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Assembly
California Legislature
Committee on Rules

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Tuesday, March 08, 2016
3:30 PM
State Capitol, Room 3162

CONSENT AGENDA

Bill Referrals

1. Consent Bill Referrals

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Resolutions

2. ACR 111 (Nazarian) Relative to Persian New Year.
3. ACR 147 (Dodd) Relative to California Agriculture Day.
4. SCR 105 (Mendoza) Relative to Pakistani American Day.

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Administrative Items

5. Assembly Computer & Electronic Device Use, Website, and Social Media Policies

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REFERRAL OF BILLS TO COMMITTEE

03/08/2016

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

| Assembly Bill No. | Committee: |
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| <u>AB 2367</u> | PUB. S. |
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| <u>AB 2369</u> | PUB. S. |
| <u>AB 2372</u> | B. & P. |
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| <u>AB 2373</u> | W.,P. & W. |
| <u>AB 2374</u> | TRANS. |
| <u>AB 2375</u> | P.E.,R. & S.S. |
| <u>AB 2376</u> | P.E.,R. & S.S. |
| <u>AB 2377</u> | P.E.,R. & S.S. |
| <u>AB 2379</u> | U. & C. |
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| <u>AB 2388</u> | L. GOV. |
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| <u>AB 2389</u> | E. & R. |
| <u>AB 2389</u> | L. GOV. |
| <u>AB 2390</u> | PUB. S. |
| <u>AB 2391</u> | JUD. |
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| <u>AB 2400</u> | HEALTH |
| <u>AB 2401</u> | ED. |
| <u>AB 2403</u> | HEALTH |
| <u>AB 2406</u> | H. & C.D. |
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| <u>AB 2409</u> | E.S. & T.M. |
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| <u>AB 2415</u> | NAT. RES. |
| <u>AB 2416</u> | B. & F. |
| <u>AB 2419</u> | HIGHER ED. |
| <u>AB 2420</u> | B. & F. |
| <u>AB 2420</u> | JUD. |
| <u>AB 2424</u> | HEALTH |
| <u>AB 2425</u> | HEALTH |
| <u>AB 2427</u> | JUD. |
| <u>AB 2432</u> | TRANS. |
| <u>AB 2433</u> | E. & R. |
| <u>AB 2433</u> | P. & C.P. |
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Memo

To: Rules Committee Members
From: Mukhtar Ali, Bill Referral Consultant
Date: 3/4/2016
Re: Consent Bill Referrals

Since you received the preliminary list of bill referrals, the referral for AB 2525 has changed.



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AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 2, 2016

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2015–16 REGULAR SESSION

Assembly Concurrent Resolution

No. 111

Introduced by Assembly Member Nazarian

(Coauthors: Assembly Members *Achadjian, Baker, Chang, Chávez, Chiu, Cooley, Cristina Garcia, Harper, Kim, Lackey, and Mark Stone*)

(~~Coauthor: Senator Anderson~~)

(Coauthors: Senators *Allen, Anderson, Bates, Block, Hall, Hertzberg, Huff, Leno, Vidak, and Wieckowski*)

January 6, 2016

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 111—Relative to the Persian New Year.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 111, as amended, Nazarian. Persian New Year.

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

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, Nowrūz, meaning the “New Day,” is the name of
- 2 the New Year in the Persian calendar; and
- 3 WHEREAS, Nowrūz marks the first day of spring and the
- 4 beginning of the year in the Persian calendar. It is celebrated on
- 5 the day of the astronomical Northward equinox, which usually
- 6 occurs on March 20 or the following day depending on where it
- 7 is observed; and
- 8 WHEREAS, In Persian mythology, King Jamshid is credited
- 9 with the founding of Nowrūz, while others suggest that it was

1 founded by Zoroaster himself, although there is no clear date of
2 its origin. Celebrating the Vernal equinox may also have been an
3 old Babylonian tradition known before 2340 B.C.; and

4 WHEREAS, While Nowrūz is celebrated and observed
5 principally in Iran, it has spread to other parts of the world,
6 including parts of Central Asia, the Caucasus, Northwestern China,
7 the Crimea, and some groups in the Balkans. In Iran, Nowrūz is
8 an official holiday lasting for 13 days during which most national
9 functions, including schools, are off and festivities take place. Also
10 the Canadian Parliament, by unanimous consent, passed a bill on
11 March 30, 2009, to add Nowrūz to the national calendar of Canada;
12 and

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

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

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

26 WHEREAS, According to figures from the 2000 United States
27 Census, over one-half of all Iranian immigrants in the United States
28 lived in the State of California. In 2000, that figure was 55.9
29 percent or 158,613 residents. The states with the next largest
30 Iranian immigrant populations were New York, with 17,323
31 residents or 6.1 percent of the population, Texas, with 15,581
32 residents or 5.5 percent of the population, Virginia, with 10,889
33 residents or 3.8 percent of the population, and Maryland, with
34 9,733 residents or 3.4 percent of the population; and

35 WHEREAS, According to the 2000 United States Census, the
36 largest community of Iranian descent in the United States resides
37 in California, concentrated in the Los Angeles and Beverly Hills
38 area. The number of people of Iranian descent in ~~this area~~ *is these*
39 *areas* are greater than the Iranian populations in the next 20 states
40 combined; and

1 WHEREAS, The Iranian population in California has grown to
2 over 200,000 residents according to the 2010 United States Census.
3 However, Iranian organizations and the Iranian—Community
4 ~~believes~~ *community believe* the correct number may be four times
5 that amount; and

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

10 WHEREAS, Iranian Americans have founded and served in
11 senior leadership positions of many major American companies;
12 and

13 WHEREAS, The Los Angeles City Council designated the
14 intersection of Westwood Boulevard and Wilkins Avenue in West
15 Los Angeles as “Persian Square.” The first Persian business in the
16 city opened in 1974 on the corner of Westwood Boulevard and
17 Wilkins Avenue. Since then there has been an increase of Persian
18 businesses and residents in the area. Many of the businesses on
19 Westwood Boulevard, between Wilshire Boulevard and Ohio
20 Avenue, are owned and operated by people of Persian cultural
21 identity; now, therefore, be it

