



STATE CAPITOL
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**Assembly
California Legislature
Committee on Rules**

**KEN COOLEY
CHAIR**

VICE CHAIR
CUNNINGHAM, JORDAN

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CARRILLO, WENDY
FLORA, HEATH
GRAYSON, TIMOTHY S.
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MATHIS, DEVON J.
QUIRK-SILVA, SHARON
RAMOS, JAMES C.
RIVAS, ROBERT
WICKS, BUFFY

DIEP, TYLER (R-ALT)
LEVINE, MARC (D-ALT)

Thursday, March 14, 2019
10 minutes prior to Session
State Capitol, Room 3162

CONSENT AGENDA

BILL REFERRALS

1. Consent Bill Referrals

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RESOLUTIONS

2. ACR-2 (Nazarian) Persian New Year.
3. ACR-48 (Reyes) Women warriors.
4. HR-19 (Cooley) National Surveyors Week.
5. HR-20 (Eggman) California Agriculture Day. (refer/hear)
6. SCR-13 (Jackson) International Women's Day.
7. SCR-16 (Pan) Day of Remembrance.
8. SCR-19 (Galgiani) Women in Construction Week.

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REQUEST TO ADD URGENCY CLAUSE

9. AB-228 (Aguilar-Curry) Food, beverage, and cosmetic adulterants: industrial hemp products.

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CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
DEBRA GRAVERT

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JAMES C. RAMOS
ROBERT RIVAS
BUFFY WICKS

MARC LEVINE (D-ALT.)
TYLER DIEP (R-ALT.)

Memo

To: Rules Committee Members
From: Michael Erke, Bill Referral Consultant
Date: 3/13/19
Re: Consent Bill Referrals

Since you received your preliminary list of bill referrals, the referral recommendation for AB 1457 and AB 1523 has changed. HR 21 has been added to the list of referrals. AB 1516 and AB 1556 have been removed from the list of referrals.

REFERRAL OF BILLS TO COMMITTEE

03/14/2019

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

Assembly Bill No.	Committee:
<u>AB 15</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 59</u>	E. & R.
<u>AB 201</u>	E. & R.
<u>AB 437</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 481</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 490</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 552</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 571</u>	E. & R.
<u>AB 596</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 596</u>	P. & C.P.
<u>AB 636</u>	E.S. & T.M.
<u>AB 687</u>	B. & P.
<u>AB 687</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 699</u>	B. & F.
<u>AB 699</u>	P. & C.P.
<u>AB 710</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 722</u>	W., P., & W.
<u>AB 750</u>	ED.
<u>AB 760</u>	ED.
<u>AB 784</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 847</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 847</u>	L. GOV.
<u>AB 896</u>	B. & P.
<u>AB 912</u>	E.S. & T.M.
<u>AB 912</u>	W., P., & W.
<u>AB 915</u>	U. & E.
<u>AB 915</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 964</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 1012</u>	ED.
<u>AB 1028</u>	U. & E.
<u>AB 1028</u>	L. & E.
<u>AB 1200</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 1200</u>	P.E. & R.
<u>AB 1314</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 1319</u>	ED.
<u>AB 1320</u>	P.E. & R.
<u>AB 1340</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 1341</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 1342</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 1342</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 1343</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 1344</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 1345</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 1346</u>	HIGHER ED.

<u>AB 1351</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 1354</u>	ED.
<u>AB 1355</u>	P. & C.P.
<u>AB 1356</u>	B. & P.
<u>AB 1357</u>	E.S. & T.M.
<u>AB 1360</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 1360</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 1361</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 1363</u>	U. & E.
<u>AB 1364</u>	B. & P.
<u>AB 1365</u>	V.A.
<u>AB 1365</u>	J., E.D., & E.
<u>AB 1371</u>	U. & E.
<u>AB 1371</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 1372</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 1373</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 1375</u>	G.O.
<u>AB 1377</u>	HUM. S.
<u>AB 1377</u>	ED.
<u>AB 1380</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 1384</u>	B. & P.
<u>AB 1387</u>	W., P., & W.
<u>AB 1389</u>	L. GOV.
<u>AB 1391</u>	E. & R.
<u>AB 1392</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 1393</u>	ED.
<u>AB 1394</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 1395</u>	P. & C.P.
<u>AB 1396</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 1396</u>	AGING & L.T.C.
<u>AB 1397</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 1399</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 1399</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 1400</u>	INS.
<u>AB 1401</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 1403</u>	HUM. S.
<u>AB 1404</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 1407</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 1408</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 1408</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 1410</u>	ED.
<u>AB 1411</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 1413</u>	L. GOV.
<u>AB 1414</u>	W., P., & W.
<u>AB 1415</u>	W., P., & W.
<u>AB 1416</u>	P. & C.P.
<u>AB 1420</u>	B. & P.
<u>AB 1421</u>	PUB. S.

<u>AB 1422</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 1423</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 1424</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 1425</u>	E. & R.
<u>AB 1428</u>	B. & F.
<u>AB 1428</u>	P. & C.P.
<u>AB 1430</u>	A. & A.R.
<u>AB 1434</u>	HUM. S.
<u>AB 1435</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 1438</u>	E.S. & T.M.
<u>AB 1440</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 1441</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 1442</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 1443</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 1446</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 1448</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 1449</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 1450</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 1450</u>	HUM. S.
<u>AB 1451</u>	E. & R.
<u>AB 1452</u>	P.E. & R.
<u>AB 1453</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 1453</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 1457</u>	L. GOV.
<u>AB 1457</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 1464</u>	G.O.
<u>AB 1467</u>	B. & P.
<u>AB 1468</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 1469</u>	P. & C.P.
<u>AB 1471</u>	L. GOV.
<u>AB 1472</u>	P. & C.P.
<u>AB 1473</u>	G.O.
<u>AB 1475</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 1477</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 1478</u>	L. & E.
<u>AB 1478</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 1479</u>	J., E.D., & E.
<u>AB 1479</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 1480</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 1483</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 1483</u>	L. GOV.
<u>AB 1484</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 1484</u>	L. GOV.
<u>AB 1486</u>	L. GOV.
<u>AB 1488</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 1489</u>	B. & F.
<u>AB 1489</u>	P. & C.P.
<u>AB 1490</u>	B. & P.

<u>AB 1492</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 1494</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 1498</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 1498</u>	P. & C.P.
<u>AB 1500</u>	E.S. & T.M.
<u>AB 1501</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 1504</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 1505</u>	ED.
<u>AB 1507</u>	ED.
<u>AB 1509</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 1509</u>	E.S. & T.M.
<u>AB 1510</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 1510</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 1512</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 1513</u>	U. & E.
<u>AB 1513</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 1514</u>	C. & C.
<u>AB 1518</u>	A.,E.,S.,T., & I.M.
<u>AB 1518</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 1519</u>	B. & P.
<u>AB 1521</u>	B. & P.
<u>AB 1522</u>	B. & P.
<u>AB 1523</u>	B. & P.
<u>AB 1523</u>	A.,E.,S.,T., & I.M.
<u>AB 1531</u>	A. & A.R.
<u>AB 1533</u>	J., E.D., & E.
<u>AB 1535</u>	INS.
<u>AB 1538</u>	INS.
<u>AB 1539</u>	P. & C.P.
<u>AB 1540</u>	B. & P.
<u>AB 1541</u>	G.O.
<u>AB 1543</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 1544</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 1545</u>	J., E.D., & E.
<u>AB 1545</u>	A. & A.R.
<u>AB 1552</u>	ED.
<u>AB 1553</u>	B. & P.
<u>AB 1554</u>	L. & E.
<u>AB 1559</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 1560</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 1561</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 1561</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 1564</u>	P. & C.P.
<u>AB 1565</u>	B. & P.
<u>AB 1568</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 1568</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 1571</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 1571</u>	JUD.

<u>AB 1572</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 1572</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 1573</u>	A.,E.,S.,T., & I.M.
<u>AB 1573</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 1574</u>	E. & R.
<u>AB 1575</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 1583</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 1584</u>	U. & E.
<u>AB 1586</u>	ED.
<u>AB 1587</u>	BUDGET
<u>AB 1588</u>	E.S. & T.M.
<u>AB 1591</u>	INS.
<u>AB 1593</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 1595</u>	ED.
<u>AB 1597</u>	E.S. & T.M.
<u>AB 1599</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 1601</u>	G.O.
<u>AB 1601</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 1603</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 1606</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 1606</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 1607</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 1608</u>	HUM. S.
<u>AB 1611</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 1613</u>	L. & E.
<u>AB 1614</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 1617</u>	ED.
<u>HR 20</u>	RLS.
<u>HR 21</u>	RLS.

Assembly Concurrent Resolution

No. 2

**Introduced by Assembly Member Nazarian
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Bonta, Chau, Chiu, Gloria, Low,
and Ting)**

December 3, 2018

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 2—Relative to the Persian New Year.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 2, as introduced, Nazarian. Persian New Year.

This measure would recognize Nowrūz, the Persian New Year celebration.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, Nowrūz, meaning the “New Day,” is the name of
2 the New Year in the Persian calendar; and

3 WHEREAS, Nowrūz marks the first day of spring and the
4 beginning of the year in the Persian calendar. It is celebrated on
5 the day of the astronomical northward equinox, which usually
6 occurs on March 20 or the following day depending on where it
7 is observed; and

8 WHEREAS, In Persian mythology, King Jamshid is credited
9 with the founding of Nowrūz, while others suggest that it was
10 founded by Zoroaster himself, although there is no clear date of
11 its origin. Celebrating the vernal equinox may also have been an
12 old Babylonian tradition known before 2340 B.C.; and

13 WHEREAS, While Nowrūz is celebrated and observed
14 principally in Iran, it has spread to other parts of the world,

1 including parts of Central Asia, the Caucasus, northwestern China,
2 the Crimea, and some groups in the Balkans. In Iran, Nowrūz is
3 an official holiday lasting for 13 days, during which most national
4 functions, including schools, are closed and festivities take place.
5 Also, the Canadian Parliament, by unanimous consent, passed a
6 bill on March 30, 2009, to add Nowrūz to the national calendar of
7 Canada; and

8 WHEREAS, The most important activity in the celebration of
9 Nowrūz is setting the “haft-seen table,” which literally means a
10 table of seven items that start with the letter “s.” The table often
11 includes items such as sumac (crushed spice of berries), senjed
12 (sweet dry fruit of a lotus tree), serkeh (vinegar), and seeb (apples);
13 and

14 WHEREAS, Nowrūz invites us to contemplate nature’s power
15 of renewal and rejuvenation, to look more deeply, not just to the
16 green world outside, but at our human nature as well; and

17 WHEREAS, For the people celebrating Nowrūz, it is a time to
18 appreciate their rich heritage and to move forward with hope for
19 a prosperous new year ahead filled with health, wealth, love, joy,
20 and success; and

21 WHEREAS, According to the 2000 United States Census, the
22 largest community of Iranian descent in the United States resides
23 in California, concentrated in the Los Angeles and Beverly Hills
24 areas. The number of people of Iranian descent in these areas is
25 greater than the Iranian populations in the next 20 states combined;
26 and

27 WHEREAS, The Iranian population in California has grown to
28 over 200,000 residents, according to the 2010 United States Census.
29 However, Iranian organizations and the Iranian community believe
30 the correct number may be four times that amount; and

31 WHEREAS, The Small Business Administration conducted a
32 study in 2008 that found that Iranian immigrants were among the
33 top 20 immigrant groups with the highest rate of business
34 ownership, contributing substantially to the national economy; and

35 WHEREAS, Iranian Americans have founded and served in
36 senior leadership positions of many major American companies;
37 and

38 WHEREAS, The Los Angeles City Council designated the
39 intersection of Westwood Boulevard and Wilkins Avenue in West
40 Los Angeles as “Persian Square.” The first Persian business in the

1 city opened in 1974 on the corner of Westwood Boulevard and
2 Wilkins Avenue. Since then there has been an increase of Persian
3 businesses and residents in the area. Many of the businesses on
4 Westwood Boulevard, between Wilshire Boulevard and Ohio
5 Avenue, are owned and operated by people of Persian cultural
6 identity; now, therefore, be it

7 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
8 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature joins the Persian and other
9 communities throughout the state in celebrating March 21, 2019,
10 as the beginning of the Persian New Year and extends best wishes
11 for a peaceful and prosperous Nowrūz to all Californians; and be
12 it further

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

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Date of Hearing: March 14, 2019

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
ACR 2 (Nazarian) – As Introduced December 3, 2018

SUBJECT: Persian New Year.

