



STATE CAPITOL
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CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
LIA LOPEZ

Assembly
California Legislature
Committee on Rules

JAMES RAMOS
CHAIR

Thursday, March 23, 2023
8:45 a.m.
State Capitol, Room 126

CONSENT AGENDA

VICE CHAIR
WALDRON, MARIE

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

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

BILL REFERRALS

1. Bill Referrals

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RESOLUTIONS

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| 2. | ACR-40 (Maienschein) | California STEAM Robotics Day. | Page 8 |
| 3. | ACR-42 (Addis) | Women’s Equal Pay Day. (refer/hear) | Page 11 |
| 4. | HR-22 (Gabriel) | Education and Sharing Day, California. (refer/hear) | Page 14 |
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REQUESTS TO ADD URGENCY CLAUSE

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| 12. | AB 1341 (Berman) | Public health: COVID-19: testing and dispensing sites: oral therapeutics | Page 50 |
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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: 3/22/2023
Re: Consent Bill Referrals

Since you received your preliminary list of bill referrals, the referral recommendation for AB 1239 and AB 1336 has changed.

The following bills have been added to the referral list: AB 1072, AB 1189, AB 1396, AB 1532, AJR 1, and HR 25.

REFERRAL OF BILLS TO COMMITTEE

03/23/2023

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

<u>Assembly Bill No.</u>	<u>Committee:</u>
<u>AB 3</u>	U. & E.
<u>AB 3</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 5</u>	ED.
<u>AB 22</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 28</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 28</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 34</u>	ELECTIONS
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<u>AB 80</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 86</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 234</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 234</u>	E.S. & T.M.
<u>AB 241</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 241</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 258</u>	J., E.D., & E.
<u>AB 270</u>	ELECTIONS
<u>AB 270</u>	APPR.
<u>AB 305</u>	W., P., & W.
<u>AB 310</u>	HUM. S.
<u>AB 351</u>	B. & P.
<u>AB 352</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 352</u>	P. & C.P.
<u>AB 366</u>	HUM. S.
<u>AB 371</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 379</u>	E.M.
<u>AB 384</u>	ED.
<u>AB 389</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 389</u>	G.O.
<u>AB 403</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 421</u>	ELECTIONS
<u>AB 424</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 428</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 430</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 430</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 432</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 450</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 468</u>	H. & C.D.

<u>AB 481</u>	B. & P.
<u>AB 492</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 505</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 511</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 517</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 520</u>	L. & E.
<u>AB 539</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 558</u>	L. GOV.
<u>AB 585</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 589</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 589</u>	HUM. S.
<u>AB 631</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 631</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 650</u>	L. GOV.
<u>AB 653</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 657</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 657</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 658</u>	P.E. & R.
<u>AB 666</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 675</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 681</u>	A. & A.R.
<u>AB 689</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 702</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 710</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 717</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 732</u>	PUB. S.
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<u>AB 861</u>	E.S. & T.M.
<u>AB 886</u>	P. & C.P.
<u>AB 886</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 893</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 895</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 901</u>	L. GOV.
<u>AB 901</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 915</u>	ED.
<u>AB 915</u>	HEALTH

<u>AB 918</u>	L. GOV.
<u>AB 924</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 969</u>	ELECTIONS
<u>AB 972</u>	L. GOV.
<u>AB 973</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 985</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 1002</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 1005</u>	HUM. S.
<u>AB 1019</u>	HUM. S.
<u>AB 1019</u>	JUD.
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<u>AB 1027</u>	P. & C.P.
<u>AB 1027</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 1031</u>	L. & E.
<u>AB 1051</u>	ED.
<u>AB 1054</u>	ED.
<u>AB 1066</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 1070</u>	B. & P.
<u>AB 1072</u>	W., P., & W.
<u>AB 1095</u>	INS.
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<u>AB 1124</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 1131</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 1151</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 1170</u>	ELECTIONS
<u>AB 1171</u>	B. & P.
<u>AB 1171</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 1176</u>	L. GOV.
<u>AB 1181</u>	U. & E.
<u>AB 1185</u>	E.M.
<u>AB 1189</u>	ED.
<u>AB 1205</u>	W., P., & W.
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<u>AB 1229</u>	B. & F.
<u>AB 1229</u>	JUD.
<u>AB 1239</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 1247</u>	B. & F.
<u>AB 1252</u>	PUB. S.
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<u>AB 1323</u>	ED.
<u>AB 1328</u>	B. & P.

<u>AB 1329</u>	PUB. S.
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<u>AB 1336</u>	P. & C.P.
<u>AB 1336</u>	B. & F.
<u>AB 1369</u>	B. & P.
<u>AB 1371</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 1379</u>	L. GOV.
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<u>AB 1385</u>	L. GOV.
<u>AB 1393</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 1396</u>	B. & P.
<u>AB 1397</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 1400</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>AB 1400</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 1413</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 1420</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 1431</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 1439</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>AB 1439</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 1440</u>	U. & E.
<u>AB 1449</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 1449</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 1464</u>	TRANS.
<u>AB 1470</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 1473</u>	ED.
<u>AB 1476</u>	L. GOV.
<u>AB 1476</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 1478</u>	HEALTH
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<u>AB 1499</u>	H. & C.D.
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<u>AB 1511</u>	J., E.D., & E.
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<u>AB 1520</u>	ED.
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<u>AB 1528</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 1532</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 1532</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>AB 1539</u>	ELECTIONS
<u>AB 1549</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 1552</u>	B. & P.
<u>AB 1562</u>	J., E.D., & E.

<u>AB 1564</u>	B. & P.
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<u>AB 1579</u>	A. & A.R.
<u>AB 1589</u>	REV. & TAX.
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<u>AB 1598</u>	PUB. S.
<u>AB 1607</u>	H. & C.D.
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<u>AB 1608</u>	HEALTH
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<u>AB 1644</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 1646</u>	B. & P.
<u>AB 1670</u>	HEALTH
<u>AB 1682</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>AB 1693</u>	P.E. & R.
<u>AB 1695</u>	ED.
<u>AB 1695</u>	HIGHER ED.
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<u>AB 1765</u>	REV. & TAX.
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<u>ACR 42</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 43</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 44</u>	RLS.
<u>AJR 1</u>	JUD.
<u>HR 22</u>	RLS.
<u>HR 23</u>	RLS.
<u>HR 24</u>	RLS.
<u>HR 25</u>	RLS.
<u>SCR 33</u>	RLS.

Assembly Concurrent Resolution

No. 40

Introduced by Assembly Member Maienschein

March 15, 2023

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 40—Relative to California STEAM Robotics Day.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 40, as introduced, Maienschein. California STEAM Robotics Day.

This measure would proclaim March 25, 2023, as California STEAM Robotics Day.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, Every American pupil deserves access to a
2 high-quality education in science, technology, engineering, and
3 mathematics (STEM) for their future, California’s future, and the
4 nation’s future; and

5 WHEREAS, There is a strong need to recognize California’s
6 STEM leadership in technological advancement, innovation
7 technology, and robotics; and

8 WHEREAS, An increased investment in STEM and robotics is
9 vital to ensure California pupils pursue careers in robotics and
10 other STEM-related fields; and

11 WHEREAS, Technological hubs such as the Cities of San
12 Francisco, San Jose (Silicon Valley), Oxnard, Los Angeles, and
13 San Diego and other communities are known across California for
14 their STEM influence, invention, and innovation; and

1 WHEREAS, Silicon Valley has driven innovation in
2 technological areas worldwide; and
3 WHEREAS, There has been a growing demand for STEM jobs
4 in the fields of engineering, biotechnology, and computer
5 programming in California; and
6 WHEREAS, STEM that includes the arts, better known as
7 science, technology, engineering, arts, and mathematics (STEAM),
8 promotes the 21st-century skills of teamwork, problem solving,
9 and technological literacy; and
10 WHEREAS, FIRST[®] (For Inspiration and Recognition of
11 Science and Technology) is the world’s leading youth-serving
12 nonprofit advancing STEM education; and
13 WHEREAS, The mission of FIRST[®] is to inspire young people
14 to be science and technology leaders and innovators by engaging
15 them in exciting mentor-based programs that build science,
16 engineering, and technology skills that inspire innovation, and that
17 foster well-rounded life capabilities including self-confidence,
18 communication, and leadership; and
19 WHEREAS, The vision of FIRST[®] is to transform our culture
20 by creating a world where science and technology are celebrated
21 and where young people dream of becoming science and
22 technology leaders; and
23 WHEREAS, FIRST[®] and robotics inspire young people to
24 become innovators and leaders in science and technology in
25 California; and
26 WHEREAS, The month of March coincides with multiple
27 robotics competitions held by FIRST[®]; now, therefore, be it
28 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
29 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature proclaims March 25,
30 2023, as California STEAM Robotics Day to observe and celebrate
31 the advancements and innovations made in California and for the
32 pursuit of STEAM careers; and be it further
33 *Resolved*, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies
34 of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

O

Date of Hearing: March 23, 2023

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
James Ramos, Chair
ACR 40 (Maienschein) – As Introduced March 15, 2023

SUBJECT: California STEAM Robotics Day.

