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**Assembly
California Legislature
Committee on Rules**

**KEN COOLEY
CHAIR**

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

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

Thursday, September 5, 2019
10 minutes prior to Session
State Capitol, Room 3162

CONSENT AGENDA

BILL REFERRALS

1. Bill Referrals

[Page 2](#)

RESOLUTIONS

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|--|-------------------------|
| 2. | HR-60 (Blanca Rubio) | National Domestic Violence Awareness Month. | Page 4 |
| 3. | HR-61 (Melendez) | A day of solemn commemoration of September 11, 2001. | Page 9 |
| 4. | HR-62 (Flora) | Assyrian Remembrance Day. | Page 13 |
| 5. | HR-65 (Gloria) | Filipino American History Month. (refer/hear) | Page 18 |
| 6. | SCR-54 (Grove) | Gold Star Families. | Page 24 |
| 7. | SCR-57 (Hueso) | 50th Anniversary of the Special Olympics. | Page 27 |
| 8. | SCR-63 (Skinner) | Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month of 2019. | Page 32 |
| 9. | SCR-65 (Dodd) | Child Passenger Safety Week. | Page 38 |
| 10. | SCR-72 (Morrell) | First Responder Day. (refer/hear) | Page 47 |
| 11. | SCR-73 (Pan) | Blue Light Awareness Day. (refer/hear) | Page 50 |
| 12. | SCR-74 (Pan) | National Adoption Month. (refer/hear) | Page 53 |
| 13. | SCR-75 (Hurtado) | California Runaway and Homeless Youth Prevention Month. (refer/hear) | Page 56 |
| 14. | SCR-76 (Rubio) | Domestic Violence Awareness Month. (refer/hear) | Page 64 |



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CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
DEBRA GRAVERT

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

Memo

To: Rules Committee Members
From: Michael Erke, Bill Referral Consultant
Date: 9/4/19
Re: Consent Bill Referrals

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

REFERRAL OF BILLS TO COMMITTEE

09/05/2019

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

Assembly Bill No.	Committee:
<u>HR 65</u>	RLS.
<u>SCA 2</u>	E. & R.
<u>SCR 72</u>	RLS.
<u>SCR 73</u>	RLS.
<u>SCR 74</u>	RLS.
<u>SCR 75</u>	RLS.
<u>SCR 76</u>	RLS.
<u>SJR 11</u>	U. & E.

House Resolution

No. 60

Introduced by Assembly Member Blanca Rubio

August 26, 2019

House Resolution No. 60—Relative to National Domestic Violence Awareness Month.

1 WHEREAS, October is annually recognized as National
2 Domestic Violence Awareness Month; and

3 WHEREAS, Although progress has been made toward
4 preventing and ending domestic violence and providing support
5 to survivors and their families, important work remains to be done;
6 and

7 WHEREAS, Domestic violence programs in California provide
8 essential, lifesaving services for survivors, their children, and
9 communities; and

10 WHEREAS, There is a need to provide education, awareness,
11 and understanding of domestic violence and its causes; and

12 WHEREAS, There is a need to focus on the individualized needs
13 of domestic violence survivors; and

14 WHEREAS, Approximately 40 percent of women in California
15 experience physical intimate partner violence in their lifetimes;
16 and

17 WHEREAS, Women between 18 and 24 years of age are
18 significantly more likely to be victims of physical intimate partner
19 violence than women in other age groups; and

20 WHEREAS, Domestic violence affects people of all genders,
21 sexual orientations, ages, and racial, ethnic, cultural, social,
22 religious, and economic groups in the United States and in
23 California; and

1 WHEREAS, The marginalization of certain groups in society,
2 including undocumented individuals, transgender individuals, and
3 people living with disabilities, increases their vulnerability to
4 domestic violence; and
5 WHEREAS, Approximately 4 out of every 10 non-Hispanic
6 Black women, 4 out of every 10 American Indian or Alaska Native
7 women, and one in 2 multiracial non-Hispanic women have been
8 the victim of rape, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate
9 partner in their lifetime, and these rates are 30 to 50 percent higher
10 than those experienced by Hispanic, non-Hispanic, White and
11 Asian or Pacific Islander non-Hispanic women; and
12 WHEREAS, According to the American Psychological
13 Association, women with disabilities have a 40-percent greater
14 risk of intimate partner violence than women without disabilities;
15 and
16 WHEREAS, Fifty-four percent of transgender and gender
17 nonconforming people have experienced domestic violence in their
18 lifetime; and
19 WHEREAS, Domestic violence is the third-leading cause of
20 homelessness among families in the United States; and
21 WHEREAS, Domestic violence has a significant economic
22 impact on women throughout the country; an estimated 8 million
23 days of paid work are lost as a result of intimate partner violence,
24 and domestic violence costs \$8.3 billion in expenses
25 annually—\$5.8 billion in medical costs and \$2.5 billion in lost
26 productivity; and
27 WHEREAS, Children exposed to domestic violence can
28 experience long-term consequences including difficulty at school,
29 substance abuse, behavioral problems in adolescence, and serious
30 adult health problems; and
31 WHEREAS, It is necessary to understand the complexity of
32 domestic violence as perpetuated within communities and against
33 communities, and the fear of many victims to report domestic
34 violence to law enforcement; and
35 WHEREAS, California law enforcement agencies received
36 169,362 domestic violence-related calls for service in 2017; and
37 WHEREAS, In 2017, 90 domestic violence-related homicides
38 occurred in California, of which 80 of the victims were female and
39 10 were male, and 8 percent of all homicides were related to
40 domestic violence; and

