

**Assembly  
California Legislature  
Committee on Rules**

**KEN COOLEY  
CHAIR**

**VICE CHAIR**  
CUNNINGHAM, JORDAN

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

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

Thursday, May 2, 2019  
10 minutes prior to Session  
State Capitol, Room 3162

**CONSENT AGENDA**

**BILL REFERRALS**

1. Consent Bill Referrals

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**RESOLUTIONS**

- |    |                 |   |                         |
|----|-----------------|---|-------------------------|
| 2. | ACR-51 (Levine) | Sesquicentennial Celebration of the First Transcontinental Railroad.          | <a href="#">Page 5</a>  |
| 3. | ACR-83 (Ramos)  | Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls Awareness Month. (refer/hear) | <a href="#">Page 12</a> |
| 4. | HR-30 (Smith)   | The Day of the Teacher.   | <a href="#">Page 15</a> |
| 5. | SCR-9 (Pan)     | Lunar New Year Celebration.   | <a href="#">Page 18</a> |



STATE CAPITOL  
P.O. BOX 942849  
SACRAMENTO, CA 94249-0124  
(916) 319-2800  
FAX (916) 319-2810

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER  
DEBRA GRAVERT

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ROBERT RIVAS  
BUFFY WICKS

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

# Memo

**To:** Rules Committee Members  
**From:** Michael Erke, Bill Referral Consultant  
**Date:** 5/1/19  
**Re:** Consent Bill Referrals

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Since you received your preliminary list of bill referrals, the following resolutions have been added to the list of referrals: ACR 80, ACR 83, ACR 85, and HR 32.

## REFERRAL OF BILLS TO COMMITTEE

05/02/2019

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

Assembly Bill No.	Committee:
<u>ACR 80</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 83</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 85</u>	RLS.
<u>HR 32</u>	RLS.
<u>SB 74</u>	BUDGET
<u>SB 75</u>	BUDGET
<u>SB 76</u>	BUDGET
<u>SB 77</u>	BUDGET
<u>SB 78</u>	BUDGET
<u>SB 79</u>	BUDGET
<u>SB 80</u>	BUDGET
<u>SB 81</u>	BUDGET
<u>SB 82</u>	BUDGET
<u>SB 83</u>	BUDGET
<u>SB 84</u>	BUDGET
<u>SB 85</u>	BUDGET
<u>SB 87</u>	BUDGET
<u>SB 88</u>	BUDGET
<u>SB 89</u>	BUDGET
<u>SB 90</u>	BUDGET
<u>SB 91</u>	BUDGET
<u>SB 92</u>	BUDGET
<u>SB 93</u>	BUDGET
<u>SB 94</u>	BUDGET
<u>SB 95</u>	BUDGET
<u>SB 96</u>	BUDGET
<u>SB 97</u>	BUDGET
<u>SB 98</u>	BUDGET
<u>SB 100</u>	BUDGET
<u>SB 101</u>	BUDGET
<u>SB 102</u>	BUDGET
<u>SB 103</u>	BUDGET
<u>SB 104</u>	BUDGET
<u>SB 105</u>	BUDGET
<u>SB 106</u>	BUDGET
<u>SB 107</u>	BUDGET
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<u>SB 111</u>	BUDGET
<u>SB 112</u>	BUDGET
<u>SB 113</u>	BUDGET
<u>SB 114</u>	BUDGET
<u>SB 115</u>	BUDGET

<u>SB 116</u>	BUDGET
<u>SB 117</u>	BUDGET
<u>SB 118</u>	BUDGET
<u>SB 119</u>	BUDGET
<u>SB 121</u>	BUDGET
<u>SB 122</u>	BUDGET
<u>SB 123</u>	BUDGET
<u>SB 124</u>	BUDGET
<u>SB 128</u>	L. GOV.
<u>SB 143</u>	B. & P.
<u>SB 146</u>	TRANS.
<u>SB 147</u>	TRANS.
<u>SB 164</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 225</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 232</u>	E.S. & T.M.
<u>SB 308</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 314</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 379</u>	L. GOV.
<u>SB 380</u>	L. GOV.
<u>SB 381</u>	L. GOV.
<u>SB 439</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 495</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 645</u>	JUD.