22 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
23 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature joins the Persian and other
24 communities throughout the state in celebrating March 20, 2016,
25 as the beginning of the Persian New Year and extends best wishes
26 for a peaceful and prosperous Nowrūz to all Californians; and be
27 it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: March 8, 2016

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES

Gordon, Chair

ACR 111 (Nazarian) – As Amended March 2, 2016

SUBJECT: Persian New Year

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

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

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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

Assembly Concurrent Resolution

No. 147

Introduced by Assembly Members Dodd and Gallagher

(Principal coauthors: Senators Cannella and Galgiani)

**(Coauthors: Assembly Members Eggman, Gray, Grove, Irwin,
Jones-Sawyer, Mathis, Quirk, and Salas)**

(Coauthors: Senators Allen, Anderson, Bates, Beall, Berryhill, Block, Fuller, Gaines, Glazer, Hall, Hertzberg, Hill, Huff, Jackson, Lara, Leno, Leyva, Liu, McGuire, Mendoza, Mitchell, Monning, Moorlach, Morrell, Nguyen, Nielsen, Pan, Pavley, Roth, Runner, Stone, Vidak, Wieckowski, and Wolk)

February 29, 2016

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 147—Relative to California Agriculture Day.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

ACR 147, as introduced, Dodd. California Agriculture Day.

This measure would recognize and honor the men and women of California agriculture for their dedication and productivity by observing March 15, 2016, as National Agriculture Day, and designating March 16, 2016, as California Agriculture Day.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, March 16, 2016, is designated as California
- 2 Agriculture Day, a day of celebration to commemorate agriculture's
- 3 importance in our daily lives, its vital role in keeping Californians
- 4 nourished, and its role in keeping the state's economy ranked as
- 5 the eighth largest in the world; and

1 WHEREAS, The 2016 theme of California Agriculture Day is
2 “Golden State on Your Plate” in recognition of the diversity and
3 significance of California agriculture; and

4 WHEREAS, For more than 60 consecutive years, California
5 has been the number one agricultural state in the nation, producing
6 more than 400 crop and livestock products and accounting for
7 approximately 50 percent of the nation’s supply of fruits,
8 vegetables, and nuts; and

9 WHEREAS, The inexhaustible efforts of millions of
10 farmworkers have contributed greatly to the success of the industry;
11 and

12 WHEREAS, California’s agricultural community relies on a
13 vital infrastructure that aids in the exclusion and early detection
14 of plant and animal pests and diseases that impact public health,
15 the environment, and commerce; and

16 WHEREAS, With less than 1 percent of California’s population
17 engaged in farming and agriculture, each agricultural worker today
18 provides for more than 100 other people, compared to just 13 in
19 1947; and

20 WHEREAS, Today’s agricultural industry offers over 300
21 challenging and rewarding career opportunities, from on-farm
22 cultivation to food science and engineering; and

23 WHEREAS, Over the past seven decades, advances in
24 production of agriculture have resulted in a drop in consumer
25 spending on food products from 22 percent of average household
26 disposable income in 1949 to 11 percent today; and

27 WHEREAS, California is the nation’s leader in agricultural
28 exports, shipping more than \$21 billion of food and agricultural
29 commodities around the world in 2014; and

30 WHEREAS, California’s agricultural industry constantly seeks
31 to incorporate the latest scientific and technological production
32 and marketing techniques to meet the demands of changing
33 consumer needs and complex world markets; and

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

37 WHEREAS, California consumers say that it is important to
38 them to purchase foods grown in California and California
39 consumers say that “California grown” is more important to them
40 today than it was in years past. In the last decade, California

1 consumers have increased support of certified farmers' markets,
2 community supported agricultural programs, and farm-to-school
3 programs; and

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

6 WHEREAS, California is estimated to lose 500,000 acres of
7 agricultural land by 2050, more than 300,000 acres of which will
8 have been highly productive irrigated cropland Thus, California
9 should continue to work for conservation to preserve California's
10 agricultural heritage; and

11 WHEREAS, It is appropriate for all Californians to recognize
12 our farmers, ranchers, farmworkers, and others involved in
13 providing such a bounty to our nation and the entire world; now,
14 therefore, be it

15 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
16 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature recognizes and honors
17 the men and women of California agriculture for their dedication
18 and productivity by observing March 15, 2016, as National
19 Agriculture Day, and designating Wednesday, March 16, 2016,
20 as California Agriculture Day; and be it further

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

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Date of Hearing: March 8, 2016

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES

Gordon, Chair

ACR 147 (Dodd) – As Introduced February 29, 2016

SUBJECT: California Agriculture Day

SUMMARY: Recognizes and honors men and women of California agriculture for their dedication and productivity by observing March 15, 2016, as National Agriculture day, and designating March 16, 2016, as California Agriculture Day. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) March 16, 2016, is designated as California Agriculture Day, a day of celebration to commemorate agriculture's importance in our daily lives, its vital role in keeping Californians nourished, and its role in keeping the state's economy ranked as the eighth largest in the world.
- 2) For more than 60 years, California has been the number one agricultural state in the nation, producing more than 400 crop and livestock products and accounting for approximately 50 percent of the nation's supply of fruits, vegetable, and nuts.
- 3) Today's agricultural industry offers over 300 challenging and rewarding career opportunities, from on-farm cultivation to food science and engineering.
- 4) California is the nation's leader in agricultural exports, shipping more than \$21 billion of food and agricultural commodities around the world in 2014.
- 5) Public-private partnerships are continually being developed to improve quality and ensure safe handling practices on the farm, in transit, and during processing.
- 6) California consumers say that it is important to them to purchase foods grown in California and consumers say that "California grown" is more important to them today than in years past. In the last decade, California consumers have increased support of certified farmers' markets, community supported agricultural programs, and farm-to-school programs.
- 7) California is estimated to lose 500,000 acres of agricultural land by 2050, more than 300,000 acres of which have been highly productive irrigate cropland. California should continue to work for conservation to preserve California's agricultural heritage.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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

Introduced by Senator Mendoza

February 2, 2016

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 105—Relative to Pakistani American Day.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

SCR 105, as introduced, Mendoza. Pakistani American Day.

