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Assembly
California Legislature
Committee on Rules

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VILLAPUDUA, CARLOS
WEBER, M.D., AKILAH

LEVINE, MARC (D-ALT)
VALLADARES, SUZETTE
MARTINEZ (R-ALT)

Thursday, May 13, 2021
8:45 a.m.
State Capitol, Room 4202

CONSENT AGENDA

BILL REFERRALS

1. Bill Referrals

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RESOLUTIONS

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| 2. ACR-17 (Voepel) | Special Districts Week. | Page 6 |
| 3. ACR-41 (Holden) | COVID-19 direct support professionals appreciation. | Page 14 |
| 4. ACR-76 (Rodriguez) | Emergency Medical Services Week. | Page 18 |
| 5. ACR-84 (Cooley) | Foster Care Month. (refer/hear) | Page 23 |
| 6. HR-41 (Mayes) | Human Rights Of Uyghurs. (refer/hear) | Page 27 |
| 7. HR-43 (Low) | Harvey Milk Day. | Page 30 |
| 8. SCR-4 (Umberg) | King Hùng Vương Commemorative Day. | Page 36 |

REGULAR AGENDA

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| 9. AB-706 (Cooley) | Legislature: facilities. | Page 40 |
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CARLOS VILLAPUDUA
AKILAH WEBER, M.D.

MARC LEVINE (D-ALT.)
SUZETTE VALLADARES (R-ALT.)

Memo

To: Rules Committee Members
From: Michael Erke, Bill Referral Consultant
Date: 5/12/2021
Re: Consent Bill Referrals

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

REFERRAL OF BILLS TO COMMITTEE

05/13/2021

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

Assembly Bill No.	Committee:
<u>ACR 83</u>	JUD.
<u>ACR 84</u>	RLS.
<u>AJR 13</u>	M. & V.A.
<u>AJR 14</u>	JUD.
<u>AJR 15</u>	JUD.
<u>HR 41</u>	RLS.
<u>SB 11</u>	INS.
<u>SB 24</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 33</u>	L. & E.
<u>SB 52</u>	E.M.
<u>SB 60</u>	L. GOV.
<u>SB 71</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 73</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 79</u>	L. GOV.
<u>SB 84</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>SB 103</u>	ELECTIONS
<u>SB 218</u>	B. & F.
<u>SB 218</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 219</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>SB 226</u>	HEALTH
<u>SB 233</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 239</u>	B. & F.
<u>SB 254</u>	ED.
<u>SB 258</u>	AGING & L.T.C.
<u>SB 263</u>	B. & P.
<u>SB 267</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>SB 269</u>	B. & F.
<u>SB 272</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>SB 272</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 273</u>	L. GOV.
<u>SB 273</u>	E.S. & T.M.
<u>SB 274</u>	L. GOV.
<u>SB 283</u>	INS.
<u>SB 288</u>	B. & F.
<u>SB 288</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 292</u>	AGRI.
<u>SB 294</u>	P.E. & R.
<u>SB 297</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 298</u>	G.O.
<u>SB 302</u>	G.O.
<u>SB 303</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>SB 308</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 311</u>	HEALTH
<u>SB 319</u>	L. GOV.

<u>SB 323</u>	L. GOV.
<u>SB 323</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 326</u>	HEALTH
<u>SB 329</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 331</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 331</u>	L. & E.
<u>SB 347</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>SB 347</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>SB 352</u>	M. & V.A.
<u>SB 352</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 353</u>	HEALTH
<u>SB 361</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 369</u>	W., P., & W.
<u>SB 374</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 386</u>	G.O.
<u>SB 391</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>SB 391</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 394</u>	C. & C.
<u>SB 400</u>	ED.
<u>SB 401</u>	B. & P.
<u>SB 409</u>	B. & P.
<u>SB 414</u>	B. & P.
<u>SB 414</u>	L. GOV.
<u>SB 417</u>	G.O.
<u>SB 427</u>	L. GOV.
<u>SB 431</u>	L. GOV.
<u>SB 436</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>SB 442</u>	ELECTIONS
<u>SB 442</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>SB 454</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 455</u>	HEALTH
<u>SB 458</u>	L. GOV.
<u>SB 463</u>	W., P., & W.
<u>SB 479</u>	U. & E.
<u>SB 484</u>	B. & P.
<u>SB 489</u>	AGRI.
<u>SB 494</u>	G.O.
<u>SB 498</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 498</u>	M. & V.A.
<u>SB 520</u>	W., P., & W.
<u>SB 534</u>	B. & P.
<u>SB 548</u>	TRANS.
<u>SB 549</u>	L. & E.
<u>SB 549</u>	HUM. S.
<u>SB 564</u>	HEALTH
<u>SB 574</u>	AGRI.
<u>SB 574</u>	L. GOV.
<u>SB 578</u>	JUD.

<u>SB 584</u>	HUM. S.
<u>SB 590</u>	ELECTIONS
<u>SB 614</u>	M. & V.A.
<u>SB 634</u>	P.E. & R.
<u>SB 647</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 657</u>	L. & E.
<u>SB 657</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 673</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>SB 685</u>	L. & E.
<u>SB 688</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 703</u>	AGRI.
<u>SB 703</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 708</u>	W., P., & W.
<u>SB 713</u>	INS.
<u>SB 721</u>	G.O.
<u>SB 729</u>	ELECTIONS
<u>SB 762</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 768</u>	HUM. S.
<u>SB 774</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 779</u>	L. & E.
<u>SB 784</u>	E.M.
<u>SB 794</u>	ELECTIONS
<u>SB 810</u>	L. GOV.
<u>SB 811</u>	L. GOV.
<u>SB 812</u>	L. GOV.
<u>SB 816</u>	E.M.
<u>SB 817</u>	E.M.
<u>SB 818</u>	G.O.
<u>SCR 7</u>	TRANS.
<u>SCR 12</u>	TRANS.
<u>SCR 14</u>	TRANS.
<u>SCR 15</u>	TRANS.
<u>SCR 24</u>	TRANS.
<u>SCR 38</u>	RLS.
<u>SJR 2</u>	JUD.

Assembly Concurrent Resolution

No. 17

Introduced by Assembly Member Voepel

February 1, 2021

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 17—Relative to Special Districts Week.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 17, as introduced, Voepel. Special Districts Week.

