



**STATE CAPITOL**  
P.O. BOX 942849  
SACRAMENTO, CA 94249-0124  
(916) 319-2800  
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**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 8, 2018  
10 minutes prior to Session  
State Capitol, Room 3162

**CONSENT AGENDA**

**BILL REFERRALS**

- |    |             |                        |
|----|-------------|------------------------|
| 1. | Memo        | <a href="#">Page 2</a> |
| 2. | Referrals   | <a href="#">Page 3</a> |
| 3. | Re-referral | <a href="#">Page 4</a> |

**RESOLUTIONS**

- |    |                  |   |                         |
|----|------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 4. | ACR-139 (Holden) | Relative to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day.  | <a href="#">Page 5</a>  |
| 5. | ACR-144 (Choi)   | Relative to Korean American Day. (refer/hear) | <a href="#">Page 11</a> |

**ADMINISTRATIVE ITEM**

- |    |                                |                         |
|----|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 6. | 2018 Assembly Holiday Schedule | <a href="#">Page 15</a> |
|----|--------------------------------|-------------------------|



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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:** 1/5/18  
**Re:** Consent Bill Referrals

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Since you received your preliminary list of bill referrals, there have been no changes.

## REFERRAL OF BILLS TO COMMITTEE

01/08/2018

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

Assembly Bill No.	Committee:
<u>ACR 140</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 142</u>	TRANS.
<u>ACR 143</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 144</u>	RLS.

## RE-REFERRAL OF BILLS

01/08/2018

The Committee on Rules has re-referred the following bills to Committee:

Assembly Bill No.

Committee:

AB 865

PUB. S.

**Assembly Concurrent Resolution**

**No. 139**

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

January 3, 2018

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Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 139—Relative to Reverend  
. Martin Luther King, Jr.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 139, as introduced, Holden. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day.  
This measure would honor the late Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King,  
Jr. and commemorate Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day.  
Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, Renowned civil rights leader Dr. Martin Luther  
2 King, Jr. was born in Atlanta, Georgia, on January 15, 1929; and  
3 WHEREAS, In 1948, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. received his  
4 bachelor of arts degree in sociology from Morehouse College, in  
5 1951, he received his bachelor of divinity degree from Crozer  
6 Theological Seminary, as valedictorian and student body president,  
7 and in 1955, he was awarded a doctorate in systematic theology  
8 from Boston University; and  
9 WHEREAS, Dr. King married Coretta Scott on June 18, 1953;  
10 and  
11 WHEREAS, Dr. King was ordained pastor of Dexter Avenue  
12 Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama, in 1954; and

1 WHEREAS, Five days after Rosa Parks' arrest for refusing to  
2 comply with segregation on buses in Montgomery, on December  
3 5, 1955, Dr. King was elected president of the Montgomery  
4 Improvement Association and the Montgomery Bus Boycott began;  
5 and

6 WHEREAS, During the boycott, Dr. King gained national  
7 prominence as an exceptional leader with extraordinary oratorical  
8 skills and personal courage; and

9 WHEREAS, On December 20, 1956, the United States Supreme  
10 Court declared Alabama's segregation law unconstitutional and  
11 Montgomery buses were desegregated; and

12 WHEREAS, In 1957, Dr. King and other southern African  
13 American ministers founded the Southern Christian Leadership  
14 Conference, and elected Dr. King as its president; and

15 WHEREAS, Dr. King led the 1957 Prayer Pilgrimage for  
16 Freedom in Washington, D.C., and subsequently published his  
17 first book entitled "Stride Toward Freedom: The Montgomery  
18 Story"; and

19 WHEREAS, In 1959, Dr. King toured India, where he learned  
20 more about the philosophy of nonviolence of Mohandas K. Gandhi  
21 and developed his own theories about achieving social change  
22 through nonviolent resistance; and

23 WHEREAS, During mass demonstrations in 1963 organized by  
24 Dr. King and his staff in Birmingham, Alabama, images of brutality  
25 inflicted on African American demonstrators by police using police  
26 dogs and firehoses shocked the world; and

27 WHEREAS, Dr. King delivered his famous "I Have a Dream"  
28 speech on August 28, 1963, at the March on Washington for Jobs  
29 and Freedom; and

30 WHEREAS, Dr. King received the Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo,  
31 Norway in 1964, and the federal Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Section  
32 2000e of Title 42 of the United States Code) was enacted as a  
33 direct result of Dr. King's work; and

34 WHEREAS, In 1965, Dr. King led the march from Selma to  
35 Montgomery, Alabama, and President Lyndon B. Johnson signed  
36 the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965 (Section 10101 of Title 52  
37 of the United States Code); and

38 WHEREAS, Dr. King and the Civil Rights Movement helped  
39 change public policy from segregation to integration, resulting in  
40 the repeal of the post-Reconstruction era state laws mandating

1 racial segregation in the south known as the Jim Crow Laws,  
2 thereby leading to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the  
3 Voting Rights Act of 1965, and other antidiscrimination laws aimed  
4 at ending economic, legal, and social segregation in America; and

