



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

**CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER**  
LIA LOPEZ

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

**JAMES RAMOS**  
**CHAIR**

**VICE CHAIR**  
WALDRON, MARIE

**MEMBERS**  
ADDIS, DAWN  
CARRILLO, JUAN  
ESSAYLI, BILL  
FLORA, HEATH  
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PACHECO, BLANCA  
PAPAN, DIANE  
PELLERIN, GAIL  
RUBIO, BLANCA E.  
VALENCIA, AVELINO

CERVANTES, SABRINA (D-ALT)  
ZBUR, RICK CHAVEZ (D-ALT)  
DIXON, DIANE (R-ALT)

Thursday, June 8, 2023  
10 minutes prior to Session  
State Capitol, Room 126

**CONSENT AGENDA**

**BILL REFERRALS**

1. Bill Referrals

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**RESOLUTIONS**

2. ACR-89 (Calderon) Abused Women and Children Awareness Day.
3. ACR-94 (Jones-Sawyer) Juneteenth. (refer/hear)
4. HR-36 (Gipson) Fatherhood Well-Being Month.
5. HR-44 (Soria) Women Veterans Recognition Day. (refer/hear)
6. SCR-39 (Umberg) National Fentanyl Awareness Day.
7. SCR-68 (Padilla) GM1 Gangliosidosis Awareness Day.

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**REQUEST TO ADD URGENCY CLAUSE**

8. SB 609 (Caballero) Local control and accountability plans: California School Dashboard

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GAIL PELLERIN  
BLANCA E. RUBIO  
AVELINO VALENCIA

SABRINA CERVANTES (D-ALT.)  
RICK CHAVEZ ZBUR (D-ALT.)  
DIANE DIXON (R-ALT.)

# Memo

**To:** Rules Committee Members  
**From:** Michael Erke, Bill Referral Consultant  
**Date:** 6/7/2023  
**Re:** Consent Bill Referrals

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Since you received your preliminary list of bill referrals, ACR 95, HR 44, SB 4, SB 284, SB 423, and SB 635 have been added to the referral list. The referral recommendation for SB 15 and SB 19 has changed.

REFERRAL OF BILLS TO COMMITTEE

06/08/2023

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

<u>Assembly Bill No.</u>	<u>Committee:</u>
<u>ACR 90</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 91</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 92</u>	TRANS.
<u>ACR 93</u>	TRANS.
<u>ACR 94</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 95</u>	RLS.
<u>HR 43</u>	RLS.
<u>HR 44</u>	RLS.
<u>SB 2</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 4</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>SB 4</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>SB 9</u>	HUM. S.
<u>SB 9</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 10</u>	ED.
<u>SB 10</u>	HEALTH
<u>SB 11</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>SB 11</u>	HEALTH
<u>SB 14</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 15</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>SB 16</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 19</u>	HEALTH
<u>SB 19</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 24</u>	ELECTIONS
<u>SB 27</u>	L. & E.
<u>SB 27</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 29</u>	ELECTIONS
<u>SB 38</u>	U. & E.
<u>SB 43</u>	HEALTH
<u>SB 43</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 45</u>	HEALTH
<u>SB 46</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 49</u>	TRANS.
<u>SB 49</u>	U. & E.
<u>SB 51</u>	B. & P.
<u>SB 54</u>	B. & F.
<u>SB 54</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 61</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>SB 67</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 67</u>	HEALTH
<u>SB 73</u>	M. & V.A.
<u>SB 73</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 75</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 76</u>	G.O.
<u>SB 81</u>	PUB. S.

<u>SB 89</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 96</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>SB 223</u>	ED.
<u>SB 226</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 227</u>	INS.
<u>SB 228</u>	M. & V.A.
<u>SB 231</u>	W., P., & W.
<u>SB 236</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 240</u>	A. & A.R.
<u>SB 240</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>SB 241</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 242</u>	HUM. S.
<u>SB 246</u>	HUM. S.
<u>SB 247</u>	G.O.
<u>SB 248</u>	ELECTIONS
<u>SB 252</u>	P.E. & R.
<u>SB 257</u>	HEALTH
<u>SB 258</u>	TRANS.
<u>SB 260</u>	HUM. S.
<u>SB 261</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>SB 261</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 263</u>	INS.
<u>SB 265</u>	E.M.
<u>SB 268</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 277</u>	G.O.
<u>SB 281</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 282</u>	HEALTH
<u>SB 283</u>	ED.
<u>SB 284</u>	U. & E.
<u>SB 284</u>	L. & E.
<u>SB 291</u>	ED.
<u>SB 303</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>SB 303</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 308</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>SB 309</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 311</u>	HEALTH
<u>SB 318</u>	HUM. S.
<u>SB 319</u>	U. & E.
<u>SB 323</u>	ED.
<u>SB 327</u>	P.E. & R.
<u>SB 336</u>	A. & A.R.
<u>SB 344</u>	HEALTH
<u>SB 348</u>	ED.
<u>SB 348</u>	HUM. S.
<u>SB 349</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 350</u>	ED.
<u>SB 353</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>SB 354</u>	ED.

<u>SB 366</u>	W., P., & W.
<u>SB 367</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>SB 369</u>	ED.
<u>SB 370</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>SB 377</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 388</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>SB 391</u>	INS.
<u>SB 399</u>	L. & E.
<u>SB 399</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 409</u>	ELECTIONS
<u>SB 419</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>SB 423</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>SB 423</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>SB 424</u>	HEALTH
<u>SB 428</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 434</u>	TRANS.
<u>SB 441</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 442</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 444</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>SB 445</u>	ED.
<u>SB 456</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>SB 456</u>	HUM. S.
<u>SB 464</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 470</u>	W., P., & W.
<u>SB 476</u>	HEALTH
<u>SB 482</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>SB 484</u>	B. & F.
<u>SB 491</u>	HUM. S.
<u>SB 493</u>	TRANS.
<u>SB 493</u>	U. & E.
<u>SB 495</u>	G.O.
<u>SB 502</u>	HEALTH
<u>SB 506</u>	U. & E.
<u>SB 508</u>	B. & P.
<u>SB 508</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>SB 517</u>	J., E.D., & E.
<u>SB 518</u>	ELECTIONS
<u>SB 519</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 519</u>	L. GOV.
<u>SB 520</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>SB 521</u>	HUM. S.
<u>SB 539</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>SB 540</u>	B. & P.
<u>SB 542</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>SB 548</u>	P.E. & R.
<u>SB 557</u>	A. & A.R.
<u>SB 558</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 558</u>	JUD.