1 WHEREAS, All survivors of domestic violence deserve access
2 to culturally responsive programs and services to increase their
3 safety and self-sufficiency; and

4 WHEREAS, All communities deserve access to culturally
5 responsive prevention programs and initiatives to improve overall
6 community health and safety by challenging the societal norms
7 that perpetuate violence; and

8 WHEREAS, The Legislature recognizes the vital role that all
9 Californians can play in preventing, and one day ending, domestic
10 violence; now, therefore, be it

11 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, That the*
12 *Assembly recognizes October 2019, and each following October,*
13 *as National Domestic Violence Awareness Month; 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: September 5, 2019

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
HR 60 (Blanca Rubio) – As Introduced August 26, 2019

SUBJECT: National Domestic Violence Awareness Month.

SUMMARY: Recognizes October 2019, and each following October, as National Domestic Violence Awareness Month. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) October is annually recognized as National Domestic Violence Awareness Month; and, although progress has been made toward preventing and ending domestic violence and providing support to survivors and their families, important work remains to be done.
- 2) Domestic violence programs in California provide essential, lifesaving services for survivors, their children, and communities; and, there is a need to provide education, awareness, and understanding of domestic violence and its causes.
- 3) Approximately 40 percent of women in California experience physical intimate partner violence in their lifetimes; and, women between 18 and 24 years of age are significantly more likely to be victims of physical intimate partner violence than women in other age groups.
- 4) Domestic violence affects people of all genders, sexual orientations, ages, and racial, ethnic, cultural, social, religious, and economic groups in the United States and in California.
- 5) According to the American Psychological Association, women with disabilities have a 40-percent greater risk of intimate partner violence than women without disabilities.
- 6) Domestic violence is the third-leading cause of homelessness among families in the United States.
- 7) Domestic violence has a significant economic impact on women throughout the country; an estimated 8 million days of paid work are lost as a result of intimate partner violence, and domestic violence costs \$8.3 billion in expenses annually—\$5.8 billion in medical costs and \$2.5 billion in lost productivity.
- 8) Children exposed to domestic violence can experience long-term consequences including difficulty at school, substance abuse, behavioral problems in adolescence, and serious adult health problems.
- 9) California law enforcement agencies received 169,362 domestic violence-related calls for service in 2017; and, 90 domestic violence-related homicides occurred in California, of which 80 of the victims were female and 10 were male and 8 percent of all homicides were related to domestic violence.

10) All communities deserve access to culturally responsive prevention programs and initiatives to improve overall community health and safety by challenging the societal norms that perpetuate violence.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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

House Resolution

No. 61

Introduced by Assembly Member Melendez

August 26, 2019

House Resolution No. 61—Relative to a day of solemn commemoration of September 11, 2001.

1 WHEREAS, On the morning of September 11, 2001, while
2 Americans were attending to their daily routines, terrorists hijacked
3 four civilian aircraft, crashing two of them into the towers of the
4 World Trade Center in New York City and a third into the Pentagon
5 near Washington, DC; and

6 WHEREAS, At approximately 10:00 a.m. that morning, the
7 passengers and crew of hijacked United Airlines Flight 93
8 heroically retook control of their airplane, giving their lives to save
9 countless others; and

10 WHEREAS, All four of the hijacked aircraft were bound for
11 California; and

12 WHEREAS, Nearly 3,000 innocent civilians were killed in the
13 tragic attacks of September 11, 2001; and

14 WHEREAS, Over 400 public safety personnel gave their lives
15 in response to those emergencies; and

16 WHEREAS, Nearly 80 of those killed were native Californians
17 or California residents; and

18 WHEREAS, Eighteen years after the attacks, Californians,
19 Americans, and people around the world continue to mourn the
20 tremendous loss of innocent life on that historic day; and

21 WHEREAS, As these attacks were by far the deadliest terrorist
22 attacks ever launched against the United States, and, by targeting
23 symbols of American strength and success, were intended to assail