SUMMARY: Proclaims March 25, 2023, as California STEAM Robotics Day to observe and celebrate the advancements and innovations made in California and for the pursuit of STEAM careers. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Every pupil deserves access to a high-quality education in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) for their future. STEM that includes the arts, better known as science, technology, engineering, arts, and mathematics (STEAM), promotes the 21st-century skills of teamwork, problem solving, and technological literacy.
- 2) There is a strong need to recognize California’s STEM leadership in technological advancement, innovation technology, and robotics.
- 3) An increased investment in STEM and robotics is vital to ensure California pupils pursue careers in robotics and other STEM-related fields. Technological hubs such as the Cities of San Francisco, San Jose (Silicon Valley), Oxnard, Los Angeles, and San Diego and other communities are known across California for their STEM influence, invention, and innovation.
- 4) Silicon Valley has driven innovation in technological areas worldwide. There has been a growing demand for STEM jobs in the fields of engineering, biotechnology, and computer programming in California.
- 5) FIRST® (For Inspiration and Recognition of Science and Technology) is the world’s leading youth-serving nonprofit advancing STEM education. The vision of FIRST® is to transform our culture by creating a world where science and technology are celebrated and where young people dream of becoming science and technology leaders.
- 6) The month of March coincides with multiple robotics competitions held by FIRST®.

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. 42

Introduced by Assembly Member Addis

March 20, 2023

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 42—Relative to Women’s Equal Pay Day.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 42, as introduced, Addis. Women’s Equal Pay Day.

This measure would proclaim April 2, 2023, as Women’s Equal Pay Day in California, in recognition of the need to eliminate the gender gap in earnings by women and to promote policies to ensure equal pay for all.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, More than 50 years after the passage of the federal
2 Equal Pay Act of 1963, women, especially women of color,
3 continue to suffer the consequences of unequal pay; and
4 WHEREAS, According to the United States Census Bureau,
5 women make \$0.82 for every dollar a male is paid; and
6 WHEREAS, According to the United States Department of
7 Labor, the median salary for women in 2020 was \$51,000, while
8 the median salary for men in 2020 was \$61,000; and
9 WHEREAS, The wage gap for Black, Latina, and Native
10 American women is under \$0.63 for every dollar White,
11 non-Hispanic men make; and
12 WHEREAS, Black and Hispanic women have the lowest median
13 salary earnings, with Hispanic women earning an average of
14 \$39,000 and Black women earning an average of \$43,000; and

1 WHEREAS, Four out of 10 women experience gender
2 discrimination and are much more likely to work a part-time job
3 compared to men; and
4 WHEREAS, Nearly 4 in 10 mothers are the primary
5 breadwinners in their households, and nearly two-thirds of mothers
6 are the primary or significant earners, making pay equity critical
7 to the financial security of their families; and
8 WHEREAS, A lifetime of lower pay means women have less
9 income to save for retirement and less income counted in a social
10 security or pension benefit formula; and
11 WHEREAS, Women continue to be underrepresented in the
12 fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics and
13 business, as well as in managerial positions, and are
14 overrepresented in teaching, assistant, and childcare occupations;
15 and
16 WHEREAS, Fair pay in California would strengthen the security
17 of individuals and families today, regardless of education or
18 socioeconomic status, while enhancing our statewide economy;
19 and
20 WHEREAS, April 2 symbolizes the day in 2023 when the wages
21 paid to women catch up to the wages paid to males from the
22 previous year nationwide; now, therefore, be it
23 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
24 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature proclaims April 2, 2023,
25 as Women’s Equal Pay Day in California, in recognition of the
26 need to eliminate the gender gap in earnings by women and to
27 promote policies to ensure equal pay for all; 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.

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Date of Hearing: March 23, 2023

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
James Ramos, Chair
ACR 42 (Addis) – As Introduced March 20, 2023

SUBJECT: Women’s Equal Pay Day.

SUMMARY: Proclaims April 2, 2023, as Women’s Equal Pay Day in California, in recognition of the need to eliminate the gender gap in earnings by women and to promote policies to ensure equal pay for all. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) More than 50 years after the passage of the federal Equal Pay Act of 1963, women, especially women of color, continue to suffer the consequences of unequal pay. According to the United States Census Bureau, women make \$0.82 for every dollar a male is paid.
- 2) The wage gap for Black, Latina, and Native American women is under \$0.63 for every dollar White, non-Hispanic men make. Black and Hispanic women have the lowest median salary earnings, with Hispanic women earning an average of \$39,000 and Black women earning an average of \$43,000.
- 3) Four out of 10 women experience gender discrimination and are much more likely to work a part-time job compared to men. Nearly 4 in 10 mothers are the primary breadwinners in their households, and nearly two-thirds of mothers are the primary or significant earners, making pay equity critical to the financial security of their families.
- 4) A lifetime of lower pay means women have less income to save for retirement and less income counted in a social security or pension benefit formula.
- 5) Fair pay in California would strengthen the security of individuals and families today, regardless of education or socioeconomic status, while enhancing our statewide economy.
- 6) April 2 symbolizes the day in 2023 when the wages paid to women catch up to the wages paid to males from the previous year nationwide.

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. 22

Introduced by Assembly Member Gabriel

March 15, 2023

House Resolution No. 22—Relative to Education and Sharing Day, California.

1 WHEREAS, A quality education is one of the significant
2 foundations for the continuing success of our state, our country,
3 and our society at large, and in the great State of California, we
4 strive for the betterment of all of our citizens through an increased
5 focus on education and sharing; and

6 WHEREAS, Through providing the possibility of an excellent
7 education for all, especially children, to gain knowledge through
8 rigorous study, we can create hope for a brighter, kinder, and more
9 united and prosperous future in the lives of so many; and

10 WHEREAS, One of the leading global advocates for the
11 advancement of education, the Lubavitcher Rebbe, Rabbi
12 Menachem Schneerson, of righteous memory, stressed the
13 importance of moral and ethical education as the bedrock of
14 humanity and the hallmark of a healthy society, and strongly urged
15 that education be reinforced by the inculcation of strong moral
16 values; and

17 WHEREAS, In recognition of the Rebbe’s outstanding and
18 lasting contributions toward improvements in world education,
19 morality, and acts of charity, he was awarded the Congressional
20 Gold Medal, and the United States Congress has established his
21 birthdate as a national day to raise awareness and strengthen the
22 education of our children; and

1 WHEREAS, For more than 40 years, the President of the United
2 States has recognized and honored the Rebbe’s vision each year
3 on that day by proclaiming it “Education and Sharing Day, U.S.A.”;
4 and
5 WHEREAS, We presently battle a global pandemic which has
6 disrupted traditional models of education across our nation, while
7 concurrently motivating a focus on the stronger core values we
8 wish to impart to children and adults, beyond academic
9 achievement; and
10 WHEREAS, We can nurture the unity of diverse peoples by
11 encouraging increased acts of goodness and kindness, imbued with
12 awareness that even a single positive act of an individual can make
13 a major impact in this world; now, therefore, be it
14 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That the
15 Assembly proclaims Sunday, April 2, 2023, as “Education and
16 Sharing Day, California” and calls upon government officials,
17 educators, volunteers, and citizens to reach out to those within
18 their communities and work to create a better, brighter, and more
19 hopeful future for all; and be it further
20 *Resolved*, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies
21 of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

O

Date of Hearing: March 23, 2023

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
James Ramos, Chair
HR 22 (Gabriel) – As Introduced March 15, 2023

SUBJECT: Education and Sharing Day, California.

SUMMARY: Proclaims Sunday, April 2, 2023, as “Education and Sharing Day, California” and calls upon government officials, educators, volunteers, and citizens to reach out to those within their communities and work to create a better, brighter, and more hopeful future for all. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) A quality education is one of the significant foundations for the continuing success of our state, our country, and our society at large; and, in the great State of California, we strive for the betterment of all of our citizens through an increased focus on education and sharing.
- 2) Through providing the possibility of an excellent education for all, especially children, to gain knowledge through rigorous study, we can create hope for a brighter, kinder, and more united and prosperous future in the lives of so many.
- 3) For more than 40 years, the President of the United States has recognized and honored the Lubavitcher Rebbe’s vision each year on his birthdate by proclaiming it “Education and Sharing Day, U.S.A.”.
- 4) We presently battle a global pandemic which has disrupted traditional models of education across our nation, while concurrently motivating a focus on the stronger core values we wish to impart to children and adults, beyond academic achievement.
- 5) We can nurture the unity of diverse peoples by encouraging increased acts of goodness and kindness, imbued with awareness that even a single positive act of an individual can make a major impact in this world.

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. 23

Introduced by Assembly Members Soria and Cervantes

March 20, 2023

House Resolution No. 23—Relative to Cesar Chavez Day.

