

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

**KEN COOLEY**  
**CHAIR**

**VICE CHAIR**  
CUNNINGHAM, JORDAN

**MEMBERS**  
ALLEN, TRAVIS  
BROUGH, WILLIAM P.  
CARRILLO, WENDY  
CERVANTES, SABRINA  
FRIEDMAN, LAURA  
GRAYSON, TIMOTHY S.  
NAZARIAN, ADRIAN  
SALAS, JR. RUDY  
WALDRON, MARIE

Monday, January 29, 2018  
10 minutes prior to Session  
State Capitol, Room 3162

**CONSENT AGENDA**

**BILL REFERRALS**

- |    |                |                        |
|----|----------------|------------------------|
| 1. | Memo           | <a href="#">Page 2</a> |
| 2. | Bill Referrals | <a href="#">Page 3</a> |

**RESOLUTIONS**

- |    |                   |                                                                                      |                         |
|----|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 3. | ACR-159 (Ting)    | Relative to Fred Korematsu Day of Civil Liberties and the Constitution. (refer/hear) | <a href="#">Page 5</a>  |
| 4. | ACR-160 (Baker)   | Relative to Physician Anesthesiologist Week. (refer/hear)                            | <a href="#">Page 11</a> |
| 5. | HR-73 (Reyes)     | Relative to Rosa Parks' 105th Birthday.                                              | <a href="#">Page 15</a> |
| 6. | HR-74 (Cervantes) | Relative to California Girls and Women in Sports Week. (refer/hear)                  | <a href="#">Page 19</a> |



STATE CAPITOL  
P.O. BOX 942849  
SACRAMENTO, CA 94249-0124  
(916) 319-2800  
FAX (916) 319-2810

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TIMOTHY S. GRAYSON  
ADRIN NAZARIAN  
RUDY SALAS  
MARIE WALDRON

MARC LEVINE (D-ALT.)  
ELOISE GÓMEZ REYES (D-ALT.)  
VINCE FONG (R-ALT.)

# Memo

**To:** Rules Committee Members  
**From:** Michael Erke, Bill Referral Consultant  
**Date:** 1/26/18  
**Re:** Consent Bill Referrals

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Since you received your preliminary list of bill referrals, HR 74 has been added to the referrals.

## REFERRAL OF BILLS TO COMMITTEE

01/29/2018

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

Assembly Bill No.	Committee:
<u>AB 1775</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 1806</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1807</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1808</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1809</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1810</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1811</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1812</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1813</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1814</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1815</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1816</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1817</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1818</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1819</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1820</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1821</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1822</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1823</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1824</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1825</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1826</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1827</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1828</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1829</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1830</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1831</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1832</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1833</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1834</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1835</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1836</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1837</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1838</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1839</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1840</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1841</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1842</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1843</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1844</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1845</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1846</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1847</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1848</u>	BUDGET

<u>AB 1849</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1850</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1851</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1852</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1853</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1854</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1855</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1856</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1857</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 1858</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 1859</u>	P. & C.P.
<u>AB 1859</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 1860</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 1861</u>	ED.
<u>AB 1862</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 1862</u>	HUM. S.
<u>AB 1864</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 1865</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 1866</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 1868</u>	ED.
<u>AB 1869</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 1871</u>	ED.
<u>AB 1872</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 1873</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 1873</u>	V.A.
<u>AB 1874</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 1875</u>	INS.
<u>AB 1876</u>	W., P., & W.
<u>AB 1877</u>	G.O.
<u>AB 1878</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 1879</u>	U. & E.
<u>AB 1880</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 1881</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 1882</u>	PUB. S.
<u>ACR 158</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 159</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 160</u>	RLS.
<u>HR 69</u>	JUD.
<u>HR 74</u>	RLS.