1 the principles, values, and freedoms of the United States and the
2 American people, intimidate our nation and our state, and weaken
3 its resolve; and

4 WHEREAS, After 18 years, the thoughts and prayers of
5 Californians remain with the victims of the September 11, 2001,
6 attacks and their families, friends, and loved ones; and

7 WHEREAS, Assembly Concurrent Resolution 127, authored
8 by Assembly Member Jenny Oropeza in 2002, recognized
9 September 11 of each year as a Day of Remembrance and Service,
10 and called upon Californians to participate in appropriate
11 observances to remember those who lost their lives in the
12 September 11, 2001, attacks; and

13 WHEREAS, The terrorist attacks that have occurred around the
14 world since September 11, 2001, remind us of the hateful
15 inhumanity of terrorism and the ongoing threat it poses to freedom,
16 justice, and the rule of law; and

17 WHEREAS, United States law enforcement and intelligence
18 agencies and allies of the United States around the world have
19 worked together to detect and disrupt terrorist networks and
20 numerous terror plots since September 11, 2001; and

21 WHEREAS, Thousands of families have lost loved ones in the
22 defense of freedom and liberty against the tyranny of terror; and

23 WHEREAS, The passage of 18 years has not diminished the
24 pain caused by the senseless loss of nearly 3,000 persons killed
25 on September 11, 2001; now, therefore, be it

26 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That the
27 Assembly of the State of California recognizes September 11,
28 2019, as a day of solemn commemoration and continues to extend
29 its deepest sympathies to the thousands of innocent victims of the
30 September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, and to their families, friends,
31 and loved ones; and be it further

32 *Resolved*, That the Assembly honors the heroism and the
33 sacrifices of United States military and civilian personnel and their
34 families who have sacrificed much, including their lives and health,
35 in defense of their country, and credits the heroism of first
36 responders, law enforcement personnel, state and local officials,
37 volunteers, and others who aided the victims of these attacks and,
38 in so doing, bravely risked their own lives and long-term health;
39 and be it further

1 *Resolved*, That the Assembly expresses thanks and gratitude to
2 the foreign leaders and citizens of all nations who have assisted
3 and continue to stand in solidarity with the United States against
4 terrorism in the aftermath of the attacks on September 11, 2001,
5 and asks them to continue to stand with the United States against
6 international terrorism; and be it further

7 *Resolved*, That the Assembly reaffirms that the American people
8 will never forget the sacrifices made on September 11, 2001; and
9 be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: September 5, 2019

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
HR 61 (Melendez) – As Introduced August 26, 2019

SUBJECT: A day of solemn commemoration of September 11, 2001.

SUMMARY: Recognizes September 11, 2019, as a day of solemn commemoration and continues to extend the Assembly's deepest sympathies to the thousands of innocent victims of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, and to their families, friends, and loved ones. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) On the morning of September 11, 2001, while Americans were attending to their daily routines, terrorists hijacked four civilian aircraft, crashing two of them into the towers of the World Trade Center in New York City and a third into the Pentagon near Washington D.C.
- 2) Nearly 3,000 innocent civilians were killed in the tragic attacks of September 11, 2001 and over 400 public safety personnel gave their lives in response to those emergencies.
- 3) Eighteen years after the attacks, Californians, Americans and people around the world continue to mourn the tremendous loss of innocent life on that historic day. Thoughts and prayers remain with the victims of the September 11, 2001 attacks and their families, friends, and loved ones.
- 4) These attacks were by far the deadliest terrorist attacks ever launched against the United States, and, by targeting symbols of American strength and success, were intended to assail the principles, values, and freedoms of the United States and the American people, intimidate our nation and our state, and weaken its resolve.
- 5) United States law enforcement and intelligence agencies and allies of the United States around the world have worked together to detect and disrupt terrorist networks and numerous terror plots since September 11, 2001.
- 6) Thousands of families have lost loved ones in the defense of freedom and liberty against the tyranny of terror; and, the passage of 18 years has not diminished the pain caused by the senseless loss of nearly 3,000 persons killed on September 11, 2001.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY AUGUST 30, 2019

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2019–20 REGULAR SESSION

House Resolution

No. 62

Introduced by Assembly Member Flora

August 27, 2019

House Resolution No. 62—Relative to Assyrian Remembrance Day.