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

12 WHEREAS, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. dramatically influenced  
13 the perspective and worldview of our entire generation; and

14 WHEREAS, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day represents  
15 liberation from cruelty and injustice for many African Americans  
16 and other minority groups; and

17 WHEREAS, The notion of liberty from cruelty and injustice is  
18 a concept that resonates with all marginalized groups, be  
19 irrespective of whether they are deaf, Latino American, Asian  
20 American, disabled, gay, or other; and

21 WHEREAS, Failure to recognize Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.  
22 Day sends a message of tolerance to bigotry; and

23 WHEREAS, Failure to recognize Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.  
24 Day sends a message of indifference to minority groups; and

25 WHEREAS, On April 4, 1968, while in Memphis, Tennessee,  
26 assisting striking sanitation workers, Dr. King was assassinated;  
27 and

28 WHEREAS, United States Representative John Conyers  
29 introduced legislation in Congress four days later proposing Dr.  
30 King's birthday as a holiday; and

31 WHEREAS, On April 10, 1970, California became the first  
32 state to pass legislation making Dr. King's birthday a school  
33 holiday; and

34 WHEREAS, Despite resistance to the creation of a new national  
35 holiday, the diligence and perseverance of United States  
36 Representative John Conyers and numerous others in pursuing this  
37 goal culminated on November 2, 1983, when President Ronald  
38 Reagan signed legislation making Dr. King's birthday a national  
39 holiday; and

1 WHEREAS, January 20, 1986, marked the first observance of  
2 Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day; 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, The Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. is a  
9 source of inspiration for all Americans; now, therefore, be it

10 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*  
11 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature honors the late Reverend  
12 Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and commemorates Dr. Martin Luther  
13 King, Jr. Day; and be it further

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

O



Date of Hearing: January 8, 2018

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES  
Ken Cooley, Chair  
ACR 139 (Holden) – As Introduced January 3, 2018

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

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

- 1) The Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. 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 government institutions.
- 2) 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 social segregation in America.
- 3) Dr. King and the Civil Rights Movement helped change public policy from legal and socially acceptable discrimination and segregation 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.
- 4) Five days after Rosa Parks' arrest for refusing to comply with segregation on buses in Montgomery, on December 5, 1955, Dr. King was elected president of the Montgomery Improvement Association and the Montgomery Bus Boycott began. During the boycott, Dr. King gained national prominence as an exceptional leader with extraordinary oratorical skills and personal courage.
- 5) Dr. King delivered his famous "I Have a Dream" speech on August 28, 1963, at the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom.
- 6) Dr. King received the Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo, Norway in 1964, and the federal Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Section 2000e of Title 42 of the United States Code) was enacted as a direct result of Dr. King's work.
- 7) Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. dramatically influenced the perspective and worldview of our entire generation.
- 8) On April 10, 1970, California became the first state to pass legislation making Dr. King's birthday a school holiday and January 20, 1986, marked the first observance of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day.

**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. 144**

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**Introduced by Assembly Member Choi**  
**(Coauthor: Assembly Member Quirk-Silva)**  
(Coauthors: Senators Moorlach and Nguyen)

January 4, 2018

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Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 144—Relative to Korean American Day.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 144, as introduced, Choi. Korean American Day.

This measure would proclaim January 13, 2018, as Korean American Day.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, On January 13, 1903, the history of Korean  
2 immigration to America began when 102 courageous Korean men,  
3 women, and children landed in the State of Hawaii after venturing  
4 across the vast Pacific Ocean aboard the S.S. Gaelic; and  
5 WHEREAS, The hopes of these Korean immigrants for America,  
6 the land of opportunity, were quickly hindered by social, economic,  
7 and language barriers of unforeseen magnitude; and  
8 WHEREAS, These Korean immigrants did not falter in their  
9 pursuit of the American dream. Through perseverance and sacrifice,  
10 they established a new home in a new land and educated their  
11 children; and  
12 WHEREAS, Between 1904 and 1907, approximately 1,000  
13 Korean Americans entered the United States mainland from the  
14 State of Hawaii through San Francisco, where the first Korean

1 American political organizations and Korean language publications  
2 were established; and

3 WHEREAS, Many Korean Americans left San Francisco,  
4 primarily to become farmworkers. Some Korean Americans  
5 combined their money and resources to lease farmland near the  
6 towns of Dinuba and Reedley in the San Joaquin Valley and in the  
7 Sacramento Valley. Dozens of other Korean Americans served as  
8 wage laborers for mining companies and as section hands on the  
9 railroads in the States of Montana, Oregon, Utah, and Washington;  
10 and

11 WHEREAS, The Japanese occupation of Korea prevented  
12 further Korean immigration into the United States. However, many  
13 Korean Americans desired to establish families in the United States,  
14 despite the new limitations on immigration. As a result, a picture  
15 bride system was established, which delivered approximately 1,000  
16 new Korean immigrants to the State of Hawaii, and 100 more to  
17 the Pacific Coast of the United States mainland, before 1924; and