1 WHEREAS, César Estrada Chávez recognized that for many
2 people, spanning many generations and many ethnicities, the path
3 to a better life frequently begins in the fields. For many
4 farmworkers, the American Dream means a life of self-sacrifice,
5 hard work, and perseverance; and

6 WHEREAS, César Chávez experienced the hardships and
7 injustices of farmworker life firsthand. He was born on March 31,
8 1927, in the North Gila River Valley in Arizona, on the small
9 family farm his grandfather homesteaded. César Chávez’s father
10 lost the farm during the Great Depression, forcing the family to
11 join some 30,000 farmworkers who followed the crops throughout
12 California and lived in tents and makeshift housing that often
13 lacked a bathroom, electricity, or running water; and

14 WHEREAS, César Chávez understood the value of education
15 as a path to a better life because he quit school after completing
16 the 8th grade to work full time, helping to support his family in
17 the fields. Later in life, César Chávez became self-educated through
18 his passion for reading; and

19 WHEREAS, Although later a pacifist, in 1946, César Chávez
20 enrolled and served his country in the United States Navy. He was
21 honorably discharged whereupon he married Helen Fabela and
22 eventually settled in the East San Jose barrio nicknamed “Sal Si
23 Puedes” (“Get Out if You Can”) to raise a family that eventually
24 numbered eight children; and

1 WHEREAS, In San Jose, César Chávez was introduced to the
2 social teachings of the Catholic Church and trained in community
3 organizing strategies and tactics. César Chávez and Fred Ross, an
4 organizer for the Community Service Organization (CSO),
5 established CSO chapters across California and Arizona during
6 the 1950s, helping Latinos register to vote, pushing for basic public
7 services and infrastructure in the barrios, peacefully battling police
8 brutality and racial discrimination, and creating the most effective
9 Latino civil rights group of its era; and

10 WHEREAS, In 1962, after failing to convince the CSO to let
11 him organize farmworkers, César Chávez resigned from the only
12 decent paying job he ever held and moved his wife and eight
13 children to Delano, California. There, with \$1,200 in life savings
14 that was soon gone, César Chávez, his family, and close friends
15 began building the National Farm Workers Association, which
16 later became the United Farm Workers of America (UFW); and

17 WHEREAS, In 1965, in a partnership with a union of Filipino
18 American farmworkers, César Chávez organized a major strike
19 against grape growers in California. The following year César
20 Chávez led an unprecedented 340-mile march, from Delano to
21 Sacramento, that placed the farmworkers' plight before the
22 conscience of the American people. Supporters carried slogans
23 with the words "HUELGA" (strike) and "VIVA LA CAUSA"
24 (long live our cause), advocating for improved compensation and
25 labor conditions. Later efforts resulted in the enactment of
26 California's historic Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975, the
27 first and still the only law in the nation to "encourage and protect"
28 the right of farmworkers to organize and bargain with their
29 employers; and

30 WHEREAS, Through countless strikes, boycotts, marches, and
31 fasts that produced many victories and some defeats, César Chávez,
32 who even considered vegetarianism an integral part of living
33 nonviolently, never stopped his peaceful battles on behalf of the
34 farmworkers with whom he shared his life. His dedication to his
35 work earned him the respect of some of our greatest political and
36 civil rights leaders, including Robert Kennedy, Martin Luther King
37 Jr., and Jesse Jackson. César Chávez's motto in life, "Sí Se Puede!"
38 or "Yes We Can!" has served as an inspiration not only for Latinos,
39 but for working Americans of all walks of life; and

1 WHEREAS, In 1993, César Chávez died peacefully in his sleep
2 in San Luis, Arizona. Forty thousand people marched behind his
3 plain pine casket during funeral services in Delano to honor a man
4 who never made more than \$5,000 a year, never owned a home,
5 and left no money behind for his family. They came to affirm César
6 Chávez’s words from his landmark 1984 address to the
7 Commonwealth Club in San Francisco: “Once social change
8 begins, it cannot be reversed. You cannot uneducate the person
9 who has learned to read. You cannot humiliate the person who
10 feels pride. You cannot oppress the people who are not afraid
11 anymore”; and

12 WHEREAS, Although César Chávez was uncomfortable with
13 personal recognition in life, since his passing Chávez has been
14 honored in hundreds of communities. César Chávez was awarded
15 “El Aguila Azteca” (the Aztec Eagle), Mexico’s highest award
16 presented to people of Mexican heritage. In 1994, President Bill
17 Clinton posthumously presented César Chávez with America’s
18 highest civilian honor, the Presidential Medal of Freedom. In 2006,
19 California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger inducted César
20 Chávez into the first class of the California Hall of Fame. In 2011,
21 the United States Navy announced naming the latest Lewis and
22 Clark-class cargo ship built in San Diego the USNS César Chávez;
23 and

24 WHEREAS, Since César Chávez’s passing, the UFW has
25 continued his work through organizing farmworkers and campaigns
26 to enact laws and regulations to bring dignity and protections to
27 farmworkers. Meanwhile, the César Chávez Foundation continues
28 improving the lives of hundreds of thousands of farmworkers and
29 other low-wage working families through 39 high-quality
30 affordable housing communities it has built or renovated and
31 manages in four states, a network of eight popular educational
32 Spanish-language radio stations in three states, after-school tutoring
33 for disadvantaged students in two states, and the National Chávez
34 Center, including a visitor center, memorial gardens, and
35 educational center on 187 acres in the Tehachapi Mountains where
36 César Chávez lived and worked, and is buried; and

37 WHEREAS, César Chávez successfully increased public
38 awareness of farmworker working conditions. To many
39 Californians the farmworkers’ struggles are an issue from the past,
40 a belief reflected by the fact that farmworker suffering typically

1 takes place in remote areas far from cities, thereby rendering
2 farmworkers invisible to our society. The fruits and vegetables
3 that we enjoy in our daily lives are produced by farmworkers who
4 often endure long hours of backbreaking work and still face
5 challenges such as inadequate enforcement of pesticide, safety,
6 and labor protection laws in the fields; and

7 WHEREAS, Farmworkers still dream of providing a better life
8 for their children, but the reality of having to move from crop to
9 crop makes this dream hard to achieve. Economic forces and the
10 rising cost of living have pushed farmworkers further into poverty;
11 and

12 WHEREAS, In 2000, the Legislature passed and Governor Gray
13 Davis signed into law Senate Bill 984 (Chapter 213 of the Statutes
14 of 2000), to create the first annual state holiday in the country on
15 César Chávez's birthday, March 31. Under that law, the State
16 Board of Education also created a statewide curriculum on Chávez
17 and encourages schools across the state to engage teachers and
18 students in service learning projects as a way of honoring the
19 legendary farm labor and civil rights leader; now, therefore, be it

20 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That the
21 Assembly calls upon all Californians to observe César Chávez's
22 birthday, March 31, as a day of public service; and be it further

23 *Resolved*, That the Assembly calls upon all Californians to
24 recognize the hard work and self-sacrifice that farmworkers go
25 through to feed all the families in our state; and be it further

26 *Resolved*, That the Assembly calls upon all Californians to learn
27 from César Chávez's life and his mission of nonviolence, social
28 justice, and selfless service to others; and be it further

29 *Resolved*, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies
30 of this resolution to the Chávez family, the United Farm Workers
31 of America, the César Chávez Foundation, and the author for
32 appropriate distribution. .

O

Date of Hearing: March 23, 2023

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
James Ramos, Chair
HR 23 (Soria) – As Introduced March 20, 2023

SUBJECT: Cesar Chavez Day.

SUMMARY: Observes March 31 as César Chávez’s birthday and as a day of public service. And, calls upon all Californians to recognize the hard work and self-sacrifice that farmworkers go through to feed all the families in our state and to learn from César Chávez's life and his mission of nonviolence, social justice, and selfless service to others. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) César Estrada Chávez was born on March 31, 1927, in the North Gila River Valley in Arizona on a small family farm his grandfather homesteaded.
- 2) César Chávez experienced the hardships and injustices of farmworker life firsthand. His father lost the farm during the Great Depression, forcing the family to join some 30,000 farmworkers who followed the crops throughout California and lived in tents and makeshift housing that often lacked a bathroom, electricity, or running water.
- 3) Through countless strikes, boycotts, marches, and fasts that produced many victories and some defeats, César Chávez, who even considered vegetarianism an integral part of living nonviolently, never stopped his peaceful battles on behalf of the farmworkers with whom he shared his life.
- 4) César Chávez’s dedication to his work earned him the respect of some of our greatest political and civil rights leaders, including Robert Kennedy, Martin Luther King, Jr., and Jesse Jackson. César Chávez's motto in life, "Si Se Puede!" or "Yes We Can!" has served as an inspiration not only for Latinos, but for working Americans of all walks of life.
- 5) In 2000, the Legislature enacted SB 984 (Chapter 213, Statutes of 2000) to create the first annual state holiday in the country on César Chávez's birthday, March 31. Under that law, the State Board of Education also created a statewide curriculum on César Chávez.

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. 24

**Introduced by Assembly Members Wendy Carrillo,
Boerner Horvath, Bonta, Haney, and Valencia**

March 21, 2023

House Resolution No. 24—Relative to Major League Baseball Opening Day 2023.

1 WHEREAS, Professional baseball has a long and storied history
2 in California, spanning centuries and geographies; and

3 WHEREAS, Baseball now embarks on a new era of regular
4 season play with rule changes that will modernize the game while
5 holding close what has captivated so many generations of fans;
6 and

7 WHEREAS, More Major League Baseball teams call California
8 home than any other state; and

9 WHEREAS, Today California is home to five Major League
10 Baseball teams: the Los Angeles Dodgers, San Francisco Giants,
11 San Diego Padres, Oakland Athletics, and Los Angeles Angels;
12 and

13 WHEREAS, California’s teams’ accomplishments through the
14 years include winning 14 World Series championships, 37 Most
15 Valuable Player Awards, and countless All-Star selections. These
16 teams have not only been a point of civic pride, but have also
17 emphasized the importance of baseball as a sport that unites
18 communities and inspires young people to pursue their dreams;
19 now, therefore, be it

20 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California,* That the
21 Legislature honors the thousands of those teams’ players, coaches,
22 and staff members who were born in, lived in, or realized their

1 dream in California, for their dedication, hard work, and talent;
2 and be it further

3 *Resolved*, That the Legislature recognizes the teams'
4 contributions to California's economy, culture, and identity; and
5 be it further

6 *Resolved*, That the Legislature thanks the owners and executives
7 of the teams for their investment in California and their
8 commitment to building winning franchises; and be it further

9 *Resolved*, That the Legislature expresses gratitude to the fans
10 who have supported the teams through thick and thin and who
11 make baseball an integral part of California's sports landscape;
12 and be it further

13 *Resolved*, That the Legislature honors Major League Baseball
14 Opening Day 2023 and pledges to continue to support and promote
15 baseball in California and to ensure that the state remains a hub
16 of baseball excellence for years to come; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: March 23, 2023

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
James Ramos, Chair
HR 24 (Wendy Carrillo) – As Introduced March 21, 2023

SUBJECT: Major League Baseball Opening Day 2023.