**Assembly Concurrent Resolution**

**No. 159**

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**Introduced by Assembly Member Ting**

January 22, 2018

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Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 159—Relative to Fred Korematsu Day of Civil Liberties and the Constitution.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 159, as introduced, Ting. Fred Korematsu Day of Civil Liberties and the Constitution.

This measure would designate that January 30, 2018, 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  
15 citizens and permanent residents of Japanese ancestry to leave

1 their homes on the West Coast and submit to imprisonment based  
2 solely on their ancestry; and

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

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

WHEREAS, 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, when Judge Marilyn Hall Patel announced from the bench her decision granting the petition for the writ of error coram nobis to overturn Fred Korematsu's conviction. The written decision was published on April 19, 1984. 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; and

WHEREAS, 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. Congress acknowledged that the incarceration of these Japanese Americans occurred because of racial prejudice, wartime hysteria, and a failure of political leadership. The apology extended on behalf of the United States was also intended to make more credible and to be consistent with any expressions of concern by the United States over violations of human rights committed by other nations; and

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

WHEREAS, 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

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 Tuesday, January 30, 2018, 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 also encourages all public schools  
23 and educational institutions to conduct exercises remembering the  
24 life of Fred Korematsu and recognizing the importance of  
25 preserving civil liberties, even in times of real or perceived crisis;  
26 and be it further

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

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Date of Hearing: January 29, 2018

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES  
Ken Cooley, Chair  
ACR 159 (Ting) – As Introduced January 22, 2018

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

**SUMMARY:** Designates January 30, 2018 as Fred Korematsu Day of Civil Liberties and the Constitution. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

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

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

**FISCAL EFFECT:** None

**REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

**Support**

None on file

**Opposition**

None on file

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

**Assembly Concurrent Resolution**

**No. 160**

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**Introduced by Assembly Member Baker**

January 22, 2018

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Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 160—Relative to Physician Anesthesiologist Week.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 160, as introduced, Baker. Physician Anesthesiologist Week.

This measure would designate the week of January 28, 2018, to February 3, 2018, inclusive, as Physician Anesthesiologist Week.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, Annually in the United States, more than 100  
2 million operations and procedures are performed with anesthesia,  
3 and physician anesthesiologists play a critical role in a patient’s  
4 well-being before, during, and after surgical procedures and make  
5 patient safety their top priority; and

6 WHEREAS, Physician anesthesiologists have the highest levels  
7 of training and must complete between 12,000 and 16,000 hours  
8 of training prior to practicing independently; and

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

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

1 WHEREAS, This spectrum of patient care constitutes the  
2 perioperative surgical home, which the American Society of  
3 Anesthesiologists has identified as an innovative model in patient  
4 care where the physician anesthesiologist directs the anesthesia  
5 care team to provide support to the patient throughout all aspects  
6 of surgical care and procedures; and

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

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

13 WHEREAS, Anesthesia is safer than ever before, yet there  
14 remains potential for complications and side effects during  
15 procedures, and physician anesthesiologists have the training and  
16 expertise to help minimize these risks, monitor for any problems,  
17 and take quick action; and

18 WHEREAS, During surgeries or procedures, when seconds  
19 count, physician anesthesiologists have the highest degree of  
20 training to respond to emergencies and ensure the best patient  
21 outcomes; and

22 WHEREAS, The California Society of Anesthesiologists is a  
23 physician organization with over 3,000 members dedicated to  
24 promoting the highest standards of the profession of  
25 anesthesiology, fostering excellence through continuing medical  
26 education, and serving as an advocate for anesthesiologists and  
27 their patients; now, therefore, be it

28 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*  
29 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature hereby designates the  
30 week of January 28, 2018, to February 3, 2018, inclusive, as  
31 Physician Anesthesiologist Week; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: January 29, 2018

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES  
Ken Cooley, Chair  
ACR 160 (Baker) – As Introduced January 22, 2018