1 WHEREAS, Assyrians are a people who have lived in the
2 Middle East since ancient times, including in what is today Turkey,
3 Iraq, Iran, and Syria; and

4 WHEREAS, Assyrians, also known as Chaldeans and “Syriacs,”
5 live all over the world, and there are more than 500,000 in *the*
6 United States, including many in California; and

7 ~~WHEREAS, In August 1933, Raphael Lemkin learned the news~~
8 ~~of the massacre in Simele, in which 63 Assyrian villages in the~~
9 ~~Dohuk and Mosul districts of modern day Iraq were attacked by~~
10 ~~the nascent Iraqi Army and irregular Kurdish and Arab forces.~~
11 ~~Approximately 6,000 Assyrians were brutally murdered. Lemkin~~
12 ~~cited the Simele massacre that was organized by the Iraqi Army~~
13 ~~alongside the systematic genocide of Armenians organized by the~~
14 ~~Ottoman Turks and the Holocaust when Lemkin and other jurists~~
15 ~~developed the legal concept of “genocide”;~~ and

16 WHEREAS, From 1914 to 1918, hundreds of thousands of
17 Assyrian men, women, and children were massacred and their
18 properties confiscated during the Assyrian Genocide, also known
19 as the Seyfo Genocide, as well as hundreds of thousands of Greeks
20 and 1,500,000 Armenians as part of the planned complete
21 eradication of those indigenous communities by the Ottoman

98

1 Turkish Empire during the first modern genocide that still requires
2 justice; and

3 WHEREAS, California is a global leader in human rights,
4 particularly by recognizing and providing legal remedies for crimes
5 against humanity during the period from 1915 to 1923, when many
6 persons of Armenian ancestry residing in what was then the
7 Ottoman Empire were victims of massacre, torture, starvation,
8 death marches, and exile, an episode known to historians as the
9 “Armenian Genocide”; and

10 WHEREAS, Near East relief efforts, with the active participation
11 of the United States, resulted in delivering an unprecedented
12 \$117,000,000 of assistance from the American people between
13 1915 and 1930 that directly resulted in the salvation of Armenian,
14 Greek, and Assyrian Christians from being annihilated by genocide;
15 and

16 WHEREAS, Other cases of genocide include the ethnic
17 cleansing and genocide against Yezidis, Assyrians, and other
18 Christians in Iraq and Syria by *the* Islamic State of Iraq and the
19 Levant (ISIL) in the Middle East; and

20 WHEREAS, The United States House of Representatives
21 adopted H. Con. Res. No. 75 in March 14, 2016, declaring the
22 atrocities perpetrated and war crimes committed by ISIL against
23 Christians, Yezidis, and other religious and ethnic minorities in
24 Iraq and Syria as crimes against humanity and genocide; and

25 WHEREAS, This year marks the 104th anniversary of the
26 Armenian, Assyrian, and Greek genocide of 1915, which was
27 committed by Ottoman Turks, yet Turkey, still, to this day, has
28 not recognized this genocide that took the lives of more than
29 2,000,000 people. Iraq has also not recognized the Simele
30 massacre, which was carried out by the Iraqi Army in August 1933;
31 and

32 WHEREAS, In 2006, the European Parliament urged Turkey
33 to recognize the Armenian, Assyrian, and Greek genocide and to
34 facilitate scholars’ access to the historical archives and “all relevant
35 documents”; and

36 WHEREAS, In 2007, the International Association of Genocide
37 Scholars (IAGS) formally recognized the Armenian, Assyrian,
38 and Greek genocides; and

39 WHEREAS, The number of survivors of the genocide period
40 between 1915 and 1923 is dwindling, and it is appropriate for

1 California to recognize the tragedy that befell these survivors a
2 century ago; now, therefore, be it

3 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, That the*
4 *Assyrian Genocide of 1915, also known as the Seyfo Genocide,*
5 *as well as the Simele massacre, are recognized by the Assembly*
6 *of the State of California as crimes against humanity, and that the*
7 *Assembly of the State of California hereby recognizes August 7,*
8 *2019, as Assyrian Remembrance Day; and be it further*

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

O

Date of Hearing: September 5, 2019

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
HR 62 (Flora) – As Amended August 30, 2019

SUBJECT: Assyrian Remembrance Day.