This measure would proclaim March 23, 2016, as Pakistani American Day and would urge all Californians to join in celebrating Pakistani American Day.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, Pakistan proclaimed its independence on August
2 14, 1947, and has fostered a close relationship with the United
3 States of America; and

4 WHEREAS, Pakistan’s history of sovereign independence was
5 a great step forward for the cause of freedom and the country’s
6 history has inspired, supported, and assisted nations around the
7 world in their pursuit of liberty, justice, and equality; and

8 WHEREAS, With diligence, fortitude, and an enduring belief
9 in the American dream, Pakistani immigrants have helped to turn
10 emergent areas within the State of California into thriving and
11 respectable communities, while raising their children to be
12 productive Pakistani Americans; and

13 WHEREAS, Pakistani Americans have become an integral part
14 of mainstream American society and have made important
15 contributions as Californians in the fields of finance, technology,
16 law, medicine, education, sports, media, the arts, the military, and
17 government, as well as other areas; and

1 WHEREAS, There remains much to be done to ensure that
2 Pakistani Americans have access to resources, have a voice in the
3 United States government, and continue to advance in the political
4 landscape of the United States; and

5 WHEREAS, Celebrating Pakistani American Day provides the
6 people of California with an opportunity to recognize the
7 achievements, contributions, and history of Pakistani Americans,
8 and to appreciate the challenges and opportunities before Pakistani
9 Americans; and

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

17 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*
18 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature hereby proclaims March
19 23, 2016, as Pakistani American Day, and urges all Californians
20 to join in celebrating Pakistani American Day; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: March 8, 2016

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES

Gordon, Chair

SCR 105 (Mendoza) – As Introduced February 2, 2016

SENATE VOTE: 39-0

SUBJECT: Pakistani American Day

SUMMARY: Proclaims March 23, 2016, as Pakistani American Day and urges all Californians to join in celebrating Pakistani American Day. Specifically, **this bill** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Pakistan's history of sovereign independence was a great step forward for the cause of freedom and the country's history has inspired, supported, and assisted nations around the world in their pursuit of liberty, justice, and equality.
- 2) With diligence, fortitude, and an enduring belief in the American dream, Pakistani immigrants have helped to turn emergent areas within California into thriving and respectable communities, while raising their children to be productive Pakistani Americans.
- 3) Pakistani Americans have become an integral part of mainstream American society and have made important contributions as Californians in the fields of finance, technology, law, medicine, education, sports, media, the arts, the military, and government, as well as other areas.
- 4) Celebrating Pakistani American Day provides the people of California with an opportunity to recognize the achievements, contributions, and history of Pakistani Americans, and to appreciate the challenges and opportunities before Pakistani Americans.
- 5) As the Pakistani American community prepares for a new era and creates a new history, Pakistani Americans must instill in younger generations the proper appreciation for the courage and values of their forefathers, a deep sense of affinity with their roots, and pride in their own cultural heritage so that they may better contribute to the great State of California, rich with ethnic and cultural diversity.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

[Back to Agenda](#) **Prepared by:** Nicole Willis / RLS. / (916) 319-2800

**ADMINISTRATIVE ITEM:
ASSEMBLY COMPUTER AND ELECTRONIC DEVICE USE,
WEBSITE, AND SOCIAL MEDIA POLICIES**

Issue:

Should the Assembly's Computer and Electronic Device Use, Website, and Social Media Policies be revised, updated, and made to be consistent with Assembly practices and social media training?

Background:

In 2008, the Assembly Rules Committee adopted a Computer Use and Web Site Policy. As adopted these policies were intended to provide general guidance in the rapidly changing areas of technology. It was understood that the policies would need to be amended in future years as the Assembly gained more experience with new technology and to reflect the evolution of legal principles governing these areas of the law.

In 2012, the Assembly Rules Committee adopted a Social Media Policy to govern the use of Assembly computers and websites. The new policy expands in more detail the requirements and restrictions on the use of social media for legislative purpose and are in line with the newly updated computer and website policies of the Assembly.

Working collaboratively with the Legislative Counsel Bureau, all three policies add an appendix of definitions to clarify when Assembly-provided computers, electronic devices, and related information technology services do not serve a legislative purpose. Specifically, access to the Assembly network, either through wireless or wired connection must satisfy a legislative purpose and not fulfill a commercial, harassing or discriminatory, illegal or inappropriate, personal, or political purpose.

Recommendation:

Approve the adoption of the attached policies.

Assembly Computer and Electronic Device Use Policy

1. General Statement

Assembly-provided computers, electronic devices, and related information technology (IT) services, as defined in Appendix A, have great potential to enhance our productivity. At the same time, as is the case with all legislative resources made available to employees, abuse is possible. Each Member and employee who uses Assembly-provided computers, electronic devices, and related IT services agrees to comply fully with this policy. Members and employees will be held accountable for their use and misuse of legislative resources.¹

2. Legislative Resources

The use of Assembly-provided computers, electronic devices, and related IT services shall be subject to the same standards as the use of all other legislative resources (e.g., telephone, fax, scanner, or copier). The Assembly reserves the right to inspect all of its legislative resources used to conduct Assembly business to ensure compliance with Assembly policies, without notice to the user-employee. The Assembly may conduct inspections of legislative resources even in the user-employee's absence. Thus, there is no personal right to privacy with respect to any information created, modified, or stored on, or retrievable from, Assembly-provided computers, electronic devices, or related IT systems. The Assembly retains the right to suspend or revoke the use of and access to such legislative resources.

3. Legislative Purpose

Assembly-provided computers, electronic devices, and related IT services are intended to be used only for matters that serve a legislative purpose, as defined in Appendix A.

