



STATE CAPITOL
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CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
LIA LOPEZ

**Assembly
California Legislature
Committee on Rules**

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RUBIO, BLANCA E.
VALENCIA, AVELINO

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

Friday, May 26, 2023
15 minutes prior to Session
State Capitol, Room 126

CONSENT AGENDA

BILL REFERRALS

1. Bill Referrals

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RESOLUTIONS

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| 2. ACR-78 (Kalra) | The 2023 International Day of Yoga. | Page 6 |
| 3. ACR-81 (Bryan) | Foster Care Month. (refer/hear) | Page 10 |
| 4. ACR-82 (Weber) | Osteoporosis Awareness and Prevention Month. (refer/hear) | Page 15 |
| 5. ACR-83 (Aguiar-Curry) | Portuguese Heritage Month. (refer/hear) | Page 20 |
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| 7. HR-39 (Gabriel) | National Gun Violence Awareness Day. | Page 33 |
| 8. HR-40 (Gabriel) | Jewish American Heritage Month. | Page 37 |
| 9. HR-41 (Mike Fong) | Combating Asian Invisibility Day. | Page 40 |
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REQUEST TO ADD URGENCY CLAUSE

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| 15. SB 736 (McGuire) | Tribal gaming: compact ratification | Page 62 |
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AVELINO VALENCIA

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

Memo

To: Rules Committee Members
From: Michael Erke, Bill Referral Consultant
Date: 5/25/2023
Re: Consent Bill Referrals

Since you received your preliminary list of bill referrals, ACA 1 and SB 736 have been added to the referral list. SB 394 and SB 531 have been removed from the referral list.

REFERRAL OF BILLS TO COMMITTEE

05/26/2023

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

<u>Assembly Bill No.</u>	<u>Committee:</u>
<u>ACA 1</u>	L. GOV.
<u>ACA 1</u>	APPR.
<u>ACR 81</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 82</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 83</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 84</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 85</u>	TRANS.
<u>SB 20</u>	L. GOV.
<u>SB 20</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>SB 30</u>	TRANS.
<u>SB 34</u>	L. GOV.
<u>SB 34</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>SB 42</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 52</u>	ELECTIONS
<u>SB 52</u>	L. GOV.
<u>SB 55</u>	TRANS.
<u>SB 55</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 90</u>	HEALTH
<u>SB 95</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 229</u>	L. GOV.
<u>SB 229</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>SB 235</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 250</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 264</u>	REV. & TAX.
<u>SB 273</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>SB 285</u>	B. & P.
<u>SB 285</u>	G.O.
<u>SB 293</u>	ED.
<u>SB 295</u>	TRANS.
<u>SB 297</u>	ELECTIONS
<u>SB 305</u>	U. & E.
<u>SB 314</u>	ELECTIONS
<u>SB 314</u>	L. GOV.
<u>SB 321</u>	ED.
<u>SB 333</u>	HUM. S.
<u>SB 333</u>	ED.
<u>SB 337</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>SB 339</u>	HEALTH
<u>SB 339</u>	B. & P.
<u>SB 341</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>SB 372</u>	B. & P.
<u>SB 372</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 376</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 384</u>	B. & P.

<u>SB 386</u>	ELECTIONS
<u>SB 390</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>SB 390</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 393</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>SB 393</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 400</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 411</u>	L. GOV.
<u>SB 432</u>	P.E. & R.
<u>SB 438</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>SB 459</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 461</u>	P.E. & R.
<u>SB 475</u>	L. GOV.
<u>SB 494</u>	ED.
<u>SB 498</u>	G.O.
<u>SB 538</u>	TRANS.
<u>SB 544</u>	G.O.
<u>SB 545</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 564</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 572</u>	U. & E.
<u>SB 586</u>	W., P., & W.
<u>SB 595</u>	HEALTH
<u>SB 595</u>	P. & C.P.
<u>SB 623</u>	INS.
<u>SB 626</u>	L. & E.
<u>SB 633</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>SB 636</u>	INS.
<u>SB 646</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 664</u>	U. & E.
<u>SB 669</u>	B. & P.
<u>SB 674</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>SB 674</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 680</u>	P. & C.P.
<u>SB 702</u>	A. & A.R.
<u>SB 713</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>SB 713</u>	L. GOV.
<u>SB 723</u>	L. & E.
<u>SB 727</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 728</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>SB 736</u>	G.O.
<u>SB 746</u>	U. & E.
<u>SB 769</u>	L. GOV.
<u>SB 775</u>	TRANS.
<u>SB 786</u>	HEALTH
<u>SB 787</u>	G.O.
<u>SB 824</u>	HUM. S.
<u>SB 824</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 837</u>	U. & E.
<u>SB 857</u>	ED.

SB 883
SCR 57
SCR 63
SCR 65
SCR 66
SCR 67
SCR 68
SJR 2

PUB. S.
J., E.D., & E.
RLS.
RLS.
RLS.
RLS.
RLS.
NAT. RES.

Assembly Concurrent Resolution

No. 78

Introduced by Assembly Member Kalra
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Bryan, Wendy Carrillo, Dixon,
Haney, Pellerin, Schiavo, Ta, Villapudua, and Waldron)
(Coauthors: Senators Cortese, Dodd, Nguyen, Portantino, Skinner,
Stern, and Umberg)

May 11, 2023

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 78—Relative to the 2023 International Day of Yoga.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

ACR 78, as introduced, Kalra. The 2023 International Day of Yoga. This measure would recognize June 21, 2023, as the 2023 International Day of Yoga in California.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, For many years, yoga teachers and students desired
2 a collective global celebration of the over 5,000-year-old physical,
3 mental, and spiritual practice of yoga, including yoga teacher
4 Gurudev Sri Sri Ravi Shankar, who explained, “Yoga is a lifestyle
5 and should not be mistaken for only asanas.” “Yoga helps a human
6 being to unfold his full potential. Yoga improves the quality of
7 life, which is so much needed today. Yoga can wipe the tears and
8 bring smiles on every face. It can bring celebration and skill in
9 everyone’s life”; and
10 WHEREAS, In 2014, the United Nations General Assembly
11 declared June 21 the International Day of Yoga. During his address
12 to the General Assembly in support of declaring the global

1 celebration, the Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi, observed,
2 “Yoga is an invaluable gift of India’s ancient tradition. It embodies
3 unity of mind and body; thought and action; restraint and
4 fulfillment; harmony between man and nature; a holistic approach
5 to health and well-being. It is not about exercise but to discover
6 the sense of oneness with yourself, the world and the nature”; and

7 WHEREAS, The word “yoga” is derived from the Sanskrit word
8 “yuj,” which means “to unite or integrate,” and one objective of
9 a yoga practice is to harmonize the body, spirit, and mind through
10 various breathing exercises, yoga poses, also called asanas, and
11 meditation. There are four yogas or paths detailed in the Bhagavad
12 Gita: Bhakti yoga (path of devotion); Jnana yoga (path of
13 knowledge); Raja yoga or ashtanga/classical yoga (path involving
14 physical exercises and postures, breathing exercises, concentration,
15 and meditation); and karma yoga (path of selfless and righteous
16 action); and

17 WHEREAS, California is home to many yoga teachers, students,
18 studios, and classes that have collectively contributed to the
19 significant growth of yoga throughout the United States. A 2016
20 study conducted by yoga trade leaders estimated there are
21 36,700,000 people currently practicing yoga in the United States,
22 an increase from 20,400,000 in 2012; and

23 WHEREAS, While yoga originated from Hindu and Vedic
24 traditions, yoga is currently practiced by people of different
25 cultures, traditions, religions, and nationalities, demonstrating that
26 all people have the shared goal to uplift the human experience;
27 and

28 WHEREAS, Yoga brings strength, stability, and unity within
29 the body, mind, and emotions. Yoga, however, can be more than
30 a type of mental or physical exercise. Yoga may be used as a means
31 to discover a sense of oneness and connection within oneself, other
32 people, the world, nature, and the universe. A regular practice of
33 yoga may help promote a healthy body, a violence-free society, a
34 clear mind, an open intellect, peacefulness with past experiences,
35 a joyful soul, and a strong breath; and

36 WHEREAS, Yoga has grown in importance as a valuable tool
37 for mental health and well-being. Californians are emerging from
38 the COVID-19 pandemic feeling exhausted and depleted and are
39 increasingly looking to yoga, and yoga studios and gyms are
40 responding accordingly; now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
2 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature hereby recognizes June
3 21, 2023, as the 2023 International Day of Yoga in California to
4 provide an opportunity to better understand the benefits of yoga
5 as a path to uplift the human experience; and be it further
6 *Resolved*, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies
7 of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

O

Date of Hearing: May 26, 2023

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
James Ramos, Chair
ACR 78 (Kalra) – As Introduced May 11, 2023

SUBJECT: The 2023 International Day of Yoga.

SUMMARY: Recognizes June 21, 2023, as the 2023 International Day of Yoga in California to provide an opportunity to better understand the benefits of yoga as a path to uplift the human experience. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) For many years, yoga teachers and students desired a collective global celebration of the over 5,000-year-old physical, mental, and spiritual practice of yoga. In 2014, the United Nations General Assembly declared June 21 the International Day of Yoga.
- 2) The word “yoga” is derived from the Sanskrit word “yuj,” which means “to unite or integrate,” and one objective of a yoga practice is to harmonize the body, spirit, and mind through various breathing exercises, yoga poses, also called asanas, and meditation.
- 3) California is home to many yoga teachers, students, studios, and classes that have collectively contributed to the significant growth of yoga throughout the United States. A 2016 study conducted by yoga trade leaders estimated there are 36.7 million people currently practicing yoga in the United States, an increase from 20.4 million in 2012.
- 4) While yoga originated from Hindu and Vedic traditions, yoga is currently practiced by people of different cultures, traditions, religions, and nationalities, demonstrating that all people have the shared goal to uplift the human experience.
- 5) Yoga brings strength, stability, and unity within the body, mind, and emotions. Yoga, however, can be more than a type of mental or physical exercise. A regular practice of yoga may help promote a healthy body, a violence-free society, a clear mind, an open intellect, peacefulness with past experiences, a joyful soul, and a strong breath.
- 6) Yoga has grown in importance as a valuable tool for mental health and well-being. Californians are emerging from the COVID-19 pandemic feeling exhausted and depleted and are increasingly looking to yoga, and yoga studios and gyms are responding accordingly.