This measure proclaims the week of May 16, 2021, to May 22, 2021, to be Special Districts Week.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, Special districts are local governmental entities
2 created by a community’s residents, funded by those residents,
3 and overseen by those residents, to provide specialized services
4 and infrastructure; and

5 WHEREAS, Today, just over 2,000 independent special districts
6 provide millions of Californians with essential services, including
7 services related to water, sanitation and water recycling, fire
8 protection, electricity, parks and recreation, health care, open space,
9 ports and harbors, flood protection, mosquito abatement,
10 cemeteries, resource conservation, airports, transit, road
11 maintenance, veterans’ facilities, and more; and

12 WHEREAS, Special districts first arose when San Joaquin
13 Valley farmers needed a way to access their local water supply;
14 and

15 WHEREAS, Under the Wright Act of 1887, the Turlock
16 Irrigation District became California’s first special district and

1 made it possible for local farmers to intensify and diversify
2 agriculture in California's central valley; and

3 WHEREAS, In the 20th century, special districts increased
4 dramatically in both number and scope, and during the periods of
5 prosperity and population growth that followed both world wars
6 when the demand for all types of public services increased, and
7 special districts met that need; and

8 WHEREAS, The statutory authorization for mosquito abatement
9 districts was enacted in 1915 to combat the salt marsh mosquitoes
10 around the San Francisco Bay and higher than average malaria
11 cases in rural counties; and

12 WHEREAS, Fire protection districts can trace their origins to
13 a 1923 state law, and in 1931 the Legislature authorized recreation
14 districts, the forerunners of today's recreation and park districts;
15 and

16 WHEREAS, Hospital districts arose in 1945 because of a
17 statewide shortage of hospital beds. In 1994, the Legislature then
18 expanded their breadth and renamed them health care districts in
19 recognition of the diverse, modern needs of California's
20 communities and the importance of proactive, affordable health
21 care beyond the walls of a hospital building; and

22 WHEREAS, Although originally created to provide individual
23 services, in 1961 the Legislature authorized special districts to
24 address multiple needs, when it provided for multipurpose,
25 community services districts; and

26 WHEREAS, Special districts vary in size and scope and serve
27 diverse communities throughout California, from small rural
28 neighborhoods, such as the Pine Cove Water District in the San
29 Jacinto Mountains in the County of Riverside, to large urban
30 regions, such as the East Bay Municipal Utility District spanning
31 much of the Counties of Alameda and Contra Costa; and

32 WHEREAS, Local residents own special districts and govern
33 them through locally elected or appointed boards. A series of
34 sunshine laws ensure special districts remain transparent and
35 accountable to the communities they serve, as these laws require
36 open and public meetings, public access to records, regular audits,
37 online posting of finances and compensation, and more; and

38 WHEREAS, To prevent overlapping services and ensure that
39 local agencies are operating effectively and efficiently to meet
40 community needs, special districts are formed, reviewed,

1 consolidated, or dissolved through a methodical local process that
2 includes the oversight of a local agency formation commission
3 and the consent of local voters; and

4 WHEREAS, In 1969, several independent special districts
5 formed a statewide association called the California Special
6 Districts Association, commonly referred to as the CSDA, to
7 promote good governance and improved essential local services
8 through professional development, advocacy, and other services
9 for all types of independent special districts; and

10 WHEREAS, The Legislature seeks to promote democratic
11 institutions, community-based services, local control, and
12 self-determination; and

13 WHEREAS, The Legislature seeks to promote and educate the
14 public about their local public service providers, including
15 awareness and understanding of special districts; now therefore,
16 be it

17 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
18 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature hereby proclaims the
19 week of May 16, 2021, to May 22, 2021, inclusive, to be Special
20 Districts Week and encourages all Californians to be involved in
21 their communities and be civically engaged with their local
22 government: and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: May 13, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
ACR 17 (Voepel) – As Introduced February 1, 2021

SUBJECT: Special Districts Week.

SUMMARY: Proclaims the week of May 16, 2021, to May 22, 2021, inclusive, to be Special Districts Week and encourages all Californians to be involved in their communities and be civically engaged with their local government. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Special districts are local governmental entities created by a community's residents, funded by those residents, and overseen by those residents, to provide specialized services and infrastructure.
- 2) Today, just over 2,000 independent special districts provide millions of Californians with essential services, including services related to water, sanitation and water recycling, fire protection, electricity, parks and recreation, health care, open space, ports and harbors, flood protection, mosquito abatement, cemeteries, resource conservation, airports, transit, road maintenance, veterans' facilities, and more.
- 3) In the 20th century, special districts increased dramatically in both number and scope, and during the periods of prosperity and population growth that followed both world wars when the demand for all types of public services increased, and special districts met that need.
- 4) Although originally created to provide individual services, in 1961 the Legislature authorized special districts to address multiple needs, when it provided for multipurpose, community services districts.
- 5) Local residents own special districts and govern them through locally elected or appointed boards. A series of sunshine laws ensure special districts remain transparent and accountable to the communities they serve, as these laws require open and public meetings, public access to records, regular audits, online posting of finances and compensation, and more.
- 6) To prevent overlapping services and ensure that local agencies are operating effectively and efficiently to meet community needs, special districts are formed, reviewed, consolidated, or dissolved through a methodical local process that includes the oversight of a local agency formation commission and the consent of local voters.
- 7) The Legislature seeks to promote and educate the public about their local public service providers, including awareness and understanding of special districts.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

California Municipal Utilities Association (CMUA)

California Special Districts Association (CSDA)
Vista Irrigation District

Opposition

None

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



915 L Street., Suite 1210
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 326-5800
CMUA.org

February 19, 2021

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

RE: ACR 17 (Voepel) Special Districts Week – **SUPPORT**

Dear Chairman Cooley:

On behalf of the California Municipal Utilities Association (CMUA), I am pleased to inform you of our support for ACR 17, which would establish Special Districts Week from May 16, 2021, to May 22, 2021. CMUA represents special districts throughout the state, specifically those that provide water and electric service to their customers.

Special districts are formed by communities to provide a needed service, overseen by a local board, and funded by local revenue. By focusing on one service, or a small suite of services, these public entities can perform efficient, effective, sustainable service delivery and infrastructure development, while maintaining local accountability.

Special districts date back to 1887 and have a long, rich history of providing benefits to their residents. They vary in size to best meet local needs, ranging from servicing multi-county regions and sometimes millions of residents, to small rural communities.

For these reasons we support ACR 17. Please feel free to contact me at 916-847-8444 or dblacet@cmua.org if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Danielle Blacet-Hyden
Deputy Executive Director



**California Special
Districts Association**

Districts Stronger Together

March 30, 2021

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

RE: Assembly Concurrent Resolution 17 (Voepel) – Sponsor [As Introduced]

Dear Assembly Member Cooley:

The California Special Districts Association (CSDA), representing over 1,000 special districts and affiliate organizations throughout the state, is pleased to sponsor Assembly Concurrent Resolution 17 (Voepel), which would establish Special Districts Week from May 16 to May 22. CSDA represents all types of independent special districts, which provide millions of Californians with essential local services such as fire protection, water, resource conservation, and parks and recreation.

Special districts are formed by communities to provide a needed service, overseen by a local board, and funded by local revenue. By focusing on one service, or a small suite of services, these public entities are able to perform efficient, effective, sustainable service delivery and infrastructure development, while maintaining local accountability.

Special districts date back to 1887 and have a long, rich history of providing benefits to their residents. They vary in size to best meet local needs, ranging from servicing multi-county regions and sometimes millions of residents, to small rural communities.

As the voice of special districts for the last 50 years, CSDA's mission is to provide districts with the resources necessary to best serve their communities. We are pleased to sponsor Assembly Concurrent Resolution 17.