SUMMARY: Honors Major League Baseball Opening Day 2023 and recognizes the teams' contributions to California's economy, culture, and identity. And, pledges to continue to support and promote baseball in California and to ensure that the state remains a hub of baseball excellence for years to come. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Professional baseball has a long and storied history in California, spanning centuries and geographies. More Major League Baseball teams call California home than any other state.
- 2) Today California is home to five Major League Baseball teams: the Los Angeles Dodgers, San Francisco Giants, San Diego Padres, Oakland Athletics, and Los Angeles Angels.
- 3) California's teams' accomplishments through the years include winning 14 World Series championships, 37 Most Valuable Player Awards, and countless All-Star selections. These teams have not only been a point of civic pride, but have also emphasized the importance of baseball as a sport that unites communities and inspires young people to pursue their dreams.
- 4) Baseball now embarks on a new era of regular season play with rule changes that will modernize the game while holding close what has captivated so many generations of fans.
- 5) The Legislature expresses gratitude to the fans who have supported the teams through thick and thin and who make baseball an integral part of California's sports landscape.

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. 25

Introduced by Assembly Member Gabriel

March 22, 2023

House Resolution No. 25—Relative to a Resolution Condemning the Human Rights Violations against the Uyghur People in China’s Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and Supporting the Work of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act.

1 WHEREAS, Uyghurs are ethnically and culturally a Turkic
2 people living in the areas of Central Asia, commonly known as
3 East Turkistan, and referred to by the Chinese government as the
4 Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region; and

5 WHEREAS, The Uyghurs are primarily Muslim, and they are
6 the second largest predominantly Muslim ethnicity in China after
7 the Hui; and

8 WHEREAS, Human rights groups, including the Asia-Pacific
9 Centre for the Responsibility to Protect, the Institute for the Study
10 of Genocide, and the Montreal Institute for Genocide and Human
11 Rights Studies, believe the Chinese government has gradually
12 stripped away the religious and other freedoms of the Uyghurs,
13 creating an oppressive system of mass surveillance, detention,
14 indoctrination, and even forced sterilization; and

15 WHEREAS, A Human Rights Watch investigation and report
16 found that since 2017, the Chinese government has perpetrated
17 human rights abuses on a massive scale in the Xinjiang Uyghur
18 Autonomous Region, targeting the Uyghur population and other
19 Turkic and Muslim-majority peoples on the basis of their religion
20 and ethnicity; and

1 WHEREAS, These abuses include arbitrary mass detention of
2 an estimated range of 1,000,000 to 1,800,000 people at more than
3 85 identified camps in the region and a program to “cleanse” ethnic
4 minorities of their “extremist” thoughts through reeducation and
5 forced labor; and

6 WHEREAS, Despite obstacles to human rights investigations
7 created by the Chinese government, investigators from the United
8 Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner, the
9 RAND Corporation, and the New York Times have drawn on
10 refugee accounts, satellite imagery, and government records to
11 document the construction of the detention camps and cases of
12 forced labor across the Uyghur region, including both detainee
13 labor inside internment camps and multiple forms of involuntary
14 labor at workplaces across the region and even in other parts of
15 China; and

16 WHEREAS, The human rights investigations by the Center for
17 Strategic and International Studies, the Worker Rights Consortium,
18 and the Australian Strategic Policy Institute, and investigative
19 journalists from The Wall Street Journal, Associated Press, The
20 New York Times, The Globe and Mail, and ABC Australia show
21 that the breadth of this policy creates significant risk of the
22 presence of forced labor at virtually any workplace, industrial or
23 agricultural, in the Uyghur region; and

24 WHEREAS, On January 19, 2021, then-Secretary of State
25 Michael Pompeo stated “Our exhaustive documentation of the
26 PRC’s actions in Xinjiang confirms that since at least March 2017,
27 local authorities dramatically escalated their decades-long
28 campaign of repression against Uyghur Muslims and members of
29 other ethnic and religious minority groups, including ethnic
30 Kazakhs and ethnic Kyrgyz. Their morally repugnant, wholesale
31 policies, practices, and abuses are designed systematically to
32 discriminate against and surveil ethnic Uyghurs as a unique
33 demographic and ethnic group, restrict their freedom to travel,
34 emigrate, and attend schools, and deny other basic human rights
35 of assembly, speech, and worship. PRC authorities have conducted
36 forced sterilizations and abortions on Uyghur women, coerced
37 them to marry non-Uyghurs, and separated Uyghur children from
38 their families”; and

39 WHEREAS, On March 11, 2020, in support of the
40 just-introduced Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, the American

1 Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
2 (AFL-CIO) President Richard Trumka stated in support that “There
3 is no debate about the gravity and scale of the abuse, but there has
4 been no action to end it. We fully support this legislation that lays
5 out how the United States will investigate further, raise awareness
6 of the problem and take action consistent with our people’s values
7 to end this trade in tainted goods and hold companies and
8 individuals responsible for violating the human rights and attacking
9 the way of life of these people. We are together in rejecting this
10 affront to humanity”; and

11 WHEREAS, On December 23, 2021, President Joseph Biden
12 signed into law the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, a
13 bipartisan bill which requires the administration to take significant
14 new action to prevent goods produced in the Xinjiang Uyghur
15 Autonomous Region of China, where state-sponsored forced labor
16 is widespread, from entering United States markets; and

17 WHEREAS, On September 1, 2022, Secretary of State Antony
18 Blinken acknowledged a report by the United Nations Human
19 Rights Office of the High Commissioner relating to the Xinjiang
20 Uyghur Autonomous Region, stating that “The United States
21 welcomes this important report, which describes authoritatively
22 the appalling treatment and abuses of Uyghurs and members of
23 other ethnic and religious minority groups by the government of
24 the People’s Republic of China (PRC). This report deepens and
25 reaffirms our grave concern regarding the ongoing genocide and
26 crimes against humanity that PRC government authorities are
27 perpetrating against Uyghurs, who are predominantly Muslim, and
28 members of other ethnic and religious minority groups in
29 Xinjiang;” and

30 WHEREAS, Since the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act
31 went into effect on June 21, 2022, approximately 30 entities have
32 been identified and listed by the United States Department of
33 Homeland Security as affiliated with the use, recruitment, transport,
34 transfer, or harbor of forced labor out of Xinjiang, with more
35 entities being identified and added; and

36 WHEREAS, Eighty-four percent of cotton production from
37 China comes from the Uyghur region and 20 percent of the world’s
38 cotton comes from the Uyghur region; and

1 WHEREAS, Roughly one in five cotton garments sold globally
2 contains cotton or yarn from the Xinjiang region, which means it
3 is likely tainted by forced labor; and

4 WHEREAS, More than 190 organizations spanning 36 countries
5 issued a call to action, seeking formal commitments from clothing
6 brands to cut all ties with suppliers implicated in Uyghur forced
7 labor and to end all sourcing from the Xinjiang region of China in
8 the next 12 months; and

9 WHEREAS, The coalition, called “End Uyghur Forced Labor,”
10 includes the AFL-CIO, Human Rights Watch, and Anti-Slavery
11 International, among other organizations; now, therefore, be it

12 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California,* That the
13 Assembly hereby condemns the human rights violations against
14 the Uyghur people in China’s Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous
15 Region and supports the work of the Uyghur Forced Labor
16 Prevention Act; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: March 23, 2023

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
James Ramos, Chair
HR 25 (Gabriel) – As Introduced March 22, 2023

SUBJECT: Condemning the Human Rights Violations against the Uyghur People in China’s Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and Supporting the Work of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act.

SUMMARY: Condemns the human rights violations against the Uyghur people in China’s Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and supports the work of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Uyghurs are ethnically and culturally a Turkic people living in the areas of Central Asia, commonly known as East Turkistan, and referred to by the Chinese government as the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. The Uyghurs are primarily Muslim, and they are the second largest predominantly Muslim ethnicity in China after the Hui.
- 2) Human rights groups, including the Asia-Pacific Centre for the Responsibility to Protect, the Institute for the Study of Genocide, and the Montreal Institute for Genocide and Human Rights Studies, believe the Chinese government has gradually stripped away the religious and other freedoms of the Uyghurs, creating an oppressive system of mass surveillance, detention, indoctrination, and even forced sterilization.
- 3) A Human Rights Watch investigation and report found that since 2017, the Chinese government has perpetrated human rights abuses on a massive scale in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, targeting the Uyghur population and other Turkic and Muslim-majority peoples on the basis of their religion and ethnicity.
- 4) Despite obstacles to human rights investigations created by the Chinese government, investigators from the United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner, the RAND Corporation, and the New York Times have drawn on refugee accounts, satellite imagery, and government records to document the construction of detention camps and cases of forced labor across the Uyghur region.
- 5) On December 23, 2021, President Joseph Biden signed into law the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, a bipartisan bill which requires the administration to take significant new action to prevent goods produced in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China, where state-sponsored forced labor is widespread, from entering United States markets.
- 6) On September 1, 2022, Secretary of State Antony Blinken acknowledged a report by the United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner relating to the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, stating that “The United States welcomes this important report, which describes authoritatively the appalling treatment and abuses of Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups by the government of the People’s Republic of China (PRC).”
- 7) Since the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act went into effect on June 21, 2022, approximately 30 entities have been identified and listed by the United States Department of

Homeland Security as affiliated with the use, recruitment, transport, transfer, or harbor of forced labor out of Xinjiang, with more entities being identified and added.