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. 81

Introduced by Assembly Members Bryan and Hart

May 18, 2023

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 81—Relative to Foster Care Month.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 81, as introduced, Bryan. Foster Care Month.

This measure would declare the month of May 2023 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, California is further engaged in building a
18 comprehensive behavioral health system for youth and families
19 impacted by the child welfare system that is responsive to the
20 trauma inherent to family separation; and

21 WHEREAS, California is committed to working in partnership
22 with local governments, advocates, and stakeholders to address
23 the disproportionate representation of Black and indigenous youth
24 and youth of color in the foster care system, and further, to address
25 systemwide outcomes that reflect that children of color in the foster
26 care system are more likely to experience multiple placements and
27 less likely to be reunited with their birth families than White
28 children in the foster care system; and

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

33 WHEREAS, Historically, foster youth have experienced
34 alarming rates of homelessness as they transition out of care. While
35 California has taken great strides to address this, 1 in 4 foster youth
36 experience homelessness after exiting care and before turning 23
37 years of age; and

38 WHEREAS, California is committed to working in partnership
39 with the federal government and local governments to improve

1 the lives and futures of all children and youth touched by the child
2 welfare system; now, therefore, be it

3 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
4 *thereof concurring, That the Legislature declares the month of*
5 *May 2023 as Foster Care Month; and be it further*

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

O

Date of Hearing: May 26, 2023

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
James Ramos, Chair
ACR 81 (Bryan) – As Introduced May 18, 2023

SUBJECT: Foster Care Month.

SUMMARY: Declares the month of May 2023 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 and foster 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 committed to working in partnership with local governments, advocates, and stakeholders to address the disproportionate representation of Black and indigenous youth and youth of color in the foster care system. And further, to address system-wide outcomes that reflect that children of color in the foster care system are more likely to experience multiple placements and less likely to be reunited with their birth families than White children in the foster care system.
- 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

Assembly Concurrent Resolution

No. 82

Introduced by Assembly Member Weber

May 22, 2023

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 82—Relative to Osteoporosis Awareness and Prevention Month.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 82, as introduced, Weber. Osteoporosis Awareness and Prevention Month.

This measure would designate the month of May 2023 as Osteoporosis Awareness and Prevention Month.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, An estimated 54,000,000 Americans have
2 osteoporosis or low bone mass, and studies suggest that
3 approximately one in two women and up to one in four men who
4 are 50 years of age or older will break a bone due to osteoporosis;
5 and

6 WHEREAS, Approximately 1,800,000 Medicare beneficiaries
7 suffered approximately 2,100,000 osteoporotic fractures a year,
8 and osteoporosis-related bone fractures are responsible for more
9 hospitalizations than heart attacks, strokes, or breast cancer; and

10 WHEREAS, Black Californians are especially at risk of
11 weakened bone health, and are less likely to be screened for
12 osteoporosis, receive medicine, and be treated for osteoporosis;
13 and

1 WHEREAS, Marginalized groups surviving chronic conditions,
2 like cancer, are at higher risk of being diagnosed with osteoporosis
3 and suffering fractures; and

4 WHEREAS, The total annual cost for osteoporotic fractures
5 among Medicare beneficiaries was \$57 billion in 2018 and is
6 expected to grow to over \$95 billion in 2040 without reforms, as
7 the population ages; and

8 WHEREAS, An estimated 22,700 Californians on Medicare
9 suffered not just an initial fracture but also a subsequent fracture,
10 resulting in estimated costs of over \$580,000,000; and

11 WHEREAS, Osteoporosis and the broken bones it can cause
12 are not part of normal aging. Building strong bones begins in
13 childhood and is essential to the prevention of osteoporosis. Care
14 for our bones is important throughout our lives, but we reach our
15 peak bone mass by early adulthood; and

16 WHEREAS, Optimum bone health and prevention of
17 osteoporosis can be maximized by a balanced diet rich in calcium
18 and vitamin D, weight-bearing and muscle-strengthening exercise,
19 and a healthy lifestyle with no smoking or excessive alcohol intake;
20 and

21 WHEREAS, Osteoporosis is often called a silent disease because
22 one cannot feel bones weakening. Breaking a bone is often the
23 first sign of osteoporosis. Timely bone health screening, diagnosis,
24 and treatment can help prevent fractures leading to hospitalization
25 and nursing home stays; and

26 WHEREAS, Cost-effective postfracture care that improves care
27 coordination has been demonstrated to reduce the number of
28 subsequent or repeat fractures, yet is not widely available or
29 properly incentivized by Medicare; and

30 WHEREAS, It is crucial that we raise awareness about bone
31 health and osteoporosis among the public, health professionals,
32 and policymakers; now, therefore, be it

33 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
34 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature recognizes and appreciates
35 the ideals, goals, and activities of National Osteoporosis Awareness
36 and Prevention Month in May and encourages observation of
37 appropriate health programs and activities with respect to
38 promoting good bone health throughout one's lifetime and
39 preventing and controlling osteoporosis, and designates the month

- 1 of May 2023 as Osteoporosis Awareness and Prevention Month
- 2 in California; and be it further
- 3 *Resolved*, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies
- 4 of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

O

Date of Hearing: May 26, 2023

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
James Ramos, Chair
ACR 82 (Weber) – As Introduced May 22, 2023

SUBJECT: Osteoporosis Awareness and Prevention Month.

SUMMARY: Designates the month of May 2023 as Osteoporosis Awareness and Prevention Month in California. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) An estimated 54 million Americans have osteoporosis or low bone mass, and studies suggest that approximately one in two women and up to one in four men who are 50 years of age or older will break a bone due to osteoporosis.
- 2) Approximately 1.8 million Medicare beneficiaries suffered approximately 2.1 million osteoporotic fractures a year, and osteoporosis-related bone fractures are responsible for more hospitalizations than heart attacks, strokes, or breast cancer.
- 3) Black Californians are especially at risk of weakened bone health, and are less likely to be screened for osteoporosis, receive medicine, and be treated for osteoporosis.
- 4) An estimated 22,700 Californians on Medicare suffered not just an initial fracture but also a subsequent fracture, resulting in estimated costs of over \$580 million.
- 5) Osteoporosis and the broken bones it can cause are not part of normal aging. Building strong bones begins in childhood and is essential to the prevention of osteoporosis. Care for our bones is important throughout our lives, but we reach our peak bone mass by early adulthood.
- 6) Optimum bone health and prevention of osteoporosis can be maximized by a balanced diet rich in calcium and vitamin D, weight-bearing and muscle-strengthening exercise, and a healthy lifestyle with no smoking or excessive alcohol intake.
- 7) Osteoporosis is often called a silent disease because one cannot feel bones weakening. Breaking a bone is often the first sign of osteoporosis. Timely bone health screening, diagnosis, and treatment can help prevent fractures leading to hospitalization and nursing home stays.
- 8) It is crucial that we raise awareness about bone health and osteoporosis among the public, health professionals, and policymakers.

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 Aguiar-Curry

May 22, 2023

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 83—Relative to Portuguese Heritage Month.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 83, as introduced, Aguiar-Curry. Portuguese Heritage Month.

This measure would declare the month of June 2023 to be Portuguese Heritage Month and would recognize June 10 as the Day of Portugal and May 29 as the Day of the Azores.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, Portuguese presence in California predates the
2 establishment of California as a State in the Union; and

3 WHEREAS, The first Portuguese settlers came to California
4 from the Azores Islands in the early 19th century. Waves of
5 Azorean immigrants moved to California just before and during
6 the 20th century, with the first wave of Azorean immigrants
7 moving to California just before and after the turn of the 20th
8 century, followed by the second and largest wave between 1958
9 and 1976, each contributing substantially to setting up agricultural
10 operations, especially dairy, livestock, vegetable, fruit farms, and
11 the tuna industry in southern California; and

12 WHEREAS, Throughout most of the 20th century, as many as
13 one-half of all Portuguese Californians owned or operated a dairy
14 farm, worked on a dairy farm, or worked in a dairy-related industry.
15 Applying the Portuguese belief in hard work and thriftiness, along

1 with additional labor from family members, Portuguese settlers
2 could earn enough to reinvest in their businesses, and buy more
3 land and cattle. Still today, Portuguese Americans in California
4 continue to play an important role in agriculture and dairying, as
5 proprietors and innovators; and

6 WHEREAS, Historically, California has been a popular
7 destination for immigrants from the Azores Islands, creating strong
8 cultural ties between the two regions; currently there are more than
9 350,000 persons of Portuguese heritage living in California,
10 approximately 90 percent of whom have either come directly from
11 the Azores Islands or are of Azorean ancestry; and

12 WHEREAS, In early 1855, the Old Company of Portuguese
13 Whalers, a 15-member enterprise, was owned and operated by
14 Azoreans in the City of Monterey, and, in the City of San Diego,
15 Portuguese immigrants, mostly from the islands of the Azores and
16 Madeira, had a prominent position in the tuna industry; and

17 WHEREAS, The Portuguese fraternal movement has played a
18 role in the financial and cultural stability of the community, led
19 today by two societies, the Portuguese Fraternal Society of America
20 and the Luso-American Fraternal Federation, with headquarters
21 in this state; and

22 WHEREAS, Portuguese language courses taught at community
23 heritage schools, public elementary and high schools, community
24 colleges, the California State University system, University of
25 California campuses, and private colleges build cognizance of the
26 importance of the Portuguese language as a world language and
27 awareness to the contributions that Californians of Portuguese
28 ancestry have given this state, as well as building exchanges with
29 colleges and universities in Portugal, including the recently created
30 Portuguese Beyond Borders Institute at the California State
31 University, Fresno, with its new approach to conferences, oral
32 history, research, academic publications, symposiums, exchange
33 programs in agriculture, and community outreach, including the
34 only Azorean Diaspora Center in the CSU system; and

35 WHEREAS, Californians of Portuguese ancestry came together
36 in 2016 to create the California Portuguese American Coalition
37 sponsored by the Luso-American Development Foundation to
38 create a network of public servants of Portuguese ancestry and
39 elected officials who represent areas where Californians of
40 Portuguese ancestry live and contribute to our rich diversity and

1 to encourage young Portuguese Americans to participate in our
2 democracy through public service; and

3 WHEREAS, In March of 2018 Californians of Portuguese
4 ancestry created the only strategic plan in the United States to
5 teach the Portuguese language and cultures in California public
6 and private schools, colleges, and universities in order to contribute
7 to the rich linguistic and cultural diversity of our state and to foster
8 a deeper connection to, and increase economic opportunities
9 between, California and all the Portuguese-speaking countries
10 throughout the world; and