**Assembly Concurrent Resolution**

**No. 51**

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**Introduced by Assembly Members Levine and Chiu**  
**(Coauthor: Assembly Member McCarty)**  
(Coauthor: Senator Pan)

March 12, 2019

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Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 51—Relative to the  
Sesquicentennial Celebration of the First Transcontinental Railroad.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 51, as introduced, Levine. Sesquicentennial Celebration of the  
First Transcontinental Railroad.

This measure would proclaim that Friday, May 10, 2019, will be  
celebrated as the First Transcontinental Railroad’s Sesquicentennial  
Day, and as California Railroad Day.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, May 10, 1869, saw the connection of California  
2 to the eastern railroads of the United States by the construction of  
3 the Central Pacific Railroad eastward from Sacramento, California,  
4 and the Union Pacific Railroad westward from Omaha, Nebraska,  
5 at Promontory Summit, Utah Territory; and  
6 WHEREAS, The first transcontinental railroad was authorized  
7 by the United States House of Representatives on May 6, 1862,  
8 and by the United States Senate on June 20, 1862, and signed into  
9 law as the Pacific Railroad Act of 1862 by President Abraham  
10 Lincoln on July 1 of that year; and  
11 WHEREAS, The Pacific Railroad Act of 1862 authorized the  
12 creation of the Central Pacific Railroad Company and the Union

1 Pacific Railroad Company to build the railroad from the Missouri  
2 River at Council Bluffs, Iowa, to Sacramento, California, and from  
3 Sacramento to the San Francisco Bay area, and authorized the  
4 federal government to issue bonds to finance the project; and

5 WHEREAS, The champion of the central route that followed  
6 the Oregon Trail from Nebraska was Theodore Judah, who  
7 undertook to survey a manageable route from the west over the  
8 Sierra Nevada Mountains through Clipper Gap in the County of  
9 Placer, California, Emigrant Gap, over Donner Pass, and south to  
10 Truckee, California, to reach the Great Basin and connect up with  
11 rail lines coming from the east, through what was one of the chief  
12 obstacles of a central route to California, the high and rugged Sierra  
13 Nevada Mountains; and

14 WHEREAS, Convinced that a properly financed railroad could  
15 pass from Sacramento through the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in  
16 1856 Mr. Judah wrote a 13,000-word proposal in support of a  
17 Pacific railroad and distributed it to cabinet secretaries,  
18 congressmen, and other influential people; and

19 WHEREAS, In September 1859, Mr. Judah was chosen to be  
20 the accredited lobbyist for the Pacific Railroad Convention, which  
21 approved his plan to survey, finance, and engineer the proposed  
22 railroad; and

23 WHEREAS, Mr. Judah returned to Washington, D.C. in  
24 December 1859, where he received an audience with President  
25 James Buchanan and represented the convention before Congress;  
26 and

27 WHEREAS, Mr. Judah returned to California in 1860 and  
28 continued to survey and refine the proposed route through the  
29 Sierra Nevada Mountains suitable for a railroad, and together with  
30 local miner Daniel Strong, who had surveyed a route over the  
31 Sierra Nevada Mountains for a wagon toll road, formed an  
32 association to solicit subscriptions from local merchants and  
33 businessmen to support the proposed railroad; and

34 WHEREAS, Collis Huntington, a Sacramento hardware  
35 merchant, heard Mr. Judah's presentation about the railroad at the  
36 St. Charles Hotel in November 1860, invited Mr. Judah to his  
37 office to hear his proposal in detail, and persuaded Mr. Judah to  
38 accept financing from himself and four others: Mark Hopkins, his  
39 business partner; James Bailey, a jeweler; Leland Stanford, a  
40 grocer; and Charles Crocker, a dry goods merchant; and