<u>SB 569</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>SB 570</u>	HEALTH
<u>SB 577</u>	E.M.
<u>SB 578</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 578</u>	HUM. S.
<u>SB 583</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>SB 585</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 588</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>SB 589</u>	HUM. S.
<u>SB 599</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 600</u>	HUM. S.
<u>SB 605</u>	U. & E.
<u>SB 606</u>	TRANS.
<u>SB 611</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 613</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>SB 615</u>	E.S. & T.M.
<u>SB 620</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>SB 627</u>	L. & E.
<u>SB 627</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 632</u>	ELECTIONS
<u>SB 635</u>	HEALTH
<u>SB 641</u>	HEALTH
<u>SB 648</u>	ED.
<u>SB 650</u>	G.O.
<u>SB 657</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>SB 657</u>	AGING & L.T.C.
<u>SB 671</u>	ED.
<u>SB 672</u>	TRANS.
<u>SB 675</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>SB 681</u>	ELECTIONS
<u>SB 686</u>	L. & E.
<u>SB 688</u>	U. & E.
<u>SB 694</u>	HEALTH
<u>SB 695</u>	TRANS.
<u>SB 697</u>	INS.
<u>SB 711</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>SB 712</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 716</u>	P.E. & R.
<u>SB 716</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 717</u>	HEALTH
<u>SB 718</u>	ELECTIONS
<u>SB 722</u>	HUM. S.
<u>SB 722</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 726</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>SB 726</u>	M. & V.A.
<u>SB 731</u>	L. & E.
<u>SB 731</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 734</u>	REV. & TAX.

<u>SB 741</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 749</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 755</u>	U. & E.
<u>SB 755</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>SB 770</u>	HEALTH
<u>SB 773</u>	HUM. S.
<u>SB 778</u>	U. & E.
<u>SB 783</u>	M. & V.A.
<u>SB 791</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>SB 796</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 797</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>SB 799</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 800</u>	TRANS.
<u>SB 805</u>	HEALTH
<u>SB 805</u>	HUM. S.
<u>SB 808</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>SB 808</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 813</u>	B. & P.
<u>SB 814</u>	B. & P.
<u>SB 815</u>	B. & P.
<u>SB 830</u>	L. & E.
<u>SB 833</u>	B. & P.
<u>SB 834</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>SB 842</u>	HUM. S.
<u>SB 856</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>SB 864</u>	L. & E.
<u>SB 868</u>	ED.
<u>SB 868</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 872</u>	ED.
<u>SCR 64</u>	RLS.

**Assembly Concurrent Resolution**

**No. 89**

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**Introduced by Assembly Member Calderon**

May 31, 2023

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Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 89—Relative to Abused Women and Children Awareness Day.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 89, as introduced, Calderon. Abused Women and Children Awareness Day.

This measure would proclaim June 13 as Abused Women and Children Awareness Day.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, Violence against women and children is a major  
2 public health and safety issue and a violation of human rights that  
3 begins early and continues throughout people’s lives in all  
4 socioeconomic, racial, and ethnic groups; and

5 WHEREAS, Intimate partner violence or teen dating violence  
6 involves a pattern of physical aggression, and may also include  
7 emotional abuse, sexual assault, stalking, social isolation,  
8 intimidation, deprivation, and threats; and

9 WHEREAS, Sixteen million women first experienced forms of  
10 violence before 18 years of age; and

11 WHEREAS, Intimate partner violence is likely to increase  
12 fivefold when abusers have access to firearms, and is one of the  
13 primary causes of homelessness for women and their children; and

14 WHEREAS, The federal Centers for Disease Control and  
15 Prevention estimated in 2018 that the lifetime economic cost of



1 medical services for intimate partner violence-related injuries, lost  
2 productivity from paid work, involvement from law enforcement,  
3 and other costs is \$3,600,000,000,000; and

4 WHEREAS, Studies indicate that children who witness domestic  
5 violence, and are themselves victims, experience profound  
6 long-term consequences, such as difficulty at school, substance  
7 abuse, and attempted suicide, increasing the risk of becoming a  
8 domestic violence survivor or abuser as an adult; and

9 WHEREAS, Between 3,300,000 and 10,000,000 children  
10 witness violence in their homes, while at least 1 in 7 children have  
11 experienced child abuse or neglect in the past year nationwide,  
12 notwithstanding unreported cases; and

13 WHEREAS, The cost of child maltreatment in the United States  
14 totaled an estimated \$592,000,000,000 in 2018, attributed to  
15 illnesses such as heart disease and diabetes; and

16 WHEREAS, California law enforcement received more than  
17 166,000 domestic violence calls in 2018, with domestic violence  
18 homicides making up about 1 in 10 homicides; and

19 WHEREAS, The compassion and dedication of individuals  
20 involved in efforts to end violence against women and children,  
21 including domestic violence hotlines, battered women and  
22 children’s shelters, health care providers, community centers, law  
23 enforcement agencies, and the courts, are to be recognized and  
24 applauded; and

25 WHEREAS, The Legislature recognizes the vital role that all  
26 Californians can play in preventing, and one day ending, domestic  
27 violence; and

28 WHEREAS, The first Abused Women and Children Awareness  
29 Day will be proclaimed on June 13, 2023; now, therefore, be it

30 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*  
31 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature hereby proclaims the day  
32 of June 13 as Abused Women and Children Awareness Day; and  
33 be it further

34 *Resolved*, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit a copy  
35 of this resolution to the President of the United States, the Governor  
36 of the State of California, the Secretary of the United States  
37 Department of Health and Human Services, and to each Senator

1 and Representative from California in the Congress of the United  
2 States.