11 WHEREAS, The State of California has a sister state relationship
12 with the Autonomous Region of the Azores, adopted in 2002, and
13 recently revised by working with a Friends of the Azores group
14 to bring further development in not only cultural exchanges, but
15 also in important areas such as renewable energy, sustainable
16 agriculture, tourism, and technology; and

17 WHEREAS, Among the great Portuguese Americans who have
18 contributed significantly to this country are: composer John Philip
19 Sousa, best known for composing “Stars and Stripes Forever”;
20 poet Emma Lazarus, best known for her sonnet about the Statue
21 of Liberty, “The New Colossus”; and architect William L. Pereira,
22 best known for designing the Transamerica Pyramid in San
23 Francisco. Many Portuguese Americans have also served with
24 distinction in local, state, and federal office, and have served
25 proudly in this country’s military; and

26 WHEREAS, Portuguese Americans have made valuable and
27 substantial contributions to every facet of California life including
28 the entertainment industry, the most notable of whom are Mary
29 Astor, Katy Perry, Tom Hanks, Joe Perry, Nuno Bettencourt, Steve
30 Perry, and James Franco; and

31 WHEREAS, The Portuguese community press, through radio,
32 newspaper, and television, have been important vehicles in
33 maintaining the Portuguese American experience in California,
34 serving as bridges to our multicultural state, currently through the
35 Tribuna Portuguesa, the only bilingual Portuguese newspaper in
36 the western United States; and

37 WHEREAS, The Portuguese Heritage Society of California
38 built the Portuguese Historical Museum to serve as a center for
39 the display of Portuguese heritage and culture, and the Portuguese
40 Heritage Publications of California, through book publications,

1 have recorded Portuguese contributions to this state in various
2 facets; and

3 WHEREAS, The Portuguese Holy Ghost Festival and other
4 religious and cultural festivals are an important part of the
5 communities in which they are held, bringing communities together
6 and preserving and disseminating in mainstream California the
7 rich traditions of a proud people who are completely integrated
8 into Californian society; now, therefore, be it

9 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
10 *thereof concurring,* That the Legislature hereby declares the month
11 of June 2023 to be Portuguese Heritage Month and recognizes
12 June 10 as the Day of Portugal and May 29 as the Day of the
13 Azores; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: May 26, 2023

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
James Ramos, Chair
ACR 83 (Aguiar-Curry) – As Introduced May 22, 2023

SUBJECT: Portuguese Heritage Month.

SUMMARY: Declares the month of June 2023 to be Portuguese Heritage Month, in recognition of June 10 as the Day of Portugal, and May 29 as the Day of the Azores. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The first Portuguese settlers came to California from the Azores Islands in the early 19th century. The first wave of Azorean immigrants moved to California just before and after the turn of the 20th century, followed by the second and largest wave between 1958 and 1976, each contributing substantially to setting up agricultural operations, especially dairy, livestock, vegetable, fruit farms, and the tuna industry in southern California.
- 2) Throughout most of the 20th century, as many as one-half of all Portuguese Californians owned or operated a dairy farm, worked on a dairy farm, or worked in a dairy-related industry. Applying the Portuguese belief in hard work and thriftiness, along with additional labor from family members, Portuguese settlers could earn enough to reinvest in their businesses, and buy more land and cattle. Still today, Portuguese Americans in California continue to play an important role in agriculture and dairying, as proprietors and innovators.
- 3) Historically, California has been a popular destination for immigrants from the Azores Islands, creating strong cultural ties between the two regions; currently there are more than 350,000 persons of Portuguese heritage living in California, approximately 90 percent of whom have either come directly from the Azores Islands or are of Azorean ancestry.
- 4) Californians of Portuguese ancestry came together in 2016 to create the California Portuguese American Coalition sponsored by the Luso-American Development Foundation to create a network of public servants of Portuguese ancestry and elected officials who represent areas where Californians of Portuguese ancestry live and contribute to our rich diversity and to encourage young Portuguese Americans to participate in our democracy through public service.
- 5) In March of 2018 Californians of Portuguese ancestry created the only strategic plan in the United States to teach the Portuguese language and cultures in California public and private schools, colleges, and universities in order to contribute to the rich linguistic and cultural diversity of our state and to foster a deeper connection to, and increase economic opportunities between, California and all the Portuguese-speaking countries throughout the world.
- 6) Portuguese Americans have made valuable and substantial contributions to every facet of California life including the entertainment industry, the most notable of whom are Mary Astor, Katy Perry, Tom Hanks, Joe Perry, Nuno Bettencourt, Steve Perry, and James Franco.
- 7) The Portuguese community press, through radio, newspaper, and television, have been important vehicles in maintaining the Portuguese American experience in California, serving

as bridges to our multicultural state, currently through the Tribuna Portuguesa, the only bilingual Portuguese newspaper in the western United States.

- 8) The Portuguese Heritage Society of California built the Portuguese Historical Museum to serve as a center for the display of Portuguese heritage and culture, and the Portuguese Heritage Publications of California, through book publications, have recorded Portuguese contributions to this state in various facets.
- 9) The Portuguese Holy Ghost Festival and other religious and cultural festivals are an important part of the communities in which they are held, bringing communities together and preserving and disseminating in mainstream California the rich traditions of a proud people who are completely integrated into Californian society.

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 Wendy Carrillo
(Principal coauthor: Senator Durazo)

May 22, 2023

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 84—Relative to the 80th Anniversary of the Zoot Suit Riots.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 84, as introduced, Wendy Carrillo. The 80th Anniversary of the Zoot Suit Riots.

This measure would commemorate June 2023 as the 80th Anniversary of the Zoot Suit Riots.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, June 2023 marks the 80th Anniversary of the Zoot
2 Suit Riots; and
3 WHEREAS, The Zoot Suit Riots were a series of conflicts that
4 occurred in June 1943 in the City of Los Angeles between United
5 States servicemen and Mexican American youths, the latter of
6 whom wore outfits called zoot suits; and
7 WHEREAS, The zoot suit consisted of a broad-shouldered drape
8 jacket, balloon-leg trousers, and, sometimes, a flamboyant hat;
9 and
10 WHEREAS, Mexican and Mexican American youths who wore
11 these outfits were called zoot-suiters; and
12 WHEREAS, These individuals referred to themselves as
13 pachucos, a name linked to the Mexican American generation’s
14 rebellion against both the Mexican and American cultures; and

1 WHEREAS, Pressures related to the United States involvement
2 in World War II contributed to the racial tensions that preceded
3 the riots; and

4 WHEREAS, Workers were needed in the agricultural and service
5 sectors of the United States to fill the jobs vacated by those who
6 were serving in the military; and

7 WHEREAS, An agreement was reached with Mexico whereby
8 temporary workers from Mexico were brought into the United
9 States; and

10 WHEREAS, This influx of Mexican workers was not particularly
11 welcomed by White Americans; and

12 WHEREAS, As part of the war effort, by March 1942, the
13 United States had begun rationing various resources; and

14 WHEREAS, Restrictions on wool had a direct effect on the
15 manufacture of wool suits and other clothing; and

16 WHEREAS, There were regulations prohibiting the
17 manufacturing of zoot suits, but a network of bootleg tailors
18 continued to manufacture them; and

19 WHEREAS, This exacerbated racial tensions, as Mexican
20 American youths wearing the zoot suits were seen as un-American
21 because they were deliberately ignoring the rationing regulations;
22 and

23 WHEREAS, The Zoot Suit Riots are commonly associated with
24 the Sleepy Lagoon murder, which occurred in August 1942; and

25 WHEREAS, The Sleepy Lagoon, as it was nicknamed, was one
26 of the larger reservoirs outside the City of Los Angeles; and

27 WHEREAS, On the night of August 1, 1942, zoot-suiters were
28 involved in a fight at a party near the Sleepy Lagoon; and

29 WHEREAS, The next morning, one of the partygoers, José
30 Díaz, was dead; and

31 WHEREAS, There was public outcry against the zoot-suiters,
32 fueled by local tabloids; and

33 WHEREAS, Citing concerns about juvenile delinquency,
34 California Governor Culbert Olson used Díaz's death as the
35 impetus for a roundup by the Los Angeles Police Department of
36 more than 600 young men and women, most of whom were
37 Mexican American; and

38 WHEREAS, Several of the zoot-suiters who were arrested were
39 tried and, in January 1943, convicted of murder; and

1 WHEREAS, However, many people denounced the circus
2 atmosphere of the trial and attacked the verdict as a miscarriage
3 of justice; and

4 WHEREAS, The convictions of the Mexican American youths
5 were later reversed on appeal in October 1944; and

6 WHEREAS, During the period from 1942 through 1943, the
7 news media continued to portray the zoot-suiters as dangerous
8 gang members who were capable of murder; and

9 WHEREAS, On the basis of the news reports, more and more
10 people began to believe that the Mexican American youths,
11 particularly the zoot-suiters, were predisposed to committing crime;
12 and

13 WHEREAS, It was in this racially charged atmosphere that the
14 conflict between predominantly White servicemen stationed in
15 southern California and Mexican American youths in the area
16 began; and

17 WHEREAS, Incidents initially took the form of minor
18 altercations, but later escalated; and

19 WHEREAS, Within months of the Sleepy Lagoon convictions,
20 the City of Los Angeles erupted in what are commonly referred
21 to as the Zoot Suit Riots; and

22 WHEREAS, The riots began on June 3, 1943, after a group of
23 sailors stated that they had been attacked by a group of Mexican
24 American zoot-suiters; and

25 WHEREAS, As a result, on June 4, a number of uniformed
26 sailors chartered cabs and proceeded to the Mexican American
27 community, seeking out the zoot-suiters; and

28 WHEREAS, What occurred that evening and in the following
29 days was a series of conflicts primarily between servicemen and
30 zoot-suiters; and

31 WHEREAS, Many zoot-suiters were beaten by servicemen and
32 stripped of their zoot suits on the spot; and

33 WHEREAS, The servicemen sometimes urinated on the zoot
34 suits or burned them in the streets; and

35 WHEREAS, One local paper printed an article describing how
36 to “de-zoot” a zoot-suiter, including directions that the zoot suits
37 should be burned; and

38 WHEREAS, The servicemen were also portrayed in local news
39 publications as heroes fighting against what was referred to as a
40 Mexican crime wave; and