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 FEBRUARY 28, 2023

Senate Concurrent Resolution

No. 29

Introduced by Senator Ashby

(Principal coauthor: Assembly Member Aguiar-Curry)

(Coauthors: Senators Atkins, Caballero, Limón, Menjivar, and Smallwood-Cuevas)

(Coauthors: Assembly Members Bauer-Kahan, Megan Dahle, Dixon, Pacheco, Papan, Pellerin, Petrie-Norris, Quirk-Silva, Luz Rivas, Weber, and Wilson)

February 15, 2023

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 29—Relative to Women in Construction Week.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SCR 29, as amended, Ashby. Women in Construction Week.

This measure would proclaim the week of March 5, 2023, to March 11, 2023, 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

98

1 WHEREAS, The workforce in California is becoming
2 increasingly diversified and for this state’s construction industry
3 to remain competitive in the global economy, it must also diversify
4 its workforce by attracting significantly more women into the
5 industry; and

6 WHEREAS, Women currently occupy only 10 percent of all
7 apprenticeships and less than 3 percent of construction trade jobs
8 nationally. As a state, we should support policy efforts, such as
9 Chapter 675 of the Statutes of 2018 (Assembly Bill 2358) and
10 Chapter 722 of the Statutes of 2019 (Senate Bill 530) and the
11 establishment of the Women in Construction Priority Unit, Chapter
12 67 of the Statutes of 2022 (Senate Bill 191). We aim to make
13 construction job sites safer and more welcoming to women and
14 will help work to achieve at least 20 percent of apprenticeships by
15 ~~2023~~; 2024; and

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

19 WHEREAS, The construction industry must strive to educate
20 and inspire parents, educators, and career counselors to encourage
21 California’s youth to enter into rewarding career opportunities in
22 construction; and

23 WHEREAS, Rising costs of higher education and evolving
24 employer workforce training needs make apprenticeship an
25 increasingly important career pathway without the burden of
26 student loans; and

27 WHEREAS, Women face many barriers to entering and staying
28 in the construction field and have historically been excluded from
29 apprenticeship opportunities that lead to meaningful careers with
30 family-supporting wages; and

31 WHEREAS, Apprenticeships are a critical pathway for women
32 to participate fully and equally in California’s growing economy;
33 and

34 WHEREAS, The development of women-owned business
35 enterprises will benefit all members of the workforce through the
36 creation of meaningful and productive jobs; and

37 WHEREAS, Research has shown that gender diversity is
38 associated with increased performance, innovation, and
39 opportunity. Having more women entrepreneurs and small business

1 owners operating in the construction industry will only benefit the
2 working conditions for women across all industries; and

3 WHEREAS, Women represent an untapped resource, and
4 activities to improve women’s recruitment and retention in skilled
5 construction jobs is critically important in helping to close the
6 workforce skills gap, build the middle class, and help meet the
7 needs of the 21st century; now, therefore, be it

8 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*
9 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature proclaims March 5, 2023,
10 to March 11, 2023, inclusive, as Women in Construction Week
11 and requests that the Governor issue a proclamation calling on the
12 people of the great State of California to observe the week with
13 appropriate programs and education activities; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: March 23, 2023

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
James Ramos, Chair
SCR 29 (Ashby) – As Amended February 28, 2023

SENATE VOTE: 37-0

SUBJECT: Women in Construction Week.

SUMMARY: Proclaims the week of March 5, 2023, to March 11, 2023, 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 since then, the industry has celebrated women in construction during the first week of March.
- 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) The construction industry in California has tremendous need for skilled and motivated workers, managers, and entrepreneurs from all segments of the population.
- 4) 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.
- 5) Research has shown that gender diversity is associated with increased performance, innovation, and opportunity. Having more women entrepreneurs and small business owners operating in the construction industry will only benefit the working conditions for women across all industries.
- 6) 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

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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

**Introduced by Senator Smallwood-Cuevas
(Principal coauthor: Senator Bradford)**

February 16, 2023

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 30—Relative to Black History Month.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

SCR 30, as introduced, Smallwood-Cuevas. Black History Month.

This measure would recognize February 2023 as Black History Month, urge all citizens to join in celebrating the accomplishments of African Americans during Black History Month, and encourage the people of California to recognize the many talents of African Americans and the achievements and contributions they make to their communities to create equity and equality for education, economics, and social justice. The measure would also recognize the significance in protecting citizens’ right to vote and remedying racial discrimination in voting.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, The history of the United States is rich with
2 inspirational stories of great individuals whose actions, words, and
3 achievements have united Americans and contributed to the success
4 and prosperity of the United States; and
5 WHEREAS, Among those Americans who have enriched our
6 society are the members of the African American community,
7 individuals whose accomplishments have contributed to every
8 endeavor throughout the history of our nation and who have been
9 steadfast in their commitment to promoting brotherhood, equality,
10 and justice for all; and

1 WHEREAS, Dr. Carter Godwin Woodson, the distinguished
2 African American author, editor, publisher, and historian who is
3 known as the “Father of Black History,” founded Negro History
4 Week in 1926, which became Black History Month in 1976, with
5 the intent to encourage further research and publications regarding
6 the untold stories of African American heritage; and

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

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

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

30 WHEREAS, The historic arrival of the group of “20 and odd
31 Negros” marked the beginning of the trend in colonial America
32 where people of Africa were taken unwillingly from their homeland
33 and transplanted to a foreign land, condemned to a lifetime of
34 slavery and racial discrimination, and endured atrocities and
35 conditions mostly undreamt of up until that time; and

36 WHEREAS, During the course of the slave trade, an estimated
37 50,000,000 African men, women, and children were lost to their
38 native continent. Of those, the majority—about 35,000,000—lost
39 their lives on African soil or along the Guinea coast, or finally in

1 holds on the ships during the dreaded Middle Passage across the
2 Atlantic Ocean; and

3 WHEREAS, In spite of the African slave trade, Africans and
4 African Americans continued to move forward in society. During
5 the Reconstruction period, two African Americans served in the
6 United States Senate and 14 sat in the House of Representatives;
7 and

8 WHEREAS, From the earliest days of the United States, the
9 course of its history has been greatly influenced by African
10 American heroes and pioneers in many diverse areas, including
11 science, medicine, business, education, government, industry, and
12 social leadership; and

13 WHEREAS, Africans and African Americans have been great
14 inventors, inventing and improving on innovations such as the
15 air-conditioning unit, almanac, automatic gearshift, blood plasma
16 bag, clothes dryer, doorknob, doorstop, electric lamp bulb, elevator,
17 fire escape ladder, fountain pen, gas mask, golf tee, horseshoe,
18 lantern, lawnmower, lawn sprinkler, lock, lubricating cup,
19 refrigerating apparatus, spark plug, stethoscope, telephone
20 transmitter, thermostat control, traffic signal, and typewriter; and

21 WHEREAS, Before the passage of the federal Voting Rights
22 Act of 1965, voters faced disenfranchisement through poll taxes,
23 literacy tests, and other tactics intended to keep African Americans
24 from the polls on Election Day; and

25 WHEREAS, The Civil Rights Movement helped change public
26 policy from segregation to integration, resulting in the repeal of
27 the post-Reconstruction era state laws mandating racial segregation
28 in the South, known as the “Jim Crow Laws,” thereby leading to
29 the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act
30 of 1965, and other antidiscrimination laws aimed at ending
31 economic, legal, and social segregation in America; and

32 WHEREAS, The year 2020 marked the sesquicentennial of the
33 Fifteenth Amendment (1870) and 55 years since the passage of
34 the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965; and

35 WHEREAS, In 1976, the United States government officially
36 recognized Black History Month, calling upon the public to “seize
37 the opportunity to honor the too often neglected accomplishments
38 of Black Americans in every area of endeavor throughout our
39 history”; and

1 WHEREAS, In 2008, Barack H. Obama was elected to serve
2 as the first African American President of the United States; and

3 WHEREAS, In 2012, President Barack H. Obama was reelected
4 to serve as President of the United States; and

5 WHEREAS, In 2012, California historically elected the most
6 African Americans to serve in the Legislature, totaling 12 members;
7 and

8 WHEREAS, In 2013, the hashtag #BlackLivesMatter first
9 appeared on Twitter on July 13, 2013, and spread widely as
10 high-profile cases involving the deaths of Black civilians, such as
11 the murder of Trayvon Martin, provoked renewed outrage. A series
12 of deaths of Black Americans at the hands of police officers
13 continued to spark outrage and protests, including Eric Garner in
14 New York City, New York, Michael Brown in Ferguson, Missouri,
15 Tamir Rice in Cleveland, Ohio, and Freddie Gray in Baltimore,
16 Maryland; and

17 WHEREAS, In 2013, Gymnast Simone Biles becomes first
18 African American world all-around champion; and

19 WHEREAS, In November of 2014, former Assemblywoman
20 Autumn Burke was elected as the representative of the 62nd
21 Assembly District. Her mother, former Los Angeles County
22 Supervisor, Assemblywoman Yvonne Brathwaite Burke was the
23 first African American woman elected to the California Assembly,
24 the first African American woman elected to Congress from
25 California, and a founding member of the Legislative Black
26 Caucus. The election in 2014 marked the first time a mother and
27 daughter have both served in the Assembly; and

