month, and urges all individuals to join in celebrating the accomplishments of Black and African Americans during Black History Month.
- 2) The annual Black Lives Matter at School Week of Action coincides with and augments Black History Month, occurs annually during the week of February 1, and this year is February 1 to 5, inclusive.
- 3) The Black Lives Matter at School Week of Action is intended to highlight, uplift, and affirm the rich history and contributions of Black and African Americans and to cultivate in Black and African American pupils a sense of pride, self-worth, and self-love; and, is further intended to encourage ongoing critical reflection and courageous conversations concerning systemic racism, social injustice, and racial and ethnic bias.
- 4) The Black Lives Matter at School Week of Action movement started as a day of action in the City of Seattle during the fall of 2016. Educators, school staff, and pupils in over 20 cities nationwide now participate in the national movement to affirm the lives of Black and African American pupils, teachers, and families.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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

House Resolution

No. 14

Introduced by Assembly Member Irwin

January 25, 2021

House Resolution No. 14—Relative to California Girls and Women in Sports Week.

1 WHEREAS, By an act of the United States Congress, February
2 4, 1987, was proclaimed as the first National Girls and Women in
3 Sports Day in honor of Flo Hyman, a volleyball legend whose
4 efforts to promote equality in sports were cut short by her untimely
5 and tragic death; and

6 WHEREAS, Since that time, women have made considerable
7 advances in professional, collegiate, club, intramural, masters,
8 high school, junior high school, youth, and recreational sports; and

9 WHEREAS, Many female athletes have distinguished themselves
10 as representatives of California and the nation in international
11 competition and the Olympic games; and

12 WHEREAS, Participation in sports is acknowledged as a positive
13 force in developing and promoting physical, mental, moral, social,
14 and emotional well-being; and it is well established that
15 participation in athletics builds self-esteem, communication skills,
16 discipline, and perseverance, all qualities that make a positive and
17 significant difference in quality of life and in level of
18 accomplishment; and

19 WHEREAS, We need to encourage women of all ages to
20 compete and contribute to sports at all levels of competition and
21 recreation to help prepare the next generation of female athletes
22 and sports leaders; and

1 WHEREAS, The year 1972 marked the passage of Title IX
2 which prohibits sex discrimination in any education program or
3 activity receiving federal financial assistance; and

4 WHEREAS, The year before Title IX was enacted, there were
5 about 310,000 girls and women in the United States playing high
6 school and college sports; today, there are more than 3,373,000;
7 and

8 WHEREAS, The protections of Title IX continue to be important
9 as it relates to athletics; and

10 WHEREAS, We should all recognize that barriers to participation
11 and equality in sports still exist and there are various forms of
12 implicit and explicit bias on school campuses resulting in poorly
13 maintained equipment, unequal fields, and unfair game schedules;
14 and

15 WHEREAS, The combined efforts of many organizations
16 including the Women's Sports Foundation, the California
17 Association of Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance,
18 and the California National Organization for Women, have served
19 to bring needed information and important recognition of this day,
20 as well as furthered the dreams and inspired today's female
21 athletes; now, therefore, be it

22 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, That the*
23 *Assembly recognizes female athletes, coaches, officials, and sports*
24 *administrators for their important contributions in promoting the*
25 *value of sports in the achievement of full human potential and*
26 *hereby proclaims February 1st, 2021, to February 6th, 2021,*
27 *inclusive, as California Girls and Women in Sports Week; and be*
28 *it further*

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

O

Date of Hearing: January 28, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
HR 14 (Irwin) – As Introduced January 25, 2021

SUBJECT: California Girls and Women in Sports Week.

