

**Bill Referrals** 

### Assembly California Legislature Committee on Rules

RICHARD S. GORDON CHAIR VICE CHAIR
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MARIE WALDRON
PATTY LOPEZ (D-ALT.)
JAY OBERNOLTE (R-ALT.)

Thursday, June 23, 2016 Upon adjournment of Session State Capitol, Room 3162

#### CONSENT AGENDA

1. Consent Bill Referrals		Page 2
2. Bill Re-referrals		Page 4
Resolutions		
3. HR 48 (Brown)	Relative to the 4th of July.	Page 6
4. HR 55 (Thurmond)	Relative to Juneteenth Day celebrations.	Page 12
5. SCR 133 (Beall)	Relative to Gastroschisis Awareness Day.	Page 16

### REFERRAL OF BILLS TO COMMITTEE

06/23/2016

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

Assembly Bill No.	Committee:
ACA 8	L. GOV.
ACA 8	APPR.
ACR 198	HEALTH
ACR 199	RLS.
SCR 119	RLS.
SCR 127	RLS.
SCR 146	RLS.



## Assembly California Kegislature Committee on Rules **RICHARD S. GORDON CHAIR**

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# Memo

To:

**Rules Committee Members** 

From:

Michael Erke, Bill Referral Consultant

Date:

6/22/2016

Re:

Consent Bill Referrals

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



### **RE-REFERRAL OF BILLS**

06/23/2016

### **RE-REFERRAL OF BILLS**

Assembly Bill No. (	Committee:
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SB 20 NATURAL RESOURCES \*\*SB 564 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

<u>\*SB 564</u> WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE

SB 587 REVENUE AND TAXATION SB 690 REVENUE AND TAXATION

SB 997 JUDICIARY



## Assembly California Regislature Committee on Rules **RICHARD S. GORDON CHAIR**

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MARIE WALDRON

PATTY LOPEZ (D-ALT.) JAY OBERNOLTE (R-ALT.)

# Memo

To:

Rules Committee Members

From:

Michael Erke, Bill Referral Consultant

Date:

6/22/2016

Re:

Consent Bill Re-Referrals

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



No. 48

### **Introduced by Assembly Member Brown**

April 11, 2016

House Resolution No. 48—Relative to the 4th of July.

WHEREAS, July 4, 2016, marks the 240th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and by the adoption of that document — formally titled, "The unanimous Declaration

- of the thirteen United States of America" the nation we today
- 5 know as the United States of America officially came into being,
- 6 an occasion forever memorialized by President Abraham Lincoln
- 7 in the words of his Gettysburg Address as when "... our fathers
- 8 brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty,
- 9 and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal"; 10 and

WHEREAS, On June 7, 1776, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at a location today known as Independence Hall, Virginia delegate Richard Henry Lee brought the following resolution before the Second Continental Congress of the United Colonies: "Resolved, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved ....": and

WHEREAS, On June 8, 1776, Lee's resolution was referred to a committee of the whole of the Continental Congress, at which time it spent most of that day, as well as June 10, debating

23 independence; and

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WHEREAS, On June 11, 1776, a "Committee of Five" — with Thomas Jefferson of Virginia being picked unanimously as its first member, and also including John Adams of Massachusetts, Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania, Robert R. Livingston of New York, and Roger Sherman of Connecticut — was charged with drafting a declaration of independence for consideration by the Continental Congress; and

WHEREAS, The members of the "Committee of Five" assigned Jefferson the task of producing a draft declaration, and on June 28, 1776, he produced a draft that, with minor changes by the committee members, was forwarded to the Congress for its further consideration; and

WHEREAS, On July 2, 1776, the Second Continental Congress adopted the Lee resolution upon the affirmative vote of 12 of the 13 colonial delegations, an occasion that delegate and future President John Adams detailed to his wife, Abigail, in a letter written July 3, 1776, as follows: "Yesterday the greatest Question was decided, which ever was debated in America, and a greater perhaps, never was or will be decided among Men ... ."; and

WHEREAS, On July 4, 1776, after further debate and changes to the committee document, the Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence establishing the United States of America, to which John Hancock that day affixed his signature, with 55 other delegates representing the 13 colonies — now states of the newly created nation — signing the declaration within the next several weeks; and

WHEREAS, July 4 is a day unlike any other — in the history of the United States of America, and indeed, the world — in that not only is it the day that an infant nation formally defied the most powerful empire on Earth in a quest for freedom, liberty, and independence, but even more importantly because on that day this new nation declared as a "self-evident truth" — known and knowable to all persons at all times in all places throughout the world — the radical notion that "all men are created equal ... endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness"; and