28 WHEREAS, In 2015, Loretta Lynch was sworn in as the first
29 African American woman Attorney General; and

30 WHEREAS, On September 24, 2016, the Smithsonian National
31 Museum of African American History and Culture (NMAAHC)
32 opened. NMAAHC is the only national museum devoted
33 exclusively to the documentation of African American life, history,
34 and culture. An act of Congress established the museum in 2003,
35 following decades of efforts to promote and highlight the
36 contributions of African Americans. To date, the museum has
37 collected more than 36,000 artifacts and nearly 100,000 individuals
38 have become members; and

39 WHEREAS, The Black Lives Matter movement gained renewed
40 attention on September 25, 2016, when San Francisco 49ers

1 quarterback Colin Kaepernick and players Eric Reid and Eli Harold
2 kneeled during the national anthem before the game against the
3 Seattle Seahawks to draw attention to recent acts of police brutality;
4 and

5 WHEREAS, In 2016, Kamala D. Harris was elected as a United
6 States Senator for California, the second African American woman
7 and first South Asian American senator in history; and

8 WHEREAS, 2019 marked the highest number of African
9 American members serving in the United States Congress, totaling
10 55 members; and

11 WHEREAS, In 2019, Governor Gavin Newsom appointed Dr.
12 Nadine Burke Harris, a leading expert on the health effects of
13 childhood trauma and development, to serve as California’s first
14 Surgeon General; and

15 WHEREAS, The year 2020 marked the centennial of the
16 Nineteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution and the
17 culmination of the women’s suffrage movement; and

18 WHEREAS, In 2020, Kamala D. Harris was elected Vice
19 President of the United States on the Democratic ticket with
20 President-elect Joseph Biden. Harris is the first female Vice
21 President in United States history, the first Asian American, and
22 first African American Vice President in United States history;
23 and

24 WHEREAS, In 2020, Shirley Nash Weber, Ph.D. was nominated
25 to serve as Secretary of State by Governor Gavin Newsom on
26 December 22, 2019, and sworn into office on January 29, 2021.
27 She is California’s first Black Secretary of State and only the fifth
28 African American to serve as a state constitutional officer in
29 California’s 170-year history; and

30 WHEREAS, In 2021, Senator Steven Bradford and
31 Assemblymember Reginald Byron Jones-Sawyer, Sr. made history
32 as the first two African American leaders to be appointed to serve
33 as chairs of their respective Public Safety Committees in the
34 California State Legislature; and

35 WHEREAS, On January 20, 2021, Democratic President-elect
36 Joseph Biden and Vice President-elect Kamala Harris were sworn
37 into office; and

38 WHEREAS, On January 6, 2021, Democrat Raphael Warnock
39 won the Georgia Special Election and became the first African
40 American senator from Georgia. Warnock is the 11th African

1 American to serve in the United States Senate, a group that includes
2 former President Barack Obama, who served as a United States
3 Senator from Illinois, and Vice President Kamala Harris, who
4 served as a United States Senator from California; and

5 WHEREAS, On June 1, 2021, California’s Reparations Task
6 Force to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals for African
7 Americans (Task Force or Reparations Task Force), commenced
8 its first meeting. This task force was established by Assembly Bill
9 3121 (2020) (Weber), and California is the first state in the nation
10 to create a task force of this magnitude; and

11 WHEREAS, On June 1, 2021, President Joseph Biden became
12 the first United States President to formally memorialize the Tulsa
13 Race Massacre, a century after the vibrant African American
14 community of Greenwood in Tulsa, Oklahoma, was destroyed;
15 and

16 WHEREAS, On June 18, 2021, President Joseph Biden made
17 a formal proclamation recognizing Juneteenth, also known as
18 Emancipation Day, as a United States federal holiday; and

19 WHEREAS, 2021 marked the 100th Anniversary of the Tulsa
20 Race Massacre, which occurred May 31, 1921, to June 1, 1921,
21 inclusive. The Tulsa Race Massacre was one of the worst outbreaks
22 of racial terrorism and violence in the United States’ history; and

23 WHEREAS, On January 3, 2022, California State Assembly
24 Speaker Anthony Rendon appointed Assemblymember Chris
25 Holden as Chair of the California State Assembly Committee on
26 Appropriations. Assemblymember Holden is the first African
27 American to Chair Appropriations in 27 years since former Speaker
28 Willie Brown chaired the Ways and Means Committee from 1971
29 to 1974, and in 1995, this committee was split into two committees:
30 Appropriations and Budget; and

31 WHEREAS, On January 11, 2022, the United States Treasury
32 minted coins featuring poet and activist Maya Angelou on the
33 United States 25-cent coin, known as a quarter. Ms. Angelou is
34 the first African American woman ever featured on a United States
35 coin and was the first African American woman to write and
36 perform a poem at a presidential inauguration; and

37 WHEREAS, On January 7, 2023, Congressman Hakeem Jeffries
38 made history as the first Black lawmaker to lead a party in
39 Congress; and

1 WHEREAS, Despite decades of progress, African Americans
2 continue to face racial and social injustices, voter suppression,
3 economic stagnation, and voting barriers in jurisdictions with a
4 history of discrimination; and

5 WHEREAS, To build a stronger and more cohesive state and
6 nation, we must continue to help advance the cause of voter
7 equality and equal access to the political process for all people in
8 order to protect the rights of every American; now, therefore, be
9 it

10 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*
11 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature takes great pleasure in
12 recognizing February 2023 as Black History Month, urges all
13 citizens to join in celebrating the accomplishments of African
14 Americans during Black History Month, and encourages the people
15 of California to recognize the many talents of African Americans
16 and the achievements and contributions they make to their
17 communities to create equity and equality for education,
18 economics, and social justice; and be it further

19 *Resolved*, That the Legislature recognizes the significance in
20 protecting citizens' right to vote and remedying racial
21 discrimination in voting; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: March 23, 2023

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
James Ramos, Chair
SCR 30 (Smallwood-Cuevas) – As Introduced February 16, 2023

SENATE VOTE: 36-0

SUBJECT: Black History Month.

SUMMARY: Recognizes February 2023 as Black History Month, and urges all citizens to join in celebrating the accomplishments of African Americans during Black History Month. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The history of the United States is rich with inspirational stories of great individuals whose actions, words, and achievements have united Americans and contributed to the success and prosperity of the United States.
- 2) Among those Americans who have enriched our society are the members of the African American community, individuals whose accomplishments have contributed to every endeavor throughout the history of our nation and who have been steadfast in their commitment to promoting brotherhood, equality, and justice for all.
- 3) During the course of the slave trade, an estimated 50 million African men, women, and children were lost to their native continent. The majority of those individuals, about 35 million, lost their lives on African soil or along the Guinea coast, or finally in the holds of ships during the dreaded Middle Passage across the Atlantic Ocean.
- 4) From the earliest days of the United States, the course of its history has been greatly influenced by African American heroes and pioneers in many diverse areas, including science, medicine, business, education, government, industry, and social leadership.
- 5) The Civil Rights Movement helped change public policy from segregation to integration, resulting in the repeal of the post-Reconstruction era state mandating racial segregation in the South, known as the “Jim Crow Laws,” thereby leading to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and other antidiscrimination laws aimed at ending economic, legal, and social segregation in America.
- 6) Despite decades of progress, African Americans continue to face racial and social injustices, voter suppression, economic stagnation, and voting barriers in jurisdictions with a history of discrimination.
- 7) To build a stronger and more cohesive state and nation, we must continue to help advance the cause of voter equality and equal access to the political process for all people in order to protect the rights of every American.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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

Introduced by Senator Wilk

February 17, 2023

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 32—Relative to National Vending Day.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

SCR 32, as introduced, Wilk. National Vending Day.
This measure would designate March 2, 2023, as National Vending Day.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, The vending and convenience services industry
- 2 employs over 150,000 Americans and generates an economic
- 3 output of almost \$3 billion and employs almost 13,000 California
- 4 residents; and
- 5 WHEREAS, The vending industry has expanded in recent
- 6 decades to include a wide array of convenience services and
- 7 refreshments and recently launched a national public health
- 8 commitment; and
- 9 WHEREAS, The vending industry uses cutting-edge technology
- 10 to deliver innovative options to consumers; and
- 11 WHEREAS, During the COVID-19 pandemic, the vending and
- 12 convenience services industry served as an essential industry,
- 13 providing food and beverages to fuel first responders and other
- 14 critical industries; and
- 15 WHEREAS, California is proud of all the small business owners
- 16 in the state who own vending companies; and
- 17 WHEREAS, The industry stands uniquely equipped to service
- 18 food deserts and underserved communities throughout the nation

1 through its supply chain, commissary, and unique “last-foot”
2 distribution expertise; and

3 WHEREAS, The industry has committed to increasing the
4 percentage of healthier food and beverage options in the nation’s
5 vending machines to 33 percent by December 31, 2023; now,
6 therefore, be it

7 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*
8 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature recognizes the importance
9 of the vending industry and designates March 2, 2023, as “National
10 Vending 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.

O

Date of Hearing: March 23, 2023

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
James Ramos, Chair
SCR 32 (Wilk) – As Introduced February 17, 2023

SENATE VOTE: 34-0

SUBJECT: National Vending Day.