SUMMARY: Recognizes August 7, 2019, as Assyrian Remembrance Day. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Assyrians are a people who have lived in the Middle East since ancient times, including in what is today Turkey, Iraq, Iran, and Syria; and, Assyrians, also known as Chaldeans and “Syriacs,” live all over the world, and there are more than 500,000 in the United States, including many in California.
- 2) From 1914 to 1918, hundreds of thousands of Assyrian men, women, and children were massacred and their properties confiscated during the Assyrian Genocide, also known as the Seyfo Genocide, as well as hundreds of thousands of Greeks and 1,500,000 Armenians as part of the planned complete eradication of those indigenous communities by the Ottoman Turkish Empire during the first modern genocide that still requires justice.
- 3) California is a global leader in human rights, particularly by recognizing and providing legal remedies for crimes against humanity during the period from 1915 to 1923, when many persons of Armenian ancestry residing in what was then the Ottoman Empire were victims of massacre, torture, starvation, death marches, and exile, an episode known to historians as the “Armenian Genocide.”
- 4) The United States House of Representatives adopted H. Con. Res. No. 75 in March 14, 2016, declaring the atrocities perpetrated and war crimes committed by ISIL against Christians, Yezidis, and other religious and ethnic minorities in Iraq and Syria as crimes against humanity and genocide.
- 5) This year marks the 104th anniversary of the Armenian, Assyrian, and Greek genocide of 1915.
- 6) In 2006, the European Parliament urged Turkey to recognize the Armenian, Assyrian, and Greek genocide and to facilitate scholars’ access to the historical archives and “all relevant documents.”
- 7) In 2007, the International Association of Genocide Scholars (IAGS) formally recognized the Armenian, Assyrian, and Greek genocides.
- 8) The number of survivors of the genocide period between 1915 and 1923 is dwindling, and it is appropriate for California to recognize the tragedy that befell these survivors a century ago.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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

House Resolution

No. 65

**Introduced by Assembly Member Gloria
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Bonta, Chau, Low, and
Muratsuchi)**

September 3, 2019

House Resolution No. 65—Relative to Filipino American History Month.

1 WHEREAS, Filipinos and Filipino Americans have been
2 contributing to California and the United States for hundreds of
3 years, ever since October 18, 1587, when the first “Luzones Indios”
4 set foot in Morro Bay, California, on board the Nuestra Señora de
5 Esperanza, a Manila-built galleon ship captained by Pedro de
6 Unamuno of Spain; and

7 WHEREAS, In the late 1700s and early 1800s, Filipinos helped
8 Father Junípero Serra establish the California mission system; and

9 WHEREAS, Since the late 1800s, Filipino communities have
10 existed in southern Louisiana, according to oral histories recorded
11 by Rhonda Richoux Fox; and

12 WHEREAS, After the Philippines was colonized, Filipinos
13 began immigrating to San Francisco, where they contributed to
14 the city both as military personnel and as service sector workers
15 such as bellhops, dishwashers, servants, and cooks; established,
16 by the 1920s, a thriving community around Kearny and Jackson
17 Streets which became known as “Manilatown”; and settled, during
18 the post-World War II era, into the Fillmore, South of Market, and
19 Excelsior districts; and

20 WHEREAS, Between 1906 and 1935, the first large wave of
21 Filipino immigration to the United States began, as Filipinos were

1 recruited to California, Alaska, and Hawaii to work in the
2 agricultural industries, canneries, and sugarcane plantations,
3 respectively; and

4 WHEREAS, The Filipino contract workers in Hawaii, or
5 “Sakadas,” became the largest group of Asians on the sugarcane
6 plantations by the 1920s; and

7 WHEREAS, At the turn of the 20th century, Filipino students,
8 or “pensionados,” farm workers, and laborers in manufacturing
9 and in the service sector began settling in Stockton and the
10 surrounding San Joaquin Delta area, where they built a community
11 that became the largest concentration of Filipinos outside of the
12 Philippines and established a thriving six-block ethnic
13 neighborhood that became known as “Little Manila”; and

14 WHEREAS, In 2000, the Stockton City Council designated this
15 area, in downtown Stockton at the intersection of Lafayette and
16 El Dorado Streets, as the “Little Manila Historical Site,” the first
17 designation of this kind in the country; and

18 WHEREAS, In the first decades of the 20th century, thousands
19 of Filipinos in California worked in agricultural fields throughout
20 the state, in cities and regions such as the Sacramento-San Joaquin
21 Delta, the central coast, Imperial Valley, Orange County, the Inland
22 Empire, Delano, Bakersfield, Coachella Valley, and the San
23 Francisco Bay area, and became a critical element in the growth
24 and political economy of the state, often enduring harsh labor
25 conditions and poor wages, but persevering and creating a strong
26 legacy of mutual support, strikes, and organization for farm labor
27 unionization; and

28 WHEREAS, In the 1920s, Filipinos in California also worked
29 as laborers in the shipyards of Vallejo, where they established a
30 Filipino American community and business center, and became
31 so successful that there were thousands of Filipinos working as
32 shipbuilders by the start of World War II; and

33 WHEREAS, During World War II, approximately 200,000
34 Filipino soldiers battled under the command of the United States
35 to preserve the liberty of our country and win back the liberty of
36 the Philippines from the Japanese occupation; and

37 WHEREAS, Thousands of these Filipino soldiers came from
38 California, served in the First and Second Filipino Infantry
39 Regiments, underwent training at Salinas and at Fort Ord,