1 WHEREAS, Mr. Huntington, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Stanford, and  
2 Mr. Crocker invested \$1,500 each and formed a board of directors,  
3 becoming known as The Big Four, and their railroad was called  
4 the Central Pacific Railroad; and

5 WHEREAS, Six years after the groundbreaking, laborers of the  
6 Central Pacific Railroad from the west and the Union Pacific  
7 Railroad from the east met at Promontory Summit, Utah Territory,  
8 where on May 10, 1869, Leland Stanford drove the last spike,  
9 known as the golden spike, that joined the rails of the  
10 transcontinental railroad; travel from coast to coast was reduced  
11 from six months or more to just one week; and

12 WHEREAS, A great proportion of the work was carried out by  
13 Chinese laborers, using hand tools, wheelbarrows, and mule  
14 wagons; and

15 WHEREAS, In January 1864, the first known Chinese workers  
16 for the Central Pacific Railroad Company arrived and began to  
17 work; a crew of 21 men led by Foreman Ah Toy and headman  
18 Hung Wah cleared the Dutch Flat-Donner Lake Wagon Road; and

19 WHEREAS, In July 1865, the Central Pacific Railroad brought  
20 the first Chinese laborers from China, primarily from Guangdong  
21 Province; and

22 WHEREAS, By 1867, over 8,000 Chinese were employed on  
23 the railroad, enduring many hardships and casualties, including  
24 an unsuccessful strike for better pay and having to strike when the  
25 line was complete in order to be paid at all; and

26 WHEREAS, Completion of the first transcontinental railroad,  
27 linking the state of California to the eastern United States, led to  
28 a steady expansion of population, industry, and agriculture; and

29 WHEREAS, Improvements in refrigerated rail transportation  
30 led to California becoming the year-round salad bowl for the  
31 country; and

32 WHEREAS, The convenience and speed of rail transportation,  
33 linking New York's Broadway theater district to southern  
34 California, led to California becoming the premier center of  
35 entertainment and the creative visual arts; and

36 WHEREAS, Targeted marketing promotions created by the  
37 railroad companies led to a steady flow of emigration from the  
38 cold weather states to the Golden State, and other railroad  
39 marketing efforts developed California's tourism industry, starting

1 with long winter excursions and later transitioning toward the  
2 growing middle class with two-week summer vacations; and

3 WHEREAS, This growth led to California becoming the  
4 sixth-largest economy in the world with the largest agricultural  
5 output of any state in the United States and an important  
6 manufacturing center; and

7 WHEREAS, The railroads, as a key partner in the container  
8 revolution, resulted in California's ports dominating international  
9 intermodal cargo flow; and

10 WHEREAS, California's rail lines and ports also facilitate the  
11 export of bulk agricultural and mineral traffic from both California  
12 and the rest of the United States; and

13 WHEREAS, This growth led to California being home to 40  
14 million people, with a need to safely travel throughout the state  
15 and nation; and

16 WHEREAS, Californians have always used the rail system for  
17 their daily commute, and business, personal, and leisure travel;  
18 and

19 WHEREAS, The economic energy created by this travel for  
20 commuter, business, personal, and leisure travel created an  
21 innovative economy second to none; and

22 WHEREAS, Rail transportation being the most efficient form  
23 of transportation in terms of energy and land use, full usage and  
24 expansion of California's rail network will aid in reducing  
25 greenhouse gas emissions and in the effort to offset the impact of  
26 the warming atmosphere; and

27 WHEREAS, With an increasing population, an integrated,  
28 high-performance rail transportation system can be used as a tool  
29 to improve personal mobility, reduce the stress of daily travel, and  
30 efficiently move growing freight traffic without the need to  
31 dramatically expand the state's highway network; and

32 WHEREAS, California is once again a major manufacturer of  
33 locomotives and passenger railcars, and the railroads employ over  
34 11,500 people, earning over \$1 billion in wages and benefits, with  
35 manufacturers, contractors, and suppliers employing an estimated  
36 25,000 more employees; and