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Date of Hearing: June 8, 2023

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES  
James Ramos, Chair  
ACR 89 (Calderon) – As Introduced May 31, 2023

**SUBJECT:** Abused Women and Children Awareness Day.

**SUMMARY:** Proclaims June 13, 2023, as Abused Women and Children Awareness Day; and, recognizes the vital role that all Californians can play in preventing, and one day ending, domestic violence. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Violence against women and children is a major public health and safety issue and a violation of human rights that begins early and continues throughout people’s lives in all socioeconomic, racial, and ethnic groups.
- 2) Intimate partner violence or teen dating violence involves a pattern of physical aggression, and may also include emotional abuse, sexual assault, stalking, social isolation, intimidation, deprivation, and threats.
- 3) Intimate partner violence is likely to increase fivefold when abusers have access to firearms, and is one of the primary causes of homelessness for women and their children.
- 4) The federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimated in 2018 that the lifetime economic cost of medical services for intimate partner violence-related injuries, lost productivity from paid work, involvement from law enforcement, and other costs is \$3 trillion six hundred billion.
- 5) Studies indicate that children who witness domestic violence, and are themselves victims, experience profound long-term consequences, such as difficulty at school, substance abuse, and attempted suicide, increasing the risk of becoming a domestic violence survivor or abuser as an adult.
- 6) The compassion and dedication of individuals involved in efforts to end violence against women and children, including domestic violence hotlines, battered women and children’s shelters, health care providers, community centers, law enforcement agencies, and the courts, are to be recognized and applauded.

**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. 94**

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**Introduced by Assembly Member Jones-Sawyer**

June 6, 2023

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Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 94—Relative to Juneteenth.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 94, as introduced, Jones-Sawyer. Juneteenth.

This measure would recognize June 19, 2023, as Juneteenth and would urge the people of California to join in celebrating Juneteenth as a day to honor and reflect on the significant role that African Americans have played in the history of the United States and how they have enriched society through their steadfast commitment to promoting unity and equality.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, Juneteenth, also known as “Juneteenth  
2 Independence Day,” “Emancipation Day,” “Emancipation  
3 Celebration,” and “Freedom Day,” is the oldest African American  
4 holiday observance in the United States; and

5 WHEREAS, Juneteenth, or June 19, 1865, is considered the  
6 date when the last slaves in America were freed when General  
7 Gordon Granger rode into the City of Galveston, Texas, and issued  
8 General Order No. 3, almost two and one-half years after President  
9 Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation; and

10 WHEREAS, 2023 marks 158 years of freedom celebrations;  
11 and

12 WHEREAS, Juneteenth commemorates the strong survival  
13 instinct of African Americans who were first brought to this

1 country stacked and shackled in the bottom of slave ships in a  
2 monthlong journey across the Atlantic Ocean known as the “Middle  
3 Passage”; and

4 WHEREAS, August 2019 marked 400 years since the first  
5 arrival of Africans to colonial America, and the United States  
6 Congress has established the 400 Years of African-American  
7 History Commission to commemorate the historic heritage and  
8 contributions that Americans of African descent have made to help  
9 shape the cultural, academic, social, economic, and moral attributes  
10 of this nation; and

11 WHEREAS, In August 1619, the first documented Africans  
12 arrived in the English colony of Virginia. The group, recorded  
13 upon arrival as “20 and odd Negros,” was part of a larger group  
14 of West Africans enslaved by Portuguese slave traders. They were  
15 on their way to the City of Veracruz, Mexico, aboard a Spanish  
16 ship when they were captured off the coast of Mexico by an English  
17 privateer ship and transported to Virginia, where they were put  
18 ashore at what is now the City of Hampton, Virginia, and sold as  
19 involuntary laborers or indentured servants; and

20 WHEREAS, Slavery had not yet been institutionalized, so the  
21 Africans were informed they would work under contract for a  
22 certain period of time before being granted freedom and the rights  
23 afforded other settlers. However, while European indentured  
24 servants were listed along with their year of expected freedom, no  
25 such information accompanied the names of the African indentured  
26 servants; and

27 WHEREAS, On September 22, 1862, President Lincoln issued  
28 the celebrated Emancipation Proclamation, warning the rebellious  
29 Confederate States that he would declare their slaves “forever free”  
30 if those states did not return to the Union by January 1, 1863.  
31 Enforcement of the Emancipation Proclamation occurred only in  
32 Confederate States that were under Union Army control; and

33 WHEREAS, Even after the lapse of California’s Fugitive Slave  
34 Law in 1855, masters informally held enslaved people in California  
35 until 1864, and it was not until June 28, 1864, that all fugitive slave  
36 laws were officially repealed; and

37 WHEREAS, Prior to the end of the Civil War, on January 31,  
38 1865, Congress passed the Thirteenth Amendment to the United  
39 States Constitution, which abolished slavery throughout the United  
40 States and its territories. Spontaneous celebrations erupted

1 throughout the country when African Americans learned of their  
2 freedom; and

3 WHEREAS, Texas, as a part of the Confederacy, was resistant  
4 to the Emancipation Proclamation. But on June 18, 1865, Union  
5 troops arrived in the City of Galveston, Texas, to take possession  
6 of the state and enforce the emancipation of its slaves. Former  
7 slaves in Galveston rejoiced in the streets with jubilant celebrations.  
8 The following day, June 19, became known as “Juneteenth,” a  
9 name derived from a portmanteau of the words “June” and  
10 “nineteenth.” Juneteenth celebrations began in Texas the following  
11 year; and

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

17 WHEREAS, On January 1, 1980, Juneteenth became an official  
18 state holiday in Texas through the efforts of Al Edwards, an African  
19 American state legislator. The successful passage of this bill  
20 marked Juneteenth as the first emancipation celebration granted  
21 official state recognition; and

22 WHEREAS, As of 2022, all 50 states in the country recognize  
23 Juneteenth as an official state holiday or day of observance; and

24 WHEREAS, In June of 2020, after the brutal murder of George  
25 Floyd, several prominent companies, including Nike, the National  
26 Football League, Twitter, and Square, announced plans to offer  
27 Juneteenth as a paid holiday to their employees. Further, several  
28 financial institutions, including JPMorgan Chase, Northern Trust,  
29 Fifth Third Bank, PNC Bank, and Capital One, also announced  
30 that they will be closing all or parts of their business early on June  
31 19 while paying employees for the full day; and