SUMMARY: Designates March 2, 2023, as National Vending Day in recognition of the importance of the vending industry. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) California is proud of all the small business owners in the state who own vending companies.
- 2) The vending and convenience services industry employs over 150,000 Americans and generates an economic output of almost \$3 billion and employs almost 13,000 California residents.
- 3) The vending industry has expanded in recent decades to include a wide array of convenience services and refreshments and recently launched a national public health commitment.
- 4) During the COVID-19 pandemic, the vending and convenience services industry served as an essential industry, providing food and beverages to fuel first responders and other critical industries.
- 5) The industry stands uniquely equipped to service food deserts and underserved communities throughout the nation through its supply chain, commissary, and unique “last-foot” distribution expertise.
- 6) The industry has committed to increasing the percentage of healthier food and beverage options in the nation’s vending machines to 33 percent by December 31, 2023.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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

**Introduced by Senator Dodd
(Principal coauthor: Senator Portantino)
(Coauthor: Senator Rubio)**

February 21, 2023

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 33—Relative to Hereditary and Genetic Cancer Awareness Day.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

SCR 33, as introduced, Dodd. Hereditary and Genetic Cancer Awareness Day.

This measure would declare May 3, 2023, and May 3 of each year thereafter, as Hereditary and Genetic Cancer Awareness Day, and encourage the residents of California to join together in raising awareness and heightening public knowledge of these hereditary and genetic mutations and resulting cancers.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, Cancer affects 1 in 3 people in the United States;
- 2 and
- 3 WHEREAS, In 2022, there was an estimated 1,900,000 new
- 4 cancer cases diagnosed and 609,360 cancer deaths in the United
- 5 States, with 189,220 of those diagnoses occurring in California;
- 6 and
- 7 WHEREAS, An increasing number of cancer diagnoses have a
- 8 hereditary or genetic connection; and
- 9 WHEREAS, The terms “hereditary” and “genetic” are often
- 10 used interchangeably when referring to inherited diseases, but
- 11 while a genetic disease is also the result of a gene mutation, it may
- 12 or may not be hereditary; and

1 WHEREAS, Being diagnosed with a hereditary or genetic
2 mutation is life changing and requires constant surveillance; and

3 WHEREAS, There are many types of hereditary or genetic
4 mutations, including mutations in the following genes: breast
5 cancer (BRCA), tumor protein 53 (TP53), checkpoint kinase 2
6 (CHEK2), epithelial cellular adhesion molecule (EPCAM), and
7 ataxia telangiectasia, mutated (ATM); and

8 WHEREAS, An example is Li-Fraumeni Syndrome, which is
9 linked to a mutation in the TP53 gene and is a rare inherited
10 syndrome that can lead to an increased risk of a number of cancers,
11 including sarcoma, leukemia, brain cancers, cancer of the adrenal
12 cortex, and breast cancer. These cancers often develop in relatively
13 young adults or even children; and

14 WHEREAS, People with any hereditary or genetic mutation
15 often are diagnosed with rare cancers that are difficult to treat, and
16 they can experience multiple cancers in their lifetime; and

17 WHEREAS, It is important to increase awareness about the
18 connection that genes have to cancer diagnoses, so Californians
19 can be more informed and take action to determine their risk; and

20 WHEREAS, More knowledge about hereditary and genetic
21 mutations can lead to better outcomes for people diagnosed with
22 related cancers; and

23 WHEREAS, California has many of the world's best medical
24 and academic institutions that can help find better treatments and
25 cures for cancers caused by hereditary and genetic mutations; and

26 WHEREAS, Having a Hereditary and Genetic Cancer
27 Awareness Day will help increase understanding of these mutations
28 and ways to fight back against the resulting cancers; now, therefore,
29 be it

30 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*
31 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature declares May 3, 2023,
32 and May 3 of each year thereafter, as Hereditary and Genetic
33 Cancer Awareness Day, and encourages the residents of California
34 to join together in raising awareness and heightening public
35 knowledge of these hereditary and genetic mutations and resulting
36 cancers; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: March 23, 2023

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
James Ramos, Chair
SCR 33 (Dodd) – As Introduced February 21, 2023

SENATE VOTE:

SUBJECT: Hereditary and Genetic Cancer Awareness Day.

SUMMARY: Declares May 3, 2023, and May 3 of each year thereafter, as Hereditary and Genetic Cancer Awareness Day. And encourages the residents of California to join together in raising awareness and heightening public knowledge of these hereditary and genetic mutations and resulting cancers. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Cancer affects 1 in 3 people in the United States and an increasing number of cancer diagnoses have a hereditary or genetic connection.
- 2) In 2022, there was an estimated 1,900,000 new cancer cases diagnosed and 609,360 cancer deaths in the United States, with 189,220 of those diagnoses occurring in California.
- 3) There are many types of hereditary or genetic mutations, including mutations in the following genes: breast cancer (BRCA), tumor protein 53 (TP53), checkpoint kinase 2 (CHEK2), epithelial cellular adhesion molecule (EPCAM), and ataxia telangiectasia, mutated (ATM).
- 4) People with any hereditary or genetic mutation often are diagnosed with rare cancers that are difficult to treat, and they can experience multiple cancers in their lifetime.
- 5) It is important to increase awareness about the connection that genes have to cancer diagnoses, so Californians can be more informed and take action to determine their risk.
- 6) More knowledge about hereditary and genetic mutations can lead to better outcomes for people diagnosed with related cancers. California has many of the world's best medical and academic institutions that can help find better treatments and cures for cancers caused by hereditary and genetic mutations.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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

STATE CAPITOL
P.O. BOX 942849
SACRAMENTO, CA 94249-0023
(916) 319-2023
FAX (916) 319-2123



March 20, 2023

The Honorable James C. Ramos
Chair, Assembly Rules Committee
1021 O Street, Suite 6250
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: Request to Add an Urgency Clause to AB 1341

Dear Assemblymember Ramos:

I respectfully request permission to add an urgency clause to Assembly Bill 1341. This bill would extend the authority of pharmacists to independently furnish oral therapeutics for the treatment of COVID-19. It is urgent that this bill go into effect immediately upon signature in order to ensure the continued ability of pharmacists to furnish medications to patients who test positive for SARS-CoV-2 at a pharmacy without delaying treatment.

If you have any questions regarding this request, please feel free to contact me or my Chief Consultant, Robert Sumner at 319-3575. Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "M. Berman". The signature is fluid and cursive, written over a light blue rectangular background.

MARC BERMAN
Assemblymember, 23rd District

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 16, 2023

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2023–24 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 1341

Introduced by Assembly Member Berman

February 16, 2023

~~An act to amend Section 4052.01 of the Business and Professions Code, relating to healing arts.~~ *An act to amend and repeal Section 1206.7 of, and to add and repeal Section 4052.04 of, the Business and Professions Code, and to amend and repeal Section 101161 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to public health.*

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1341, as amended, Berman. ~~Pharmacists: opioid antagonists: emergency regulations.~~ *Public health: COVID-19: testing and dispensing sites: oral therapeutics.*

Existing law authorizes a person to perform an analysis of samples to test for SARS-CoV-2 in a clinical laboratory or a city, county, or city and county public health laboratory if they meet the requirements under specified federal regulations for high complexity testing.

This bill would repeal these provisions as of July 1, 2028.

Existing law, the Pharmacy Law, establishes the California State Board of Pharmacy to license and regulate pharmacists. A violation of these requirements is a crime. Existing law authorizes a pharmacist, among other things, to administer drugs and biological products that have been ordered by a prescriber.

This bill, until January 1, 2025, would authorize a pharmacist to furnish COVID-19 oral therapeutics, as defined, following a positive test for SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19, as specified. Among other things, the bill would require a pharmacist to document,

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to the extent possible, the kind and amounts of COVID-19 oral therapeutics furnished pursuant to these provisions, as well as information regarding any testing services provided, in the record system maintained by the pharmacy and to maintain those records for 3 years. Because a violation of these requirements would be a crime, 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 no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

~~The Pharmacy Law establishes the California State Board of Pharmacy (board) to license and regulate pharmacists. Existing law authorizes a pharmacist to furnish an opioid antagonist approved by the federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA), in accordance with standardized procedures or protocols developed and approved by the board and the Medical Board of California, in consultation with other entities, as specified. Existing law authorizes the board to adopt emergency regulations, exempt from review by the Office of Administrative Law, to establish the standardized procedures or protocols. Existing law makes the emergency regulations effective until the earlier of either 180 days following their effective date, or the effective date of regulations adopted by both the board and the Medical Board of California, in consultation with other entities, as specified.~~

~~This bill would recast the provision regarding the authority of the board to adopt emergency regulations to specify that the board may adopt emergency regulations to establish the standardized procedures or protocols, and adopt emergency regulations that amend existing regulations, to address any opioid antagonist that receives approval by the FDA.~~

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

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

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 1206.7 of the Business and Professions
- 2 Code is amended to read:
- 3 1206.7. (a) Notwithstanding Section 1206.5, a person may
- 4 perform an analysis of samples to test for SARS-CoV-2, the virus

1 that causes COVID-19, in a clinical laboratory if they meet the
2 requirements under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement
3 Amendments in Section 493.1489 of Title 42 of the Code of
4 Federal Regulations for high complexity testing.