CSDA would like to thank the author for introducing this resolution recognizing and commending special districts for the important work that they do throughout California. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Anthony Tannehill
Legislative Representative

CC: The Honorable Randy Voepel
Members, Assembly Rules Committee
Michael Erke, Bill Referral Consultant, Assembly Rules Committee
Gregory Melkonian, Consultant, Assembly Republican Caucus



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April 12, 2021

The Honorable Randy Voepel
California State Assembly
State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95814

Re: Assembly Concurrent Resolution 17 (Voepel) – Support [As Introduced]

Dear Assembly Member Voepel:

Vista Irrigation District, a public agency that provides water service to over 134,000 people in the city of Vista, and portions of San Marcos, Escondido, Oceanside and unincorporated areas of San Diego County, is pleased to support Assembly Concurrent Resolution 17, which would establish Special Districts Week from May 16 to May 22, 2021.

Special districts are formed by communities to provide a needed service, overseen by a local board and funded by local revenue. By focusing on one service, or a small suite of services, these public entities are able to perform efficient, effective, sustainable service delivery and infrastructure development, while maintaining local accountability.

Special districts date back to 1887 and have a long, rich history of providing benefits to their residents. They vary in size to meet local needs, ranging from servicing multi-county regions and sometimes millions of residents, to small rural communities. As a representative of the special district community, we are pleased to support Assembly Concurrent Resolution 17.

Vista Irrigation District would like to thank the author for introducing this resolution recognizing and commending special districts for the important work that they do throughout California. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Brett Hodgkiss".

Brett Hodgkiss
General Manager

cc: Anthony Tannehill, California Special Districts Association

A public agency serving the city of Vista and portions of San Marcos, Escondido, Oceanside and San Diego County

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Assembly Concurrent Resolution

No. 41

Introduced by Assembly Member Holden

March 8, 2021

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 41—Relative to COVID-19 direct support professionals.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 41, as introduced, Holden. COVID-19 direct support professionals appreciation.

This measure would recognize the skills and dedication of direct support professionals, and show appreciation for the direct support professionals who have faithfully served Californians with intellectual and developmental disabilities during the COVID-19 public health crisis.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, The COVID-19 pandemic and resulting
2 stay-at-home orders and other safety measures began one year ago;
3 and
4 WHEREAS, March is recognized nationwide as Developmental
5 Disabilities Awareness Month; and
6 WHEREAS, More than 350,000 Californians with intellectual
7 and developmental disabilities (IDD) receive regional center
8 services; and
9 WHEREAS, The COVID-19 pandemic has a disproportionate
10 impact on people with IDD, who are especially vulnerable to
11 complications and mortality due to the coronavirus; and

1 WHEREAS, During this pandemic, direct support professionals
2 throughout the state prioritized the health and safety of people with
3 IDD, often placing the needs of people in their care over their own
4 personal interests; and

5 WHEREAS, Direct support professionals showed flexibility,
6 consistently responding to changing public health conditions and
7 state guidelines for health and safety, while also addressing the
8 changing needs of the people they serve; and

9 WHEREAS, Direct support professionals were guided by
10 person-centered philosophy to meet the support needs of people
11 with IDD during a historic pandemic that changed every aspect of
12 their life; and

13 WHEREAS, Direct support professionals demonstrated
14 innovation in creating new programs to safely support individuals
15 with IDD during the pandemic and mitigate the isolating impact
16 of health and safety measures; now, therefore, be it

17 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
18 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature values the heroism and
19 commitment of direct support professionals in the service of
20 Californians with IDD; and be it further

21 *Resolved*, That the Legislature, having acknowledged the rights
22 of Californians with IDD and the state's responsibility to them
23 through the Lanterman Developmental Disabilities Services Act,
24 finds that direct support professionals are essential to carrying out
25 this responsibility; and be it further

26 *Resolved*, That the Legislature recognizes the skills and
27 dedication of direct support professionals; and be it further

28 *Resolved*, That the Legislature appreciates all direct support
29 professionals who have faithfully served Californians with IDD
30 during the COVID-19 public health crisis; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: May 13, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
ACR 41 (Holden) – As Introduced March 8, 2021

SUBJECT: COVID-19 direct support professionals appreciation.

SUMMARY: Recognizes the skills and dedication of direct support professionals, and shows appreciation for the direct support professionals who have faithfully served Californians with intellectual and developmental disabilities during the COVID-19 public health crisis. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) More than 350,000 Californians with intellectual and developmental disabilities (IDD) receive regional center services.
- 2) The COVID-19 pandemic has a disproportionate impact on people with IDD, who are especially vulnerable to complications and mortality due to the coronavirus.
- 3) During this pandemic, direct support professionals throughout the state prioritized the health and safety of people with IDD, often placing the needs of people in their care over their own personal interests.
- 4) Direct support professionals showed flexibility, consistently responding to changing public health conditions and state guidelines for health and safety, while also addressing the changing needs of the people they serve.
- 5) Direct support professionals demonstrated innovation in creating new programs to safely support individuals with IDD during the pandemic and mitigate the isolating impact of health and safety measures.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

The Arc and United Cerebral Palsy California Collaboration

Opposition

None on file

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



May 7, 2021

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

POSITION: SUPPORT
RE: ACR 41 COVID-19 Direct Support Professionals

Dear Assembly Member Cooley,

The Arc and United Cerebral Palsy California Collaboration is among the largest and oldest advocacy organizations providing services, supports and advocacy with and for people with intellectual and developmental disabilities (IDD) and their families. The Arc/UCP CA Collaboration has a combined 36 chapters and affiliates throughout the state that provide direct services and supports to thousands of individuals and families. On behalf of The Arc/UCP CA Collaboration I write to support **ACR 41 COVID-19 Direct Support Professionals (DSP)**. There is no doubt that DSPs are the backbone of the Developmental Services System and without DSPs there would be no community-based services to ensure people with intellectual and developmental disabilities (IDD) can live, work, and thrive in their communities.

During the COVID-19 pandemic DSPs were there, every day 24/7, prioritizing the health, safety, and emotional well-being of the individuals they support. As essential workers on the front lines they placed the needs of the individuals and families they support over their own health and safety. Thousands of DSPs worked multiple shifts in a row sacrificing their personal time and time with their families. We are truly grateful for their heroic efforts throughout these challenging times. We thank, Assembly Member Holden, for recognizing and appreciating the DSP workforce in California.

Respectfully,

Teresa Anderson
Public Policy Director
The Arc/UCP CA Collaboration
Teresa@thearc.ca.org

Assembly Concurrent Resolution

No. 76

Introduced by Assembly Member Rodriguez

April 26, 2021

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 76—Relative to Emergency Medical Services Week.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 76, as introduced, Rodriguez. Emergency Medical Services Week.