4. Inappropriate Non-Legislative Purposes

For purposes of this policy the use of Assembly-provided computers, electronic devices, and related IT services for any political, personal, commercial, harassing, discriminatory, illegal, or inappropriate purposes, as those terms are defined or in Appendix A, is prohibited.

¹ This policy covers all forms of connection to the Assembly network, including wireless and wired connections using dial-up or virtual private network access through the worldwide web. Moreover, all state-provided wireless connections are legislative resources subject to this policy and any employee use of the wireless connections that does not serve a legislative purpose may be disciplined pursuant to this policy.

5. Other General Considerations

a. Business appropriate language

Generally accepted standards of business communication shall govern the type of language used for communications and other content involving the use of Assembly-provided computers, electronic devices, and related IT services.

b. Confidentiality

Providing access to or use of confidential resources or access to confidential information or public information without following the existing rules and procedures of the Assembly or the agency that provided the information is prohibited.

c. Intellectual property: copyright, trademark, and trade secrets

Disseminating, copying, printing, or otherwise improperly using or reproducing copyrighted material (including articles, software, music and videos), trademarked material (including logos or other marks), or trade secrets in violation of the laws governing copyrights, trademarks, and trade secrets is prohibited under this policy. Offices are responsible for respecting intellectual property rights, including determining the authorship of all materials subject to copyright, trademark, and trade secret protection and obtaining appropriate permission to use the protected items in connection with legislative purposes. News articles, charts, graphs, and photographs are often covered by copyright protections, regardless of whether the piece in question includes a copyright symbol. Contact the Assembly Rules Committee with questions on copyright, trademark, or trade secret issues.

d. Legislative decorum

Each Member and employee shall conduct himself or herself in accordance with recognized standards of decorum for all legislative activities, particularly when engaging or interacting with other Members and employees.

6. Policies specific to the use of computers and other Assembly-provided electronic devices and services

a. Passwords, User Accounts and Signature Lines

Employees shall not use a password, user account or signature line other than their own except as otherwise expressly authorized by this policy.

b. Unintended Dissemination or Access

Users of Assembly-provided computers, electronic devices, and related IT services must take reasonable precautions to prevent unintended dissemination of, or access to, the

work product of another Assembly Member or employee. The person producing computer work product is responsible for storing the work product subject to security measures appropriate for the particular work product. Other users are prohibited from seeking access to computer work product which a reasonable person in like circumstances would believe was not intended to be accessed by that particular user or category of users.

- 1) Legislative users shall not intentionally seek information, obtain copies, modify files or data, or use passwords or user accounts belonging to other users without authorization from that user, his or her supervisor, or the Assembly Rules Committee.
- 2) Legislative users shall not represent themselves as another user unless expressly authorized by that user to do so.
- 3) Legislative users shall not intentionally develop or disseminate programs that harass other users, nor shall they access or modify the work product of other users without authorization from that user, his or her supervisor, or the Assembly Rules Committee.
- 4) Legislative users shall not attempt to circumvent security systems, or exploit security holes in any Assembly network or system.

c. Authorization to Connect Equipment or Software

Authorization to connect peripheral equipment to, or install or download software on, Assembly computers and electronic devices must be obtained from the Assembly Rules Committee.

d. Access Using Personal Devices

Authorization to access the legislative network using personal computers or electronic devices (e.g., home computers, personally-owned PDAs) must be obtained from the Assembly Rules Committee. Such access is a privilege for legislative users and may be terminated or limited at any time if it is abused. Legislative users who use personal computers or electronic devices to access the legislative network or the Internet should be aware that, under certain circumstances, data created, stored or accessed through use of such access may be subject to subpoena, or inspection by or on behalf of the Assembly.

e. Messages to Large Groups of Users

Authorization to use the Assembly network to disseminate a message to all Assembly users, to all Capitol offices, or to all district offices must be obtained from the Assembly Rules Committee.

7. Right to monitor

Members and employees should be aware that the Assembly Rules Committee may monitor the use of legislative resources and may undertake periodic inspections to ensure compliance with this policy.

Members and employees should consider all electronic files and transmissions to be of a permanent nature, such that the Assembly Rules Committee may be able to retrieve and review them even if they are deleted. Employees should also be aware that password protection for legislative resources is provided for the purpose of protecting legislative resources and does not provide any assurance of employee confidentiality. Nor do employee passwords or file-delete functions create any employee right of privacy with respect to the employee's use of legislative resources.

8. Criminal and Civil Penalties

Misuse of computers and Assembly-provided computers, electronic devices, and related IT services may be subject to criminal penalties, including, among others, those related to theft, vandalism, and the misuse of legislative resources.

Criminal offenses are usually prosecuted by the local district attorney. The penalties imposed by the court principally involve incarceration or probation rather than monetary damages. The penalties may, however, include restitution of stolen property or its monetary value.

Civil remedies may also be available. The purpose of a civil action is not to directly punish an individual for his or her actions. Civil lawsuits are brought to repay a party for lost property or profits.

9. Discipline

In addition to any criminal and civil penalties discussed in this policy, employees are also subject to discipline by the Assembly Rules Committee for violations of this policy. Depending on the seriousness of the violation, sanctions may include suspension or termination of the use of computer or other Assembly-provided computers, electronic devices, or related IT services or any other appropriate employment sanction (e.g., reprimand, suspension, demotion or termination).

10. Implementation

The Assembly Rules Committee should be contacted to seek any of the approvals required by this policy, or to obtain additional information regarding the policy.

11. Changes

This policy is subject to change from time to time. The current version will be dated to show the revision and will be posted on the California State [Assembly Intranet](#).