WHEREAS, Since its adoption and bold pronouncement more than two centuries ago, the Declaration of Independence and the principles which animate that timeless document have inspired literally billions of persons around the world to pursue freedom in \_3\_ HR 48

their own nations, for themselves and their own loved ones, and for their fellow men and women, and remain today an imperfectly unrealized goal to which all Americans and all who cherish liberty must rededicate themselves, just as the drafters and signers of the Declaration of Independence did by declaring: "with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge[d] to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor"; and

WHEREAS, On this and every July Fourth, it is both proper and fitting that the institutions of California government, and indeed all Californians, express heartfelt gratitude and indebtedness to those men and women who have served in the Armed Forces of the United States, and in particular to those who have suffered the injuries of battle and who have made the ultimate sacrifice in protecting freedom and liberty around the world, recalling the words of President Abraham Lincoln that, as a result of their profound sacrifice, "... this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom — and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth"; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, That the Assembly of the State of California does — and intends to every year immediately preceding the 4th of July — take this opportunity to recognize and celebrate July 4, 2016, and the 240th anniversary of the birth of our great nation and the signing of the Declaration of Independence that this day represents; and be it further

Resolved, That the Assembly of the State of California calls upon all the people of the great State of California, and the United States of America, to take the opportunity of the 4th of July holiday to obtain a greater knowledge and understanding of the facts and circumstances that compelled the 13 original colonies to declare their independence, and of the timeless principles of liberty, equality, and self-determination that rest at the heart of the Declaration of Independence; and be it further

Resolved, That the Assembly of the State of California, on behalf of a grateful citizenry, hereby expresses its heartfelt thanks, appreciation, and prayers to all who have served — and who currently serve — in the Armed Forces of the United States, in recognition of the countless sacrifices and the indispensable role these brave men and women have played even before the founding of our nation on July 4, 1776, in preserving, protecting, and

HR 48 —4—

- 1 defending the freedoms and liberties of all Americans, and
- 2 expanding freedom throughout the world; and be it further
- 3 Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly shall make
- 4 available suitable copies of this resolution for distribution by
- 5 Members of the Assembly of the State of California.

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Date of Hearing: June 23, 2016

## ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES Richard S. Gordon, Chair

HR 48 (Brown) – As Introduced April 11, 2016

**SUBJECT**: the 4th of July

**SUMMARY**: Recognizes and celebrates the 4th of July, and the 240th anniversary of the birth of our nation and the signing of the Declaration of Independence; calls upon all Californians and Americans to obtain a greater knowledge and understanding of the facts, circumstances, and principles that led to the Declaration of Independence; and expresses thanks, appreciation and prayers to those who served and currently serve in the Armed Forces of the United States in recognition of the sacrifices and the role they have placed in preserving, protecting and defending the freedoms and liberties of all Americans. Specifically, this resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) July 4, 2016, marks the 240th anniversary of when the United States of America officially came into being by the signing of the Declaration of Independence; and it is the day when the new nation declared as a "self-evident truth" the radical notion that all men are created equal endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."
- 2) On June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee brought forth a resolution which resolved that the colonies "ought to be, free and independent states...and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved..."; and after several days of debate, a "Committee of Five" which included Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, John Adams of Massachusetts, Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania, Robert R. Livingston of New York, and Roger Sherman of Connecticut, was charged with drafting a declaration of independence for consideration by the Continental Congress.
- 3) On July 4, 1776, after much debate and changes to the committee document, the Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence establishing the United States of America; and John Hancock signed the declaration that day with 55 other delegates representing the 13 colonies – now states of the newly created nation – signing within the next several weeks.
- 4) Since its adoption, the Declaration of Independence has inspired persons around the world to pursue freedom in their own nation and remains an unrealized goal to which all Americans must rededicate themselves just as the drafters and signers of the Declaration of Independence did more than two centuries ago.
- 5) On this and every July Fourth, it is proper and fitting that all Californians express gratitude and indebtedness to those who have served in the Armed Forces of the United States, and in particular, to those who have suffered injuries and who have made the ultimate sacrifice in protecting freedom and liberty around the world.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

### **REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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

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Introduced by Assembly Member Thurmond (Coauthors: Assembly Members Brown, Burke, Cooper, Gipson, Holden, Jones-Sawyer, McCarty, Ridley-Thomas, and Weber)

June 17, 2016

House Resolution No. 55—Relative to Juneteenth Day celebrations.