This measure would proclaim the week of May 16, 2021, to May 22, 2021, inclusive, to be Emergency Medical Services Week in California.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, It is estimated that there are over 840,000
2 emergency medical services personnel in the United States,
3 including over 80,000 in the State of California; and

4 WHEREAS, Emergency medical services are a vital public
5 service and the members of emergency medical services teams are
6 ready to provide life-saving care to those in need 24 hours a day,
7 seven days a week; and

8 WHEREAS, The emergency medical service system consists
9 of emergency physicians, emergency nurses, emergency medical
10 technicians, paramedics, firefighters, educators, administrators,
11 and others; and

12 WHEREAS, The members of emergency medical services teams,
13 whether career or volunteer, engage in thousands of hours of
14 specialized training and continuing education to enhance their
15 life-saving skills; and

1 WHEREAS, Emergency medical service providers are dedicated
2 to saving lives and possess a sense of duty to aid others that is
3 inherent in the profession and that stays with an emergency medical
4 service provider for life; and

5 WHEREAS, Emergency medical service providers have made
6 significant sacrifices in the course of duty, including the loss of
7 life in service of others; and

8 WHEREAS, Approximately 25 to 30 million patients
9 nationwide, and over 2 million patients in California, receive
10 emergency medical services each year; and

11 WHEREAS, Access to quality emergency medical care
12 dramatically improves the survival and recovery rates of those
13 who experience sudden illness or injury; and

14 WHEREAS, The COVID-19 pandemic has had a devastating
15 impact on California. Although the pandemic is far from over, the
16 hard work and dedication of emergency responders during the
17 COVID-19 pandemic is second to none; and

18 WHEREAS, The American College of Emergency Physicians
19 was instrumental in establishing National Emergency Medical
20 Services Week to honor the life-saving efforts of emergency
21 medical services personnel; and

22 WHEREAS, President Gerald Ford proclaimed the first National
23 Emergency Medical Services Week in November of 1974; and

24 WHEREAS, This year marks the 46th anniversary of National
25 Emergency Medical Services Week; and

26 WHEREAS, The theme of National Emergency Medical
27 Services Week is “This is EMS: Caring for Our Communities”;
28 and

29 WHEREAS, It is appropriate to recognize the value and
30 accomplishments of emergency medical services personnel by
31 designating Emergency Medical Services Week in California;
32 now, therefore, be it

33 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
34 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature proclaims the week of
35 May 16, 2021, to May 22, 2021, inclusive, to be Emergency
36 Medical Services Week in California; and be it further

37 *Resolved*, That the Legislature additionally recognizes the
38 incredible work of emergency medical services personnel during
39 the COVID-19 pandemic; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: May 13, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
ACR 76 (Rodriguez) – As Introduced April 26, 2021

SUBJECT: Emergency Medical Services Week.

SUMMARY: Proclaims the week of May 16, 2021, to May 22, 2021, inclusive, to be Emergency Medical Services Week in California. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) It is estimated that there are over 840,000 emergency medical services personnel in the United States, including over 80,000 in the State of California.
- 2) Emergency medical services are a vital public service and the members of emergency medical services teams are ready to provide life-saving care to those in need 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
- 3) The emergency medical service system consists of emergency physicians, emergency nurses, emergency medical technicians, paramedics, firefighters, educators, administrators, and others. The members of emergency medical services teams, whether career or volunteer, engage in thousands of hours of specialized training and continuing education to enhance their life-saving skills.
- 4) Emergency medical service providers are dedicated to saving lives and possess a sense of duty to aid others that is inherent in the profession and that stays with an emergency medical service provider for life.
- 5) Approximately 25 to 30 million patients nationwide, and over 2 million patients in California, receive emergency medical services each year. Access to quality emergency medical care dramatically improves the survival and recovery rates of those who experience sudden illness or injury.
- 6) The COVID-19 pandemic has had a devastating impact on California. Although the pandemic is far from over, the hard work and dedication of emergency responders during the COVID-19 pandemic is second to none.
- 7) This year marks the 46th anniversary of National Emergency Medical Services Week, and the theme is “This is EMS: Caring for Our Communities”.
- 8) It is appropriate to recognize the value and accomplishments of emergency medical services personnel by designating Emergency Medical Services Week in California.

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. 84

Introduced by Assembly Member Cooley

May 10, 2021

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 84—Relative to Foster Care Month.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 84, as introduced, Cooley. Foster Care Month.

This measure would declare the month of May 2021 as Foster Care Month.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, There are nearly 60,000 California children and
2 youth in foster care who need and deserve safe, permanent
3 connections to loving adults, a stable home, and adequate
4 preparation for a secure future; and
5 WHEREAS, The needs of children and youth for belonging and
6 unconditional emotional commitment are best met in families; and
7 WHEREAS, Many California counties and community partners
8 have successfully supported permanent family connections for
9 foster youth, provided support for families at risk of entering the
10 child welfare system, and changed practices to fully engage youth,
11 family, and communities, thereby reducing the number of children
12 in foster care; and
13 WHEREAS, California recognizes the enduring and valuable
14 contribution of relatives and foster and adoptive parents who open
15 their hearts, families, and homes to vulnerable children and youth;
16 and

1 WHEREAS, California recognizes the numerous individuals
2 and public and private organizations that work to ensure that the
3 needs of children and youth living in, and leaving, foster care are
4 met, that help provide foster and former foster children and youth
5 with vital connections to their siblings, and that help launch young
6 people into successful adulthood; and

7 WHEREAS, California is engaged in continuum of care reform,
8 which is a comprehensive approach to improving the experience
9 and outcomes of children and youth in foster care by improving
10 assessments of children and families to make more informed and
11 appropriate initial placement decisions, emphasizing home-based
12 family care placements of children, appropriately supporting these
13 placements with needed services, creating short-term residential
14 therapeutic programs for youth whose needs cannot be met safely
15 in families, and increasing transparency and accountability for
16 child outcomes; and

17 WHEREAS, The COVID-19 pandemic has created unique
18 challenges for children and youth in foster care, including widening
19 the gap in education achievement and mental health support
20 services; and

21 WHEREAS, California is committed to working in partnership
22 with the federal government and local governments to improve
23 the lives and futures of all children and youth touched by the child
24 welfare system; now, therefore, be it

25 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
26 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature declares the month of
27 May 2021 as Foster Care Month; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: May 13, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
ACR 84 (Cooley) – As Introduced May 10, 2021

SUBJECT: Foster Care Month.

SUMMARY: Declares the month of May 2021 as Foster Care Month. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) There are nearly 60,000 California children and youth in foster care who need and deserve safe, permanent connections to loving adults, a stable home, and adequate preparation for a secure future. The needs of children and youth for belonging and unconditional emotional commitment are best met in families
- 2) Many California counties and community partners have successfully supported permanent family connections for foster youth, provided support for families at risk of entering the child welfare system, and changed practices to fully engage youth, family, and communities, thereby reducing the number of children in foster care.
- 3) California recognizes the enduring and valuable contribution of relatives, foster parents, and adoptive parents who open their hearts, families, and homes to vulnerable children and youth.
- 4) California recognizes the numerous individuals and public and private organizations that work to ensure that the needs of children and youth living in, and leaving, foster care are met, that help provide foster and former foster children and youth with vital connections to their siblings, and that help launch young people into successful adulthood.
- 5) California is engaged in continuum of care reform, which is a comprehensive approach to improving the experience and outcomes of children and youth in foster care by improving assessments of children and families to make more informed and appropriate initial placement decisions, emphasizing home-based family care placements of children, and increasing transparency and accountability for child outcomes.
- 6) The COVID-19 pandemic has created unique challenges for children and youth in foster care, including widening the gap in education achievement and mental health support services.
- 7) California is committed to working in partnership with the federal government and local governments to improve the lives and futures of all children and youth touched by the child welfare system.

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. 41

**Introduced by Assembly Member Mayes
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Gabriel, Blanca Rubio, and Ward)**

April 27, 2021

House Resolution No. 41—Relative to human rights of Uyghurs.