1 California, and were stationed at Camp Beale near Sacramento
2 and Camp Cooke near Santa Maria; and

3 WHEREAS, After World War II ended, many Filipinos who
4 had served in the United States Navy settled in National City and
5 elsewhere in the County of San Diego, as well as in the Cities of
6 West Long Beach and Wilmington, where they worked in the Long
7 Beach shipyards and Terminal Island canneries, served in the
8 harbor area as nurses and medical workers, and created flourishing
9 Filipino American communities numbering in the tens of
10 thousands; and

11 WHEREAS, Between 1941 and 1959, the second wave of
12 Filipino immigration to the United States began, as nurses, students,
13 “war brides” and fiancées of World War II military personnel and
14 veterans, tourists, and Filipino members of the United States Navy
15 came to the United States; and

16 WHEREAS, In 1965, the third wave of Filipino immigration to
17 the United States began, as the passing of the Immigration and
18 Nationality Act abolished “national origins” as the basis for
19 immigration, allowing for more immigration from Asia and Latin
20 America and for much-needed Filipino medical professionals to
21 come to the United States to fill United States labor shortages; and

22 WHEREAS, On September 8, 1965, Filipino American
23 agricultural labor leaders, including Larry Itliong and Philip Vera
24 Cruz, organized more than 1,500 farm workers from the
25 Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee in the Delano Grape
26 Strike of 1965, in partnership with César Chávez, Dolores Huerta,
27 and other Mexican American labor leaders of the National Farm
28 Workers Association, sparking one of the greatest social, economic,
29 and racial justice movements in the history of California and the
30 United States, and led to the establishment of the United Farm
31 Workers of America; and

32 WHEREAS, These agricultural workers, along with other
33 volunteers, also built Agbayani Village, a retirement facility for
34 elderly Filipino farmworkers, or “Manongs,” located at Forty Acres
35 in Delano in the County of Kern; and

36 WHEREAS, In 1968, Filipino student organizers were
37 instrumental in the leadership of the Third World Liberation Front
38 that led to the founding of our nation’s first Third World College
39 at the University of California, Berkeley, and the first College of
40 Ethnic Studies, at California State University, San Francisco, that

1 was part of the larger effort to democratize higher education for
2 all; and

3 WHEREAS, From 1968 to 1977, Filipino American activists
4 and residents of San Francisco’s International Hotel organized a
5 popular, multiracial campaign that challenged local authorities and
6 private development to place people and the public good ahead of
7 profit, and support affordable housing for Filipino and Chinese
8 immigrants and community members; and

9 WHEREAS, From 1972 to 1986, Filipino American activists
10 organized massive educational and political campaigns to restore
11 civil liberties in the Philippines during the period of martial law
12 in that country, creating dynamic local responses to international
13 politics and placing pressure on the United States government to
14 end its support of the Marcos dictatorship; and

15 WHEREAS, In 1973, the fourth wave of Filipino immigration
16 to the United States began, as political exiles and refugees from
17 the Marcos era, intellectuals, tourists, students, student activists,
18 professionals, semiprofessionals, and families came to the United
19 States; and

20 WHEREAS, In 2002, the City of Los Angeles, home to over
21 120,000 Filipinos, designated part of the city as the “Historic
22 Filipinotown” district, the largest designation of this kind in the
23 country; and

24 WHEREAS, The Filipino Community Center of the Los Angeles
25 Harbor area in the City of Wilmington continues to serve as a
26 model organization, facilitating community events such as
27 weddings, baptisms, pageants, and fiestas; and

28 WHEREAS, On November 8, 2013, Super Typhoon
29 Haiyan/Yolanda, one of the strongest storms ever recorded in
30 human history, struck the Philippines and devastated the lives of
31 millions of people throughout the Philippines and the world; and

32 WHEREAS, Today, numerous other community-based
33 institutions that take responsibility for the services, advocacy, and
34 civic engagement needs of the Filipino American community exist
35 throughout the state; and

36 WHEREAS, The Filipino American population is currently the
37 largest Asian American and Pacific Islander group in California
38 and the third largest Asian American and Pacific Islander group
39 in the United States; and

1 WHEREAS, Nine Filipino Americans have received the
2 Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest award for valor in
3 action against an enemy force that can be bestowed upon an
4 individual serving in the United States Armed Forces; and

5 WHEREAS, Filipino Americans have served the public in a
6 wide range of capacities, including, but not limited to, Chief Justice
7 of the California Supreme Court, representatives in the United
8 States Congress, legislators in the state legislatures of California
9 and other states, and other city, state, and federal leaders in the
10 United States; and

11 WHEREAS, Throughout the history of the United States,
12 Filipino Americans have made cultural, economic, political, social,
13 and other contributions to our country that have become a vital
14 part of the rich, diverse, and vibrant tapestry of our nation; and