SUMMARY: Proclaims February 1, 2021, to February 6, 2021, inclusive, as California Girls and Women in Sports Week. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) By an act of the United States Congress, February 4, 1987, was proclaimed as the first National Girls and Women in Sports Day in honor of Flo Hyman, a volleyball legend whose efforts to promote equality in sports were cut short by her untimely and tragic death.
- 2) Since that time women have made considerable advances in professional, collegiate, club, intramural, masters, high school, junior high school, youth, and recreational sports; and, many of them have distinguished themselves as representatives of California and the nation in international competition and the Olympic games.
- 3) Participation in sports is acknowledged as a positive force in developing and promoting physical, mental, moral, social, and emotional well-being; and, it is well established that participation in athletics builds self-esteem, communication skills, discipline, and perseverance, all qualities that make a positive and significant difference in quality of life and level of accomplishment.
- 4) We need to encourage women of all ages to compete and contribute to sports at all levels of competition and recreation to help prepare the next generation of female athletes and sport leaders.
- 5) 1972 marked the passage of Title IX which prohibits sex discrimination in any education program or activity receiving federal financial assistance. The year before Title IX was enacted, there were about 310,000 girls and women in the United States playing high school and college sports; today, there are more than 3,373,000.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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

House Resolution

No. 15

Introduced by Assembly Member Luz Rivas

January 27, 2021

House Resolution No. 15—Relative to American Heart Month and Wear Red Day.

- 1 WHEREAS, Cardiovascular diseases are a leading cause of
2 death for women and men in the United States and account for
3 approximately one out of every three deaths; and
4 WHEREAS, Cardiovascular diseases kill one woman almost
5 every 80 seconds in the United States; and
6 WHEREAS, Heart disease and stroke can affect all women at
7 any age, but heart attacks are on the rise in younger generations
8 of women, such as Gen Z and Millennials, who are less likely to
9 know the warning signs of heart attacks and strokes; and
10 WHEREAS, Cardiovascular diseases kill one in three women,
11 but about 80 percent of cardiac events can be prevented through
12 education and lifestyle changes; and
13 WHEREAS, All women are encouraged to move more, eat
14 smart, and manage blood pressure to reduce their risk of
15 cardiovascular disease; and
16 WHEREAS, The American Heart Association's Go Red For
17 Women movement motivates women to learn their family history
18 and to meet with a health care provider to determine their risk for
19 cardiovascular diseases and stroke; and
20 WHEREAS, As the trusted, passionate, and relevant force for
21 change to eradicate heart disease and stroke in women, the
22 American Heart Association's Go Red for Women remains

1 steadfast and committed to meeting the comprehensive health
2 needs of women at every life stage; now, therefore, be it

3 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That the
4 Assembly recognizes February 5, 2021, as Wear Red Day in
5 California, and urges all citizens to show their support for women
6 and the fight against heart disease by commemorating this day by
7 wearing the color red. By increasing awareness, speaking up about
8 heart disease, and empowering women to reduce their risk for
9 cardiovascular disease, we can save thousands of lives each year;
10 and be it further

11 *Resolved*, That the Assembly recognizes the month of February
12 2021 as American Heart Month in California to raise awareness
13 of the importance of the ongoing fight against heart disease and
14 stroke; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: January 28, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
HR 15 (Luz Rivas) – As Introduced January 27, 2021

SUBJECT: American Heart Month and Wear Red Day.

SUMMARY: Recognizes the month of February 2021 as American Heart Month in California and February 5, 2021, as Wear Red Day in California, to raise awareness of the importance of the ongoing fight against heart disease and stroke. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Cardiovascular diseases are a leading cause of death for women and men in the United States, and kill one woman almost every 80 seconds in the United States.
- 2) Heart disease and stroke can affect all women at any age, but heart attacks are on the rise in younger generations of women, such as Gen Z and Millennials, who are less likely to know the warning signs of heart attacks and strokes.
- 3) All women are encouraged to move more, eat smart, and manage blood pressure to reduce their risk of cardiovascular disease.
- 4) The American Heart Association's Go Red For Women movement motivates women to learn their family history and to meet with a healthcare provider to determine their risk for cardiovascular diseases and stroke.
- 5) Wear Red Day in California urges all citizens to show their support for women and the fight against heart disease by commemorating this day by wearing the color red. By increasing awareness, speaking up about heart disease, and empowering women to reduce their risk for cardiovascular disease, we can save thousands of lives each year.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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

Introduced by Senator Bradford

January 6, 2021

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 6—Relative to Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

SCR 6, as introduced, Bradford. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day.