37 WHEREAS, The majority of railroad workers are represented  
38 by unions with a long history of service in the state; and

39 WHEREAS, The Rail Passenger Association of California  
40 (RailPAC) educates the public in California and the western United



1 States about the historical significance, present impact, and future  
2 potential of passenger railroads; now, therefore, be it

3 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*  
4 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature proclaims that Friday,  
5 May 10, 2019, will be celebrated as the First Transcontinental  
6 Railroad’s Sesquicentennial Day, and as California Railroad Day;  
7 and be it further

8 *Resolved*, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies  
9 of this resolution to the Governor, the Speaker of the Assembly,  
10 the President Pro Tem of the Senate, the Director of Transportation,  
11 and the author for appropriate distribution.

O

Date of Hearing: May 2, 2019

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES  
Ken Cooley, Chair  
ACR 51 (Levine) – As Introduced March 12, 2019

**SUBJECT:** Sesquicentennial Celebration of the First Transcontinental Railroad.

**SUMMARY:** Proclaims Friday, May 10, 2019 as the First Transcontinental Railroad's Sesquicentennial Day, and as California Railroad Day. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The first transcontinental railroad was authorized by the United States House of Representatives on May 6, 1862, and by the United States Senate on June 20, 1862, and signed into law as the Pacific Railroad Act of 1862 by President Abraham Lincoln on July 1 of that year.
- 2) May 10, 1869 saw the connection of California to the eastern railroads of the United States by the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad eastward from Sacramento, California, and the Union Pacific Railroad westward from Omaha, Nebraska, at Promontory Summit, Utah Territory.
- 3) On May 10, 1869, Leland Stanford drove the last spike, known as the golden spike, that joined the rails of the transcontinental railroad. Travel from coast to coast was reduced from six months or more to just one week.
- 4) Completion of the first transcontinental railroad, linking the state of California to the eastern United States, led to a steady expansion of population, industry, and agriculture.
- 5) Improvements in refrigerated rail transportation led to California becoming the year-round salad bowl for the country.
- 6) The convenience and speed of rail transportation, linking New York's Broadway theater district to southern California, led to California becoming the premier center of entertainment and the creative visual arts.
- 7) The railroads, as a key partner in the container revolution, resulted in California's ports dominating international intermodal cargo flow.
- 8) California's rail lines and ports also facilitate the export of bulk agricultural and mineral traffic from both California and the rest of the United States.
- 9) This growth led to California being home to 40 million people, with a need to safely travel throughout the state and nation. Californians have always used the rail system for their daily commute, and business, personal, and leisure travel.

**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. 83**

**Introduced by Assembly Member Ramos**

**(Coauthors: Assembly Members Aguiar-Curry, Bauer-Kahan, Burke, Carrillo, Cervantes, Eggman, Frazier, Eduardo Garcia, Gloria, Gonzalez, Kalra, Kamlager-Dove, Limón, Low, Mathis, Medina, Melendez, Muratsuchi, Obernolte, O'Donnell, Quirk, Quirk-Silva, Reyes, Luz Rivas, Robert Rivas, Rodriguez, Salas, Smith, and Weber)**

April 30, 2019

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 83—Relative to Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls Awareness Month.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

ACR 83, as introduced, Ramos. Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls Awareness Month.

This measure would designate the month of May 2019 as California's Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls Awareness Month.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, In 2016, 5,712 missing and murdered indigenous
- 2 cases were reported to the National Crime Information Center;
- 3 and
- 4 WHEREAS, According to the Centers for Disease Control and
- 5 Prevention, homicide is the second to seventh leading cause of
- 6 death for indigenous women; and
- 7 WHEREAS, According to a study conducted on behalf of the
- 8 United States Department of Justice, in some tribal communities,

1 indigenous women face murder rates 10 times higher than the  
2 national average. No such study exists for urban areas; and

3 WHEREAS, Little data exists on the epidemic of missing and  
4 murdered indigenous women and girls, and data that is available  
5 is incomplete and inadequate; and

6 WHEREAS, The data that does exist on this issue focuses  
7 primarily on indigenous women living on reservations, despite  
8 approximately 70 percent of native people living in urban cities;  
9 and

10 WHEREAS, According to the first report conducted by the  
11 Urban Indian Health Institute in 2018 on missing and murdered  
12 indigenous women in urban cities:

13 (1) In 27 percent of the missing and murdered indigenous  
14 women cases, the victims were 18 years of age or younger.