15 WHEREAS, Since World War II, federal, state, and local
16 redevelopment projects, freeway and highway construction, urban
17 decay, private development, demographic shifts, and poor city
18 planning have destroyed a significant number of Filipino American
19 historic sites and ethnic neighborhoods, and many of the remaining
20 Filipino American communities and historic sites are in danger of
21 being lost; and

22 WHEREAS, Preserving our Filipino communities throughout
23 California and the United States is critical to the preservation of
24 Filipino culture, history, traditions, and heritage and to the
25 preservation of our state and national history as well as our state
26 and national future; now, therefore, be it

27 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California,* That the
28 Assembly recognizes the month of October 2019 as Filipino
29 American History Month and the 432nd anniversary of the first
30 presence of Filipinos in the continental United States; and be it
31 further

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

O

Date of Hearing: September 5, 2019

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
HR 65 (Gloria) – As Introduced September 3, 2019

SUBJECT: Filipino American History Month.

SUMMARY: Recognizes the month of October 2019 as Filipino American History Month and the 432nd anniversary of the first presence of Filipinos in the continental United States. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Filipinos and Filipino Americans have been contributing to California and the United States for hundreds of years, ever since October 18, 1587, when the first “Luzones Indios” set foot in Morro Bay, California, on board the Nuestra Señora de Esperanza, a Manila-built galleon ship captained by Pedro de Unamuno of Spain.
- 2) In the first decades of the 20th century, thousands of Filipinos in California worked in agricultural fields throughout the state, in cities and regions such as the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, the central coast, Imperial Valley, Orange County, the Inland Empire, Delano, Bakersfield, Coachella Valley, and the San Francisco Bay area, and became a critical element in the growth and political economy of the state, often enduring harsh labor conditions and poor wages, but persevering and creating a strong legacy of mutual support, strikes, and organization for farm labor unionization.
- 3) The Filipino American population is currently the largest Asian American and Pacific Islander group in California and the third largest Asian American and Pacific Islander group in the United States.
- 4) Throughout the history of the United States, Filipino Americans have made cultural, economic, political, social, and other contributions to our country that have become a vital part of the rich, diverse, and vibrant tapestry of our nation.
- 5) Preserving our Filipino communities throughout California and the United States is critical to the preservation of Filipino culture, history, traditions, and heritage.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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

Introduced by Senator Grove

(Principal coauthors: Senators Archuleta, Roth, and Umberg)

(Coauthors: Senators Allen, Atkins, Bates, Beall, Borgeas, Bradford, Caballero, Chang, Dodd, Durazo, Galgiani, Glazer, Hertzberg, Hill, Hueso, Hurtado, Jackson, Jones, Leyva, McGuire, Mitchell, Monning, Moorlach, Morrell, Nielsen, Pan, Portantino, Rubio, Skinner, Stern, Stone, Wieckowski, Wiener, and Wilk)

May 23, 2019

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 54—Relative to Gold Star Mothers’ and Families’ Day.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

SCR 54, as introduced, Grove. Gold Star Families.

This measure would proclaim September 29, 2019, as Gold Star Mothers’ and Families’ Day.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, The history of Gold Star families began in the
2 United States shortly after World War I to provide support for
3 mothers who lost sons or daughters in the war; and
4 WHEREAS, The reference to the Gold Star comes from the
5 custom of families of servicemen or servicewomen hanging a
6 service flag in the window of their homes displaying a blue star
7 for every living family member in the service and a gold star for
8 those who have perished; and
9 WHEREAS, The United States began observing Gold Star
10 Mothers’ Day on the last Sunday of September in 1936, and the
11 Gold Star Wives was formed before the end of World War II; and

1 WHEREAS, Starting in 2009, United States President Barack
2 Obama issued annual proclamations designating the last Sunday
3 in September as Gold Star Mothers’ and Families’ Day and since
4 then President Donald Trump has continued the tradition of
5 honoring the sacrifice of these families; and

6 WHEREAS, The strength of our military is built upon the men
7 and women who serve in uniform and the families who support
8 them; and

9 WHEREAS, Since the start of the War on Terrorism, more than
10 6,800 members of the United States Armed Forces have lost their
11 lives; and

12 WHEREAS, The families of our fallen soldiers have made a
13 tremendous sacrifice on behalf of our country; and

14 WHEREAS, All Gold Star families deserve to be recognized
15 by our local, state, and federal leaders for their sacrifices and for
16 their dedicated and patriotic support of the United States; and

17 WHEREAS, Supporting Gold Star families who have lost loved
18 ones in combat demonstrates the commitment of the American
19 people to those families now and in the future; and

20 WHEREAS, As a nation, we must continually look for new
21 ways to support Gold Star families both in the days immediately
22 following the tragic loss of a servicemember and in the years that
23 follow; now, therefore, be it

24 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*
25 *thereof concurring,* That the Legislature hereby proclaims
26 September 29, 2019, as Gold Star Mothers’ and Families’ Day in
27 California; and be it further

28 *Resolved,* That the Secretary of the Senate shall transmit copies
29 of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

O

Date of Hearing: September 5, 2019

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
SCR 54 (Grove) – As Introduced May 23, 2019

SENATE VOTE: 39-0

SUBJECT: Gold Star Families.