1 WHEREAS, The worst of the rioting occurred on the night of
2 June 7, when thousands of servicemen and citizens prowled the
3 streets of the downtown City of Los Angeles, attacking zoot-suiters
4 as well as members of minority groups who were not wearing zoot
5 suits; and

6 WHEREAS, In response to these confrontations, police arrested
7 hundreds of Mexican American youths, many of whom had already
8 been attacked by servicemen; and

9 WHEREAS, There were also reports of Mexican American
10 youths requesting to be arrested and locked up in order to protect
11 themselves from the servicemen in the streets; and

12 WHEREAS, In contrast, very few sailors and soldiers were
13 arrested during the riots; and

14 WHEREAS, Shortly after midnight on June 8, military officials
15 declared the City of Los Angeles off-limits to all military
16 personnel; and

17 WHEREAS, Deciding that the local police were completely
18 unable or unwilling to handle the situation, officials ordered
19 military police to patrol parts of the city and arrest disorderly
20 military personnel; this, coupled with the ban, served to greatly
21 deter the servicemen's riotous actions; and

22 WHEREAS, The next day, the Los Angeles City Council passed
23 a resolution that banned the wearing of zoot suits on the City of
24 Los Angeles streets; and

25 WHEREAS, The number of attacks dwindled, and the rioting
26 had largely ended by June 10; and

27 WHEREAS, In the following weeks, however, similar
28 disturbances occurred in other states; and

29 WHEREAS, Remarkably, no one was killed during the riots,
30 although many people were injured; and

31 WHEREAS, The fact that considerably more Mexican
32 Americans than servicemen were arrested, upward of 600 of the
33 former, according to some estimates, fueled criticism of the Los
34 Angeles Police Department's response to the riots from some
35 quarters; and

36 WHEREAS, As the riots died down, California Governor Earl
37 Warren ordered the creation of a citizens' committee to investigate
38 and determine the cause of the Zoot Suit Riots; and

39 WHEREAS, The committee's report indicated that there were
40 several factors involved, but that racism was the central cause of

1 the riots and that it was exacerbated by the response of the Los
2 Angeles Police Department, as well as by biased and inflammatory
3 media coverage; and

4 WHEREAS, The City of Los Angeles Mayor Fletcher Bowron,
5 concerned about the riots' negative impact on the city's image,
6 issued his own conclusion, stating that racial prejudice was not a
7 factor and that the riots were caused by juvenile delinquents; and

8 WHEREAS, The Zoot Suit Riots is an important part of Los
9 Angeles and California history and it is critical that we mark the
10 80th anniversary of this event appropriately; now, therefore, be it

11 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
12 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature hereby commemorates
13 June 2023 as the 80th Anniversary of the Zoot Suit Riots; and be
14 it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: May 26, 2023

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
James Ramos, Chair
ACR 84 (Wendy Carrillo) – As Introduced May 22, 2023

SUBJECT: The 80th Anniversary of the Zoot Suit Riots.

SUMMARY: Commemorates June 2023 as the 80th Anniversary of the Zoot Suit Riots, which is an important part of Los Angeles and California history. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The Zoot Suit Riots were a series of conflicts that occurred in June 1943 in the City of Los Angeles between United States servicemen and Mexican American youths, the latter of whom wore outfits called zoot suits. The zoot suit consisted of a broad-shouldered drape jacket, balloon-leg trousers, and, sometimes, a flamboyant hat.
- 2) Pressures related to the United States involvement in World War II contributed to the racial tensions that preceded the riots. Workers were needed in the agricultural and service sectors of the United States to fill the jobs vacated by those who were serving in the military.
- 3) An agreement was reached with Mexico whereby temporary workers from Mexico were brought into the United States. This influx of Mexican workers was not particularly welcomed by White Americans.
- 4) The Zoot Suit Riots are commonly associated with the Sleepy Lagoon murder, which occurred in August 1942. On the night of August 1, 1942, zoot-suiters were involved in a fight at a party near the Sleepy Lagoon. There was public outcry against the zoot-suiters, fueled by local tabloids.
- 5) Several of the zoot-suiters who were arrested were tried and, in January 1943, convicted of murder. However, many people denounced the circus atmosphere of the trial and attacked the verdict as a miscarriage of justice. The convictions of the Mexican American youths were later reversed on appeal in October 1944.
- 6) During the period from 1942 through 1943, the news media continued to portray the zoot-suiters as dangerous gang members who were capable of murder. It was in this racially charged atmosphere that the conflict between predominantly White servicemen stationed in southern California and Mexican American youths in the area began.
- 7) Within months of the Sleepy Lagoon convictions, the City of Los Angeles erupted in what are commonly referred to as the Zoot Suit Riots. The riots began on June 3, 1943, after a group of sailors stated that they had been attacked by a group of Mexican American zoot-suiters.
- 8) The worst of the rioting occurred on the night of June 7, when thousands of servicemen and citizens prowled the streets of the downtown City of Los Angeles, attacking zoot-suiters as well as members of minority groups who were not wearing zoot suits.

- 9) As the riots died down, California Governor Earl Warren ordered the creation of a citizens' committee to investigate and determine the cause of the Zoot Suit Riots.
- 10) The committee's report indicated that there were several factors involved, but that racism was the central cause of the riots and that it was exacerbated by the response of the Los Angeles Police Department, as well as by biased and inflammatory media coverage.
- 11) The Zoot Suit Riots is an important part of Los Angeles and California history and it is critical that we mark the 80th anniversary of this event appropriately.

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. 39

Introduced by Assembly Members Gabriel and Wicks

May 15, 2023

House Resolution No. 39—Relative to National Gun Violence Awareness Day.

1 WHEREAS, Every day, more than 110 Americans are killed
2 by gun violence, alongside more than 200 who are shot and
3 wounded, and on average there are nearly 16,000 gun homicides
4 every year; and

5 WHEREAS, Americans are 26 times more likely to die by gun
6 homicide than people in other high-income countries; and

7 WHEREAS, California has 3,160 gun deaths every year, with
8 a rate of 7.8 deaths per 100,000 people. California has the 45th
9 highest rate of gun deaths in the United States; and

10 WHEREAS, Firearms are now the leading cause of death for
11 children in the United States; and

12 WHEREAS, Protecting public safety in the communities they
13 serve is among a legislator’s highest responsibilities; and

14 WHEREAS, Support for the Second Amendment rights of
15 law-abiding citizens goes hand-in-hand with keeping guns away
16 from people that should not have them; and

17 WHEREAS, Gun violence prevention is more important than
18 ever as the COVID-19 pandemic continues to exacerbate gun
19 violence after more than two years of increased gun sales, increased
20 calls to suicide and domestic violence hotlines, and an increase in
21 city gun violence; and

22 WHEREAS, In January 2013, Hadiya Pendleton was tragically
23 shot and killed at 15 years of age; and on June 2, 2023, to recognize

1 the 26th birthday of Hadiya Pendleton (born: June 2, 1997), people
2 across the United States will recognize National Gun Violence
3 Awareness Day and wear orange in tribute to Hadiya Pendleton,
4 other victims of gun violence, and the loved ones of those victims;
5 and

6 WHEREAS, The idea was inspired by a group of Hadiya’s
7 friends, who asked their classmates to commemorate her life by
8 wearing orange; they chose this color because hunters wear orange
9 to announce themselves to other hunters when out in the woods
10 and orange is a color that symbolizes the value of human life; and

11 WHEREAS, Anyone can join this campaign by pledging to
12 wear orange on June 2nd, the first Friday in June in 2023, to help
13 raise awareness about gun violence; and

14 WHEREAS, By wearing orange on June 2, 2023, Americans
15 will raise awareness about gun violence and honor the lives of gun
16 violence victims and survivors; and

17 WHEREAS, We renew our commitment to reduce gun violence
18 and pledge to do all we can to keep firearms out of the wrong hands
19 and encourage responsible gun ownership to help keep our children
20 safe; now, therefore, be it

21 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That the
22 Assembly declares the first Friday in June, June 2, 2023, to be
23 National Gun Violence Awareness Day, and we encourage all
24 citizens to support their communities’ efforts to prevent the tragic
25 effects of gun violence and to honor and value human lives; and
26 be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: May 26, 2023

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
James Ramos, Chair
HR 39 (Gabriel) – As Introduced May 15, 2023

SUBJECT: National Gun Violence Awareness Day.

SUMMARY: Declares June 2, 2023, to be National Gun Violence Awareness Day; and, encourages all citizens to support their communities' efforts to prevent the tragic effects of gun violence and to honor and value human lives. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Every day, more than 110 Americans are killed by gun violence, alongside more than 200 who are shot and wounded, and on average there are nearly 16,000 gun homicides every year. Firearms are now the leading cause of death for children in the United States.
- 2) California has 3,160 gun deaths every year, with a rate of 7.8 deaths per 100,000 people. California has the 45th highest rate of gun deaths in the United States.
- 3) Support for the Second Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens goes hand-in-hand with keeping guns away from people that should not have them. Gun violence prevention is more important than ever as the COVID-19 pandemic continues to exacerbate gun violence after more than two years of increased gun sales, increased calls to suicide and domestic violence hotlines, and an increase in city gun violence.
- 4) In January 2013, Hadiya Pendleton was tragically shot and killed at 15 years of age. On June 2, 2023, to recognize the 26th birthday of Hadiya Pendleton (born: June 2, 1997), people across the United States will recognize National Gun Violence Awareness Day and wear orange in tribute to Hadiya Pendleton, other victims of gun violence, and the loved ones of those victims.
- 5) The idea was inspired by a group of Hadiya's friends, who asked their classmates to commemorate her life by wearing orange. They chose this color because hunters wear orange to announce themselves to other hunters when out in the woods and orange is a color that symbolizes the value of human life.
- 6) By wearing orange on June 2, 2023, Americans will raise awareness about gun violence and honor the lives of gun violence victims and survivors. And, we can renew our commitment to reduce gun violence and pledge to do all we can to keep firearms out of the wrong hands and encourage responsible gun ownership to help keep our children safe.

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. 40

Introduced by Assembly Member Gabriel

(Coauthors: Assembly Members Addis, Bauer-Kahan, Berman, Friedman, Haney, Lowenthal, Pellerin, Blanca Rubio, Ward, and Zbur)

(Coauthors: Senators Allen, Becker, Glazer, Newman, Rubio, Stern, and Wiener)

May 17, 2023

House Resolution No. 40—Relative to Jewish American Heritage Month.