**SUBJECT:** Physician Anesthesiologist Week

**SUMMARY:** Designates the week of January 28, 2018, to February 3, 2018, 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 have the highest level of training and must complete between 12,000 and 16,000 hours of training prior to practicing independently and their duties include evaluating a patient's current health prior to receiving anesthesia to ensure the best outcome, administering anesthesia, monitoring the patient during surgery, and assessing the patient after the procedure is completed.
- 3) The American Society of Anesthesiologists has identified an innovative model in patient care where physician anesthesiologist directs the anesthesia care team to provide support to the patient throughout all aspects of surgical care and procedures; and, there is up to a 20 percent reduction in adverse events when physician anesthesiologists lead the anesthesia care team.
- 4) Anesthesia is safer than ever before, yet there remains potential for complications and side effects during procedures, and physician anesthesiologists have the training and expertise to help minimize these risks, monitor for any problems, and take quick action.
- 5) During surgeries or procedures, when seconds count, physician anesthesiologists have the highest degree of training to respond to emergencies and ensure the best patient outcomes.
- 6) The California Society of Anesthesiologists is a physician organization with over 3,000 members dedicated to promoting the highest standards of the profession of anesthesiology, fostering excellence through continuing medical education, and serving as an advocate for anesthesiologists and their patients.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** None

**REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

**Support**

None on file

**Opposition**

None on file

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

## House Resolution

**No. 73**

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**Introduced by Assembly Member Reyes**

January 18, 2018

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House Resolution No. 73—Relative to Rosa Parks’ 105th Birthday.

1 WHEREAS, Rosa Parks was born on February 4, 1913, in  
2 Tuskegee, Alabama, the first child of James and Leona (Edwards)  
3 McCauley; and  
4 WHEREAS, Rosa Louise McCauley married Raymond Parks,  
5 a fellow NAACP member, on December 18, 1932; and  
6 WHEREAS, Rosa Parks, a seamstress, an activist, and a Black  
7 woman, was tired of being tired; and  
8 WHEREAS, Rosa Parks was arrested on December 1, 1955, in  
9 Montgomery, Alabama, for refusing to give up her seat on a bus  
10 to a white passenger; and  
11 WHEREAS, For her defiance, Rosa Parks lost her job, received  
12 countless death threats, and fell into deep poverty; and  
13 WHEREAS, Rosa Parks’ arrest for refusing to comply with  
14 Montgomery’s segregation law was the impetus for the  
15 Montgomery Bus Boycott, led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.,  
16 which lasted 381 days and involved more than 40,000 Black  
17 Montgomery residents; and  
18 WHEREAS, On November 13, 1956, the United States Supreme  
19 Court ruled that Montgomery’s segregation law was  
20 unconstitutional, and on December 20, 1956, Montgomery officials  
21 were ordered to desegregate buses; and  
22 WHEREAS, Rosa Parks is honored as the “Mother of the  
23 Modern Day Civil Rights Movement,” because her deliberate act  
24 of defiance began a movement that ended legal segregation in our

1 country and made her an inspiration to freedom-loving people  
2 throughout the world; and

3 WHEREAS, The courage and conviction of Rosa Parks laid the  
4 foundation for equal rights for all Americans and for the Civil  
5 Rights Act of 1964; and

6 WHEREAS, Rosa Parks was the first woman to join the  
7 Montgomery chapter of the NAACP, and was an active volunteer  
8 for the Montgomery Voters League; and

9 WHEREAS, Rosa Parks cofounded the Rosa and Raymond  
10 Parks Institute for Self Development in 1987 with Elaine Eason  
11 Steele to motivate and direct youth to achieve their highest potential  
12 through the “Pathways to Freedom” program; and

13 WHEREAS, Rosa Parks was the recipient of many awards,  
14 including the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the nation’s highest  
15 civilian honor, the Congressional Gold Medal, the highest honor  
16 Congress can bestow upon a civilian, and the first International  
17 Freedom Conductor Award from the National Underground  
18 Railroad Freedom Center, among many other awards and honors;  
19 and