SUMMARY: Proclaims September 29, 2019, as Gold Star Mothers' and Families' Day. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The history of Gold Star Families began in the United States after World War I to provide support for mothers who lost sons or daughters in the war.
- 2) The reference to the Gold Star comes from the custom of families of servicemen or servicewomen hanging a service flag in the window of their homes displaying a blue star for every living family member in the service and a gold star for those who have perished.
- 3) The United States began observing Gold Star Mother's Day on the last Sunday of September in 1936, and the Gold Star Wives was formed before the end of World War II.
- 4) The strength of our military is built upon the men and women who serve in uniform and the families who support them. The families of our fallen soldiers have made a tremendous sacrifice on behalf of our country.
- 5) All Gold Star Families deserve to be recognized by our local, state, and federal leaders for their sacrifices and for their dedicated and patriotic support of the United States.
- 6) Supporting Gold Star Families who have lost loved ones to combat demonstrates the commitment of the American people to those families now and in the future.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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

AMENDED IN SENATE AUGUST 12, 2019

Senate Concurrent Resolution

No. 57

**Introduced by Senator Hueso
(Coauthor: Senator Beall)**

May 29, 2019

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 57—Relative to the 50th Anniversary of the Special Olympics.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SCR 57, as amended, Hueso. 50th Anniversary of the Special Olympics.

This measure would commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Special Olympics.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, In June of 1962, Eunice Kennedy Shriver selflessly
2 and honorably started a summer camp for young people with
3 intellectual disabilities in Washington, D.C.; and

4 WHEREAS, This promising premise, after yielding much
5 success, evolved and developed throughout the 1960s, culminating
6 in the first Special Olympics ~~World Games, competition~~, held at
7 Soldier Field in Chicago, Illinois, in July of 1968; and

8 WHEREAS, On December 2, 1968, the status of Special
9 Olympics was formalized when United States Senator Edward
10 Kennedy held a conference to announce the formation of Special
11 Olympics, Inc.; and

12 *WHEREAS, In 1969, Rafer Johnson founded Special Olympics*
13 *California, and on July 26 of that year, the Western Regional*
14 *Special Olympics were held at the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum*

98

1 *for 900 persons with intellectual disabilities from 20 counties in*
2 *the western United States; and*

3 WHEREAS, In December of 1971, Special Olympics
4 experienced a triumphant development when the United States
5 Olympic Committee granted the organization official approval as
6 the only other entity permitted to use the name “Olympics” in the
7 United States; and

8 WHEREAS, In March of 1979, Special Olympics California
9 celebrated its 10th anniversary with 15,000 athletes participating
10 in local training and competition programs statewide; and

11 WHEREAS, By the mid-1980s, Special Olympics programs
12 had attained a global presence, boasting programs in over 50
13 nations and all major continents; and

14 WHEREAS, In 1986, Special Olympics once again cemented
15 its universal recognition when the United Nations launched the
16 International Year of Special Olympics, commending the
17 organization for “uniting the world”; and

18 WHEREAS, In April of 1989, Special Olympics California
19 co-hosted the International Special Olympics Winter Games in
20 Olympic Valley, California, and Reno, Nevada; and

21 WHEREAS, In March of 1993, Special Olympics California
22 launched Athletes for Outreach, training 14 Special Olympics
23 athletes as public speakers and spokespersons for Special
24 Olympics; and

25 WHEREAS, In 1995, California Special Olympics divided into
26 two separately incorporated chapters; Special Olympics Southern
27 California and Special Olympics Northern California; and

28 WHEREAS, On December 17, 1998, President Bill Clinton and
29 then First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton hosted “A Very Special
30 Christmas from Washington, D.C.,” establishing the first time that
31 the White House hosted a Special Olympics gala; and

32 WHEREAS, On October 30, 2004, President George W. Bush
33 signed the Special Olympics Sport and Empowerment Act of 2004
34 (Public Law 108-406), giving \$15,000,000 every year for the next
35 five years to Special Olympics programs; and

36 WHEREAS, On October 2, 2007, Shanghai, China, hosted the
37 12th summer Special Olympics World Games, drawing over 7,500
38 athletes from 164 countries; and

39 WHEREAS, In June of 2010, the first Special Olympics Global
40 Congress was held in Marrakesh, Morocco; and

1 WHEREAS, In March of 2012, