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Assembly
California Legislature
Committee on Rules

KEN COOLEY
CHAIR

VICE CHAIR
CUNNINGHAM, JORDAN

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CARRILLO, WENDY
FLORA, HEATH
GRAYSON, TIMOTHY S.
KAMLAGER-DOVE, SYDNEY
MAIENSCHN, BRIAN
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. | Page 5 |
| 3. ACR-83 (Ramos) | Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls Awareness Month. (refer/hear) | Page 12 |
| 4. HR-30 (Smith) | The Day of the Teacher. | Page 15 |
| 5. SCR-9 (Pan) | Lunar New Year Celebration. | Page 18 |



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CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
DEBRA GRAVERT

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JAMES C. RAMOS
ROBERT RIVAS
BUFFY WICKS

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

Memo

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

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 109</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

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

March 12, 2019

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

Introduced by Assembly Member Smith

April 22, 2019

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

Introduced by Senator Pan

January 28, 2019

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