1 WHEREAS, The Jewish American experience is a story of faith,
2 fortitude, and progress. It is a quintessential American
3 experience—one that is connected to key tenets of American
4 identity, including our nation’s commitment to freedom of religion
5 and conscience; and

6 WHEREAS, Jewish Americans have inextricably woven their
7 experience and their accomplishments into the fabric of our
8 national identity. Generations of Jewish people have come to this
9 nation fleeing oppression, discrimination, and persecution in search
10 of a better life for themselves and their children. These Jewish
11 Americans have created lives for themselves and their families
12 and played indispensable roles in the civic and community life,
13 making invaluable contributions to our state and nation through
14 their leadership and achievements; and

15 WHEREAS, Alongside this narrative of achievement and
16 opportunity, there is also a history—far older than the nation
17 itself—of racism, bigotry, and other forms of injustice. This
18 includes the scourge of antisemitism. In recent years, Jewish

1 Americans have increasingly been the target of White nationalism
2 and the anti-Semitic violence it fuels; and

3 WHEREAS, As our nation and state strive to heal these wounds
4 and overcome these challenges, let us acknowledge and celebrate
5 the crucial contributions that Jewish Americans have made to our
6 collective struggle for a more just and fair society: leading
7 movements for social justice, working to ensure that the
8 opportunities they have secured are extended to others, and heeding
9 the words of the Torah, “Justice, justice shall you pursue.”; and

10 WHEREAS, A central concept in Judaism, “l’dor v’dor,” or
11 “from generation to generation,” recognizes both the continuity
12 of the Jewish people and the intergenerational responsibility we
13 have to heal the world for our children; and

14 WHEREAS, During Jewish American Heritage Month, we
15 honor Jewish Americans, who, inspired by Jewish values and
16 American ideals, have engaged in the ongoing work of forming a
17 more perfect union; now, therefore, be it

18 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That the
19 Assembly proclaims the month of May 2023 as Jewish American
20 Heritage Month, and urges all Californians to visit
21 www.JewishHeritageMonth.gov to learn more about the heritage
22 and contributions of Jewish Americans and to observe this month
23 with appropriate programs, activities, and ceremonies; and be it
24 further

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

O

Date of Hearing: May 26, 2023

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
James Ramos, Chair
HR 40 (Gabriel) – As Introduced May 17, 2023

SUBJECT: Jewish American Heritage Month.

SUMMARY: Proclaims the month of May 2023 as Jewish American Heritage Month, and urges all Californians to learn more about the heritage and contributions of Jewish Americans and to observe this month with appropriate programs, activities, and ceremonies. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Jewish Americans have inextricably woven their experience and their accomplishments into the fabric of our national identity. Generations of Jewish people have come to this nation fleeing oppression, discrimination, and persecution in search of a better life for themselves and their children.
- 2) These Jewish Americans have created lives for themselves and their families and played indispensable roles in the civic and community life, making invaluable contributions to our state and nation through their leadership and achievements. The Jewish American experience is a story of faith, fortitude, and progress.
- 3) Alongside this narrative of achievement and opportunity, there is also a history—far older than the nation itself—of racism, bigotry, and other forms of injustice. This includes the scourge of antisemitism. In recent years, Jewish Americans have increasingly been the target of White nationalism and the anti-Semitic violence it fuels.
- 4) As our nation and state strive to heal these wounds and overcome these challenges, let us acknowledge and celebrate the crucial contributions that Jewish Americans have made to our collective struggle for a more just and fair society.
- 5) During Jewish American Heritage Month, we honor Jewish Americans, who, inspired by Jewish values and American ideals, have engaged in the ongoing work of forming a more perfect union.

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 Mike Fong

May 17, 2023

House Resolution No. 41—Relative to Combating Asian Invisibility Day.

1 WHEREAS, May marks Asian Pacific American Heritage
2 Month, a month to celebrate and remember the contribution of
3 Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders (AAPI) in this country and
4 this state; and

5 WHEREAS, Despite people from various Asian countries having
6 arrived in this country since the 1850s, the history of this
7 community is one that is full of forgotten stories; and

8 WHEREAS, From fighting for birthright citizenship in United
9 States v. Wong Kim Ark (1898) 169 U.S. 649 and equal education
10 opportunity for ESL students in Lau v. Nichols (1974) 414 U.S.
11 563 to establishing that all persons in the country should enjoy
12 equal protections guaranteed by the 14th Amendment to the United
13 States Constitution in Yick Wo v. Hopkins (1886) 118 U.S. 356,
14 the Asian community was foundational in shaping the nation; and

15 WHEREAS, As we commemorate the accomplishments and
16 contributions of these early immigrants, this is also a time we must
17 continue to reflect on the needs of the AAPI community; and

18 WHEREAS, The “model minority” and perpetual foreigner
19 stereotypes continue to deem the AAPI community an invisible
20 group; and

21 WHEREAS, Lack of language access in most governmental
22 services and inaccurate data masks the true needs of their economic
23 struggles, health disparities, and educational attainment; and

1 WHEREAS, AAPI invisibility perpetuates false “otherness”
2 narratives in our society, leaving communities vulnerable to
3 discrimination, hate crimes, and accostment, as seen in the last
4 three years in which over 11,000 acts of hate against AAPI
5 communities were reported to Stop AAPI Hate; and
6 WHEREAS, In order to combat Asian invisibility, we must
7 insist on language accessibility, accurate and disaggregated data,
8 and inclusion for our communities that can uplift all to achieve
9 economic and educational equity, healthier Californians, and a
10 stronger sense of representation and safety; and
11 WHEREAS, The Legislature confirms its commitment to
12 supporting and standing in solidarity with the AAPI community
13 to address the disproportionate effects invisibility has caused by
14 advocating for better language access and accurate data that
15 represents our community; now, therefore, be it
16 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That the
17 Assembly recognizes May 17, 2023, as Combating Asian
18 Invisibility Day, in honor of AAPI Heritage Month; and be it
19 further
20 *Resolved*, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies
21 of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

O

Date of Hearing: May 26, 2023

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
James Ramos, Chair
HR 41 (Mike Fong) – As Introduced May 17, 2023

SUBJECT: Combating Asian Invisibility Day.

SUMMARY: Recognizes May 17, 2023, as Combating Asian Invisibility Day, as part of honoring May as Asian American and Pacific Islander (AAPI) Heritage Month. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) May marks Asian Pacific American Heritage Month, a month to celebrate and remember the contribution of AAPI in this country and this state. Despite people from various Asian countries having arrived in this country since the 1850s, the history of this community is one that is full of forgotten stories.
- 2) From fighting for birthright citizenship in *United States v. Wong Kim Ark* (1898) 169 U.S. 649 and equal education opportunity for ESL students in *Lau v. Nichols* (1974) 414 U.S. 563 to establishing that all persons in the country should enjoy equal protections guaranteed by the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution in *Yick Wo v. Hopkins* (1886) 118 U.S. 356, the Asian community was foundational in shaping the nation.
- 3) As we commemorate the accomplishments and contributions of these early immigrants, this is also a time we must continue to reflect on the needs of the AAPI community. The “model minority” and perpetual foreigner stereotypes continue to deem the AAPI community an invisible group.
- 4) Lack of language access in most governmental services and inaccurate data masks the true needs of their economic struggles, health disparities, and educational attainment.
- 5) AAPI invisibility perpetuates false “otherness” narratives in our society, leaving communities vulnerable to discrimination, hate crimes, and accostment, as seen in the last three years in which over 11,000 acts of hate against AAPI communities were reported.
- 6) In order to combat Asian invisibility, we must insist on language accessibility, accurate and disaggregated data, and inclusion for our communities that can uplift all to achieve economic and educational equity, healthier Californians, and a stronger sense of representation and safety.
- 7) The Legislature confirms its commitment to supporting and standing in solidarity with the AAPI community to address the disproportionate effects invisibility has caused by advocating for better language access and accurate data that represents the community.

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 Nguyen

December 5, 2022

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 5—Relative to Older Americans Month.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

SCR 5, as introduced, Nguyen. Older Americans Month.

This bill would recognize the month of May 2023 as Older Americans Month and would encourage all Californians to recognize and treat all older adults with compassion and respect, and to participate in services and activities that contribute to the health, welfare, and happiness of older adults.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, Older adults reflect the beauty, strength, and
2 struggle of the people in our state; and
3 WHEREAS, The California Senior Legislature has worked with
4 older adults since 1981 to prioritize legislation on topics such as
5 social services, long-term health, and housing and development;
6 and
7 WHEREAS, It is important to acknowledge the critical
8 contributions older adults have made in our communities to foster
9 inclusivity, diversity, and cultural competency; and
10 WHEREAS, Elder justice assures the right and equitable
11 treatment of older adults in all aspects of life; and
12 WHEREAS, Older adults are the fastest growing population in
13 California, where thousands of Californians turn 65 years of age
14 each day and the number of Californians older than 60 years of

1 age is due to increase from 7,600,000 individuals to 10,800,000
2 individuals by the year 2050; and

3 WHEREAS, People of color will make up over one-half of
4 California’s senior population by the year 2035, with the Latinx
5 and Asian-Pacific Islander community making up the fastest
6 growing racial and ethnic older adult population; and

7 WHEREAS, Women make up the majority of California’s older
8 population; and

9 WHEREAS, The State of California is prioritizing its older
10 adults with a proposed master plan on aging that aims to create
11 streamlined access to care, a properly trained and competent
12 workforce, and a commitment to ensuring older adults may age in
13 their own home with dignity; now, therefore, be it

14 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*
15 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature of the State of California
16 recognizes the month of May 2023 as Older Americans Month;
17 and be it further

18 *Resolved*, That the Legislature encourages all Californians to
19 recognize and treat all older adults with compassion and respect,
20 and to participate in services and activities that contribute to the
21 health, welfare, and happiness of older adults; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: May 26, 2023

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
James Ramos, Chair
SCR 5 (Nguyen) – As Introduced December 5, 2022

SENATE VOTE: 38-0

SUBJECT: Older Americans Month.

SUMMARY: Recognizes the month of May 2023 as Older Americans Month; and, encourages all Californians to recognize and treat all older adults with compassion and respect, and to participate in services and activities that contribute to the health, welfare, and happiness of older adults. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Older adults are the fastest growing population in California, where thousands of Californians turn 65 years of age each day and the number of Californians older than 60 years of age is due to increase from 7.6 million individuals to 10.8 million individuals by the year 2050.
- 2) Women make up the majority of California’s older population. People of color will make up over one-half of California’s senior population by the year 2035, with the Latinx and Asian-Pacific Islander community making up the fastest growing racial and ethnic older adult population.
- 3) Older adults reflect the beauty, strength, and struggle of the people in our state. It is important to acknowledge the critical contributions older adults have made in our communities to foster inclusivity, diversity, and cultural competency.
- 4) The State of California is prioritizing its older adults with a proposed master plan on aging that aims to create streamlined access to care, a properly trained and competent workforce, and a commitment to ensuring older adults may age in their own home with dignity.
- 5) The California Senior Legislature has worked with older adults since 1981 to prioritize legislation on topics such as social services, long-term health, and housing and development.

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 Nguyen

December 7, 2022

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 7—Relative to Áo Dài Day.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SCR 7, as introduced, Nguyen. Áo Dài Day.

This measure would proclaim May 15, 2023, as Áo Dài Day in California.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, The month of May has been designated as Asian
2 and Pacific Islander American Heritage Month; and

3 WHEREAS, Vietnamese Americans living in California and
4 elsewhere in the United States desire to contribute to and share
5 their cultural heritage with the State of California and with the
6 United States; and

7 WHEREAS, The Vietnamese traditional long gown, known as
8 the Áo Dài, has long been recognized as the symbol of cultural
9 aesthetics and pride of people of Vietnamese descent; and

10 WHEREAS, To contribute to the people of the State of
11 California, and to celebrate the diversity of American society, the
12 Vietnamese American community has held a community event
13 known as the Áo Dài Festival throughout the state; and

14 WHEREAS, The Áo Dài Festival will be celebrated throughout
15 the State of California during Asian and Pacific Islander American
16 Heritage Month in May 2023; and

17 WHEREAS, The Vietnamese American community desires to
18 designate a special day to invite all residents of California to share

SCR 7

— 2 —

1 in its cultural heritage by wearing the traditional Vietnamese Áo
2 Dài; and

3 WHEREAS, Vietnamese Americans now petition that May 15
4 be designated as Áo Dài Day; now, therefore, be it

5 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*
6 *thereof concurring*, That May 15, 2023, shall be proclaimed as Áo
7 Dài Day; and be it further

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

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Date of Hearing: May 26, 2023

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
James Ramos, Chair
SCR 7 (Nguyen) – As Introduced December 7, 2022

SENATE VOTE: 38-0

SUBJECT: Áo Dài Day.

SUMMARY: Proclaims May 15, 2023, as Áo Dài Day in California. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Vietnamese Americans living in California and elsewhere in the United States desire to contribute to and share their cultural heritage with the State of California and with the United States.
- 2) The Vietnamese traditional long gown, known as the Áo Dài, has long been recognized as the symbol of cultural aesthetics and pride of people of Vietnamese descent.
- 3) To contribute to the people of the State of California, and to celebrate the diversity of American society, the Vietnamese American community has held a community event known as the Áo Dài Festival throughout the state.
- 4) The Áo Dài Festival will be celebrated throughout the State of California during Asian and Pacific Islander American Heritage Month in May 2023.
- 5) The Vietnamese American community desires to designate May 15 to invite all residents of California to share in its cultural heritage by wearing the traditional Vietnamese Áo Dài.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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

Introduced by Senator Smallwood-Cuevas
(Coauthor: Senator Bradford)
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Jones-Sawyer and Wilson)

March 30, 2023

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 48—Relative to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

SCR 48, as introduced, Smallwood-Cuevas. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.: 55th anniversary of assassination.

This measure would recognize Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., on April 4, 2023, the 55th anniversary of his assassination, for his numerous accomplishments and contributions to the nation and the long-lasting influence that his words and legacy continue to have globally.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was assassinated 55
2 years ago in Memphis, Tennessee, on April 4, 1968; and
3 WHEREAS, His sacrifice continues to reverberate throughout
4 the nation in large and small ways, and our nation is still trying to
5 recover from Dr. King’s death, to seize opportunities for racial
6 equality, economic justice, and peace, and to create what Dr. King
7 referred to as a “beloved community,” which seemed to recede in
8 the aftermath of his death; and
9 WHEREAS, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was a Baptist minister
10 and founder of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference
11 (SCLC), who had led the civil rights movement since the
12 mid-1950s, using a combination of impassioned speeches and

1 nonviolent protests to fight segregation and achieve significant
2 civil rights advances for African Americans; and

3 WHEREAS, His sacrifice led to an outpouring of anger among
4 Black Americans, as well as a period of national mourning that
5 helped speed the way for an equal housing bill that would be the
6 last significant legislative achievement of the civil rights era; and

7 WHEREAS, In the last years of his life, Dr. King sought to
8 widen his appeal beyond his own race, speaking out publicly
9 against the Vietnam War and working to form a coalition of poor
10 Americans—Black and White alike—to address such issues as
11 poverty and unemployment; and

12 WHEREAS, In the spring of 1968, while preparing for a planned
13 march to Washington to lobby Congress on behalf of the poor, Dr.
14 King was called to Memphis, Tennessee, to support a sanitation
15 workers’ strike and on the night of April 3, Dr. King gave a speech
16 at the Mason Temple Church in Memphis; and

17 WHEREAS, In his speech, Dr. King seemed to foreshadow his
18 own untimely passing, or at least to strike a particularly reflective
19 note, ending with these now-historic words: “And I’ve seen the
20 promised land. I may not get there with you. But I want you to
21 know tonight, that we, as a people, will get to the promised land.
22 And so I’m happy, tonight. I’m not worried about anything. I’m
23 not fearing any man. Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming
24 of the Lord.”; and

25 WHEREAS, Just after 6 p.m. the following day, Dr. King was
26 standing on the second-floor balcony of the Lorraine Motel, where
27 he and his associates were staying, when a sniper’s bullet struck
28 him in the neck. He was rushed to a hospital, where he was
29 pronounced dead about an hour later, at the age of 39; and

30 WHEREAS, Shock and distress over the news of Dr. King’s
31 death sparked rioting in more than 100 cities around the country,
32 including burning and looting, and amid a wave of national
33 mourning, President Lyndon B. Johnson urged Americans to “reject
34 the blind violence” that had killed Dr. King, whom he called the
35 “apostle of nonviolence”; and

36 WHEREAS, He also called on the United States Congress to
37 speedily pass the civil rights legislation then entering the House
38 of Representatives for debate, calling it a fitting legacy of Dr. King
39 and his life’s work, and on April 11, President Johnson signed the
40 Fair Housing Act, a major piece of civil rights legislation; and

1 WHEREAS, Dr. King has remained the most widely known
2 African American leader of his era, and the most public face of
3 the civil rights movement, along with its most eloquent voice; and

4 WHEREAS, A campaign to establish a national holiday in Dr.
5 King’s honor began almost immediately after his death, to honor
6 his life and accomplishment; now, therefore, be it

7 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*
8 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature hereby further recognizes
9 Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., on April 4, 2023, the 55th anniversary
10 of his assassination, for his numerous accomplishments and
11 contributions to our nation and the long-lasting influence that his
12 words and legacy continues to have globally; 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 26, 2023

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
James Ramos, Chair
SCR 48 (Smallwood-Cuevas) – As Introduced March 30, 2023

SENATE VOTE: 36-0

SUBJECT: Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.: 55th anniversary of assassination.

SUMMARY: Recognizes April 4, 2023, as the 55th anniversary of the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.; and, recognizes his numerous accomplishments and contributions to the nation and the long-lasting influence that his words and legacy continue to have globally. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was assassinated 55 years ago in Memphis, Tennessee, on April 4, 1968.
- 2) In the spring of 1968, Dr. King was called to Memphis, Tennessee, to support a sanitation workers' strike and on the night of April 3, Dr. King gave a speech at the Mason Temple Church in Memphis.
- 3) In his speech, Dr. King seemed to foreshadow his own untimely passing, or at least to strike a particularly reflective note, ending with these now-historic words: "And I've seen the promised land. I may not get there with you. But I want you to know tonight, that we, as a people, will get to the promised land. And so I'm happy, tonight. I'm not worried about anything."
- 4) His sacrifice continues to reverberate throughout the nation in large and small ways, and our nation is still trying to recover from Dr. King's death, to seize opportunities for racial equality, economic justice, and peace, and to create what Dr. King referred to as a "beloved community," which seemed to recede in the aftermath of his death.
- 5) His sacrifice led to an outpouring of anger among Black Americans, as well as a period of national mourning that helped speed the way for an equal housing bill that would be the last significant legislative achievement of the civil rights era.
- 6) Dr. King has remained the most widely known African American leader of his era, and the most public face of the civil rights movement, along with its most eloquent voice.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

Introduced by Senator Alvarado-Gil

April 10, 2023

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 52—Relative to Special Districts Week.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

SCR 52, as introduced, Alvarado-Gil. Special Districts Week.

This measure proclaims the week of May 14, 2023, to May 20, 2023, 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
17 made it possible for local farmers to intensify and diversify
18 agriculture in California’s central valley; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

36 WHEREAS, To prevent overlapping services and ensure that
37 local agencies are operating effectively and efficiently to meet
38 community needs, special districts are formed, reviewed,
39 consolidated, or dissolved through a methodical local process that

1 includes the oversight of a local agency formation commission
2 and the consent of local voters; and

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

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

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

16 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*
17 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature hereby proclaims the
18 week of May 14, 2023, to May 20, 2023, inclusive, to be Special
19 Districts Week and encourages all Californians to be involved in
20 their communities and be civically engaged with their local
21 government; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: May 26, 2023

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
James Ramos, Chair
SCR 52 (Alvarado-Gil) – As Introduced April 10, 2023

SENATE VOTE: 38-0

SUBJECT: Special Districts Week.

SUMMARY: Proclaims the week of May 14, 2023, to May 20, 2023, 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) Special districts vary in size and scope and serve diverse communities throughout California, from small rural neighborhoods, such as the Pine Cove Water District in the San Jacinto Mountains in the County of Riverside, to large urban regions, such as the East Bay Municipal Utility District spanning much of the Counties of Alameda and Contra Costa.
- 6) 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.
- 7) 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.
- 8) 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

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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

Introduced by Senator Rubio

(Principal coauthor: Assembly Member Blanca Rubio)

(Coauthors: Senators Cortese, Dodd, Hurtado, McGuire, Newman, Portantino, Roth, Seyarto, Stern, Umberg, and Wahab)

(Coauthors: Assembly Members Alanis, Bauer-Kahan, Bonta, Juan Carrillo, Chen, Flora, Ortega, Jim Patterson, and Soria)

May 3, 2023

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 62—Relative to the Day of the Teacher.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SCR 62, as introduced, Rubio. Day of the Teacher.