1 WHEREAS, The Newlines Institute for Strategy and Policy, in
2 cooperation with the Raoul Wallenberg Centre for Human Rights,
3 released a detailed report on the treatment of the Uyghur population
4 by the Chinese government in response to emerging accounts of
5 serious and systematic atrocities in the Xinjiang province; and
6 WHEREAS, Dozens of experts in international law, genocide
7 studies, and Chinese ethnic policies were invited to examine all
8 available evidence that could be collected and verified from public
9 Chinese state communications, leaked Chinese state
10 communications, eyewitness testimony, and open-source research
11 methods, such as public satellite image analysis, and any other
12 available source; and
13 WHEREAS, This report concludes that the People’s Republic
14 of China breached the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and
15 Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; and
16 WHEREAS, In 2018, Xinjiang authorities began building a vast
17 and more permanent infrastructure of detention compounds,
18 including new facilities designed to be cavernous to prevent natural
19 light and surrounded by concrete walls, guard towers, and heavy
20 barbed wire. Researchers have verified over 380 detention sites
21 across Xinjiang that were newly built or significantly expanded
22 since 2017; and

1 WHEREAS, There are reports of mass death and deaths of
2 prominent Uyghur leaders selectively sentenced to death by
3 execution or by long-term imprisonment; and

4 WHEREAS, China has simultaneously pursued a dual systematic
5 strategy of forcibly sterilizing Uyghur women of childbearing age
6 and interning Uyghur men of childbearing years, preventing the
7 regenerative capacity of the group and evincing an intent to
8 biologically destroy the Uyghur population; and

9 WHEREAS, In a display of international solidarity, on March
10 22, 2021, the United States, the European Union, the United
11 Kingdom, and Canada jointly condemned Beijing's human rights
12 abuses and territorial aggression and levied sanctions on those
13 individuals involved; and

14 WHEREAS, United States Secretary of State Antony Blinken
15 described the Chinese campaign against Uyghurs as crimes against
16 humanity and genocide; now, therefore, be it

17 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That the
18 People's Republic of China should release the estimated 2,000,000
19 imprisoned Uyghurs and grant access to foreign press and the
20 United Nations to the detention camps in Xinjiang; 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.

O

Date of Hearing: May 13, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
HR 41 (Mayes) – As Introduced April 27, 2021

SUBJECT: human rights of Uyghurs.

SUMMARY: Requests that the People’s Republic of China release the estimated 2,000,000 imprisoned Uyghurs and grant access to foreign press and the United Nations to the detention camps in Xinjiang. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The Newlines Institute for Strategy and Policy, in cooperation with the Raoul Wallenberg Centre for Human Rights, released a detailed report on the treatment of the Uyghur population by the Chinese government in response to emerging accounts of serious and systematic atrocities in the Xinjiang province.
- 2) Dozens of experts in international law, genocide studies, and Chinese ethnic policies were invited to examine all available evidence that could be collected and verified from public Chinese state communications, leaked Chinese state communications, eyewitness testimony, and open-source research methods, such as public satellite image analysis, and any other available source.
- 3) This report concludes that the People’s Republic of China breached the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.
- 4) There are reports of mass death and deaths of prominent Uyghur leaders selectively sentenced to death by execution or by long-term imprisonment. China has simultaneously pursued a dual systematic strategy of forcibly sterilizing Uyghur women of childbearing age and interning Uyghur men of childbearing years, preventing the regenerative capacity of the group and evincing an intent to biologically destroy the Uyghur population.
- 5) In a display of international solidarity, on March 22, 2021, the United States, the European Union, the United Kingdom, and Canada jointly condemned Beijing’s human rights abuses and territorial aggression and levied sanctions on those individuals involved.

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. 43

Introduced by Assembly Member Low
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Cervantes, Lee, and Ward)

April 29, 2021

House Resolution No. 43—Relative to Harvey Milk Day.

- 1 WHEREAS, Harvey Bernard Milk was born on May 22, 1930,
2 in Woodmere, New York. He was the first openly gay man to be
3 elected to public office in a major city of the United States. He
4 was assassinated in 1978 at San Francisco’s City Hall by a political
5 rival. Perhaps more than any other modern figure, Harvey Milk’s
6 life and political career embody the rise of the lesbian, gay,
7 bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) civil rights movement in
8 California, across the nation, and throughout the world; and
9 WHEREAS, Harvey Milk graduated from the State University
10 of New York at Albany, in Albany, New York in 1951. Thereafter,
11 he served for a short time in the United States Navy; and
12 WHEREAS, During the 1960s, Harvey Milk lived in New York
13 City, first working on Wall Street as an investment banker and
14 later as a theater producer; and
15 WHEREAS, In 1972, Harvey Milk moved with his partner,
16 Scott Smith, to San Francisco, California and opened a camera
17 shop called Castro Camera; and
18 WHEREAS, Harvey Milk soon emerged as a community leader
19 in the Castro neighborhood of San Francisco, founding the Castro
20 Valley Association of Local Merchants, and representing that
21 association’s interests before city government; and
22 WHEREAS, Harvey Milk unsuccessfully ran for the Board of
23 Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco in 1973, and

1 unsuccessfully ran for the Assembly in 1975. With each race, he
2 gained more prominence and eventually became known endearingly
3 by his neighbors as the “Mayor of Castro Street”; and

4 WHEREAS, After San Francisco adopted a district election
5 system in 1977, Harvey Milk was elected to the Board of
6 Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco representing
7 District 5. It was the first time in the history of the United States
8 that an openly gay man was elected to a prominent political office;
9 and

10 WHEREAS, During his term on the board of supervisors, Harvey
11 Milk sponsored and successfully passed a gay rights ordinance;
12 and

13 WHEREAS, Harvey Milk was instrumental in defeating
14 Proposition 6, commonly known as the Briggs Initiative, at the
15 General Election on November 7, 1978, that would have banned
16 gays and lesbians from teaching in the public schools of this state;
17 and

18 WHEREAS, As an openly gay leader, Harvey Milk encouraged
19 LGBT individuals to be visible in society. During the Gay Freedom
20 Day Parade of June 25, 1978, he told the crowd, “Gay people, we
21 will not win their rights by staying quietly in our closets”; and

22 WHEREAS, Harvey Milk was also successful in forging
23 coalitions with San Francisco’s other minority leaders. His message
24 was one of unity against oppression in all its forms. In the same
25 Gay Freedom Day speech, he said, “I call upon all minorities and
26 especially the millions of lesbians and gay men to wake up from
27 their dreams ... to gather on Washington and tell ... their nation:
28 ‘Wake up ... wake up, America ... no more racism, no more sexism,
29 no more ageism, no more hatred ... no more’”; and

30 WHEREAS, In 1978, Dan White, who represented District 8
31 on the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San
32 Francisco, resigned from his seat due to financial hardship, thus
33 allowing the Mayor of San Francisco, George Moscone, to appoint
34 a successor; and

35 WHEREAS, Dan White later asked Mayor Moscone to be
36 reappointed to his seat. Mayor Moscone declined after having been
37 lobbied by several city leaders, including Harvey Milk, who often
38 clashed with Dan White due to their political differences; and