APPENDIX A: DEFINITIONS

The following terms used in the preceding Assembly policy have the following meanings:

- 1) **Commercial Purpose.** A commercial purpose means any purpose relating to operating a business for personal gain, and includes advertising for any private individual, firm or corporation, or implying in any manner that the Assembly or an Assembly Member endorse or favor any specific commercial product, commodity or service.
- 2) **Computers, Electronic devices, and Related Information Technology Services.**
 - a. “Computers and electronic devices” means electronic devices that are capable of creating, modifying, storing, transmitting, or receiving data, including computers, laptops, tablets, personal and wearable digital assistants, smartphones, and similar devices.
 - b. “Related information technology services” means any related programs, applications, servers, or networks that are used in conjunction with creating, modifying, storing, transmitting, or receiving the data on computers and electronic devices, including Internet, wireless connections (Wi-Fi), cloud computing, voicemail, text messaging, video, and electronic mail services.
- 3) **Harassing or Discriminatory Purpose.** A harassing or discriminatory purpose includes disseminating offensive or harassing statements, including disparagement of others based on their race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, marital status, sex, age, sexual orientation, or any other legally protected characteristic.
- 4) **Illegal or Inappropriate Purpose.** An illegal or otherwise inappropriate use prohibited under this policy includes disseminating incendiary statements that could incite violence or describe or promote the use of weapons or devices associated with terrorist activities; and accessing, disseminating, or soliciting sexually oriented messages or images.
- 5) **Legislative Purpose.** A legislative purpose is one that is related to the duties of the Legislature, including, but not limited to, considering and enacting legislation; investigating, studying, analyzing, and disseminating or receiving information relating to legislation or government proceedings generally; disseminating or

receiving information relating generally to governmental functions or programs; and communicating with constituents about any of the above-referenced functions.

- 6) **Personal Purpose.** A personal purpose means a purpose for personal enjoyment, private gain or advantage, or any other outside endeavor not related to state business.

With respect to the use of legislative resources, the following activities comprise an illustrative list of activities that have a prohibited personal purpose:

- A) The use of a personal e-mail account.
- B) Engaging in personal errands, such as Internet banking or paying bills.
- C) Engaging in personal causes, such as sending chain letters, or soliciting money for religious, charitable, or political causes.
- D) Operating a personal business.

- 7) **Political Purpose.** A political purpose means a purpose related to overtly partisan activity, including activities that target other Members or their political parties with the intent to cause a direct political benefit or detriment. A political purpose includes a purpose related to campaign activity and encompasses, but is not limited to, actions to influence or attempt to influence voters for or against the nomination or election of a candidate for elective office or the qualification or passage of a ballot measure. For purposes of this policy, the term “ballot measure” includes, Assembly Constitutional Amendments, Senate Constitutional Amendments or other legislative measures (e.g., bonds) that have qualified for the ballot.

With respect to the use of legislative resources, the following activities comprise an illustrative list of activities that have a prohibited political purpose:

- A) Political fundraising.
- B) Press releases, editorials, and resolutions that expressly advocate support or opposition for a candidate or a ballot measure, or that otherwise identify a Member, an Assembly employee, or any other person as a candidate for elective office.
- C) Providing hyperlinks to any campaign websites or online blogs, or to websites of partisan organizations and other sites the general purpose of which is to attempt to advocate for or against the nomination or election of a candidate for elective office or the qualification or passage of a ballot measure.
- D) Issuing endorsements for or against a candidate or ballot measure.
- E) Impugning the motives of or disparaging a Member or a Member’s political party with respect to the performance of legislative acts or duties or otherwise acting contrary to recognized standards of legislative decorum, including, but not limited to, identifying a particular Member with respect to the casting of votes, the authoring of legislation, or the content of the Member’s speech and debate associated with the legislative process.

- F) Engaging in partisan activity targeting a Member in close proximity to the date of an election at which the Member's name will appear on the ballot.

Assembly Website Policy

1. General Statement

This policy provides a general understanding of what materials and links are appropriate and inappropriate for Assembly websites. By posting content on the Assembly's websites, Members and employees posting such content agree to comply fully with the guidelines set forth in this policy.¹

2. Legislative Resources

The creation and content of Assembly websites shall be subject to the same standards as use of other legislative resources and equipment (e.g., telephone, fax, scanner, or copier). The Assembly reserves the right to inspect all of its legislative resources used to conduct Assembly business to ensure compliance with Assembly policies, without notice to the user-employee. The Assembly may conduct inspections of legislative resources even in the user-employee's absence. Thus, there is no personal right to privacy with respect to any information created, modified, or stored on, or retrievable from, Assembly-provided computers, electronic devices, or related IT systems. The Assembly retains the right to suspend or revoke the use of and access to such legislative resources.

3. Legislative Purpose

Assembly websites and their related content and links are intended to be used only to serve a legislative purpose, as defined in Appendix A. Please contact the Assembly Rules Committee at 319-2800 if you have any questions as to whether the inclusion of any website content or links would appropriately serve a legislative purpose.

4. Inappropriate Non-Legislative Purposes

For purposes of this policy the use of Assembly websites to post content or links for any political, personal, commercial, harassing, discriminatory, or illegal or inappropriate purposes, as those terms are defined or in Appendix A, is prohibited.

5. Other General Considerations

a. Business appropriate language

Generally accepted standards of business communication shall govern the type of language used for content posted on Assembly websites.

¹ This policy covers all forms of connection to the Assembly network, including wireless and wired connections using dial-up or virtual private network access through the worldwide web. Moreover, all state-provided wireless connections are legislative resources subject to this policy and any employee use of the wireless connections that does not serve a legislative purpose may be disciplined pursuant to this policy.

b. Confidentiality

Assembly website content shall not disclose confidential information or public information without following the existing rules and procedures of the Assembly or the agency that provided the information.

c. Intellectual property: copyright, trademark, trade secrets

Disseminating, copying, printing, or otherwise improperly using or reproducing copyrighted material (including articles, software, music and videos), trademarked material (including logos and other marks), or trade secrets in violation of the laws governing copyrights, trademarks, and trade secrets is prohibited under this policy. Offices are responsible for respecting intellectual property rights, including determining the authorship of all materials subject to copyright, trademark, and trade secret protection and obtaining appropriate permission to use the protected items in connection with legislative purposes. News articles, charts, graphs, and photographs are often covered by copyright protections, regardless of whether the piece in question includes a copyright symbol. Contact the Assembly Rules Committee with questions on copyright, trademark, or trade secret issues.

d. Legislative decorum

The conduct of each Member and employee, particularly when engaging or interacting with other Members and employees, shall be in accord with recognized standards of decorum for all legislative activities.