32 WHEREAS, On June 17, 2021, President Biden signed the  
33 Juneteenth National Independence Day Act into law, establishing  
34 June 19 as a federal holiday and making it the first federal holiday  
35 since the establishment of Martin Luther King Jr. Day in 1983;  
36 and

37 WHEREAS, A growing number of American and African  
38 American cultural institutions have sponsored Juneteenth cultural  
39 events designed to make all Americans aware of this celebration,  
40 including the Smithsonian Institution’s National Museum of

1 American History in Washington, D.C., the Chicago Historical  
2 Society, the Black Archives of Mid-America in Kansas City, Inc.  
3 in the City of Kansas City, Missouri, the California African  
4 American Museum in the City of Los Angeles, California, the  
5 Henry Ford Museum and Greenfield Village in the City of  
6 Dearborn, Michigan, the African American Museum in the City  
7 of Dallas, Texas, and the National Juneteenth Observance  
8 Foundation. Juneteenth celebrations are a tribute to those African  
9 Americans who fought so long for freedom and worked so hard  
10 to make the dream of equality a reality; and

11 WHEREAS, California law requires the Governor to proclaim  
12 the third Saturday in June of each year to be known as “Juneteenth  
13 National Freedom Day: A day of observance” to urge all  
14 Californians in celebrating this day to honor and reflect on the  
15 significant roles that African Americans have played in the history  
16 of the United States and how African Americans have enriched  
17 society through their steadfast commitment to promoting freedom,  
18 brotherhood, and equality; and

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

26 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*  
27 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature of the State of California  
28 hereby recognizes June 19, 2023, as Juneteenth; and be it further

29 *Resolved*, That the Legislature urges the people of California to  
30 join in celebrating Juneteenth as a day to honor and reflect on the  
31 significant role that African Americans have played in the history  
32 of the United States and how they have enriched society through  
33 their steadfast commitment to promoting unity and equality; and  
34 be it further

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

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Date of Hearing: June 8, 2023

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES  
James Ramos, Chair  
ACR 94 (Jones-Sawyer) – As Introduced June 6, 2023

**SUBJECT:** Juneteenth.

**SUMMARY:** Recognizes June 19, 2023, as Juneteenth; and, urges the people of California to join in celebrating Juneteenth as a day to honor and reflect on the significant role that African Americans have played in the history of the United States, and how they have enriched society through their steadfast commitment to promoting unity and equality. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Juneteenth, also known as “Juneteenth Independence Day,” “Emancipation Day,” “Emancipation Celebration,” and “Freedom Day,” is the oldest African American holiday observance in the United States.
- 2) Juneteenth, or June 19, 1865, is considered the date when the last slaves in America were freed when General Gordon Granger rode into Galveston, Texas, and issued General Order No. 3, almost two and one-half years after President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation.
- 3) 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.
- 4) On January 1, 1980, Juneteenth became an official state holiday in Texas through the efforts of Al Edwards, an African American state legislator. The successful passage of this bill marked Juneteenth as the first emancipation celebration granted official state recognition.
- 5) As of 2022, all 50 states in the country recognize Juneteenth as an official state holiday or day of observance.
- 6) California law requires the Governor to proclaim the third Saturday in June of each year to be known as “Juneteenth National Freedom Day: A day of observance,” to urge all Californians in celebrating this day to honor and reflect on the significant roles that African Americans have played in the history of the United States.
- 7) A growing number of American and African American cultural institutions have sponsored Juneteenth cultural events designed to make all Americans aware of this celebration, including the Smithsonian Institution’s National Museum of American History in Washington, D.C., the Chicago Historical Society, the Black Archives of Mid-America in Kansas City, and the California African American Museum in the City of Los Angeles.
- 8) 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 for planning the future.



9) 2023 marks 158 years of freedom celebrations.

**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. 36**

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**Introduced by Assembly Member Gipson**

May 8, 2023

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House Resolution No. 36—Relative to Fatherhood Well-being Month.

1 WHEREAS, Fathers are integral to families and provide a strong  
2 foundation for educational success and emotional well-being,  
3 which build pathways to economic mobility; and

4 WHEREAS, Fatherhood exists in many forms, including  
5 stepfathers, foster fathers, relative caregivers, and father figures;  
6 and

7 WHEREAS, Father involvement leads to increased childhood  
8 outcomes, such as school performance, physical and emotional  
9 development, and engagement in positive social activities; and

10 WHEREAS, Father involvement significantly supports the  
11 family, leading to healthier births, lower risk of postpartum  
12 depression, and reduced parenting stress; and

13 WHEREAS, Father well-being is critical to remaining involved  
14 and being a positive presence in their children’s lives, thereby  
15 building stronger bonds; and

16 WHEREAS, Father well-being includes physical and mental  
17 health, healthy relationships, parenting skills, financial stability,  
18 and quality time with children; and

19 WHEREAS, Father well-being fosters supportive and caring  
20 relationships, which reverses the effects of toxic stress; and

21 WHEREAS, Father well-being allows fathers to discover  
22 strengths and develop skills that create enduring success for  
23 themselves and their families; and

1 WHEREAS, Father well-being is hindered by the  
2 disproportionate systemic inequities that impact their ability to  
3 remain present in their children’s lives; and  
4 WHEREAS, Fathers of color have been harmed by systemic  
5 racism that requires targeted investments to advance equity across  
6 educational, economic, housing, justice, and social institutions;  
7 and  
8 WHEREAS, Father well-being can be supported through a  
9 comprehensive fatherhood program, inclusive of facilitated support  
10 groups that provide a safe, secure, and consistent environment,  
11 that builds and strengthens father-child relationships through an  
12 integrated network of supportive services; and  
13 WHEREAS, Father well-being can be codified through dedicated  
14 state investments and the development of model guidelines for a  
15 whole family approach, inclusive of facilitated father support  
16 groups led by community-based organizations; and  
17 WHEREAS, The State of California could advance the  
18 well-being of fathers by ensuring fathers are healthy, thriving, and  
19 empowered in the lives of their children, leading to  
20 socioeconomically stable and inclusive communities statewide;  
21 now, therefore, be it  
22 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, That the*  
23 *Assembly declares the month of June, each year, as Fatherhood*  
24 *Well-being Month; and be it further*  
25 *Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies*  
26 *of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.*