39 WHEREAS, On November 27, 1978, Dan White went to San
40 Francisco City Hall to meet with Mayor Moscone and make a final

1 plea for reappointment. When the mayor declined the request, Dan
2 White shot and killed Mayor Moscone, then went to Harvey Milk's
3 office and also shot and killed him; and

4 WHEREAS, Dan White subsequently surrendered to the
5 authorities. Though he had carried a gun, 10 extra rounds, and
6 crawled through a window to avoid metal detectors, Dan White
7 denied that the shootings were premeditated; and

8 WHEREAS, Thousands attended a spontaneous candlelight
9 memorial vigil the night of Harvey Milk's funeral; and

10 WHEREAS, Harvey Milk had anticipated the possibility of
11 assassination and had recorded several audio tapes to be played in
12 that event. One of the tapes included his now famous quote, "If a
13 bullet should enter my brain, let that bullet destroy every closet
14 door"; and

15 WHEREAS, Dan White's trial, which began four months after
16 the killings, was one of the most closely watched trials in California
17 at that time. The prosecution claimed that Dan White's motive
18 was revenge. But Dan White's attorney, Douglas Schmidt, claimed
19 that Dan White was a victim of pressure and had been depressed,
20 a state exacerbated by his consuming a large quantity of junk food
21 before the murders, which became known as the "Twinkie
22 Defense"; and

23 WHEREAS, During the trial, the jury also heard Dan White's
24 confession, which was tape recorded the day after the murders.
25 During the confession, Dan White tearfully talked of how Mayor
26 Moscone and Harvey Milk had refused to give him his supervisor's
27 job back; and

28 WHEREAS, Dan White was convicted of voluntary
29 manslaughter on the grounds of diminished capacity and sentenced
30 to seven years and eight months in prison, a sentence widely
31 denounced as lenient and motivated by homophobia. During the
32 jury selection process in the criminal trial, defense attorneys had
33 excluded candidates they deemed "pro-gay"; and

34 WHEREAS, In protest of the lenient sentence, San Francisco's
35 gay community erupted in what came to be known as the "White
36 Night Riots." It began as a peaceful march from the Castro District
37 to city hall, but turned into a riot when marchers clashed with the
38 police force outside of city hall; and

39 WHEREAS, Harvey Milk's legacy as a civil rights leader is still
40 felt today. He was named one of TIME Magazine's most influential

1 people of the 20th century. Many institutions and organizations
2 are named for Harvey Milk, including the Harvey Milk
3 Recreational Arts Center, the Harvey Milk Civil Rights Academy,
4 the Harvey Milk Institute, the Eureka Valley/Harvey Milk
5 Memorial Branch Library, and the Harvey Milk
6 Lesbian/Gay/Bisexual/Transgender Democratic Club in San
7 Francisco; and

8 WHEREAS, Outside of San Francisco, a number of alternative
9 schools in the United States are named for Harvey Milk, including
10 Harvey Milk High School in New York City, and Oakes College
11 at the University of California, Santa Cruz has an oncampus
12 apartment building named for Harvey Milk; and

13 WHEREAS, In February 2007, the City of San Francisco agreed
14 to erect a bust of Harvey Milk in city hall in tribute to his service
15 and to memorialize his life's work. A lengthy process to choose a
16 design took place, and a gala installation event took place in May
17 2008, to coincide with Harvey Milk's birthday; and

18 WHEREAS, Harvey Milk's story as California's first openly
19 gay elected official was the topic of a major motion picture released
20 in 2008, which educated audiences worldwide about Milk's place
21 in history as a trailblazer and civil rights pioneer; and

22 WHEREAS, Harvey Milk's life and social contributions have
23 left an indelible mark on the history of our nation and hold a special
24 meaning for the people of California; now, therefore, be it

25 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That the
26 Assembly recognizes the pioneering contributions of Harvey Milk
27 to the cause of gay civil rights and commemorates May 22, 2021,
28 as Harvey Milk Day; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: May 13, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
HR 43 (Low) – As Introduced April 29, 2021

SUBJECT: Harvey Milk Day.

SUMMARY: Commemorates May 22, 2021 as Harvey Milk Day and recognizes the pioneering contributions of Harvey Milk to the cause of gay civil rights. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Harvey Bernard Milk was born on May 22, 1930, in Woodmere, New York. He was the first openly gay man to be elected to public office in a major city of the United States. Perhaps more than any other modern figure, Harvey Milk's life and political career embody the rise of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) civil rights movement in California, across the nation, and throughout the world.
- 2) In 1972, Harvey Milk moved with his partner, Scott Smith, to San Francisco, California and opened a camera shop called Castro Camera. He soon emerged as a community leader in the Castro neighborhood of San Francisco, founding the Castro Valley Association of Local Merchants, and representing that association's interests before city government.
- 3) Harvey Milk unsuccessfully ran for the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco in 1973, and unsuccessfully ran for the Assembly in 1975. With each race, he gained more prominence and eventually became known endearingly by his neighbors as the "Mayor of Castro Street."
- 4) After San Francisco adopted a district election system in 1977, Harvey Milk was elected to the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco representing District 5. It was the first time in the history of the United States that an openly gay man was elected to a prominent political office. During his term on the board of supervisors, Harvey Milk sponsored and successfully passed a gay rights ordinance.
- 5) Harvey Milk was instrumental in defeating Proposition 6, commonly known as the Briggs Initiative, at the General Election on November 7, 1978, that would have banned gays and lesbians from teaching in the public schools of this state.
- 6) Harvey Milk was also successful in forging coalitions with San Francisco's other minority leaders. His message was one of unity against oppression in all its forms. During a Gay Freedom Day speech, he said, "I call upon all minorities and especially the millions of lesbians and gay men to wake up from their dreams ... to gather on Washington and tell ... their nation: 'Wake up ... wake up, America ... no more racism, no more sexism, no more ageism, no more hatred ... no more.'"
- 7) In 1978, Dan White, who represented District 8 on the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, resigned from his seat due to financial hardship, thus allowing the Mayor of San Francisco, George Moscone, to appoint a successor. Dan White later asked Mayor Moscone to be reappointed to his seat. Mayor Moscone declined after having been

lobbied by several city leaders, including Harvey Milk, who often clashed with Dan White due to their political differences.

- 8) On November 27, 1978, Dan White went to San Francisco City Hall to meet with Mayor Moscone and make a final plea for reappointment. When the mayor declined the request, Dan White shot and killed Mayor Moscone, then went to Harvey Milk's office and also shot and killed him.
- 9) Thousands attended a spontaneous candlelight memorial vigil the night of Harvey Milk's funeral. Harvey Milk had anticipated the possibility of assassination and had recorded several audio tapes to be played in that event. One of the tapes included his now famous quote, "If a bullet should enter my brain, let that bullet destroy every closet door."
- 10) Harvey Milk's legacy as a civil rights leader is still felt today. He was named one of TIME Magazine's most influential people of the 20th century. Many institutions and organizations are named for Harvey Milk, including the Harvey Milk Recreational Arts Center, the Harvey Milk Civil Rights Academy, the Harvey Milk Institute, the Eureka Valley/Harvey Milk Memorial Branch Library, and the Harvey Milk Lesbian/Gay/Bisexual/Transgender Democratic Club in San Francisco.

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 APRIL 12, 2021

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 7, 2021

Senate Concurrent Resolution

No. 4

Introduced by Senator Umberg
(Coauthors: Senators ~~Min~~ Cortese, Min, and Pan)
(Coauthor: Assembly Member Daly)

December 7, 2020

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 4—Relative to King Hùng Vương Commemorative Day.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SCR 4, as amended, Umberg. King Hùng Vương Commemorative Day.

This measure would proclaim April 21, 2021, as King Hùng Vương Commemorative Day and would recognize it as a day of cultural festivals commemorating the roots of Vietnamese Americans in California.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, The festival King Hùng Vương Commemorative
- 2 Day is a Vietnamese traditional holiday commemorating the merits
- 3 of founding the nation of Vietnam by the Hung Vuong kings; and
- 4 WHEREAS, The commemoration is held annually on the 10th
- 5 day of March of the lunar calendar at King Hung Temple, Viet Tri
- 6 City, Phu Tho Province, Northern Vietnam, as well as everywhere
- 7 in Vietnam. Since 1975, Vietnamese communities around the world
- 8 celebrate this holiday every year; and
- 9 WHEREAS, According to legend, Lac Long Quan and Au Co
- 10 are considered to be the ancestors of the Vietnamese, the parents

1 of the Hung Kings. Over the 18 terms of the Hung Vuong
2 Kingdom, according to historians, the Kingdom led multiple
3 defensive wars against foreign aggression and cemented the
4 national patriotism and pride of sovereign Vietnam; and

5 WHEREAS, The Hung Vuong period is a very important period
6 in the history of Vietnam. It was this period that built a foundation
7 of Vietnam today, as well as the cultural foundation of Vietnam
8 and the patriotic traditions of the Vietnamese; and

9 WHEREAS, King Hùng Vương Commemorative Day not only
10 highlights national pride but also reminds us to thoroughly
11 understand and promote national identity and ancestral origins,
12 ensuring *that* future generations appreciate the merits of generations
13 of national heroes and their ancestors; and

14 WHEREAS, After the Vietnam War ended in 1975, millions of
15 Vietnamese people escaped from Vietnam and settled in free,
16 democratic countries, including more than 580,000 Vietnamese
17 living in California; and

18 WHEREAS, Over the past 40 years, Vietnamese communities
19 have rapidly formed and developed, contributing to the diversity
20 of culture, economy, education, politics, military, and more. King
21 Hùng Vương Commemorative Day is one of the most monumental
22 annual festivals, bringing forth the many historical and cultural
23 characteristics of the Vietnamese community; and

24 WHEREAS, The festival King Hùng Vương Commemorative
25 Day is organized by Vietnamese local associations, recreating
26 historical traditional images, teaching young Vietnamese
27 Americans about their roots, culture, and the history of Vietnam.
28 At the same time, the festival contributes to building diversity in
29 California; now, therefore, be it

30 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*
31 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature recognizes April 21, 2021,
32 which is the 10th of March in the lunar calendar, as King Hùng
33 Vương Commemorative Day and recognizes it as a day of cultural
34 festivals commemorating the roots of Vietnamese Americans in
35 California; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: May 13, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
SCR 4 (Umburg) – As Amended April 12, 2021

SENATE VOTE: 37-0

SUBJECT: King Hùng Vương Commemorative Day.

SUMMARY: Proclaims April 21, 2021, as King Hùng Vương Commemorative Day and recognizes it as a day of cultural festivals commemorating the roots of Vietnamese Americans in California. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The festival King Hùng Vương Commemorative Day is a Vietnamese traditional holiday commemorating the merits of founding the nation of Vietnam by the Hung Vuong kings.
- 2) The commemoration is held annually on the 10th day of March of the lunar calendar at King Hung Temple, Viet Tri City, Phu Tho Province, Northern Vietnam, as well as everywhere in Vietnam. Since 1975, Vietnamese communities around the world celebrate this holiday every year. April 21, 2021 is the 10th of March in the lunar calendar this year.
- 3) According to legend, Lac Long Quan and Au Co are considered to be the ancestors of the Vietnamese, the parents of the Hung Kings. Over the 18 terms of the Hung Vuong Kingdom, according to historians, the Kingdom led multiple defensive wars against foreign aggression and cemented the national patriotism and pride of sovereign Vietnam.
- 4) The Hung Vuong period is a very important period in the history of Vietnam. It was this period that built a foundation of Vietnam today, as well as the cultural foundation of Vietnam and the patriotic traditions of the Vietnamese.
- 5) King Hùng Vương Commemorative Day not only highlights national pride but also reminds us to thoroughly understand and promote national identity and ancestral origins, ensuring that future generations appreciate the merits of generations of national heroes and their ancestors.
- 6) After the Vietnam War ended in 1975, millions of Vietnamese people escaped from Vietnam and settled in free, democratic countries, including more than 580,000 Vietnamese living in California.
- 7) Over the past 40 years, Vietnamese communities have rapidly formed and developed, contributing to the diversity of culture, economy, education, politics, military, and more. King Hùng Vương Commemorative Day is one of the most monumental annual festivals, bringing forth the many historical and cultural characteristics of the Vietnamese community

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 706

Introduced by Assembly Member Cooley

February 16, 2021

An act to amend Sections 9114.5 and 9123 of the Government Code, relating to the Legislature.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

AB 706, as introduced, Cooley. Legislature: facilities.

(1) Existing law, known as the State Capitol Building Annex Act of 2016, authorizes the Joint Rules Committee to pursue the construction of a state capitol building annex or the restoration, rehabilitation, renovation, or reconstruction of the existing State Capitol Building Annex, as provided. In accordance with specified provisions of the California Constitution, the act also expressly appropriates a specified amount of moneys from the State Project Infrastructure Fund to cover the costs of the design and construction of components of the project or projects authorized by the act that will modify portions of the west wing of the State Capitol in order to facilitate a fully functional State Capitol.

This bill would clarify that the amount appropriated for the costs of the design and construction of components of the project or projects that will modify portions of the west wing of the State Capitol are determined by an agreement required under the act, including any amendments to that agreement.

(2) Existing law provides that title to specified legislative office facilities is vested in the Legislature. A provision of existing law requires that the space in the legislative office facilities be allocated from time to time by the Senate Committee on Rules and the Assembly Committee

on Rules in accordance with their determination of the needs of the Legislature, as specified.

This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to that provision.

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

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

1 SECTION 1. Section 9114.5 of the Government Code is
2 amended to read:

3 9114.5. (a) There is hereby appropriated, without regard to
4 fiscal years, from the State Project Infrastructure Fund to the
5 Operating Funds of the Assembly and Senate an amount up to
6 twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000), as determined by the
7 agreement entered into pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision
8 (b) of Section ~~9112~~, *9112 and any amendments thereto*, to cover
9 the costs of the design and construction of *those* components of
10 the project or projects authorized by Section 9112 that will modify
11 portions of the west wing of the State Capitol in order to facilitate
12 a fully functional State Capitol. Any transfer of *the* funds
13 appropriated pursuant to this section shall occur at the same time
14 as the transfer of funds pursuant to subparagraph (C) of paragraph
15 (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 14692.