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

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, On Friday, January 15, 2021, Dr. Martin Luther
2 King, Jr. would have been 92 years of age; and
3 WHEREAS, On Monday, January 18, 2021, Dr. Martin Luther
4 King, Jr. Day will be celebrated in remembrance of the late civil
5 rights pioneer and Baptist minister Reverend Dr. Martin Luther
6 King, Jr.; and
7 WHEREAS, On April 8, 1968, just four days after Dr. Martin
8 Luther King, Jr. was assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee,
9 Congressman John Conyers, Jr. (D-Mich.) introduced the first bill
10 to establish January 15th, Dr. King’s birthday, as a federal holiday;
11 and
12 WHEREAS, On April 10, 1970, California became the first
13 state to pass legislation making Dr. King’s birthday a school
14 holiday and, subsequently, a statewide holiday; and
15 WHEREAS, In 1979, another 11 years went by for Conyers’
16 motion for the federal holiday to come up for a vote on the House
17 of Representative’s floor; and

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

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

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

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

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

21 WHEREAS, Dr. King and the Civil Rights Movement helped
22 change public policy from segregation to integration, resulting in
23 the repeal of the post-Reconstruction era state laws mandating
24 racial segregation in the South, known as the "Jim Crow Laws,"
25 thereby leading to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964,
26 now effective for 57 years, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and
27 other antidiscrimination laws aimed at ending economic, legal,
28 and social segregation in America; and

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

36 WHEREAS, Dr. King and the Civil Rights Movement helped
37 change public policy from legal and socially acceptable
38 discrimination and segregation to an open and accessible policy
39 of racial integration leading to equal participation in and access to
40 primary and higher education, housing, employment, transportation,

1 federal, state, and local governmental elections, and other aspects
2 of public policy relating to human rights; and

3 WHEREAS, The Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. devoted
4 his life to fighting segregation and injustice by nonviolent means
5 and is an outstanding example of courageous leadership in the face
6 of unrelenting violence and harassment by individuals and
7 governmental institutions; and

8 WHEREAS, In 1968, Dr. King's wife, Mrs. Coretta Scott King,
9 officially founded the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for
10 Nonviolent Social Change, which she dedicated to being a "living
11 memorial" aimed at continuing Dr. King's work on important
12 social ills around the world; and

13 WHEREAS, Dr. King's assassination 53 years ago changed
14 America and we continue to work toward racial equality, economic
15 justice, and peace; and

16 WHEREAS, Dr. King's legacy continues through his family
17 members and the King Center, whose mission is to "prepare global
18 citizens to create a more just, humane and peaceful world using
19 Dr. King's nonviolent philosophy and methodology; and

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

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

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

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

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

SCR 6

— 4 —

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

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Date of Hearing: January 28, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
SCR 6 (Bradford) – As Introduced January 6, 2021

SENATE VOTE: 30-0

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

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

- 1) On Monday, January 18, 2021, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day will be celebrated in remembrance of the late civil rights pioneer and Baptist minister Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
- 2) On April 10, 1970, California became the first state to pass legislation making Dr. King's birthday a school holiday and, subsequently, a statewide holiday.
- 3) 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.
- 4) Dr. King and the Civil Rights Movement helped change public policy from segregation to integration, resulting in the repeal of the post-Reconstruction era state laws mandating racial segregation in the South, known as the "Jim Crow Laws," thereby leading to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and other antidiscrimination laws aimed at ending economic, legal, and social segregation in America.
- 5) Dr. King and the Civil Rights Movement helped change public policy to an open and accessible policy of racial integration leading to equal participation in and access to primary and higher education, housing, employment, transportation, federal, state, and local governmental elections, and other aspects of public policy relating to human rights.
- 6) Dr. King's assassination 53 years ago changed America and we continue to work toward racial equality, economic justice, and peace.
- 7) Dr. King's legacy continues through his family members and the King Center, whose mission is to "prepare global citizens to create a more just, humane and peaceful world using Dr. King's nonviolent philosophy and methodology.
- 8) The Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. is a source of inspiration for all Americans.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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