18 WHEREAS, San Francisco remained the center of the Korean  
19 American community during this period, but there was a gradual  
20 migration of Korean Americans from San Francisco and the  
21 surrounding rural areas to southern California. As more  
22 employment opportunities opened up, a new, burgeoning  
23 community of Korean Americans began to thrive in the Los  
24 Angeles area; and

25 WHEREAS, While the first Korean immigrants to the United  
26 States fought and sacrificed to establish themselves, their children  
27 grew up to be patriotic citizens, many of whom went on to serve  
28 in the Armed Forces of the United States during World War II and  
29 to make other important contributions to mainstream American  
30 society; and

31 WHEREAS, The 1965 amendments to the federal Immigration  
32 and Nationality Act (Public Law 89-236) opened the door for a  
33 new wave of Korean immigrants to enter the United States. Since  
34 its enactment, Korean Americans have become one of the fastest  
35 growing groups of Asian Americans in the United States. In 1960,  
36 approximately 25,000 people of Korean ancestry lived in the United  
37 States, but by 1970, that number had increased to 69,130. By 1980,  
38 the number of people of Korean ancestry living in the United States  
39 had increased over fivefold to 354,593, and, by 1990, that number  
40 more than doubled, increasing to 798,849. In 2010, it was estimated

1 that 1,706,822 people with some Korean ancestry lived in the  
2 United States, representing more than a 67-fold increase since  
3 1960; and

4 WHEREAS, With diligence, fortitude, and an enduring belief  
5 in the American dream, Korean immigrants have helped to turn  
6 emergent areas within the State of California into thriving and  
7 respectable communities, while raising their children to be  
8 productive Korean Americans; and

9 WHEREAS, Korean Americans have become an integral part  
10 of mainstream American society and have made important  
11 contributions as Californians in the fields of finance, technology,  
12 law, medicine, education, sports, media, the arts, the military, and  
13 government, as well as other areas; and

14 WHEREAS, As the Korean American community prepares for  
15 a new era and creates new history, Korean Americans must instill  
16 in younger generations the proper appreciation for the courage and  
17 values of their forefathers, a deep sense of their roots, and pride  
18 in their own cultural heritage so that they may better contribute to  
19 the great State of California, rich with ethnic and cultural diversity;  
20 now, therefore, be it

21 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*  
22 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature hereby proclaims January  
23 13, 2018, as Korean American Day; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: January 8, 2018

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES  
Ken Cooley, Chair  
ACR 144 (Choi) – As Introduced January 4, 2018

**SUBJECT:** Korean American Day

**SUMMARY:** Proclaims January 13, 2018, as Korean American Day. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) On January 13, 1903, the history of Korean immigration to America began as 102 courageous Korean men, women, and children ventured across the Pacific Ocean aboard the S.S. Gaelic to land in Hawaii.
- 2) While the first Korean immigrants fought and sacrificed to establish themselves in the United States, their children grew up to be patriotic American citizens, served in the Armed Forces of the United States during World War II, and made other important contributions to mainstream America.
- 3) Korean Americans have become an integral part of American society and have made important contributions as Californians in the fields of finance, technology, law, medicine, education, sports, media, the arts, the military, and government, as well as other areas.
- 4) As the Korean American community prepares for a new era and creates new history, Korean Americans must instill in the upcoming generations an appreciation for and pride in their own cultural heritage so that they may better contribute to the great State of California.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** None

**REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

**Support**

None on file

**Opposition**

None on file

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

**ADMINISTRATIVE ITEM:  
2018 ASSEMBLY HOLIDAY SCHEDULE**

**ISSUE:**

Approval of the proposed holiday schedule for the year 2018.

**BACKGROUND:**

The Assembly Committee on Rules is responsible for creating a holiday schedule to be observed by Assembly employees during the calendar year. The attached 2018 Assembly Holiday Schedule is consistent with the Senate's proposed 2018 holiday schedule.

In addition, the Rules Committee has authorized Assembly employees to take two personal holidays at any time during the year with the approval of the Assemblymember.

In the instances where the proposed Assembly holiday differs from the State holiday, Assembly and Senate precedent has been followed.

**RECOMMENDATION:**

Approve

## **2018 ASSEMBLY HOLIDAY SCHEDULE**

The following are proposed holidays to be observed by the Assembly in 2018:

Monday, January 1 - NEW YEAR'S DAY

Monday, January 15 - MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. DAY

Monday, February 19 - PRESIDENTS' DAY

Friday, March 30 - CESAR CHAVEZ DAY

Monday, May 28 - MEMORIAL DAY

Wednesday, July 4 - INDEPENDENCE DAY

Monday, September 3 - LABOR DAY

Monday, November 12 - VETERANS DAY

Thursday and Friday, November 22 and 23 - THANKSGIVING

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, December 24, 25, and 26 - WINTER HOLIDAY

Monday and Tuesday, December 31 and January 1, 2019 – NEW YEAR HOLIDAY

In addition, the Rules Committee has authorized Assembly employees to take two personal holidays at any time during the year with the approval of the Assemblymember.