This measure would proclaim May 10, 2023, as the Day of the Teacher.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, An educated citizenry serves as the very foundation
2 of our democracy; and
3 WHEREAS, Today's teachers mold the minds and train the
4 workforce of the future; and
5 WHEREAS, Today, we recognize that teachers continue to face
6 significant challenges as their workloads continue to increase due
7 to additional duties being added on a daily, weekly, and monthly
8 basis; and
9 WHEREAS, Teachers deserve to be honored in the highest
10 regard for their resilience, dedication, and ongoing support they
11 provide to our pupils; and

1 WHEREAS, No other profession touches as many people with
2 such a long-lasting effect and has the potential to transform lives
3 the way teaching does; and

4 WHEREAS, Good teaching grows in value and pays dividends
5 far beyond the classroom and will continue to shape future
6 generations to come; and

7 WHEREAS, California teachers bring a variety of cultural
8 backgrounds which increase the academic performance of pupils
9 of color, including improved reading and mathematics test scores,
10 improved graduation rates, and an increase in pupil aspirations to
11 attend college; and

12 WHEREAS, California long ago recognized the immeasurable
13 value of our teachers, and the second Wednesday in May has
14 traditionally been recognized as the Day of the Teacher, a special
15 observance that honors teachers and the teaching profession; and

16 WHEREAS, The Day of the Teacher has been sponsored by the
17 California Teachers Association and the Association of Mexican
18 American Educators and was first recognized in 1982; and

19 WHEREAS, California has patterned its celebration after the
20 traditional El Día del Maestro festivities observed in Mexico and
21 other Latin American countries; and

22 WHEREAS, The national Day of the Teacher will be celebrated
23 on May 2, 2023; and

24 WHEREAS, The Day of the Teacher should be a day for school
25 districts, parents, public officials, and the community to recognize
26 the dedication and commitment of teachers who are educating our
27 children; now, therefore, be it

28 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*
29 *thereof concurring*, That the day of May 10, 2023, be proclaimed
30 the Day of the Teacher; and be it further

31 *Resolved*, That the Legislature hereby urges all Californians to
32 observe the Day of the Teacher by taking the time to remember
33 and honor all individuals who give the gift of knowledge through
34 teaching; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: May 26, 2023

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
James Ramos, Chair
SCR 62 (Rubio) – As Introduced May 3, 2023

SENATE VOTE: 39-0

SUBJECT: Day of the Teacher.

SUMMARY: Proclaims May 10, 2023, as the Day of the Teacher, and urges all Californians to observe the Day of the Teacher by taking the time to remember and honor all individuals who give the gift of knowledge through teaching. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) An educated citizenry serves as the very foundation of our democracy. Today’s teachers mold the minds and train the workforce of the future. Good teaching grows in value and pays dividends far beyond the classroom and will continue to shape future generations to come.
- 2) Teachers continue to face significant challenges as their workloads continue to increase due to additional duties being added on a daily, weekly, and monthly basis.
- 3) Teachers deserve to be honored in the highest regard for their resilience, dedication, and ongoing support they provide to our pupils. No other profession touches as many people with such a long-lasting effect and has the potential to transform lives the way teaching does.
- 4) California teachers bring a variety of cultural backgrounds which increase the academic performance of pupils of color, including improved reading and mathematics test scores, improved graduation rates, and an increase in pupil aspirations to attend college.
- 5) California long ago recognized the immeasurable value of our teachers, and the second Wednesday in May has traditionally been recognized as the Day of the Teacher.
- 6) The national Day of the Teacher will be celebrated on May 2, 2023, and 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:

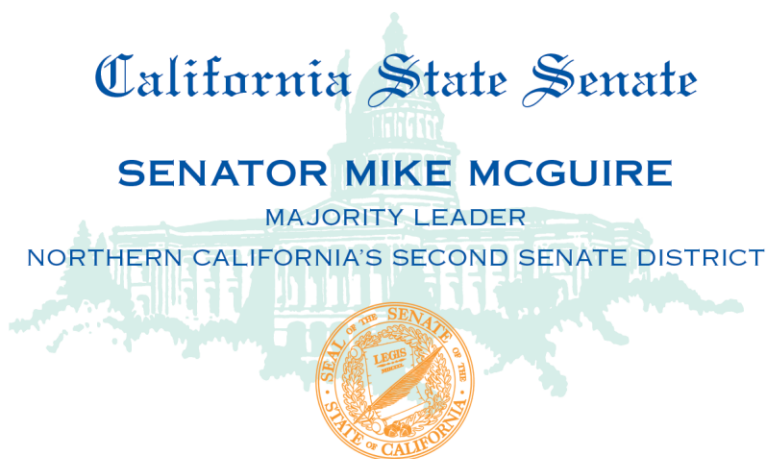
Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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



May 25, 2023

The Honorable James Ramos, Chairman
Assembly Rules Committee
1021 O St. Suite 6250
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: Urgency Clause Request – SB 736 (McGuire): Middletown Rancheria Compact

Dear Chairman Ramos:

I respectfully request your approval for an urgency clause to my SB 736 related to the Tribal Compact for the Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California.

This bill would ratify the amendment to the tribal-state gaming compact entered into between the State of California and the Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California, executed on May 15, 2023. The bill would also ratify the new tribal-state gaming compact entered into between the State of California and the Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California, executed on March 30, 2023.

An urgency clause is necessary in order to enhance the economic development, stability, and self-sufficiency of the Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California, and to protect the interests of the tribe, the surrounding community, and the California public at the earliest possible time.

Thank you for your consideration, please feel free to contact me at 916-651-4002 if you have any questions.

Warmest Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "M. McGuire", written in a cursive style.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

**RN 23 16173 04
05/24/23 12:51 PM
SUBSTANTIVE**

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILL NO. 736

SENATE BILL

No. 736

Introduced by Senator McGuire
(Coauthor: Assembly Member Aguiar-Curry)

February 17, 2023



Amendment 1

~~An act to amend Section 65913.3 of add Sections 12012.109 and 12012.110 to the Government Code, relating to planning and zoning: tribal gaming.~~

**Amendment 2
Amendment 3**

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

~~SB 736, as introduced, McGuire. Planning and zoning: housing: postentitlement phase permits. Tribal gaming: compact ratification.~~

Existing federal law, the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988, provides for the negotiation and execution of tribal-state gaming compacts for the purpose of authorizing certain types of gaming on Indian lands within a state. The California Constitution authorizes the Governor to negotiate and conclude those compacts, subject to ratification by the Legislature. Existing law expressly ratifies a number of tribal-state gaming compacts, and amendments to tribal-state gaming compacts, between the State of California and specified Indian tribes.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project, as defined, that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment, as defined, or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect.

This bill would ratify amendments to the existing tribal-state gaming compact entered into between the State of California and the Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California to extend the terms of that

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

SB 736

— 2 —

RN 23 16173 04
05/24/23 12:51 PM
SUBSTANTIVE

compact. The bill would also ratify a new tribal-state gaming compact entered into between the State of California and the Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California. The bill would provide that, in deference to tribal sovereignty, certain actions related to these compacts are not projects for the purposes of CEQA.

~~Existing law, the Permit Streamlining Act, which is part of the Planning and Zoning Law, requires each public agency to provide a development project applicant with a list that specifies the information that will be required from any applicant for a development project. Specifically, existing law establishes time limits for completing reviews regarding whether an application for a postentitlement phase permit is complete and compliant, and whether to approve or deny an application, as specified. Existing law requires a local agency, if a postentitlement phase permit is determined to be incomplete, denied, or determined to be noncompliant, to provide a process for the applicant to appeal that decision in writing to the governing body of the agency or, if there is no governing body, to the director of the agency, as provided by that agency.~~

~~This bill would delete the provision for the applicant to appeal a decision to the director of the local agency, as described above, and, instead, require a local agency to provide a process for the applicant to appeal that decision in writing to the governing body of the agency only.~~

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

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

- + SECTION 1. Section 12012.109 is added to the Government
- + Code, to read:
- + 12012.109. (a) The amendment between the State of California
- + and the Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California,
- + executed on May 15, 2023, entered into in accordance with the
- + federal Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 (18 U.S.C. Secs.
- + 1166 to 1168, inclusive, and 25 U.S.C. Sec. 2701 et seq.) for the
- + sole purpose of extending the terms of the tribal-state gaming
- + compact, is hereby ratified.
- + (b) (1) In deference to tribal sovereignty, none of the following
- + shall be deemed a project for purposes of the California

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- + *Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code):*
- + (A) *The execution of an amendment to a tribal-state gaming compact ratified by this section.*
- + (B) *The execution of an amended tribal-state gaming compact ratified by this section.*
- + (C) *The execution of an intergovernmental agreement between a tribe and a county or city government negotiated pursuant to the express authority of, or as expressly referenced in, an amended tribal-state gaming compact ratified by this section.*
- + (D) *The execution of an intergovernmental agreement between a tribe and the Department of Transportation, or other state agency, negotiated pursuant to the express authority of, or as expressly referenced in, an amended tribal-state gaming compact ratified by this section.*
- + (E) *The on-reservation impacts of compliance with the terms of an amended tribal-state gaming compact ratified by this section.*
- + (2) *Except as expressly provided in this section, this subdivision does not exempt a city, county, or city and county, or the Department of Transportation, or any state agency or local jurisdiction, from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act.*
- + *SEC. 2. Section 12012.110 is added to the Government Code, to read:*
- + *12012.110. (a) The tribal-state gaming compact entered into in accordance with the federal Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 (18 U.S.C. Secs. 1166 to 1168, inclusive, and 25 U.S.C. Sec. 2701 et seq.) between the State of California and the Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California, executed on March 30, 2023, is hereby ratified.*
- + (b) (1) *In deference to tribal sovereignty, none of the following shall be deemed a project for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code):*
- + (A) *The execution of the tribal-state gaming compact ratified by this section.*
- + (B) *The execution of an amendment to the tribal-state gaming compact ratified by this section.*
- + (C) *The execution of an intergovernmental agreement between the tribe and a county or city government negotiated pursuant to*