5 *(b) This section shall remain in effect only until July 1, 2028,*
6 *and as of that date is repealed.*

7 *SEC. 2. Section 4052.04 is added to the Business and*
8 *Professions Code, to read:*

9 *4052.04. (a) In addition to the authority provided in Section*
10 *4052, a pharmacist may furnish COVID-19 oral therapeutics*
11 *following a positive test for SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes*
12 *COVID-19.*

13 *(b) Prior to furnishing COVID-19 oral therapeutics pursuant*
14 *to subdivision (a), a pharmacist shall utilize relevant and*
15 *appropriate evidence-based clinical guidelines published by the*
16 *federal Center for Disease Control, National Institutes of Health,*
17 *Infectious Diseases Society of America, or other clinically*
18 *recognized recommendations in providing these patient care*
19 *services.*

20 *(c) A pharmacist who furnishes COVID-19 oral therapeutics*
21 *shall notify the patient's primary care provider, or enter the*
22 *appropriate information in a patient record system shared with*
23 *the primary care provider, as permitted by that primary care*
24 *provider. If the patient does not have a primary care provider, the*
25 *pharmacist shall provide the patient with a written record of the*
26 *drugs furnished and advise the patient to consult a physician of*
27 *the patient's choice.*

28 *(d) A pharmacist shall document, to the extent possible, the kind*
29 *and amounts of COVID-19 oral therapeutics furnished pursuant*
30 *to subdivision (a), as well as information regarding any testing*
31 *services provided, in the patient's record in the record system*
32 *maintained by the pharmacy. The records shall be maintained for*
33 *three years and shall be available for inspection by all properly*
34 *authorized personnel of the board.*

35 *(e) For purposes of this section, "COVID-19 oral therapeutics"*
36 *means drugs that are approved or authorized by the United States*
37 *Food and Drug Administration for the treatment of COVID-19*
38 *and administered orally.*

39 *(f) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2025,*
40 *and as of that date is repealed.*

1 *SEC. 3. Section 101161 of the Health and Safety Code is*
2 *amended to read:*

3 101161. (a) A person may perform an analysis of samples to
4 test for SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19, in any city
5 or county public health laboratory if they meet the requirements
6 under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments in
7 Section 493.1489 of Title 42 of the Code of Federal Regulations
8 for high complexity testing.

9 (b) *This section shall remain in effect only until July 1, 2028,*
10 *and as of that date is repealed.*

11 *SEC. 4. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to*
12 *Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because*
13 *the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school*
14 *district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or*
15 *infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty*
16 *for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of*
17 *the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within*
18 *the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California*
19 *Constitution.*

20 ~~SECTION 1. Section 4052.01 of the Business and Professions~~
21 ~~Code is amended to read:~~

22 ~~4052.01. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a~~
23 ~~pharmacist may furnish a federal Food and Drug~~
24 ~~Administration-approved opioid antagonist in accordance with~~
25 ~~standardized procedures or protocols developed and approved by~~
26 ~~both the board and the Medical Board of California, in consultation~~
27 ~~with the California Society of Addiction Medicine, the California~~
28 ~~Pharmacists Association, and other appropriate entities. In~~
29 ~~developing those standardized procedures or protocols, the board~~
30 ~~and the Medical Board of California shall include the following:~~

31 ~~(1) Procedures to ensure education of the person to whom the~~
32 ~~drug is furnished, including, but not limited to, opioid overdose~~
33 ~~prevention, recognition, and response, safe administration of opioid~~
34 ~~antagonists, potential side effects or adverse events, and the~~
35 ~~imperative to seek emergency medical care for the patient.~~

36 ~~(2) Procedures to ensure the education of the person to whom~~
37 ~~the drug is furnished regarding the availability of drug treatment~~
38 ~~programs.~~

39 ~~(3) Procedures for the notification of the patient's primary care~~
40 ~~provider with patient consent of any drugs or devices furnished to~~

1 the patient, or entry of appropriate information in a patient record
2 system shared with the primary care provider, as permitted by that
3 primary care provider, and with patient consent.

4 ~~(b) A pharmacist furnishing an opioid antagonist pursuant to
5 this section shall not permit the person to whom the drug is
6 furnished to waive the consultation required by the board and the
7 Medical Board of California.~~

8 ~~(c) Prior to performing a procedure authorized under this section,
9 a pharmacist shall complete a training program on the use of opioid
10 antagonists that consists of at least one hour of approved continuing
11 education on the use of opioid antagonists.~~

12 ~~(d) The board and the Medical Board of California are each
13 authorized to ensure compliance with this section. Each board is
14 specifically charged with enforcing this section with respect to its
15 respective licensees. This section does not expand the authority
16 of a pharmacist to prescribe any prescription medication.~~

17 ~~(e) The board may adopt emergency regulations to establish the
18 standardized procedures or protocols, and adopt emergency
19 regulations that amend existing regulations, to address any opioid
20 antagonist that receives approval by the federal Food and Drug
21 Administration. The adoption of regulations pursuant to this
22 subdivision shall be deemed to be an emergency and necessary
23 for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, safety,
24 or general welfare. The emergency regulations authorized by this
25 subdivision are exempt from review by the Office of
26 Administrative Law. The emergency regulations authorized by
27 this subdivision shall be submitted to the Office of Administrative
28 Law for filing with the Secretary of State and shall remain in effect
29 until the earlier of 180 days following their effective date or the
30 effective date of regulations adopted pursuant to subdivision (a).~~

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Heath Flora

MINORITY FLOOR LEADER
ASSEMBLYMEMBER, NINTH DISTRICT

COMMITTEES:

VICE CHAIR: BUSINESS AND
PROFESSIONS
VICE CHAIR: LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT
VICE CHAIR: NATURAL RESOURCES
AGRICULTURE
HEALTH

RULES

JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE
ON CLIMATE CHANGE POLICIES
JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE
ON EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

California Legislature

March 20, 2023

Honorable James Ramos
Chair, Assembly Rules Committee

Dear Mr. Ramos,

Please add an Urgency Clause to Assembly Bill 1557. AB 1557 would authorize a California licensed pharmacist to conduct medication chart order reviews outside of a licensed hospital.

AB 1557 makes permanent authority for medication chart order review to be performed outside of the licensed hospital by a California licensed pharmacist, performing such review in California. This approach ensures continuity of patient care while providing flexibility to hospitals in determining how best to manage medication chart order review for its patients.

The board of pharmacy waiver that currently allows for remote processing expires on May 28, 2023. This change in statute will ensure that hospitals can continue to remotely process prescriptions as they have been doing for decades.

Sincerely,

Heath Flora
Assemblymember, 9th District

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 13, 2023

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2023–24 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 1557

Introduced by Assembly Member Flora

February 17, 2023

An act to amend Section 4071.1 of the Business and Professions Code, relating to healing arts.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1557, as amended, Flora. Pharmacy: electronic prescriptions.

Existing law, the Pharmacy Law, establishes in the Department of Consumer Affairs the California State Board of Pharmacy to license and regulate the practice of pharmacy. ~~Existing law~~ *The Pharmacy Law* authorizes a prescriber or a prescriber's authorized agent to electronically enter a prescription into a pharmacy's or hospital's computer from a location outside of the pharmacy or hospital. ~~Existing law~~ *The Pharmacy Law* makes those provisions inapplicable to prescriptions for controlled substances classified in Schedule II, III, IV, or V, except as permitted pursuant to specified provisions. *That law generally punishes a knowing violation of its provisions as a misdemeanor.*

This bill would delete the provision making the authorization to electronically enter a prescription inapplicable to controlled substances. *The bill would also authorize a pharmacist located and licensed in the state to, on behalf of a licensed health care facility, from a location outside of the facility, verify medication chart orders for appropriateness before administration consistent with federal requirements, as established in the health care facility's policies and procedures. The bill would require a health care facility to maintain a record of a*

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pharmacist’s verification of a medication chart order pursuant to that provision, as specified. By expanding the scope of the crime of violating the Pharmacy Law, this 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 no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

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

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

1 SECTION 1. Section 4071.1 of the Business and Professions
2 Code is amended to read:

3 4071.1. (a) A prescriber, a prescriber’s authorized agent, or a
4 pharmacist may electronically enter a prescription or an order, as
5 defined in Section 4019, into a pharmacy’s or hospital’s computer
6 from any location outside of the pharmacy or hospital with the
7 permission of the pharmacy or hospital. For purposes of this
8 section, a “prescriber’s authorized agent” is a person licensed or
9 registered under Division 2 (commencing with Section 500).

10 (b) ~~Nothing in this~~ This section ~~shall~~ does not reduce the existing
11 authority of other hospital personnel to enter medication orders or
12 prescription orders into a hospital’s computer.

13 (c) ~~No~~ A dangerous drug or dangerous device shall not be
14 dispensed pursuant to a prescription that has been electronically
15 entered into a pharmacy’s computer without the prior approval of
16 a pharmacist.

17 (d) (1) A pharmacist located and licensed in the state may, on
18 behalf of a health care facility licensed pursuant to Chapter 2
19 (commencing with Section 1250) of Division 2 of the Health and
20 Safety Code, from a location outside of the facility, verify
21 medication chart orders for appropriateness before administration
22 consistent with federal requirements, as established in the health
23 care facility’s policies and procedures.

1 (2) (A) A health care facility shall maintain a record of a
2 pharmacist's verification of medication chart orders pursuant to
3 this subdivision.

4 (B) A record maintained pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall
5 meet the same requirements as those described in Sections 4081
6 and 4105.

7 SEC. 2. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to
8 Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because
9 the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school
10 district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or
11 infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty
12 for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of
13 the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within
14 the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California
15 Constitution.

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