15 (2) The average age for missing and murdered indigenous  
16 women was 29.

17 (3) California has the sixth highest death rate of indigenous  
18 women in urban cities; and

19 WHEREAS, According to the most recent census data,  
20 California has the largest population of American Indians, more  
21 than any other state in the country; now, therefore, be it

22 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*  
23 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature hereby designates the  
24 month of May 2019 as California's Missing and Murdered  
25 Indigenous Women and Girls Awareness Month; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: May 2, 2019

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES  
Ken Cooley, Chair  
ACR 83 (Ramos) – As Introduced April 30, 2019

**SUBJECT:** Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls Awareness Month.

**SUMMARY:** Designates the month of May 2019 as California's Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls Awareness Month. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) In 2016, 5,712 missing and murdered indigenous cases were reported to the National Crime Information Center.
- 2) According to a study conducted on behalf of the United States Department of Justice, in some tribal communities, indigenous women face murder rates 10 times higher than the national average. No such study exists for urban areas.
- 3) Little data exists on the epidemic of missing and murdered indigenous women and girls, and data that is available is incomplete and inadequate.
- 4) The data that does exist on this issue focuses primarily on indigenous women living on reservations, despite approximately 70 percent of native people living in urban cities.
- 5) According to the first report conducted by the Urban Indian Health Institute in 2018 on missing and murdered indigenous women in urban cities, the victims were 18 years of age or younger in 27 percent of the cases; and, the average age for missing and murdered indigenous women was 29.
- 6) California has the sixth highest death rate of indigenous women in urban cities.
- 7) According to the most recent census data, California has the largest population of American Indians, more than any other state in the country.

**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. 30**

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**Introduced by Assembly Member Smith**

April 22, 2019

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House Resolution No. 30—Relative to the Day of the Teacher.

1 WHEREAS, An educated citizenry serves as the very foundation  
2 of our democracy; and  
3 WHEREAS, California teachers instruct the most diverse student  
4 population of any state; and  
5 WHEREAS, California teachers' training and professional skills  
6 are honed to meet the unique needs of that diverse population; and  
7 WHEREAS, Today's teachers mold the minds of and train the  
8 workforce of the future; and  
9 WHEREAS, No other profession touches as many persons with  
10 such a lasting effect; and  
11 WHEREAS, Good teaching grows in value and pays dividends  
12 far beyond the classroom; and  
13 WHEREAS, California long ago recognized the immeasurable  
14 value of our teachers, and the Day of the Teacher is a special  
15 observance that honors teachers and the teaching profession; and  
16 WHEREAS, California has patterned its celebration after the  
17 traditional Dia del Maestro festivities observed in Mexico and  
18 other Latin American countries; and  
19 WHEREAS, The Day of the Teacher should be a day for school  
20 districts, parents, public officials, and the community to recognize  
21 the dedication and commitment of teachers who are educating our  
22 children; now, therefore, be it

1     *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That the  
2 day of May 7, 2019, be proclaimed the Day of the Teacher; and  
3 be it further

4     *Resolved*, That the Assembly hereby urges all Californians to  
5 observe the Day of the Teacher by taking the time to remember  
6 and honor all individuals who give the gift of knowledge through  
7 teaching; and be it further

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

O



Date of Hearing: May 2, 2019

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES  
Ken Cooley, Chair  
HR 30 (Smith) – As Introduced April 22, 2019