SUMMARY: Recognizes Nowrūz, the Persian New Year celebration. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Nowrūz, meaning the "New Day," marks the first day of spring and the beginning of the year in the Persian calendar; and, is celebrated on the day of the astronomical northward equinox, which usually occurs on March 20 or the following day depending on where it is observed.
- 2) The Persian New Year is celebrated and observed principally in Iran but has spread to other parts of the world, including parts of Central Asia, the Caucasus, northwestern China, the Crimea, and some groups in the Balkans.
- 3) The Canadian Parliament, by unanimous consent, passed a bill on March 30, 2009, to add Nowrūz to the national calendar of Canada.
- 4) According to the 2010 United States Census the Iranian population in California has grown to over 200,000 residents, with some in the Iranian community believing the number may be four times that amount. The largest community of Iranian descent in the United States resides in the Los Angeles and Beverly Hills areas of California.
- 5) For the people celebrating Nowrūz, it is a time to appreciate their rich heritage and to move forward with hope for a prosperous new year ahead filled with health, wealth, love, joy, and success.

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. 48

Introduced by Assembly Member Reyes

March 7, 2019

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 48—Relative to Women’s Military History Week.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 48, as introduced, Reyes. Women warriors.

This measure would recognize “Women Warriors” by proclaiming the week of March 18, 2019, to March 22, 2019, inclusive, as Women’s Military History Week in California, and encourage Californians to recognize, among other things, the contributions of women and those who identify as women to our military and our freedom, and the historic lifting of the ban on women in combat on January 24, 2013.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, Women have served bravely in every major United
2 States conflict since the American Revolutionary War, but their
3 courage and service have gone unrecognized. Our current
4 servicewomen would be unable to serve without the precedence,
5 persistence, determination, and unyielding resilience of the
6 incredible strides of women of previous generations; and
7 WHEREAS, Approximately 300,000 women in uniform have
8 served in the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, and over 1.3 million
9 women currently serve in the United States Military. Women have
10 served in intelligence gathering and as combat pilots, field artillery
11 officers, chaplains, special operations civil affairs officers, and
12 even members of the ultra-secretive Delta Force; and

1 WHEREAS, Cathay Williams was the first and only documented
2 African American woman to enlist in the United States Army as
3 a Buffalo Soldier in 1866 and Carmen Contreras-Bozak was the
4 first Latina to serve in the Women’s Army Auxiliary Corps in
5 1942; and

6 WHEREAS, Over 400 women have been killed in combat since
7 World War I and over 90 women have been identified as prisoners
8 of war since World War II; and

9 WHEREAS, January 24, 2019, marks the sixth anniversary of
10 the lifting of the ban on women in combat; and

11 WHEREAS, This groundbreaking decision overturned a 1994
12 Pentagon rule that restricted women from all combat-related roles,
13 including artillery, armor, and infantry; and

14 WHEREAS, Former United States Secretary of Defense Ashton
15 Carter directed the full integration of women into all military
16 branches in 2015; and

17 WHEREAS, The full integration of women into all military
18 branches nevertheless continued to impede a woman’s ability to
19 serve in combat due to the “Leaders First” policy, which
20 maintained that, in certain cases, enlisted women must wait to
21 enter combat until two or more “women leaders” are assigned to
22 those units; and

23 WHEREAS, As of February 2018, women comprised 16 percent
24 of the total military force, but only 2 percent of total leadership
25 positions; and

26 WHEREAS, Over the past two decades of conflict, women have
27 served with valor in combat zones, often under fire, but had been
28 prevented from officially holding combat positions under the 1994
29 Direct Ground Combat Definition and Assignment Rule, which
30 barred women from assignment to units below brigade level if the
31 unit’s primary mission was direct ground combat; and

32 WHEREAS, As stated by then-Secretary of Defense Leon
33 Panetta, “[w]omen have shown great courage and sacrifice on and
34 off the battlefield, contributed in unprecedented ways to the
35 military’s mission, and proven their ability to serve in an expanding
36 number of roles.” Panetta added, “[R]escinding the [1994 ban on
37 women in combat] is to ensure that the mission is met with the
38 best qualified and most capable people, regardless of gender”; and

39 WHEREAS, It is recognized that women have always been
40 capable of serving in combat and that it is policies like the 1994

1 ban on women in combat that have precluded women from serving;
2 and

3 WHEREAS, Since the lifting of the ban, 12 women have made
4 history by being the first graduates of the United States Army
5 Ranger School, the Army's premier combat leadership course, and
6 have proven to the world that a woman's ability to serve should
7 never have been doubted and that women can unequivocally meet
8 the standards set for men in combat; and

9 WHEREAS, As a country based on freedom and opportunity,
10 regardless of creed, race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, and
11 any other factors of identity, we must demonstrate equal
12 opportunity in our Armed Forces, while maintaining the standard
13 of respect for other persons our military has set; and

14 WHEREAS, Our military exists to serve and protect all people
15 in the United States, to defend the United States Constitution, and
16 to fight for our freedom. Expanding combat roles to women adds
17 to our military excellence; now, therefore, be it

18 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
19 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature hereby recognizes
20 "Women Warriors" by proclaiming the week of March 18, 2019,
21 to March 22, 2019, inclusive, as Women's Military History Week
22 in California; and be it further

23 *Resolved*, That the Legislature encourages Californians to
24 recognize the hard fought contributions of women and those who
25 identify as women to our military and our freedom, the courageous
26 sacrifices that women and those who identify as women have made
27 while serving our country with "sheroism," and the historic lifting
28 of the ban on women in combat on January 24, 2013; and be it
29 further

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

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Date of Hearing: March 14, 2019

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
ACR 48 (Reyes) – As Introduced March 7, 2019

SUBJECT: Women warriors.

SUMMARY: Recognizes “Women Warriors” by proclaiming the week of March 18, 2019, to March 22, 2019, inclusive, as Women’s Military History Week in California, and encourages Californians to recognize, among other things, the contributions of women and those who identify as women to our military and our freedom. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Women have served bravely in every major United States conflict since the American Revolutionary War, but their courage and service have gone unrecognized. Our current servicewomen would be unable to serve without the precedence, persistence, determination, and unyielding resilience of the incredible strides of women of previous generations.
- 2) Approximately 300,000 women in uniform have served in the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, and over 1.3 million women currently serve in the United States Military. Women have served in intelligence gathering and as combat pilots, field artillery officers, chaplains, special operations civil affairs officers, and even members of the ultra-secretive Delta Force.
- 3) January 24, 2019, marks the sixth anniversary of the lifting of the ban on women in combat.
- 4) The full integration of women into all military branches nevertheless continued to impede a woman’s ability to serve in combat due the “Leaders First” policy, which maintained that, in certain cases, enlisted women must wait to enter combat until two or more “women leaders” are assigned to those units; and, as of February 2018, women comprised 16 percent of the total military force, but only 2 percent of total leadership positions.
- 5) It is recognized that women have always been capable of serving in combat and that it is policies like the 1994 ban on women in combat that have precluded women from serving; and, since lifting of the ban, 12 women have made history by being the first graduates of the United States Army Ranger School, the Army’s premier combat leadership course, and have proven to the world that a woman’s ability to serve should never have been doubted and that women can unequivocally meet the standards set for men in combat.
- 6) As a country based on freedom and opportunity, regardless of creed, race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, and any other factors of identity, we must demonstrate equal opportunity in our Armed Forces, while maintaining the standard of respect for other persons our military has set.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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

House Resolution

No. 19

Introduced by Assembly Member Cooley

March 7, 2019

House Resolution No. 19—Relative to National Surveyors Week.

1 WHEREAS, There are over 45,000 professional surveyors in
2 the United States, and 4191 in the State of California; and

3 WHEREAS, Surveying is the art and science of accurately
4 determining the position of points and the distances between them,
5 and is often used to establish land boundaries for ownership or
6 governmental purposes; and

7 WHEREAS, Surveying has been an essential element in the
8 development of the human environment since the beginning of
9 recorded history and is required in the planning and execution of
10 nearly every form of construction, with its most familiar modern
11 uses in the fields of transportation, building and construction,
12 communications, mapping, and the definition of legal boundaries
13 for land ownership; and

14 WHEREAS, In order to accomplish their objective, surveyors
15 use elements of engineering, physics, mathematics, law, and
16 history; and

17 WHEREAS, Since the colonial days of the United States,
18 surveyors have been leaders in the community, statesmen,
19 influential citizens, and shapers of cultural standards; and

20 WHEREAS, Former notable surveyors include George
21 Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, Meriwether
22 Lewis, William Clark, Daniel Boone, and Henry David Thoreau,
23 among many others; and

1 WHEREAS, It was the work of the surveyor that determined
2 the boundaries of land, the greatest economic asset in the colonies
3 and territories that became the United States, including California;
4 and

5 WHEREAS, The nature of surveying has changed dramatically
6 over time, as it is no longer limited to the description and location
7 of land boundaries; and

8 WHEREAS, Hydrographic surveys are important to the use of
9 all bodies of water; and

10 WHEREAS, Engineering surveys are used in the study and
11 selection of engineering construction; and

12 WHEREAS, Geodetic surveys determine precise global
13 positioning for activities such as aircraft and missile navigation;
14 and

15 WHEREAS, Cartographic surveys are used for mapping and
16 charting as well as photogrammetry, the science of using aerial
17 photographs for measurement and map production; and

18 WHEREAS, Many services are now provided through the use
19 of sophisticated surveying equipment and techniques, including
20 satellite-borne remote sensing devices and automated positioning,
21 measuring, recording, and plotting equipment; and

22 WHEREAS, The establishment of the week of March 17 through
23 March 23, 2019, as National Surveyors Week is a fitting tribute
24 to all surveyors; now, therefore, be it

25 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That the
26 Assembly recognizes the week of March 17 through March 23,
27 2019, as National Surveyors Week; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: March 14, 2019

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
HR 19 (Cooley) – As Introduced March 7, 2019

SUBJECT: National Surveyors Week.

SUMMARY: Recognizes the week of March 17 through March 23, 2019, as National Surveyors Week. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Surveying is the art and science of accurately determining the position of points and the distances between them, and is often used to establish land boundaries for ownership or governmental purposes.
- 2) There are over 45,000 professional surveyors in the United States, and 4191 in the State of California.
- 3) Surveying has been an essential element in the development of the human environment since the beginning of recorded history and is required in the planning and execution of nearly every form of construction, with its most familiar modern uses in the fields of transportation, building and construction, communications, mapping, and the definition of legal boundaries for land ownership.
- 4) Since the colonial days of the United States, surveyors have been leaders in the community, statesmen, influential citizens, and shapers of cultural standards; and, in order to accomplish their objective, surveyors use elements of engineering, physics, mathematics, law, and history.
- 5) The nature of surveying has changed dramatically over time, as it is no longer limited to the description and location of land boundaries. Hydrographic surveys are important to the use of all bodies of water; engineering surveys are used in the study and selection of engineering construction; geodetic surveys determine precise global positioning for activities such as aircraft and missile navigation; and, cartographic surveys are used for mapping and charting as well as photogrammetry, the science of using aerial photographs for measurement and map production.
- 6) Many services are now provided through the use of sophisticated surveying equipment and techniques, including satellite-borne remote sensing devices and automated positioning, measuring, recording, and plotting equipment.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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

House Resolution

No. 20

**Introduced by Assembly Members Eggman and Mathis
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Aguiar-Curry, Flora, and Gray)**

March 11, 2019

House Resolution No. 20—Relative to California Agriculture Day.

1 WHEREAS, March 20, 2019, is designated as California
2 Agriculture Day, a day of celebration to commemorate agriculture’s
3 importance in our daily lives, its vital role in keeping Californians
4 nourished, and its role in keeping the state’s economy ranked as
5 the fifth largest in the world; and

6 WHEREAS, The theme of California Agriculture Day 2019 is
7 “Centennial Celebration: 100 Years of Agriculture Leadership,”
8 in recognition of the past 100 years of agricultural innovation and
9 growth that have made California the top agricultural state in the
10 nation; and

11 WHEREAS, California has been the top agricultural state in the
12 nation for more than 60 consecutive years, producing more than
13 400 crop and livestock products and accounting for approximately
14 50 percent of the nation’s supply of fruits, vegetables, and nuts;
15 and

16 WHEREAS, The inexhaustible efforts of millions of
17 farmworkers throughout California’s history have contributed
18 greatly to the success of California’s agricultural industry; and

19 WHEREAS, California’s agricultural community relies on a
20 vital infrastructure that aids in the exclusion and early detection
21 of plant and animal pests and diseases that impact public health,
22 the environment, and commerce; and

1 WHEREAS, With less than 2 percent of California's population
2 engaged in farming and agriculture, each agricultural worker today
3 provides for more than 100 other people, compared to just 13 in
4 1947; and

5 WHEREAS, Today's agricultural industry offers over 300
6 challenging and rewarding career opportunities, from on-farm
7 cultivation to food science and engineering; and

8 WHEREAS, Over the past seven decades, advances in
9 agricultural production have caused a drop in consumer spending
10 on food products from 22 percent of average household disposable
11 income in 1949 to 11 percent today; and

12 WHEREAS, California is the nation's leader in agricultural
13 exports, shipping \$20.56 billion of food and agricultural
14 commodities around the world in 2017; and

15 WHEREAS, California's agricultural industry constantly seeks
16 to incorporate the latest scientific and technological production
17 and marketing techniques to meet changing consumer needs and
18 the demands of complex world markets; and

19 WHEREAS, Public-private partnerships are continually being
20 developed to improve quality and ensure safe handling practices
21 on the farm, in transit, and during processing; and

22 WHEREAS, California consumers say that it is important to
23 them to purchase food items grown in the state and have
24 demonstrated increasing support for farmers' markets,
25 community-supported agriculture programs, and Farm to School
26 programs; and

27 WHEREAS, A broad approach to agricultural education is vital
28 to ensure that California agriculture continues to flourish; and

29 WHEREAS, California is estimated to lose 500,000 acres of
30 agricultural land by 2050, including more than 300,000 acres of
31 highly productive irrigated cropland, and the state should therefore
32 continue to engage in conservation efforts to preserve California's
33 agricultural heritage; and

34 WHEREAS, It is appropriate for all Californians to recognize
35 our farmers, ranchers, farmworkers, and others involved in
36 providing such a bounty to our nation and the entire world; now,
37 therefore, be it

38 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, That the*
39 *Assembly recognizes and honors all those who work in California*
40 *agriculture for their dedication and productivity by observing*

- 1 Thursday March 14, 2019, as National Agriculture Day and
- 2 designating Wednesday, March 20, 2019, as California Agriculture
- 3 Day; and be it further
- 4 *Resolved*, That Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of
- 5 this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

O

Date of Hearing: March 14, 2019

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
HR 20 (Eggman) – As Introduced March 11, 2019

SUBJECT: California Agriculture Day.

SUMMARY: Recognizes and honors all those who work in California agriculture for their dedication and productivity by observing March 14, 2019, as National Agriculture Day, and designating March 20, 2019, as California Agriculture Day. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) March 20, 2019, is designated as California Agriculture Day, a day of celebration to commemorate agriculture's importance in our daily lives, its vital role in keeping Californians nourished, and its role in keeping the state's economy ranked as the fifth largest in the world.
- 2) The 2019 theme of California Agriculture Day is “Centennial Celebration: 100 Years of Agriculture Leadership,” in recognition of the past 100 years of agricultural innovation and growth that have made California the top agricultural state in the nation.
- 3) For more than 60 years, California has been the top agricultural state in the nation, producing more than 400 crop and livestock products and accounting for approximately 50 percent of the nation's supply of fruits, vegetables, and nuts.
- 4) Today's agricultural industry offers over 300 challenging and rewarding career opportunities, from on-farm cultivation to food science and engineering.
- 5) California is the nation's leader in agricultural exports, shipping \$20.56 billion of food and agricultural commodities around the world in 2017.
- 6) Public-private partnerships are continually being developed to improve quality and ensure safe handling practices on the farm, in transit, and during processing.
- 7) California consumers say that it is important to them to purchase foods items grown in California and California consumers have increased support of certified farmers' markets, community-supported agricultural programs, and Farm-to-School programs.
- 8) California is estimated to lose 500,000 acres of agricultural land by 2050, more than 300,000 acres of highly productive irrigated cropland. California should continue to engage in conservation efforts to preserve California's agricultural heritage.

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 Jackson

February 14, 2019

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 13—Relative to International Women’s Day.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

SCR 13, as introduced, Jackson. International Women’s Day.
This measure designates March 8, 2019, as International Women’s Day.
Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, International Women’s Day first emerged from
2 the activities of labor movements at the turn of the 20th century
3 in North America and across Europe; and
4 WHEREAS, The first National Woman’s Day was observed in
5 the United States in 1909 in honor of the 1908 garment workers’
6 strike in New York, where women protested against working
7 conditions; and
8 WHEREAS, International Women’s Day was marked for the
9 first time in 1911 by Austria, Denmark, Germany, and Switzerland,
10 where more than one million women and men attended rallies
11 demanding the rights for women to vote and to hold public office,
12 women’s rights to work, to vocational training, and to an end to
13 discrimination on the job; and
14 WHEREAS, In 1913–14, International Women’s Day also
15 became a mechanism for protesting World War I. As part of the
16 peace movement, Russian women observed their first International
17 Women’s Day on the last Sunday in February, and elsewhere in
18 Europe, on or around March 8 of the following year, women held

1 rallies either to protest the war or to express solidarity with other
2 activists; and

3 WHEREAS, In 1917, against the backdrop of the war, women
4 in Russia again chose to protest and strike for “Bread and Peace”
5 on the last Sunday in February, which fell on March 8 on the
6 Gregorian calendar. Four days later, the Czar abdicated and the
7 provisional government granted women the right to vote; and

8 WHEREAS, In 1975, during International Women’s Year, the
9 United Nations began celebrating International Women’s Day on
10 March 8; and

11 WHEREAS, In 1979, the Convention on the Elimination of All
12 Forms of Discrimination against Women was adopted by the
13 United Nations General Assembly and the international treaty,
14 described as an international bill of rights for women, was instituted
15 on September 3, 1981, and has been ratified by 189 states; and

16 WHEREAS, International Women’s Day has assumed a new
17 global dimension for women in developed and developing countries
18 alike. The growing international women’s movement has helped
19 make the commemoration a rallying point to build support for
20 women’s rights and participation in the political and economic
21 arenas; and

22 WHEREAS, International Women’s Day is a time to reflect on
23 progress made, to call for change, and to celebrate acts of courage
24 and determination by ordinary women who have played an
25 extraordinary role in the history of their countries and communities;
26 and

27 WHEREAS, The United Nations has designated the theme for
28 the 2019 International Women’s Day as “Think Equal, Build Smart,
29 Innovate for Change.” The theme will focus on innovative ways
30 to advance gender equality and the empowerment of women,
31 particularly in the areas of social protection systems, access to
32 public services, and sustainable infrastructure; and

33 WHEREAS, The achievement of the ambitious Sustainable
34 Development Goals requires transformational shifts, integrated
35 approaches, and new solutions, particularly when it comes to
36 advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women and
37 girls. Based on current trajectories, existing interventions will not
38 suffice to achieve the United Nations’ goal of Planet 50-50, a fully
39 gender-integrated planet, by 2030. Innovative approaches that

1 disrupt “business and usual” are central to removing structural
2 barriers and ensuring that no woman and no girl is left behind; and

3 WHEREAS, Innovation and technology provide unprecedented
4 opportunities, yet trends indicate a growing gender digital divide,
5 and women are underrepresented in the fields of science,
6 technology, engineering, mathematics, and design. This prevents
7 women from developing and influencing gender-responsive
8 innovations to achieve transformative gains for society. From
9 mobile banking to artificial intelligence and the Internet, it is vital
10 that women’s ideas and experiences equally influence the design
11 and implementation of the innovations that will shape our future
12 societies; and

13 WHEREAS, International Women’s Day stands as a reminder
14 of the long history of women’s social activism and organizing;
15 fighting for equal wages, better working conditions, and the right
16 to vote and that while women make up more than one-half of our
17 population, they are disproportionately represented in our state;
18 too few in leadership positions and too many who live in poverty;
19 now, therefore, be it

20 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*
21 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature designates March 8, 2019,
22 as International Women’s Day; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: March 14, 2019

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
SCR 13 (Jackson) – As Introduced February 14, 2019

SENATE VOTE: 37-0

SUBJECT: International Women's Day.

SUMMARY: Designates March 8, 2019, as International Women's Day. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The first National Woman's Day was observed in the United States in 1909 in honor of the 1908 garment workers' strike in New York, where women protested against working conditions.
- 2) International Women's Day was marked for the first time in 1911 by Austria, Denmark, Germany, and Switzerland, where more than one million women and men attended rallies demanding the rights for women to vote and to hold public office, women's rights to work, to vocational training, and to an end to discrimination on the job.
- 3) In 1913-14, International Women's Day also became a mechanism for protesting World War I. As part of the peace movement, Russian women observed their first International Women's Day on the last Sunday in February, and elsewhere in Europe, on or around March 8 of the following year, women held rallies either to protest the war or to express solidarity with other activists.
- 4) In 1975, during International Women's Year, the United Nations began celebrating International Women's Day on March 8 and this day has assumed a new global dimension for women in developed and developing countries alike. The growing international women's movement has helped make the commemoration a rallying point to build support for women's rights and participation in the political and economic arenas.
- 5) The United Nations has designated the theme for the 2019 International Women's Day as "Think Equal, Build Smart, Innovate for Change." The theme will focus on innovative ways to advance gender equality and the empowerment of women, particularly in the areas of social protection systems, access to public services, and sustainable infrastructure.
- 6) The achievement of the ambitious Sustainable Development Goals requires transformational shifts, integrated approaches, and new solutions, particularly when it comes to advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. Based on current trajectories, existing interventions will not suffice to achieve the United Nations' goal of Planet 50-50, a fully gender-integrated planet, by 2030. Innovative approaches that disrupt "business and usual" are central to removing structural barriers and ensuring that no woman and no girl is left behind.
- 7) International Women's Day stands as a reminder of the long history of women's social activism and organizing; fighting for equal wages, better working conditions, and the right to

vote and that while women make up more than one-half of our population, they are disproportionately represented in our state; too few in leadership positions and too many who live in poverty.

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 Pan

February 19, 2019

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 16—Relative to a Day of Remembrance.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

SCR 16, as introduced, Pan. Day of Remembrance.

This measure would declare February 19, 2019, as a Day of Remembrance in order to increase public awareness of the events surrounding the incarceration of Americans of Japanese ancestry during World War II.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, On February 19, 1942, President Franklin Delano
2 Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066 (EO9066), under which
3 more than 120,000 people of Japanese ancestry were incarcerated
4 in 10 concentration camps scattered throughout western states
5 during World War II; and
6 WHEREAS, EO9066 deferred the American dream for more
7 than 120,000 Americans and residents of Japanese ancestry by
8 inflicting a great human cost of abandoned homes, businesses,
9 farms, careers, professional advancements, disruption to family
10 life, and public humiliation; and
11 WHEREAS, Despite their families being incarcerated behind
12 barbed wire in the United States, approximately 33,000 veterans
13 of Japanese ancestry fought bravely for our country during World
14 War II, serving in the 100th Infantry Battalion, the 442nd
15 Regimental Combat Team, the 522nd Field Artillery Battalion,
16 and the Military Intelligence Service; and

1 WHEREAS, On June 21, 2000, President William Jefferson
2 Clinton designated 20 Japanese Americans, who served in the
3 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team
4 to receive the nation's highest military decoration, the Medal of
5 Honor, bringing the total number of Japanese Americans who so
6 received the Medal of Honor to 21; and

7 WHEREAS, In 2010, President Barack Obama granted the
8 Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the 100th Infantry
9 Battalion and 442nd Regimental Combat Team in recognition of
10 their dedicated service during World War II; and

11 WHEREAS, Nearly 6,000 veterans of Japanese ancestry served
12 with the Military Intelligence Service and have been credited for
13 shortening the war by two years by translating enemy battle plans,
14 defense maps, tactical orders, intercepted messages and diaries,
15 and interrogating enemy prisoners; and

16 WHEREAS, Many Japanese American veterans continued a
17 life of public service after the war, including Medal of Honor
18 recipient and United States Senator Daniel Inouye, who passed
19 away in December 2012 while representing his home state of
20 Hawaii; and

21 WHEREAS, On February 19, 1976, President Gerald Rudolph
22 Ford rescinded EO9066 and proclaimed, "We now know what we
23 should have known then—not only was that evacuation wrong,
24 but Japanese-Americans were and are loyal Americans"; and

25 WHEREAS, Nearly 40 years after the United States Supreme
26 Court decisions upholding the convictions of Fred Korematsu,
27 Min Yasui, and Gordon Hirabayashi for violations of curfew and
28 EO9066, it was discovered that officials from the United States
29 Department of War and the United States Department of Justice
30 had altered, destroyed, and withheld information that testified to
31 the loyalty of the people of Japanese ancestry from the United
32 States Supreme Court; and

33 WHEREAS, On May 24, 2011, Acting Solicitor General Neal
34 Katyal said World War II Solicitor General Charles Fahy, who
35 represented the United States Department of Justice in the
36 Korematsu, Yasui, and Hirabayashi cases, "acted dishonorably"
37 by withholding relevant information; and

38 WHEREAS, Dale Minami, Peggy Nagae, Kathryn Bannai,
39 Dennis Hayashi, Rod Kawakami, and many attorneys and interns
40 contributed innumerable hours to win a reversal of the original

1 convictions of Korematsu, Yasui, and Hirabayashi in 1983 by
2 filing a petition for writ of error coram nobis on the grounds that
3 fundamental errors and injustice occurred; and

4 WHEREAS, In 1980, the United States Congress created the
5 Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians
6 to examine the actions and impact of EO9066. The commission
7 held 20 days of public hearings, conducted 18 months of thorough
8 investigation, and published its findings in 1983, which concluded
9 that EO9066 was not justified by “military necessity” but was due
10 to racial prejudice, wartime hysteria, and a failure of political
11 leadership; and

12 WHEREAS, On August 10, 1988, President Ronald Wilson
13 Reagan signed into law the federal Civil Liberties Act of 1988,
14 finding that EO9066 was not justified by military necessity and,
15 instead, was caused by racial prejudice, wartime hysteria, and a
16 failure of political leadership; and

17 WHEREAS, The federal Civil Liberties Act of 1988 apologized
18 on behalf of the people of the United States for the evacuation,
19 incarceration, and relocation of Americans and permanent residents
20 of Japanese ancestry during World War II. The act also provided
21 for restitution to those individuals of Japanese ancestry who were
22 incarcerated; and

23 WHEREAS, Given recent national events, it is all the more
24 important to learn from the mistakes of the past and to ensure that
25 such an assault on freedom will never again happen to any
26 community in the United States; and

27 WHEREAS, February 19, 2019, marks 77 years since the signing
28 of EO9066 and a policy of grave injustice against American
29 citizens and residents of Japanese ancestry; now, therefore, be it

30 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*
31 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature declares February 19,
32 2019, as a Day of Remembrance in this state to increase public
33 awareness of the events surrounding the incarceration of Americans
34 of Japanese ancestry during World War II; and be it further

35 *Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of
36 this resolution to the Governor, the Superintendent of Public
37 Instruction, the California State Library, and the California State
38 Archives.

O

Date of Hearing: March 14, 2019

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
SCR 16 (Pan) – As Introduced February 19, 2019

SENATE VOTE: 37-0

SUBJECT: Day of Remembrance.

SUMMARY: Declares February 19, 2019, as a Day of Remembrance in order to increase public awareness of the events surrounding the incarceration of Americans of Japanese ancestry during World War II. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) On February 19, 1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066 (EO9066), under which more than 120,000 people of Japanese ancestry were incarcerated in 10 concentration camps scattered throughout western states during World War II, inflicting a great human cost of abandoned homes, businesses, farms, careers, professional advancements, disruption to family life, and public humiliation.
- 2) Despite their families being incarcerated behind barbed wire in the United States, approximately 33,000 veterans of Japanese ancestry fought bravely for our country during World War II, serving in the 100th Infantry Battalion, the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, the 522nd Field Artillery Battalion, and the Military Intelligence Service.
- 3) On August 10, 1988, President Ronald Reagan signed the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, which found that EO9066 was not justified by military necessity but rather caused by racial prejudice and wartime hysteria; and, the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 apologized on behalf of the people of the United States for the evacuation, incarceration, and relocation of Americans and permanent residents of Japanese ancestry during World War II.
- 4) On June 21, 2000, President William Jefferson Clinton designated 20 Japanese Americans, who served in the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team to receive the nation's highest military decoration, the Medal of Honor, bringing the total number of Japanese Americans who so received the Medal of Honor to 21.
- 5) In 2010, President Barack Obama granted the Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the 100th Infantry Battalion and 442nd Regimental Combat Team in recognition of their dedicated service during World War II.
- 6) February 19, 2019, marks 77 years since the signing of EO9066 and a policy of grave injustice against American citizens and residents of Japanese ancestry.

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 Galgiani
(Coauthors: Senators Bates, Chang, Grove, Hurtado, and Jackson)

February 20, 2019

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 19—Relative to Women in Construction Week.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

SCR 19, as introduced, Galgiani. Women in Construction Week.

This measure would proclaim the week of March 3, 2019, to March 9, 2019, inclusive, as Women in Construction Week.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, In 1987, Congress declared March as national
2 Women’s History Month in perpetuity, and since then, the industry
3 has celebrated women in construction during the first week of
4 March; and

5 WHEREAS, The focus of Women in Construction Week is to
6 highlight women as a visible component of the construction
7 industry; and

8 WHEREAS, The continuous progress of our economy requires
9 full participation and support of all citizens, regardless of gender,
10 race, or ethnic background; and

11 WHEREAS, The workforce in California is becoming
12 increasingly diversified and for this state’s construction industry
13 to remain competitive in the global economy, it must also diversify
14 its workforce by attracting significantly more women into the
15 industry; and

16 WHEREAS, Women currently occupy only 10% of all
17 apprenticeships and less than 3% of construction trade jobs

1 nationally. As a state, we should support policy efforts to achieve
2 at least 20% by 2020; and

3 WHEREAS, The construction industry in California has
4 tremendous need for skilled and motivated workers, managers,
5 and entrepreneurs from all segments of the population; and

6 WHEREAS, The construction industry must strive to educate
7 and inspire parents, educators, and career counselors to encourage
8 California's youth to enter into rewarding career opportunities in
9 construction; and

10 WHEREAS, Rising costs of higher education and evolving
11 employer workforce training needs make apprenticeship an
12 increasingly important career pathway without the burden of
13 student loans; and

14 WHEREAS, Women face many barriers to entering and staying
15 in the construction field and have historically been excluded from
16 apprenticeship opportunities that lead to meaningful careers with
17 family supporting wages; and

18 WHEREAS, Apprenticeships are a critical pathway for women
19 to participate fully and equally in California's growing economy;
20 and

21 WHEREAS, The development of women-owned business
22 enterprises will benefit all members of the workforce through the
23 creation of meaningful and productive jobs; and

24 WHEREAS, Research has shown that gender diversity is
25 associated with increased performance, innovation, and
26 opportunity. Having more women entrepreneurs, small business
27 owners operating in the construction industry will only benefit the
28 working conditions for women across all industries; and

29 WHEREAS, Women represent an untapped resource, and
30 activities to improve women's recruitment and retention in skilled
31 construction jobs is critically important in helping to close the
32 workforce skills gap, build the middle class, and help meet the
33 needs of the 21st century; now, therefore, be it

34 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*
35 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature proclaims March 3, 2019,
36 to March 9, 2019, inclusive, as Women in Construction Week and
37 requests that the Governor issue a proclamation calling on the
38 people of the great State of California to observe the week with
39 appropriate programs and education activities; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: March 14, 2019

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
SCR 19 (Galgiani) – As Introduced February 20, 2019

SENATE VOTE: 37-0

SUBJECT: Women in Construction Week.

SUMMARY: Proclaims the week of March 3, 2019, to March 9, 2019, inclusive, as Women in Construction Week. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) In 1987, Congress declared March as National Women's History Month in perpetuity and the industry has celebrated women in construction during the first week of March to highlight women as a visible component of the construction industry.
- 2) The workforce in California is becoming increasingly diversified and for this state's construction industry to remain competitive in the global economy, it must also diversify its workforce by attracting significantly more women into the industry.
- 3) Women currently occupy only 10% of all apprenticeships and less than 3% of construction trade jobs nationally. As a state we should support policy efforts to achieve at least 20% by 2020.
- 4) The construction industry in California has tremendous need for skilled and motivated workers, managers, and entrepreneurs from all segments of the population.
- 5) The construction industry must strive to educate and inspire parents, educators, and career counselors to encourage California's youth to enter into rewarding career opportunities in construction.
- 6) Apprenticeships are a critical pathway for women to participate fully and equally in California's growing economy.
- 7) Women represent an untapped resource, and activities to improve women's recruitment and retention in skilled construction jobs is critically important in helping to close the workforce skills gap, build the middle class, and help meet the needs of the 21st century.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

Sacramento Regional Builders Exchange

Opposition

None on file

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



March 11, 2019

The Honorable Ken Cooley, Chair
Assembly Rules Committee
State Capitol Building
Sacramento, CA 95814

Re: SUPPORT – SCR 19 (Galgiani) – Women In Construction

Dear Assembly Member Cooley,

On behalf of the Sacramento Regional Builders Exchange, representing nearly 1,200 construction member companies, we are pleased to sponsor and express our strong support for Senate Concurrent Resolution (SCR) 19, which seeks to recognize women's invaluable contributions to California's construction industry and encourage lawmakers to support policies that educate, inspire and advance women who are building careers in construction.

As you know, women face severe underrepresentation in construction, engineering and manufacturing, with just an 8.9 percent share of the total U.S. construction industry alone. Only 1.3 percent of operating engineers and construction equipment operators are women, making these occupations the tenth most male-dominated in the country.

Like many industries who are struggling to close the skilled labor gap, the construction industry has been especially hit hard by the last economic downturn when tens of thousands of construction workers left the state or industry. Today, for every five (5) construction workers who are preparing for retirement, there is only one (1) to in the pipeline to replace them. SCR 19 recognizes women as an untapped resource to help close this skilled labor gap so that California can continue to keep pace with infrastructural needs.

Simply put, SCR 19 helps to better position California to increase women's participation in high-wage, high-skill nontraditional fields, such as construction, is vital to economic prosperity and security.

For these reasons, we write in support of SCR 19 and will encourage your legislative colleagues to support this measure on the Assembly Floor.

Sincerely,

Damon Conklin
Director of Government Affairs
Sacramento Regional Builders Exchange

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 228

Introduced by Assembly Member Aguiar-Curry

January 17, 2019

An act to add Sections 110611 and 111691 to the Health and Safety Code, relating to hemp.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

AB 228, as introduced, Aguiar-Curry. Food, beverage, and cosmetic adulterants: industrial hemp products.

Existing state law, the Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law, prohibits the manufacture, sale, delivery, holding, or offer for sale of adulterated foods, beverages, or cosmetics. Existing law prescribes when a food or beverage is adulterated, including if it bears or contains any poisonous or deleterious substance that may render it injurious to the health of a person or other animal that may consume it. Existing law prescribes when a cosmetic is adulterated, including when it bears or contains a poisonous or deleterious substance that may render it injurious to users under the conditions of use prescribed in the labeling or advertisement of the cosmetic, under customary or usual conditions.

This bill would state that a food, beverage, or cosmetic is not adulterated by the inclusion of industrial hemp products, including cannabidiol derived from industrial hemp, and would prohibit restrictions on the sale of food, beverages, or cosmetics that include industrial hemp products or cannabidiol derived from industrial hemp based solely on the inclusion of industrial hemp products or cannabidiol derived from industrial hemp.

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

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

1 SECTION 1. Section 110611 is added to the Health and Safety
2 Code, to read:

3 110611. A food or beverage is not adulterated by the inclusion
4 of industrial hemp products, including cannabidiol derived from
5 industrial hemp. The sale of food or beverages that include
6 industrial hemp products or cannabidiol derived from industrial
7 hemp shall not be restricted or prohibited based solely on the
8 inclusion of industrial hemp products or cannabidiol derived from
9 industrial hemp.

10 SEC. 2. Section 111691 is added to the Health and Safety Code,
11 to read:

12 111691. A cosmetic is not adulterated because of the fact that
13 it includes industrial hemp products, including cannabidiol derived
14 from industrial hemp. The sale of cosmetics that include industrial
15 hemp products or cannabidiol derived from industrial hemp shall
16 not be restricted or prohibited based solely on the inclusion of
17 industrial hemp products or cannabidiol derived from industrial
18 hemp.

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Assembly California Legislature

COMMITTEES
CHAIR: LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AGRICULTURE
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JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

CECILIA M. AGUIAR-CURRY
ASSEMBLYMEMBER, FOURTH DISTRICT

March 13, 2019

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

RE: AB 228 (Aguiar-Curry) – Request to add urgency clause

Dear Assemblymember Cooley,

I respectfully request your permission to add an urgency clause to AB 228. This bill states that a food, beverage, or cosmetic that contains cannabidiol (CBD) derived from industrial hemp is not *adulterated*, and prohibits restrictions on these products based solely on the fact that the products contain CBD derived from hemp.

Many people are currently purchasing hemp-derived CBD products at their local natural foods shops, fitness centers, and health stores for some time. In fact, seniors are a significant portion of the people choosing to use hemp CBD, because they do not want to visit a marijuana dispensary. Consumers specifically seek out hemp-derived CBD because it can provide them with health benefits, but it does not produce a “high” because CBD derived from hemp contains only trace amounts of THC (less than 0.3 percent), the psychoactive component in marijuana products.

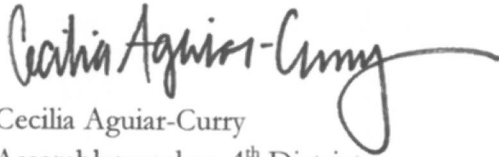
According to the California Department of Public Health, “Until the FDA rules that industrial hemp-derived CBD oil and CBD products can be used as a food **or California makes a determination that they are safe to use for human and animal consumption**, CBD products are not an approved food, food ingredient, food additive, or dietary supplement.”

An urgency statute is necessary in this bill to protect the rapidly expanding industry relating to industrial hemp and derivatives of hemp in California. This will reduce inconsistency in implementation of state and federal law.

The manufacturer and sale of CBD derived from hemp is a rapidly expanding business in California with over 1,000 employees and millions of dollars of economic productivity. Should the state choose not to clarify that hemp CBD products are legal for sale and consumption, these jobs and this business will be lost. Moreover, the many California consumers that currently purchase and rely on hemp CBD products will face a new barrier to obtaining what they need. This means driving consumers to out-of-state and online markets, or to marijuana dispensaries where the CBD they can purchase does contain levels of THC.

My staff has already discussed this issue with Assembly Health Committee. Thank you for your consideration of this request. Should you have any questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Cecilia Aguiar-Curry". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Cecilia Aguiar-Curry
Assemblymember, 4th District