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+ *the express authority of, or as expressly referenced in, the tribal-state gaming compact ratified by this section.*

+ *(D) The execution of an intergovernmental agreement between the tribe and the Department of Transportation, or other state agency, negotiated pursuant to the express authority of, or as expressly referenced in, the tribal-state gaming compact ratified by this section.*

+ *(E) The on-reservation impacts of compliance with the terms of the tribal-state gaming compact ratified by this section.*

+ *(2) Except as expressly provided in this section, this subdivision does not exempt a city, county, or city and county, or the Department of Transportation, or any state agency or local jurisdiction, from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act.*

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1 ~~SECTION 1. Section 65913.3 of the Government Code, as~~
2 ~~added by Section 2 of Chapter 651 of the Statutes of 2022, is~~
3 ~~amended to read:~~

4 ~~65913.3. (a) (1) A local agency shall compile one or more~~
5 ~~lists that shall specify in detail the information that will be required~~
6 ~~from any applicant for a postentitlement phase permit. The local~~
7 ~~agency may revise the lists of information required from an~~
8 ~~applicant. Any revised list shall not apply to any permit pending~~
9 ~~review.~~

10 ~~(2) A local agency shall post an example of a complete,~~
11 ~~approved application and an example of a complete set of~~
12 ~~postentitlement phase permits for at least five types of housing~~
13 ~~development projects in the jurisdiction, including, but not limited~~
14 ~~to, accessory dwelling unit, duplex, multifamily, mixed-use, and~~
15 ~~townhome.~~

16 ~~(3) A local agency shall make the items required by paragraphs~~
17 ~~(1) and (2) available on the agency’s internet website no later than~~
18 ~~January 1, 2024.~~

19 ~~(b) (1) (A) A local agency shall determine whether an~~
20 ~~application for a postentitlement phase permit is complete and~~
21 ~~provide written notice of this determination to the applicant not~~
22 ~~later than 15 business days after the local agency received the~~
23 ~~application.~~

24 ~~(B) If the local agency determines an application is incomplete,~~
25 ~~the local agency shall provide the applicant with a list of~~
26 ~~incomplete items and a description of how the application can be~~

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Page 2 27 ~~made complete. The list shall be limited to incomplete items that~~
28 ~~are included on the lists required by paragraph (1) of subdivision~~
29 ~~(a). The list and description shall be provided with the written~~
30 ~~notice required by subparagraph (A).~~

31 ~~(2) (A) After receiving a notice that the application was~~
32 ~~incomplete, an applicant may cure and address the items that are~~
33 ~~deemed to be incomplete by the local agency.~~

34 ~~(B) In the review of an application submitted pursuant to~~
35 ~~subparagraph (A), the local agency shall not require the application~~
36 ~~to include an item that was not included in the list required by~~
37 ~~subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1).~~

Page 3 1 ~~(C) If an applicant submits an application pursuant to~~
2 ~~subparagraph (A), the local agency shall determine whether the~~
3 ~~additional application has remedied all incomplete items listed in~~
4 ~~the determination issued pursuant to subparagraph (B) of paragraph~~
5 ~~(1). This additional application is subject to the timelines and~~
6 ~~requirements specified in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1).~~

7 ~~(3) If a local agency does not make a timely determination as~~
8 ~~required by paragraph (1) or (2) and the application or resubmitted~~
9 ~~application states that it is for a postentitlement phase permit, the~~
10 ~~application or resubmitted application shall be deemed to be~~
11 ~~complete for the purposes of this chapter.~~

12 ~~(e) (1) For housing development projects with 25 units or fewer,~~
13 ~~a local agency shall complete the review and either return in writing~~
14 ~~a full set of comments to the applicant with a comprehensive~~
15 ~~request for revisions or return the approved permit application on~~
16 ~~each postentitlement phase permit requested, and immediately~~
17 ~~transmit that determination to the applicant by electronic mail and,~~
18 ~~if applicable, by posting the response on its internet website in the~~
19 ~~manner prescribed in subdivision (b) of Section 65913.3.5 not later~~
20 ~~than 30 business days after the local agency determines that an~~
21 ~~application for a postentitlement phase permit is complete pursuant~~
22 ~~to subdivision (b).~~

23 ~~(2) For housing development projects with 26 units or more, a~~
24 ~~local agency shall complete the review and either return in writing~~
25 ~~a full set of comments to the applicant with a comprehensive~~
26 ~~request for revisions or return the approved permit application on~~
27 ~~each postentitlement phase permit requested, and immediately~~
28 ~~transmit that determination to the applicant by electronic mail and,~~
29 ~~if applicable, by posting the response on its internet website in the~~

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Page 3 30 manner prescribed in subdivision (b) of Section 65913.3.5 not later
31 than 60 business days after the local agency determines that an
32 application for a postentitlement phase permit is complete pursuant
33 to subdivision (b):

34 (3) (A) The time limits in this subdivision shall not apply if the
35 local agency makes written findings within the time limits specified
36 in paragraph (1) or (2) based on substantial evidence in the record
37 that the proposed postentitlement phase permit might have a
38 specific, adverse impact on public health or safety and that
39 additional time is necessary to process the application:

Page 4 1 (B) For the purposes of this paragraph, “specific, adverse
2 impact” means a significant, quantifiable, direct, and unavoidable
3 impact, based on objective, identified, and written public health
4 or safety standards, policies, or conditions as they existed on the
5 date the application was deemed complete.

6 (4) If the local agency requires review of the application by an
7 outside entity, the time limits in this subdivision shall be tolled
8 until the outside entity completes the review and returns the
9 application to the local agency, at which point the local agency
10 shall complete the review within the time remaining under the time
11 limit, provided that the local agency notifies the applicant within
12 three business days by electronic mail and, if applicable, by posting
13 the notification on its internet website in the manner prescribed in
14 subdivision (b) of Section 65913.3.5 of the tolling and resumption
15 of the time limit.

16 (d) (1) If a local agency finds that a complete application is
17 noncompliant, the local agency shall provide the applicant with a
18 list of items that are noncompliant and a description of how the
19 application can be remedied by the applicant within the time limits
20 specified in subdivision (c):

21 (2) The local agency shall provide the list and description
22 authorized by paragraph (1) when it transmits its determination to
23 the applicant as required by subdivision (c):

24 (3) If a local agency denies a postentitlement phase permit
25 application based on a determination that the application is
26 noncompliant, the applicant may attempt to remedy the application:

27 (4) If an applicant submits an application pursuant to paragraph
28 (3), the additional application is subject to the timelines of a new
29 application as specified in subdivision (c):

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Page 4 30 ~~(e) (1) If a postentitlement phase permit is determined to be~~
31 ~~incomplete under subdivision (b) or denied or determined to be~~
32 ~~noncompliant under subdivision (c) or (d), the local agency shall~~
33 ~~provide a process for the applicant to appeal that decision in writing~~
34 ~~to the governing body of the agency. A city or county shall provide~~
35 ~~that the right of appeal is to the governing body or, at their option,~~
36 ~~the planning commission, or both.~~

39 ~~(2) (A) With respect to a postentitlement phase permit~~
40 ~~concerning housing development projects with 25 units or fewer,~~
Page 5 1 ~~a local agency on the appeal shall provide a final written~~
2 ~~determination by not later than 60 business days after receipt of~~
3 ~~the applicant's written appeal. The fact that an appeal is permitted~~
4 ~~to both the planning commission and to the governing body does~~
5 ~~not extend the 60-business-day period.~~

6 ~~(B) With respect to a postentitlement phase permit concerning~~
7 ~~housing development projects with 26 units or more, a local agency~~
8 ~~on the appeal shall provide a final written determination by not~~
9 ~~later than 90 business days after receipt of the applicant's written~~
10 ~~appeal. The fact that an appeal is permitted to both the planning~~
11 ~~commission and to the governing body does not extend the~~
12 ~~90-business-day period.~~

13 ~~(f) If a local agency fails to meet the time limits in this section,~~
14 ~~it shall be in violation of Section 65589.5.~~

15 ~~(g) This section does not place limitations on the amount of~~
16 ~~feedback that a local agency may provide or revisions that a local~~
17 ~~agency may request of an applicant.~~

18 ~~(h) For residential or residential mixed-use developments that~~
19 ~~are subject to the requirements set forth in Section 65913.4, the~~
20 ~~provisions of paragraph (2) of subdivision (h) of Section 65913.4~~
21 ~~shall apply. Permits for these developments that are subject to~~
22 ~~paragraph (2) of subdivision (h) of Section 65913.4 shall not be~~
23 ~~in conflict with the requirements of this section. The local agency~~
24 ~~shall comply with both sets of standards.~~

25 ~~(i) This section does not preclude an applicant and a local agency~~
26 ~~from mutually agreeing to an extension of any time limit provided~~
27 ~~by this section. However, a local agency shall not require an~~
28 ~~agreement as a condition of accepting the application for, or~~
29 ~~processing of, a postentitlement phase permit, unless the agreement~~
30 ~~is obtained for the purpose of permitting concurrent processing of~~

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Page 5 31 related approvals or an environmental review on the same housing
32 development project.

33 (j) For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:
34 (1) “Housing development project” has the same meaning as in
35 paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of Section 65905.5.
36 (2) “Local agency” means any county, city, or city and county.
37 (3) (A) “Postentitlement phase permit” includes all
38 nondiscretionary permits and reviews filed after the entitlement
39 process has been completed that are required or issued by the local
40 agency to begin construction of a development that is intended to
Page 6 1 be at least two-thirds residential, excluding discretionary and
2 ministerial planning permits, entitlements, and other permits and
3 reviews that are covered under Chapter 4.5 (commencing with
4 Section 65920). A postentitlement phase permit includes, but is
5 not limited to, all of the following:
6 (i) Building permits, and all inter-departmental review required
7 for the issuance of a building permit.
8 (ii) Permits for minor or standard off-site improvements.
9 (iii) Permits for demolition.
10 (iv) Permits for minor or standard excavation and grading.
11 (B) A local agency may identify by ordinance a threshold for
12 determining whether a permit constitutes a “minor” or “standard”
13 permit for the purposes of this paragraph, which shall be supported
14 by written findings adopted by the jurisdiction.
15 (C) A postentitlement phase permit does not include a permit
16 required and issued by the California Coastal Commission, a
17 special district, a utility that is not owned and operated by a local
18 agency, or any other entity that is not a city, county, or city and
19 county.

O