6. Specific Policies Relating to Assembly Website Content

a. General disclaimer

Each Member's first or "home" page must include a link to the following general disclaimers placed and easily identified at the bottom of that page:

The California State Assembly does not warrant or make any representations as to the quality, content, accuracy, currency, legality, or completeness of the information, text, graphics, links and other items contained on this server or any other server. Such materials have been compiled from a variety of sources, and are subject to change at any time without notice from the California State Assembly. Use of the Assembly website is at the user's sole risk.

Communications made through this site's e-mail and messaging system shall in no way be deemed to constitute legal notice to the California State Assembly or any of its agencies, officer, employees, agents or representatives.

The presence of a link does not constitute or imply any endorsement, sponsorship, or recommendation of the content (e.g., opinions, services, offers, information) of any linked site. The Assembly does not monitor, control, or fund any linked site and is not responsible for its content. If the linked site solicits funds, this should not be construed to mean that the Member is soliciting funds for that site.

b. Disclaimer for external links

All Assembly website links must include an “interim” page between the Member's home page and any links which reads:

You are now leaving the California State Assembly website. Neither the State Assembly office whose site contains this link, nor the California State Assembly is responsible for the content of the non-Assembly site you are about to access.

The presence of a link does not constitute or imply any endorsement, sponsorship, or recommendation of the content of any linked site. The Assembly does not monitor, control, or fund any linked site and is not responsible for its content. If the linked site solicits funds, this should not be construed to mean that the Member is soliciting funds for that site.

c. Assembly office self-monitoring and review

Assembly offices are responsible for the content of their websites and for adhering to this policy. Assembly offices are also responsible for reviewing the Policy Governing Privacy and Use of Assembly Websites prepared by the Legislative Data Center. Each Member’s first or “home” page must include a link to this Privacy and Use Policy placed and easily identified at the bottom of that page. The current version of that policy may be viewed on the California State [Assembly Intranet](#).

This policy does not require prior approval by the Assembly Rules Committee of each individual Member’s website content or changes to individual websites. The policy has been adopted in this form to provide general guidance to Members and employees, but also allows Members wide latitude within these guidelines to be creative in utilizing newly developing website technology. The Assembly Rules Committee may consider adopting amendments to require prior approval of changes to websites if this policy does not prove effective in eliminating abuses of website technology. In addition, individual Member offices that repeatedly violate this policy may be required to obtain prior approval for any changes to their websites.

7. Right to monitor

Members and employee should be aware that the Assembly Rules Committee may monitor the use of legislative resources and may undertake periodic inspections to ensure compliance with this policy.

Members and employees should consider all electronic files and transmissions, including website content, to be of a permanent nature, such that the Assembly Rules Committee may be able to retrieve and review them even if they are deleted. Employees should also be aware that password protection for legislative resources is provided for the purpose of protecting legislative resources and does not provide any assurance of employee confidentiality. Nor do employee passwords or file-delete functions create any employee right of privacy with respect to the employee's use of legislative resources.

8. Criminal and Civil Penalties

Misuse of legislative resources in connection with Assembly Website content and links may be subject to criminal penalties, including, among others, those related to theft, vandalism, and the misuse of legislative resources.

Criminal offenses are usually prosecuted by the local district attorney. The penalties imposed by the court principally involve incarceration or probation rather than monetary damages. The penalties may, however, include restitution of stolen property or its monetary value.

Civil remedies may also be available. The purpose of a civil action is not to directly punish an individual for his or her actions. Civil lawsuits are brought to repay a party for lost property or profits.

9. Discipline

In addition to any criminal and civil penalties discussed in this policy, employees are also subject to discipline by the Assembly Rules Committee for violations of this policy. Depending on the seriousness of the violation, sanctions may include suspension or termination of the use of legislative resources in connection with Assembly Website content and links or any other appropriate employment sanction (e.g., reprimand, suspension, demotion or termination).

10. Implementation

The Assembly Rules Committee should be contacted to seek any of the approvals required by this policy, or to obtain additional information regarding the policy.

11. Changes

This policy is subject to change from time to time. The current version will be dated to show the revision and will be posted on the California State [Assembly Intranet](#).

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- 2) **Computers, Electronic devices, and Related Information Technology Services.**
 - a. “Computers and electronic devices” means electronic devices that are capable of creating, modifying, storing, transmitting, or receiving data, including computers, laptops, tablets, personal and wearable digital assistants, smartphones, and similar devices.
 - b. “Related information technology services” means any related programs, applications, servers, or networks that are used in conjunction with creating, modifying, storing, transmitting, or receiving the data on computers and electronic devices, including Internet, wireless connections (Wi-Fi), cloud computing, voicemail, text messaging, video, and electronic mail services.
- 3) **Harassing or Discriminatory Purpose.** A harassing or discriminatory purpose includes disseminating offensive or harassing statements, including disparagement of others based on their race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, marital status, sex, age, sexual orientation, or any other legally protected characteristic.
- 4) **Illegal or Inappropriate Purpose.** An illegal or otherwise inappropriate use prohibited under this policy includes disseminating incendiary statements that could incite violence or describe or promote the use of weapons or devices associated with terrorist activities; and accessing, disseminating, or soliciting sexually oriented messages or images.
- 5) **Legislative Purpose.** A legislative purpose is one that is related to the duties of the Legislature, including, but not limited to, considering and enacting legislation; investigating, studying, analyzing, and disseminating or receiving information relating to legislation or government proceedings generally; disseminating or receiving information relating generally to governmental functions or programs; and communicating with constituents about any of the above-referenced functions.

- 6) **Personal Purpose.** A personal purpose means a purpose for personal enjoyment, private gain or advantage, or any other outside endeavor not related to state business.