O

Date of Hearing: June 8, 2023

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES  
James Ramos, Chair  
HR 36 (Gipson) – As Introduced May 8, 2023

**SUBJECT:** Fatherhood Well-being Month.

**SUMMARY:** Declares the month of June, each year, as Fatherhood Well-being Month. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Fathers are integral to families and provide a strong foundation for educational success and emotional well-being, which build pathways to economic mobility. Fatherhood exists in many forms, including stepfathers, foster fathers, relative caregivers, and father figures.
- 2) Father involvement leads to increased childhood outcomes, such as school performance, physical and emotional development, and engagement in positive social activities. It also significantly supports the family, leading to healthier births, lower risk of postpartum depression, and reduced parenting stress.
- 3) Father well-being is critical to remaining involved and being a positive presence in their children's lives, thereby building stronger bonds. Father well-being allows fathers to discover strengths and develop skills that create enduring success for themselves and their families.
- 4) Fathers of color have been harmed by systemic racism that requires targeted investments to advance equity across educational, economic, housing, justice, and social institutions.
- 5) Father well-being can be supported through a comprehensive fatherhood program, inclusive of facilitated support groups that provide a safe, secure, and consistent environment, that builds and strengthens father-child relationships through an integrated network of supportive services.
- 6) The State of California could advance the well-being of fathers by ensuring fathers are healthy, thriving, and empowered in the lives of their children, leading to socioeconomically stable and inclusive communities statewide.

**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. 44**

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**Introduced by Assembly Member Soria**

June 7, 2023

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House Resolution No. 44—Relative to Women Veterans Recognition Day.

1 WHEREAS, Women have served in every major conflict since  
2 the American Revolution; and

3 WHEREAS, During the American Revolution, women served  
4 on the battlefield alongside the men, even dressing as young men  
5 and boys to fight; and

6 WHEREAS, More than 400 women fought in the Union and  
7 Confederate armies during the Civil War; and

8 WHEREAS, During World War I, about 35,000 women  
9 officially served as nurses and support staff in components such  
10 as the Signal Corps Female Telephone Operators Unit (also known  
11 as the “Hello Girls”); and

12 WHEREAS, Following Pearl Harbor, Congress authorized new  
13 women’s components for each branch of the military and increased  
14 the number of active duty positions in the United States Army  
15 Nurse Corps and the Navy Nurse Corps; and

16 WHEREAS, Women in World War II served in many roles,  
17 including performing dangerous missions such as flying targets  
18 for anti-aircraft gunners; and

19 WHEREAS, More than 200,000 women served in World War  
20 II; and

21 WHEREAS, One hundred forty thousand women served in the  
22 Women’s Army Corps (WAC) and performed critical jobs, such  
23 as military intelligence, cryptography, and parachute rigging; and

1 WHEREAS, In August 1943, the Women in the Air Force and  
2 the Women’s Flying Training Detachment merged into a single  
3 unit for all women pilots known as the Women Airforce Service  
4 Pilots (WASPs), who flew more than 60,000 miles in two years;  
5 and

6 WHEREAS, The 6888th Battalion, nicknamed “Six Triple  
7 Eight,” was formed as the first and only all-Black female WAC  
8 unit to be deployed overseas, and their motto was “No Mail, Low  
9 Morale”; and

10 WHEREAS, At the end of World War II, in 1945, about 280,000  
11 of the approximately 12,000,000 people who remained in the  
12 United States Armed Forces were women; and

13 WHEREAS, President Harry S. Truman signed the Women’s  
14 Armed Services Integration Act (Public Law 80-625) into law on  
15 June 12, 1948, making women a permanent part of the United  
16 States Armed Forces, but the act continued to restrict women to 2  
17 percent of the military population. That restriction was finally  
18 lifted in 1967 with the amendment of the Women’s Armed Services  
19 Integration Act, which also opened senior officer ranks to women;  
20 and

21 WHEREAS, During the Korean conflict, women continued  
22 serving by volunteering for service in the WAC, Women in the  
23 Air Force (WAF), Women’s Reserve in the United States Navy,  
24 and Women Marines; and

25 WHEREAS, Around 22,000 American women were serving on  
26 active duty during the Korean conflict; and

27 WHEREAS, During the Vietnam War, women served in all  
28 branches of the military and held many positions, jobs, and pay  
29 grades; and

30 WHEREAS, Among the 58,000 names on the Vietnam Veterans  
31 Memorial Wall in Washington, D.C., are eight women who made  
32 the ultimate sacrifice in service to our country; and

33 WHEREAS, Nearly 11,000 women served in Vietnam and  
34 played a vital role in sustaining our national security; and

35 WHEREAS, In the 1970s, the transition of the United States  
36 Armed Forces to an all-volunteer service opened up more  
37 opportunities for women; and

38 WHEREAS, Women sued the United States Department of  
39 Defense in 1976 to be allowed to serve aboard Navy combat  
40 vessels; and

1 WHEREAS, In the late 1970s and early 1980s, many of the  
2 contributions made by women in World War II were formally  
3 recognized through laws that granted these women with veteran  
4 status for their time in service. This opened doors for women to  
5 take advantage of programs, opportunities, and benefits from the  
6 federal government, state governments, the United States  
7 Department of Veterans Affairs (USDVA), and other veteran  
8 service organizations; and

9 WHEREAS, In the 1980s and 1990s, women graduated from  
10 military service academies and flew combat missions for the first  
11 time; and

12 WHEREAS, The early 1990s was a historic time for women in  
13 the military, with over 40,000 women deploying in support of the  
14 Persian Gulf War, making women servicemembers more visible  
15 in the eyes of the public. In addition, in 1992, the National Defense  
16 Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 repealed combat  
17 exclusion laws that had prevented women from flying combat  
18 aircraft; and

19 WHEREAS, During the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, women  
20 performed vital work on Female Engagement Teams; and

21 WHEREAS, One hundred sixty women gave their lives during  
22 the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan; and

23 WHEREAS, June 12, 2023, is the 75th anniversary of the  
24 Women’s Armed Services Integration Act; and

25 WHEREAS, Women are the fastest growing group in the veteran  
26 population, as they account for approximately 10 percent of the  
27 overall veteran population today, and it is projected that women  
28 will make up 18 percent of the veteran population by 2040; and

29 WHEREAS, Women who have served in the United States  
30 military are often referred to as “invisible veterans” because their  
31 service contributions went largely unrecognized by politicians, the  
32 media, academia, and the general public until the 1970s; and

33 WHEREAS, Though women have been officially serving in the  
34 military since 1901, they have not always been considered qualified  
35 for veteran status for the purpose of receiving benefits from the  
36 USDVA; and

37 WHEREAS, Even after women were granted veteran status,  
38 issues of access, exclusion, and improper management of their  
39 health care still remained; and

1 WHEREAS, In 2008, the USDVA’s Women Veterans Health  
2 Strategic Health Care Group began a five-year plan to redesign  
3 the nation’s health care delivery system for women, and a  
4 fundamental component of this plan was to ensure that all women  
5 veterans had access to comprehensive primary care from skilled  
6 women’s health providers. There are 2,000,000 women veterans  
7 in the United States, the territories of the United States, and abroad  
8 according to the USDVA, and nearly 163,000 women veterans  
9 make California their home according to the Department of  
10 Veterans Affairs (CalVet); and

11 WHEREAS, California is home to nearly 163,000 women  
12 veterans and 32,000 servicewomen at 32 military installations;  
13 and

14 WHEREAS, We owe all military women a great debt of  
15 gratitude for their service to our nation; now, therefore, be it

16 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California,* That the  
17 Assembly hereby proclaims June 12, 2023, as Women Veterans  
18 Recognition Day, and urges all Californians to join in celebrating  
19 the many contributions of women to our armed forces; and be it  
20 further

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

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Date of Hearing: June 8, 2023

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES  
James Ramos, Chair  
HR 44 (Soria) – As Introduced June 7, 2023

**SUBJECT:** Women Veterans Recognition Day.

**SUMMARY:** Proclaims June 12, 2023, as Women Veterans Recognition Day, and urges all Californians to join in celebrating the many contributions of women to our armed forces. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Women have served in every major conflict since the American Revolution. During the American Revolution, women served on the battlefield alongside the men, even dressing as young men and boys to fight.
- 2) During World War I, about 35,000 women officially served as nurses and support staff in components such as the Signal Corps Female Telephone Operators Unit (also known as the “Hello Girls”).
- 3) Following Pearl Harbor, Congress authorized new women’s components for each branch of the military and increased the number of active duty positions in the United States Army Nurse Corps and the Navy Nurse Corps.
- 4) Women in World War II served in many roles, including performing dangerous missions such as flying targets for anti-aircraft gunners. More than 200,000 women served in World War II.
- 5) In the late 1970s and early 1980s, many of the contributions made by women in World War II were formally recognized through laws that granted these women with veteran status for their time in service. This opened doors for women to take advantage of programs, opportunities, and benefits from the federal government, state governments, the United States Department of Veterans Affairs (USDVA), and other veteran service organizations.
- 6) The early 1990s was a historic time for women in the military, with over 40,000 women deploying in support of the Persian Gulf War, making women service members more visible in the eyes of the public. In addition, in 1992, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 repealed combat exclusion laws that had prevented women from flying combat aircraft.
- 7) Women are the fastest growing group in the veteran population, as they account for approximately 10 percent of the overall veteran population today, and it is projected that women will make up 18 percent of the veteran population by 2040.
- 8) Women who have served in the United States military are often referred to as “invisible veterans” because their service contributions went largely unrecognized by politicians, the media, academia, and the general public until the 1970s.
- 9) June 12, 2023, is the 75th anniversary of the Women’s Armed Services Integration Act.

10) California is home to nearly 163,000 women veterans and 32,000 servicewomen at 32 military installations. We owe all military women a great debt of gratitude for their service to our nation.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** None

**REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

**Support**

None on file

**Opposition**

None on file

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

AMENDED IN SENATE MARCH 30, 2023

**Senate Concurrent Resolution**

**No. 39**

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**Introduced by ~~Senator Umberg~~ *Senators Umberg and Nguyen*  
(Coauthors: ~~Senators Dodd and Seyarto~~ *Dodd, Roth, Seyarto, and Wahab*)**

(Coauthor: Assembly Member McCarty)

March 9, 2023

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Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 39—Relative to National Fentanyl Awareness Day.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SCR 39, as amended, Umberg. National Fentanyl Awareness Day.

This measure would designate May 9, 2023, as National Fentanyl Awareness Day.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, Drug traffickers mass-produce fake or counterfeit  
2 pills in an effort to falsely market them as legitimate prescription  
3 pills, resulting in deceptions and threats to the American public;  
4 and

5 WHEREAS, The United States Drug Enforcement  
6 Administration (DEA) has observed a dramatic rise in the number  
7 of counterfeit pills containing at least two milligrams of fentanyl,  
8 which is considered a deadly dose; and

9 WHEREAS, Six out of 10 pills with fentanyl tested by the DEA  
10 contain a potentially lethal dose; and

11 WHEREAS, The number of counterfeit pills with fentanyl seized  
12 by law enforcement agencies has increased by nearly 502 percent  
13 since 2019; and

98

1 WHEREAS, During 2022, the DEA seized over 10,000 pounds  
2 of fentanyl powder and over 50,600,000 counterfeit, fentanyl-laced  
3 prescription pills; and  
4 WHEREAS, Fake or counterfeit pills have been identified in  
5 all 50 states and the District of Columbia; and  
6 WHEREAS, Illicit fentanyl has also been detected in street drugs  
7 such as heroin and cocaine; and  
8 WHEREAS, Fake or counterfeit pills are easily accessible and  
9 often sold on social media and e-commerce platforms, making  
10 them available to teens and youth; and  
11 WHEREAS, Illicit fentanyl is involved in more youth deaths  
12 than all other drug-related deaths combined; and  
13 WHEREAS, According to the federal Centers for Disease  
14 Control and Prevention (CDC), over the past year, 110,236 people  
15 have died due to fentanyl overdose or poisoning; and  
16 WHEREAS, Over the last 20 years, drug-induced deaths among  
17 those 15 to 35 years of age, inclusive, have increased sixfold,  
18 largely driven by the increase in illicit fentanyl drugs; and  
19 WHEREAS, Between 2019 and 2021, illicit fentanyl  
20 involvement in drug overdose and poisoning deaths for persons  
21 14 to 18 years, inclusive, of age more than tripled (an increase of  
22 232 percent), which was twice as fast as the national rate (an  
23 increase of 94 percent) and faster than any other five-year age  
24 group; and  
25 WHEREAS, In 2021, fentanyl and synthetic opioids were  
26 involved in 80 percent of drug-induced deaths of those 14 to 23  
27 years of age, inclusive, compared to 66 percent for all ages; and  
28 WHEREAS, Less than one-half of young Americans (48 percent)  
29 and barely one-third of teens (36 percent) are aware that fentanyl  
30 is being used to create counterfeit pills; and  
31 WHEREAS, Only 40 percent of young Americans, including  
32 only 31 percent of teens, consider themselves knowledgeable about  
33 fentanyl; and  
34 WHEREAS, ~~The CDC, DEA, DEA, CDC~~, Office of National  
35 Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), Substance Abuse and Mental  
36 Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Institute on  
37 Drug Abuse (NIDA), United States Department of Education, and  
38 others have recognized the unique harms that come to a user from  
39 consuming illicit fentanyl without their knowledge, and therefore  
40 the importance of increased awareness; now, therefore, be it

1     *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*  
2 *thereof concurring,* That the Legislature supports the recognition  
3 and goals of National Fentanyl Awareness Day, which includes  
4 increasing individual and public awareness of the impact of fake  
5 or counterfeit fentanyl pills on families and young people; applauds  
6 the work of federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies that  
7 work to combat the proliferation of counterfeit pills; encourages  
8 the use of existing authorities to proactively stop and prevent the  
9 spread of illicit counterfeit pills; and designates May 9, 2023, as  
10 National Fentanyl Awareness Day; and be it further  
11     *Resolved,* That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of  
12 this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

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Date of Hearing: June 8, 2023

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES  
James Ramos, Chair  
SCR 39 (Umberg) – As Amended March 30, 2023

**SENATE VOTE:** 36-0

**SUBJECT:** National Fentanyl Awareness Day.

**SUMMARY:** Designates May 9, 2023, as National Fentanyl Awareness Day. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Drug traffickers mass-produce fake or counterfeit pills in an effort to falsely market them as legitimate prescription pills, resulting in deceptions and threats to the American public. The United States Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) has observed a dramatic rise in the number of counterfeit pills containing at least two milligrams of fentanyl, which is considered a deadly dose.
- 2) Six out of 10 pills with fentanyl tested by the DEA contain a potentially lethal dose. The number of counterfeit pills with fentanyl seized by law enforcement agencies has increased by nearly 502 percent since 2019. During 2022, the DEA seized over 10,000 pounds of fentanyl powder and over 50.6 million counterfeit, fentanyl-laced prescription pills. Fake or counterfeit pills have been identified in all 50 states and the District of Columbia.
- 3) Fake or counterfeit pills are easily accessible and often sold on social media and e-commerce platforms, making them available to teens and youth. Illicit fentanyl is involved in more youth deaths than all other drug-related deaths combined.
- 4) Less than one-half of young Americans (48 percent) and barely one-third of teens (36 percent) are aware that fentanyl is being used to create counterfeit pills.
- 5) The DEA, CDC, Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), United States Department of Education, and others have recognized the unique harms that come to a user from consuming illicit fentanyl without their knowledge, and therefore the importance of increased awareness.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** None

**REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

**Support**

None on file

**Opposition**

None on file

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

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**Introduced by Senator Padilla**  
**(Coauthors: Senators Dodd, Hurtado, Ochoa Bogh, and Portantino)**  
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Chen, Flora, and Lackey)

May 10, 2023

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Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 68—Relative to GM1  
Gangliosidosis Awareness Day.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

SCR 68, as introduced, Padilla. GM1 Gangliosidosis Awareness Day.  
This measure would declare May 23, 2023, as GM1 Gangliosidosis  
Awareness Day in California.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1     WHEREAS, GM1 Gangliosidosis is a rare inherited disease that  
2 results in neurodegeneration and a progressive loss of abilities  
3 until death, leaving children, adolescents, and adults impaired with  
4 significant physical and developmental disabilities; and  
5     WHEREAS, GM1 Gangliosidosis is severely underdiagnosed  
6 and misdiagnosed and occurs in only 1 in every 100,000 to 200,000  
7 live births; and  
8     WHEREAS, Lack of public awareness and visibility of GM1  
9 Gangliosidosis contributes to underdiagnosis and difficulties in  
10 accessing specialized services and proper rehabilitation and  
11 support; and  
12     WHEREAS, Early diagnosis of GM1 Gangliosidosis is important  
13 to ensure timely management of clinical complications, genetic  
14 counseling, and, when available, treatment and therapeutic  
15 remedies; and

1 WHEREAS, The goal is to raise awareness and increase the  
 2 accurate and timely diagnosis of this rare inherited lysosomal  
 3 disorder known as GM1 Gangliosidosis; now, therefore, be it  
 4 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*  
 5 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature declares May 23, 2023,  
 6 as GM1 Gangliosidosis Awareness Day in California; and be it  
 7 further  
 8 *Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of  
 9 this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

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 12  
 13  
 14  
 15

**CORRECTIONS:**  
**Heading—Line 2.**  
**Text—Page 2.**

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Date of Hearing: June 8, 2023

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES  
James Ramos, Chair  
SCR 68 (Padilla) – As Introduced May 10, 2023

**SENATE VOTE:** 38-0

**SUBJECT:** GM1 Gangliosidosis Awareness Day.

**SUMMARY:** Declares May 23, 2023, as GM1 Gangliosidosis Awareness Day in California. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) GM1 Gangliosidosis is a rare inherited disease that results in neurodegeneration and a progressive loss of abilities until death, leaving children, adolescents, and adults impaired with significant physical and developmental disabilities.
- 2) GM1 Gangliosidosis is severely underdiagnosed and misdiagnosed and occurs in only 1 in every 100,000 to 200,000 live births.
- 3) Lack of public awareness and visibility of GM1 Gangliosidosis contributes to underdiagnosis and difficulties in accessing specialized services and proper rehabilitation and support.
- 4) Early diagnosis of GM1 Gangliosidosis is important to ensure timely management of clinical complications, genetic counseling, and, when available, treatment and therapeutic remedies.
- 5) The goal is to raise awareness and increase the accurate and timely diagnosis of this rare inherited lysosomal disorder known as GM1 Gangliosidosis.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** None

**REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

**Support**

None on file

**Opposition**

None on file

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

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# California State Senate

SENATOR  
**ANNA M. CABALLERO**  
FOURTEENTH SENATE DISTRICT



June 5, 2023

The Honorable James Ramos  
1021 O Street, Suite 6250  
Sacramento, CA 95814

## **RE: SB 609 Request to Add Urgency Clause**

Dear Assemblymember Ramos,

I write to request an urgency clause be added to Senate Bill 609 – Local Control and Accountability Plans. SB 609 would require local education agencies to upload local control and accountability plans (LCAP) on the California School Dashboard. SB 609 will ensure parents and communities understand where multibillion dollar investments dedicated to serving students are made by streamlining access to information.

In 2021, the State Department of Education, in partnership with the San Joaquin County Office of Education, received \$450,000 for several projects, including collecting public input and beginning the development of a Local Control and Accountability Plan Electronic Template System. According to the Department, the LCAP ePortal system will be up and running in time to display the approved LCAPs for the 2023-24 school year.

By adding the urgency clause, LCAP information can be posted with the 2023 Dashboard that will be available in December. Shifting the requirement to LEAs to provide the LCAP would ensure a faster posting on their Dashboard and is intended to align with the existing work to upload their local indicators to the Dashboard, as well as address the potential for broken links.

This request was brought forward by the State Board of Education and the Administration. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact my office at Paloma.Elizalde@sen.ca.gov, or 916-651-4014.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Anna M. Caballero".

Anna M. Caballero  
Senator, 14th District

# PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

**RN 23 16456 04**  
**06/05/23 01:27 PM**  
**SUBSTANTIVE**

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILL NO. 609

**SENATE BILL**

**No. 609**

**Introduced by Senator Caballero**

February 15, 2023



RN2316456

An act to amend Section 52065 of the Education Code, relating to school accountability.

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 609, as introduced, Caballero. Local control and accountability plans: California School Dashboard.

Existing law requires the governing boards of school districts and county boards of education to adopt local control and accountability plans using a state template adopted by the State Board of Education. Existing law requires the local control and accountability plan to include, among other things, a description of annual goals for all pupils and specified subgroups of pupils to be achieved for each state priority, as specified, including, among other state priorities, school climate, as measured by, among other things, suspension and expulsion rates. Existing law requires a superintendent of a school district, a county superintendent of schools, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction to post local control and accountability plans, as specified, to various internet websites, as provided.

Existing law requires the State Department of Education, in collaboration with, and subject to the approval of, the executive director of the state board, to develop and maintain the California School Dashboard, a web-based system for publicly reporting performance data on the state and local indicators included in the evaluation rubrics.

This bill would *eliminate the provision that requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to post local control and*

**PROPOSED AMENDMENTS**

SB 609

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*accountability plans. The bill would require the department to post links to all school districts, county offices of education, and charter schools to post the current school year’s local control and accountability plans, as provided, on the California School Dashboard. Dashboard, as described, and would require the department to ensure that those local educational agencies meet that requirement. By imposing additional duties on local educational agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.*

*The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.*

*This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.*

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.  
State-mandated local program: ~~no~~-yes.

*The people of the State of California do enact as follows:*

Page 2

1 SECTION 1. Section 52065 of the Education Code is amended  
2 to read:

3 52065. (a) The superintendent of a school district shall do both  
4 of the following:

5 (1) Prominently post on the homepage of the internet website  
6 of the school district any local control and accountability plan  
7 approved by the governing board of the school district and any  
8 updates, revisions, or addenda, including those to comply with  
9 federal law, to a local control and accountability plan approved  
10 by the governing board of the school district.

11 (2) Prominently post all local control and accountability plans  
12 submitted by charter schools that were authorized by the school  
13 district, or links to those plans, and any updates, revisions, or  
14 addenda, including those to comply with federal law, on the internet  
15 website of the school district.

16 (b) A county superintendent of schools shall do ~~all~~ both of the  
17 following:

18 (1) Prominently post on the homepage of the internet website  
19 of the county office of education any local control and

**| Amendment 1**

**PROPOSED AMENDMENTS**

Page 2 20 accountability plan approved by the county board of education,  
21 and any updates, revisions, or addenda, including those to comply  
22 with federal law, to a local control and accountability plan  
23 approved by the county board of education.

24 (2) Prominently post all local control and accountability plans  
25 submitted by school districts and charter schools, or links to those  
26 plans, on the internet website of the county office of education.

27 ~~(3) Transmit or otherwise make available to the Superintendent  
28 all local control and accountability plans submitted to the county  
29 superintendent of schools by school districts and charter schools,  
30 and the local control and accountability plan approved by the  
31 county board of education.~~

32 ~~(c) The Superintendent shall post links to all local control and  
33 accountability plans approved by the governing boards of school  
34 districts, county boards of education, and the governing bodies of  
35 charter schools, on the internet website of the department.~~

Page 3 1 (d) The department shall

+ (c) (1) *School districts, county offices of education, and charter  
+ schools shall post links to all the current school year's local control  
+ and accountability plans plans, that have been approved by the  
2 applicable governing boards of school districts, county boards of  
3 education, and or the governing bodies of charter schools and have  
+ been approved pursuant to Section 47606.5, 52070, or 52070.5,  
+ on the performance overview portion of the California School  
5 Dashboard, established pursuant to subdivision (f) of Section  
+ 52064.5.*

+ (2) *The department shall ensure that each school district, county  
+ office of education, and charter school has complied with the  
+ requirements of paragraph (1).*

+ *SEC. 2. If the Commission on State Mandates determines that  
+ this act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to  
+ local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made  
+ pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division  
+ 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.*

**Amendment 2**

**Amendment 3**

**Amendments 4 & 5  
Amendment 6  
Amendments 7 & 8**

**Amendment 9**