20 WHEREAS, Rosa Parks dedicated her life to the cause of human  
21 rights and truly embodied the love of justice and freedom; and

22 WHEREAS, Rosa Parks passed away on October 24, 2005, and  
23 was the first woman to lie in state in the nation’s capital; and

24 WHEREAS, Rosa Parks lived long enough to see her legacy  
25 flourish, and was able to speak her truth in her own words; and

26 WHEREAS, The history of Black people here in the United  
27 States is indeed unique and vibrant, and it is appropriate to  
28 celebrate this history during the month of February, which has  
29 been proclaimed as Black History Month; and

30 WHEREAS, The people of the State of California are grateful  
31 for the bravery of Rosa Parks and her contribution to the civil  
32 rights movement; now, therefore, be it

33 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That the  
34 Assembly hereby honors the 105th birthday of Rosa Parks and  
35 urges all Californians to remember this great American woman;  
36 and be it further

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

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Date of Hearing: January 29, 2018

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES  
Ken Cooley, Chair  
HR 73 (Reyes) – As Introduced January 18, 2018

**SUBJECT:** Rosa Parks' 105th Birthday

**SUMMARY:** Honors the 105th birthday of Rosa Parks and urges all Californians to remember this great American woman for her bravery and contribution to the civil rights movement. Specifically, **this** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Rosa Parks was born on February 4, 1913, in Tuskegee, Alabama, the first child of James and Leona (Edwards) McCauley.
- 2) Rosa Parks was arrested on December 1, 1955 for refusing to give up her seat on a bus to a white passenger and as a result of this refusal to comply with the segregation laws, the Montgomery Bus Boycott, led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was started and lasted for 381 days involving more than 40,000 Black Montgomery residents.
- 3) On November 13, 1956, the United State Supreme Court ruled that Montgomery's segregation law was unconstitutional, and on December 20, 1956, Montgomery officials were ordered to desegregate buses.
- 4) Rosa Parks is honored as the "Mother of the Modern Day Civil Rights Movement," because her deliberate act of defiance began a movement that ended legal segregation in our country and made her an inspiration to freedom-loving people throughout the world, and laid the foundation for equal rights for all Americans and for the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
- 5) Rosa Parks was the recipient of many awards, including the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian honor, the Congressional Gold Medal, the highest honor Congress can bestow upon a civilian, and the first International Freedom Conductor Award from the National Underground Railroad Freedom Center, among many other awards and honors.
- 6) Rosa Parks dedicated her life to the cause of human rights and truly embodied the love of justice and freedom.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** None

**REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

**Support**

None on file

**Opposition**

None on file

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

## House Resolution

**No. 74**

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**Introduced by Assembly Members Cervantes and Aguiar-Curry**

January 25, 2018

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House Resolution No. 74—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  
10 themselves as representatives of California and the nation in  
11 international 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, 1972 marked the passage of Title IX which  
2 prohibits sex discrimination in any education program or activity  
3 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  
11 participation and equality in sports still exist and there are various  
12 forms of implicit and explicit bias on school campuses resulting  
13 in poorly maintained equipment, unequal fields, and unfair game  
14 schedules; 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 January 29, 2018, to February 4, 2018, inclusive,*  
27 *as California Girls and Women in Sports Week; and be it further*

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

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Date of Hearing: January 29, 2018

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES  
Ken Cooley, Chair  
HR 74 (Cervantes) – As Introduced January 25, 2018

**SUBJECT:** California Girls and Women in Sports Week

**SUMMARY:** Proclaims January 29, 2018, to February 4, 2018, 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 State playing high school and college sports; today, there are more than 3,373,000.
- 5) The combined efforts of many organizations including Women's Sports Foundation, the California Association of Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance, and the California National Organization for Women have furthered the dreams and inspired today's female athletes.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** None

**REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

**Support**

None on file

**Opposition**

None on file

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