With respect to the use of legislative resources, the following activities comprise an illustrative list of activities that have a prohibited personal purpose:

- A) The use of a personal e-mail account.
 - B) Engaging in personal errands, such as Internet banking or paying bills.
 - C) Engaging in personal causes, such as sending chain letters, or soliciting money for religious, charitable, or political causes.
 - D) Operating a personal business.
- 7) **Political Purpose.** A political purpose means a purpose related to overtly partisan activity, including activities that target other Members or their political parties with the intent to cause a direct political benefit or detriment. A political purpose includes a purpose related to campaign activity and encompasses, but is not limited to, actions to influence or attempt to influence voters for or against the nomination or election of a candidate for elective office or the qualification or passage of a ballot measure. For purposes of this policy, the term “ballot measure” includes, Assembly Constitutional Amendments, Senate Constitutional Amendments or other legislative measures (e.g., bonds) that have qualified for the ballot.

With respect to the use of legislative resources, the following activities comprise an illustrative list of activities that have a prohibited political purpose:

- A) Political fundraising.
- B) Press releases, editorials, and resolutions that expressly advocate support or opposition for a candidate or a ballot measure, or that otherwise identify a Member, an Assembly employee, or any other person as a candidate for elective office.
- C) Providing hyperlinks to any campaign websites or online blogs, or to websites of partisan organizations and other sites the general purpose of which is to attempt to advocate for or against the nomination or election of a candidate for elective office or the qualification or passage of a ballot measure.
- D) Issuing endorsements for or against a candidate or ballot measure.
- E) Impugning the motives of or disparaging a Member or a Member’s political party with respect to the performance of legislative acts or duties or otherwise acting contrary to recognized standards of legislative decorum, including, but not limited to, identifying a particular Member with respect to the casting of votes, the authoring of legislation, or the content of the Member’s speech and debate associated with the legislative process.
- F) Engaging in partisan activity targeting a Member in close proximity to the date of an election at which the Member’s name will appear on the ballot.

Assembly Social Media Policy

1. General Statement

Assembly offices may use legislative resources, including their computers, electronic devices, and related information technology (IT) services, as defined in Appendix A, to establish and maintain one or more social media sites in accordance with this policy. Members and employees agree to comply fully with the guidelines set forth in this policy respecting the use of legislative resources in connection with maintaining a social media site.¹

For purposes of this policy, a “social media site” means an account on a social media platform. This policy does not apply to a social media site that is not established or maintained using legislative resources.

2. Legislative Resources

The use of Assembly-provided computers, electronic devices, and related IT services to post content on a social media site shall be subject to the same standards as the use of all other legislative resources (e.g., telephone, fax, scanner, or copier). The Assembly reserves the right to inspect all of its legislative resources used to conduct Assembly business to ensure compliance with Assembly policies, without notice to the user-employee. The Assembly may conduct inspections of legislative resources even in the user-employee’s absence. Thus, there is no personal right to privacy with respect to any information created, modified, or stored on, or retrievable from, Assembly-provided computers, electronic devices, or related IT systems. The Assembly retains the right to suspend or revoke the use of and access to such legislative resources.

3. Legislative Purpose

The content posted on a social media site using legislative resources subject to this policy, as well as the content of any associated hyperlinks posted using legislative resources, shall concern only matters within the scope of official legislative duties and that serve a corresponding legislative purpose, as defined in Appendix A.

Please contact the Assembly Rules Committee at 319-2800 if you have any questions as to whether any content to be posted on a social media site would appropriately serve a legislative purpose.

¹ This policy covers all forms of connection to the Assembly network, including wireless and wired connections using dial-up or virtual private network access through the worldwide web. Moreover, all state-provided wireless connections are legislative resources subject to this policy and any employee use of the wireless connections that does not serve a legislative purpose may be disciplined pursuant to this policy.

Posted content that does not serve a legislative purpose may be excluded and removed using a process provided by the Legislative Counsel Bureau and approved by the Committee on Rules.

4. Inappropriate Non-Legislative Purposes

For purposes of this policy, the use of legislative resources to post content or hyperlinks on a social media site for any political, personal, commercial, harassing, discriminatory, or illegal or inappropriate purposes, as those terms are defined in Appendix A, is prohibited.

Users shall not post, or permit others to post, any content related to campaign activity on a social media site that is created or maintained using legislative resources, nor post a hyperlink to a site that has a purpose related to campaign activity. This prohibition on campaign activity content applies to all content posted on a social media site that is created or maintained using legislative resources, even if no legislative resources are used to post the content.

5. Other General Considerations

a. Business appropriate language

Generally accepted standards of business communication shall govern the type of language used for content on social media sites posted using legislative resources.

b. Confidentiality

Social media site content that is posted using legislative resources shall not disclose confidential information or public information without following the existing rules and procedures of the Assembly or the agency that provided the information.

c. Intellectual property: copyright, trademark, trade secrets

Disseminating, copying, printing, or otherwise improperly using or reproducing copyrighted material (including articles, software, music and videos), trademarked material (including logos and other marks), or trade secrets in violation of the laws governing copyrights, trademarks, and trade secrets is prohibited under this policy. Offices are responsible for respecting intellectual property rights, including determining the authorship of all materials subject to copyright, trademark, and trade secret protection and obtaining appropriate permission to use the protected items in connection with legislative purposes. News articles, charts, graphs, and photographs are often covered by copyright protections, regardless of whether the piece in question includes a copyright symbol. Contact the Assembly Rules Committee with questions on copyright, trademark, or trade secret issues.

d. Legislative decorum

Each Member and employee shall conduct himself or herself in accordance with recognized standards of decorum for all legislative activities, particularly when engaging or interacting with other Members and employees.

6. Specific Policies Relating to the Use of Social Media Sites

a. Employee training and authorization

Users shall be required to complete training approved by the Assembly Rules Committee regarding the use of social media by employees prior to being authorized to use Assembly-provided computers, electronic devices, or related IT services to establish or maintain a social media site. Employees shall be designated by their respective Members as authorized users of the social media site prior to use.

b. Use of social media generally

Any use of social media on paid legislative time or otherwise using legislative resources (e.g., participating on a page other than the Member's page on the social media site) is also limited to official use. To ensure this, the legislative user shall be identified using a process approved by the Assembly Rules Committee.

c. General admonition regarding nature of the Internet

Members and employees are warned to keep in mind the nature of social media and the Internet generally. It is very simple to post content and comments that may be rapidly disseminated. Once material is posted, however, it is nearly impossible to erase it from existence.

7. Right to monitor

Members and employees should be aware that the Assembly Rules Committee may monitor a social media site that is established or maintained using legislative resources and may undertake periodic monitoring of social media sites to ensure compliance with this policy.

Members and employees should consider all electronic files and transmissions to be of a permanent nature, such that the Assembly Rules Committee may be able to retrieve and review them even if they are deleted. Employees should also be aware that password protection for legislative resources is provided for the purpose of protecting legislative resources and does not provide any assurance of employee confidentiality. Nor do employee passwords or file-delete functions create any employee right of privacy with respect to the employee's use of legislative resources.

8. Criminal and Civil Penalties

Misuse of legislative resources in connection with establishing or maintaining a social media site may be subject to criminal penalties, including, among others, those related to theft, vandalism, and the misuse of legislative resources.

Criminal offenses are usually prosecuted by the local district attorney. The penalties imposed by the court principally involve incarceration or probation rather than monetary damages. The penalties may, however, include restitution of stolen property or its monetary value.

Civil remedies may also be available. The purpose of a civil action is not to directly punish an individual for his or her actions. Civil lawsuits are brought to repay a party for lost property or profits.

9. Discipline

In addition to any criminal and civil penalties discussed in this policy, employees are also subject to discipline by the Assembly Rules Committee for violations of this policy. Depending on the seriousness of the violation, sanctions may include suspension or termination of the use of legislative resources in connection with establishing or maintaining a social media site or any other appropriate employment sanction (e.g., reprimand, suspension, demotion, or termination).

10. Implementation

The Assembly Rules Committee should be contacted to seek any of the approvals required by this policy, or to obtain additional information regarding the policy.

11. Changes

This policy is subject to change from time to time. The current version will be dated to show the revision and will be posted on the California State [Assembly Intranet](#).

APPENDIX A: DEFINITIONS

The following terms used in the preceding Assembly policy have the following meanings:

- 1) **Commercial Purpose.** A commercial purpose means any purpose relating to operating a business for personal gain, and includes advertising for any private individual, firm or corporation, or implying in any manner that the Assembly or an Assembly Member endorse or favor any specific commercial product, commodity or service.
- 2) **Computers, Electronic devices, and Related Information Technology Services.**
 - a. “Computers and electronic devices” means electronic devices that are capable of creating, modifying, storing, transmitting, or receiving data, including computers, laptops, tablets, personal and wearable digital assistants, smartphones, and similar devices.
 - b. “Related information technology services” means any related programs, applications, servers, or networks that are used in conjunction with creating, modifying, storing, transmitting, or receiving the data on computers and electronic devices, including Internet, wireless connections (Wi-Fi), cloud computing, voicemail, text messaging, video, and electronic mail services.
- 3) **Harassing or Discriminatory Purpose.** A harassing or discriminatory purpose includes disseminating offensive or harassing statements, including disparagement of others based on their race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, marital status, sex, age, sexual orientation, or any other legally protected characteristic.
- 4) **Illegal or Inappropriate Purpose.** An illegal or otherwise inappropriate use prohibited under this policy includes disseminating incendiary statements that could incite violence or describe or promote the use of weapons or devices associated with terrorist activities; and accessing, disseminating, or soliciting sexually oriented messages or images.
- 5) **Legislative Purpose.** A legislative purpose is one that is related to the duties of the Legislature, including, but not limited to, considering and enacting legislation; investigating, studying, analyzing, and disseminating or receiving information relating to legislation or government proceedings generally; disseminating or receiving information relating generally to governmental functions or programs; and communicating with constituents about any of the above-referenced functions.

- 6) **Personal Purpose.** A personal purpose means a purpose for personal enjoyment, private gain or advantage, or any other outside endeavor not related to state business.

With respect to the use of legislative resources, the following activities comprise an illustrative list of activities that have a prohibited personal purpose:

- A) The use of a personal e-mail account.
 - B) Engaging in personal errands, such as Internet banking or paying bills.
 - C) Engaging in personal causes, such as sending chain letters, or soliciting money for religious, charitable, or political causes.
 - D) Operating a personal business.
- 7) **Political Purpose.** A political purpose means a purpose related to overtly partisan activity, including activities that target other Members or their political parties with the intent to cause a direct political benefit or detriment. A political purpose includes a purpose related to campaign activity and encompasses, but is not limited to, actions to influence or attempt to influence voters for or against the nomination or election of a candidate for elective office or the qualification or passage of a ballot measure. For purposes of this policy, the term “ballot measure” includes, Assembly Constitutional Amendments, Senate Constitutional Amendments or other legislative measures (e.g., bonds) that have qualified for the ballot.

With respect to the use of legislative resources, the following activities comprise an illustrative list of activities that have a prohibited political purpose:

- A) Political fundraising.
- B) Press releases, editorials, and resolutions that expressly advocate support or opposition for a candidate or a ballot measure, or that otherwise identify a Member, an Assembly employee, or any other person as a candidate for elective office.
- C) Providing hyperlinks to any campaign websites or online blogs, or to websites of partisan organizations and other sites, the general purpose of which is to attempt to advocate for or against the nomination or election of a candidate for elective office or the qualification or passage of a ballot measure.
- D) Issuing endorsements for or against a candidate or ballot measure.
- E) Impugning the motives of or disparaging a Member or Member’s political party with respect to the performance of legislative acts or duties or otherwise acting contrary to recognized standards of legislative decorum, including, but not limited to, identifying a particular Member with respect to the casting of votes, the authoring of legislation, or the content of the Member’s speech and debate associated with the legislative process.
- F) Engaging in partisan activity targeting a Member in close proximity to the date of an election at which the Member’s name will appear on the ballot.