WHEREAS, The state of Texas is widely considered the first state to begin Juneteenth celebrations. Informal observances have taken place there for over a century and it has been an official state holiday in Texas since 1980. Thirty-nine states, including California since 2003, and the District of Columbia have recognized Juneteenth as either a state holiday or a state holiday observance; and

WHEREAS, Though President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation on September 22, 1862, to become effective January 1, 1863, it had minimal immediate effect on most slaves' day-to-day lives, particularly in the Confederate States of America; and

WHEREAS, Texas, as a part of the Confederacy, was resistant to the Emancipation Proclamation. But on June 18, 1865, Union troops arrived in Galveston, Texas, to take possession of the state and enforce the emancipation of its slaves. Former slaves in Galveston rejoiced in the streets with jubilant celebrations. The following day, June 19th, became known as "Juneteenth," a name derived from a portmanteau of the words "June" and "nineteenth." Juneteenth celebrations began in Texas the following year; and WHEREAS, For former slaves, the Juneteenth celebration was

WHEREAS, For former slaves, the Juneteenth celebration was a time for reassuring each other, praying, and gathering remaining + HR 55 -2-

1 family members together. Juneteenth continued to be highly 2 revered in Texas decades later, with many former slaves and 3 descendants making an annual pilgrimage back to Galveston on 4 this date; and

WHEREAS, Juneteenth education and celebrations declined in America in the early part of the 20th century. But the Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s and 1960s saw a resurgence of interest in Juneteenth, along with renewed community celebrations of the day; and

WHEREAS, On January 1, 1980, Juneteenth became an official state holiday in Texas through the efforts of Al Edwards, an African American former member of the Texas House of Representatives. That bill marked Juneteenth as the first emancipation celebration granted official state recognition. Representative Edwards has since actively sought to spread the observance of Juneteenth all across America; and

WHEREAS, In 1994, the era of the "Modern Juneteenth Movement" began when a group of Juneteenth leaders from across the country gathered in New Orleans, Louisiana, to work for greater national recognition of Juneteenth; and

WHEREAS, Today, Juneteenth commemorates African American freedom and emphasizes education and achievement. It is a day, a week, and in some areas, a month marked with celebrations, guest speakers, picnics, and family gatherings. It is a time for reflection and rejoicing. It is a time for assessment, self-improvement, and planning for the future; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, That the Assembly encourages all Californians to join together in celebrating Juneteenth; and be it further

Resolved, That the Assembly and the People of the State of California recognize that the "Modern Juneteenth Movement" continues to work to pass legislation in the United States Congress to establish Juneteenth Independence Day as a National Day of Observance; and be it further

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

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Date of Hearing: June 23, 2016

## ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES Richard S. Gordon, Chair

HR 55 (Thurmond) – As Introduced June 17, 2016

**SUBJECT**: Juneteenth Day celebrations

**SUMMARY**: Encourages all Californians to join together in celebrating Juneteenth. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Texas, as part of the Confederacy, was resistant to the Emancipation Proclamation. On June 18, 1965, Union troops arrived in Galveston, Texas, to take possession of the state and enforce the emancipation of its slaves. Former slaves in Galveston rejoiced in the streets with jubilant celebrations. The following day, June 19th, became known as "Juneteenth," a name derived from a portmanteau of the words "June" and "nineteenth." Juneteenth celebrations began in Texas the following year.
- 2) For former slaves, the Juneteenth celebration was a time for reassuring each other, praying, and gathering remaining family members together. Juneteenth continued to be highly revered in Texas decades later, with many former slaves and descendants making an annual pilgrimage back to Galveston on this date.
- 3) On January 1, 1980, Juneteenth became an official state holiday in Texas through the efforts of Al Edwards, an African American former member of the Texas House of Representatives. That bill marked Juneteenth as the first emancipation celebration granted official state recognition. Representative Edwards has since actively sought to spread the observance of Juneteenth all across America.
- 4) Juneteenth education and celebrations declined in America in the early part of the 20th century, but the Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s and 1960s saw a resurgence of interest in Juneteenth, along with renewed community celebrations of the day.
- 5) In 1994, the era of the "Modern Juneteenth Movement" began when a group of Juneteenth leaders from across the country gathered in New Orleans, Louisiana, to work for greater national recognition of Juneteenth.
- 6) Today, Juneteenth commemorates African American freedom and emphasizes education and achievement. It is a day, a week, and in some areas, a month marked with celebrations, guest speakers, picnics, and family gatherings. It is a time for reflection and rejoicing and a time for assessment, self-improvement, and planning for the future.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

#### **REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

### **Support**

None on file

## Opposition

None on file

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

### **Introduced by Senator Beall**

### April 18, 2016

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 133—Relative to Gastroschisis Awareness Day.