**SUBJECT:** Day of the Teacher.

**SUMMARY:** Proclaims May 7, 2019, as the Day of the Teacher and honors all individuals who give the gift of knowledge through teaching. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) California teachers instruct the most diverse student population of any state; and, California teachers' training and professional skills are honed to meet the unique needs of that diverse population.
- 2) Good teaching grows in value and pays dividends far beyond the classroom and no other profession touches as many persons with such a lasting effect.
- 3) California long ago recognized the immeasurable value of our teachers, and the Day of the Teacher is a special observance that honors teachers and the teaching profession.
- 4) California has patterned its celebration after the traditional Dia del Maestro festivities observed in Mexico and other Latin American countries.
- 5) The Day of the Teacher should be a day for school districts, parents, public officials, and the community to recognize the dedication and commitment of teachers who are educating our children.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** None

**REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

**Support**

None on file

**Opposition**

None on file

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

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**Introduced by Senator Pan**

January 28, 2019

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Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 9—Relative to the Lunar New Year celebration.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

SCR 9, as introduced, Pan. Lunar New Year Celebration.

This measure would recognize the Lunar New Year celebration on February 5, 2019.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, February 5, 2019, will mark the beginning of the  
2 Lunar New Year, which is celebrated in many Asian communities  
3 around the world, including in the United States and especially in  
4 California; and  
5 WHEREAS, California is home to nearly 6 million Asian and  
6 Pacific Islander Americans of Bangladeshi, Cambodian, Chinese,  
7 Filipino, Hmong, Indian, Indonesian, Iu-Mien, Japanese, Korean,  
8 Laotian, Malaysian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Taiwanese, and  
9 Vietnamese descent; and  
10 WHEREAS, The Asian and Pacific Islander American  
11 communities have contributed to the social, cultural, civic,  
12 economic, and academic success of the state; and  
13 WHEREAS, The Lunar New Year is predominantly celebrated  
14 by the 2.5 million Chinese, Korean, and Vietnamese residents of  
15 California; and  
16 WHEREAS, The Lunar New Year is universally celebrated by  
17 these communities as a time to renew family ties and to start the  
18 new year with a clean slate; and

1 WHEREAS, This Lunar New Year (4717) is the Year of the  
2 Pig; and

3 WHEREAS, The celebration of the Lunar New Year in  
4 communities throughout California illustrates the state's rich  
5 cultural history and commitment to racial, religious, and cultural  
6 diversity; now, therefore, be it

7 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*  
8 *thereof concurring*, That the Members join Asian and Pacific  
9 Islander communities throughout the state in celebrating February  
10 5, 2019, as the beginning of the Lunar New Year and extend best  
11 wishes for a peaceful and prosperous Lunar New Year to all  
12 Californians; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: May 2, 2019

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES  
Ken Cooley, Chair  
SCR 9 (Pan) – As Introduced January 28, 2019

**SENATE VOTE:** 36-0

**SUBJECT:** Lunar New Year Celebration.

**SUMMARY:** Recognizes February 5, 2019, as the beginning of the Lunar New Year and extends best wishes for a peaceful and prosperous Lunar New Year to all Californians. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) February 5, 2019, marks the beginning of the Lunar New Year, which is celebrated in many Asian communities around the world, including the United States, and especially in California.
- 2) California is home to nearly six million Asian and Pacific Islander Americans of Bangladeshi, Cambodian, Chinese, Filipino, Hmong, Indian, Indonesian, Iu-Mien, Japanese, Korean, Laotian, Malaysian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Taiwanese, and Vietnamese descent.
- 3) The Asian and Pacific Islander American communities have contributed to the social, cultural, civic, economic, and academic success of the state.
- 4) The Lunar New Year is predominantly celebrated by over 2.5 million Chinese, Korean, and Vietnamese residents of California.
- 5) This Lunar New Year is the Year of the Pig and is universally celebrated by these communities as a time to renew family ties and start the new year with a clean slate.
- 6) The celebration of the Lunar New Year in communities throughout California illustrates the state's rich cultural history and commitment to racial, religious, and cultural diversity.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** None

**REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

**Support**

None on file

**Opposition**

None on file

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