16 (b) It is the intent of the Legislature that the appropriation in
17 subdivision (a) constitute an express appropriation for the alteration
18 or modification of the color, detail, design, structure, or fixtures
19 of the historically restored areas of the first, second, and third
20 floors and the exterior of the west wing of the State Capitol, as
21 required by Section 28 of Article IV of the California Constitution.

22 SEC. 2. Section 9123 of the Government Code is amended to
23 read:

24 9123. (a) Title to the buildings and property bounded by 10th,
25 11th, N, and O Streets in the City of Sacramento shall vest in the
26 Legislature on the effective date of this act. The Legislature may
27 transfer title for the purposes of any financing of the project,
28 however, at the conclusion of any financing, title shall revest in
29 the Legislature.

30 (b) The Legislature shall have jurisdiction over the project.

31 (c) All space in the legislative office facilities and all annexes
32 and additions thereto shall be allocated from time to time by the

1 Senate Committee on Rules and the Assembly Committee on Rules
2 in accordance with their determination of the needs of the
3 Legislature and the two houses thereof. The committees shall
4 allocate the space as they determine to be necessary for facilities
5 and agencies in dealing with the Legislature as a whole, including,
6 but not limited to, press quarters, billrooms, telephone rooms, and
7 offices for the Legislative Counsel, Legislative Analyst, ~~Auditor~~
8 ~~General~~, *California State Auditor*, and for committees created by
9 the two houses jointly. The committees shall allocate to the Senate
10 and the Assembly, respectively, the space they determine to be
11 needed by the houses and their committees and the members, their
12 officers, employees, and attaches thereof. The space for members
13 thus allocated to the Senate and to the Assembly shall be allotted
14 from time to time proportionately, according to party affiliation,
15 by the Senate Committee on Rules and the Assembly Committee
16 on Rules, respectively.

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Date of Hearing: May 13, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
AB 706 (Cooley) – As Introduced February 16, 2021

SUBJECT: Legislature: facilities

SUMMARY: Clarifies that previously appropriated funding for necessary modifications to the west wing of the State Capitol can continue to be utilized if changes to the agreement that governs implementation of the Capitol Annex Project occur. Specifically, **this bill:**

- 1) Clarifies that the amount appropriated for the costs of the design and construction of the project or projects that will modify portions of the west wing of the State Capitol are determined by an agreement required under the State Capitol Building Annex Act of 2016, including any amendments to that agreement.
- 2) Makes a nonsubstantive change to existing law by replacing a reference to the Auditor General with the California State Auditor.

EXISTING LAW:

- 1) Authorizes the Joint Rules Committee to pursue the construction of a state capitol building annex or the restoration, rehabilitation, renovation, or reconstruction of the existing State Capitol Building Annex and any other ancillary improvements.
- 2) Authorizes the Joint Rules Committee to pursue projects in phases including a visitor center, a relocated and expanded parking facility, and any related or necessary deconstruction and infrastructure work.
- 3) Requires that all work be undertaken pursuant to an agreement between the Joint Rules Committee, the Department of Finance, and the Department of General Services.
- 4) Appropriates funding from the State Project Infrastructure Fund to the Operating Funds of the Assembly and Senate to cover the costs of the design and construction of the project or projects that will modify portions of the west wing of the State Capitol in order to facilitate a fully functional State Capitol.
- 5) Requires, pursuant to Section 28 of Article IV of the California Constitution, that funding for the alteration or modification of the color, detail, design, structure, or fixtures of the historically restored areas of the first, second, and third floors and the exterior of the west wing of the State Capitol be expressly appropriated for such purposes.
- 6) Provides that title to legislative office facilities is vested in the Legislature and requires that space in those facilities be allocated by the Senate Committee on Rules and the Assembly Committee on Rules in accordance with their needs.

FISCAL EFFECT: This bill is keyed non-fiscal by Legislative Counsel.

COMMENTS:

1) Purpose of the bill: In support of AB 706, the author states:

In 2018, the Governor signed AB 1826 (Committee on Budget) into law which appropriated funding for modifications critical to ensuring functionality of the West Wing for its near and long term usage. In Fall 2021, legislative offices and the offices of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor will temporarily relocate to the 10th and O St. Building to accommodate construction of a new Capitol Annex building. During construction, the West Wing will be open and continue to function. It must be able to accommodate various functions essential to the work of state government including public access to enable it to continue to fulfill its purpose as a venue and symbol of California democracy in the long term.

This bill removes possible ambiguity in state law by clarifying that previously appropriated funds for necessary modifications to the West Wing can continue to be utilized if changes to the agreement that governs implementation of the Capitol Annex Project occur.

2) Prior legislation:

SB 836 (Chapter 31, Statutes of 2016), known as the State Capitol Building Annex Act of 2016, authorized Joint Rules Committee to pursue the construction of a state capitol building annex.

AB 1826 (Chapter 40, Statutes of 2018) appropriated funding for both the Capitol Annex Project and modifications of the historic west wing.

AB 2667 (Chapter 283, Statutes of 2018) required that any work on the annex incorporate elements complementary to the historic State Capitol.

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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



PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY for our CAPITOL

PACAnnexProject@gmail.com

<http://savecalcap.org>

May 12, 2021

The Honorable Ken Cooley
Chair, Assembly Rules Committee
Via Assembly Rules Website

Re: AB 706 (Cooley) Oppose

Dear Assemblymember Cooley:

Public Accountability for our Capitol is opposed to AB 706 (Cooley) because it is trying to correct authority granted in AB 1826, an urgency measure, which appropriated \$20 million for renovating and restoring the historic State Capitol. Proposition 3 (1980) specifically states that funds may not be authorized for work on the historic capitol if approved using an urgency bill. We believe this non-urgency bill is an attempt to correct that legal problem. The intent of AB 706, as we understand it from the author's office, is to ensure that the governance structure meets requirements in the State Constitution.

In addition, we oppose the governance structure established for the Annex Project, as authorized by AB 1826 (Chapter 40). The agreement authorized by statute is an MOU (adopted 11/9/2018) among the Joint Rules Committee, the Department of Finance, and the Department of General Services. The MOU authorizes a three-person Executive Committee of Chair Cooley, Senator Hertzberg, and Erin Suhr, Director of Operations of the Governor's Office, to make decisions about scope and expenditures of the entire Capitol Annex Project. The only vote the JRC has taken on this massive Capitol Annex Project was in September 2019, when JRC voted to approve the "Project Overview and Sequencing Report" (POS) in draft form. The POS has been kept from the public, despite several Legislative Open Record Act (LORA) requests.

The \$1 billion Capitol Annex Project is being decided in private by only three voting members: two legislators and one Governor's representative. This governance structure prevents the public and legislative members from understanding why certain decisions were made about the Capitol Annex Project. We believe your constituents would oppose the current proposed Annex Project, which includes a new Annex building, demolition of the west steps and gathering place, and damage to Capitol Park.

We are also concerned that AB 706 could become a vehicle for later amendments that could be even worse.

For these reasons, we are opposed to AB 706. Thank you for your attention to this letter.

Sincerely,

Dick Cowan for Public Accountability for our Capitol