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SCR 133, as introduced, Beall. Gastroschisis Awareness Day. This measure would recognize July 30, 2016, as Gastroschisis Awareness Day in California.

Fiscal committee: no.

- WHEREAS, There are one in 2,229 individuals born with gastroschisis in the United States and roughly the same number
- 3 born in California annually; and
- WHEREAS, While this disease may affect small numbers of people, gastroschisis affects many Americans; and
- WHEREAS, Many Americans living with gastroschisis have serious and debilitating conditions that have a significant impact on the lives of those affected, including, but not limited to, failure to thrive or slow growth, short bowel syndrome, multiple organ transplants, and long-term feeding issues; and
- WHEREAS, Individuals and families affected by gastroschisis often experience problems such as a sense of isolation, difficulty in obtaining an accurate and timely diagnosis, few treatment options, and problems related to accessing or being reimbursed
- 15 for treatment; and
- 16 WHEREAS, The cause of gastroschisis is relatively unknown,
- 17 and patients and their families must bear a large share of the burden
- 18 for things such as raising funds for research; and

 $SCR 133 \qquad \qquad -2-$ 

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WHEREAS, Hundreds of residents in California are among those affected by gastroschisis; and

WHEREAS, Avery's Angels Gastroschisis Foundation (AAGF) is organizing a nationwide observance of Gastroschisis Awareness Day on July 30, 2016, and every year thereafter; and

WHEREAS, AAGF is based in Raleigh, North Carolina, and is the only nonprofit organization for gastroschisis support nationwide; and

WHEREAS, The founder of AAGF's son, Avery John Rauen, passed away from complications of his gastroschisis on July 30, 2009, at the University of North Carolina Hospital, and this date is to commemorate him and all others who are living with or who are deceased from gastroschisis; and

WHEREAS, A statewide proclamation can greatly benefit the families coping with this disease; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly thereof concurring, That the Legislature recognizes July 30, 2016, as Gastroschisis Awareness Day in California; and be it further

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

Date of Hearing: June 23, 2016

### ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES Richard S. Gordon, Chair SCR 133 (Beall) – As Introduced April 18, 2016

**SENATE VOTE**: 38-0

**SUBJECT**: Gastroschisis Awareness Day

**SUMMARY:** Recognizes July 30, 2016, as Gastroschisis Awareness Day in California. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) One in 2,229 individuals is born with gastroschisis in the United States and roughly the same number is born in California annually.
- 2) Many Americans living with gastroschisis have serious and debilitating conditions that have a significant impact on the lives of those affected, including, but not limited to, failure to thrive or slow growth, short bowel syndrome, multiple organ transplants, and long-term feeding issues.
- 3) Individuals and families affected by gastroschisis often experience problems such as a sense of isolation, difficulty in obtaining an accurate and timely diagnosis, few treatment options, and problems related to accessing or being reimbursed for treatment.
- 4) Avery's Angels Gastroschisis Foundation (AAGF), a nonprofit organization based out of Raleigh, North Carolina, is organizing a nationwide observance of Gastroschisis Awareness Day on July 30, 2016, and every year thereafter.
- 5) The founder of AAGF's son, Avery John Rauen, passed away from complications of his gastroschisis on July 30, 2009, at the University of North Carolina Hospital, and this date is to commemorate him and all others who are living with or who are deceased from gastroschisis.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

### **REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

### **Support**

Avery's Angels Gastroschisis Foundation (AAGF)

### **Opposition**

None on file

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



June 13, 2016

Honorable Rich Gordon
Assembly Rules Committee, Chair
State Capitol Room 3016
Sacramento, CA

Dear Chairman Gordon,

Avery's Angels Gastroschisis Foundation is in strong support to declare July 30th as annual Gastroschisis Awareness Day in California. Gastroschisis is a birth defect which causes the intestines to protrude from the abdomen and is rapidly increasing in incidence. It should be noted that Avery's Angels Gastroschisis Foundation, the entity making the request, is the only nonprofit in the entire world specifically for gastroschisis support. Furthermore, July 30th is the date that Avery's Angels founder lost her son (Avery John Rauen) to gastroschisis at only three months of age.

As Avery's Angels Gastroschisis Foundation is working hard not only to support families experiencing gastroschisis but also to fund research to find the cause of this birth defect, a statewide proclamation would greatly help to secure potential investors for this goal. We hope with all sincerity that you will realize how important this observed day will be to California residents (and ultimately those in other states as well as we hope that in future years, additional governors will grant a proclamation for July 30th in their own states) and declare Gastroschisis Awareness Day on July 30th annually. Thank you so much for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Analeise Guild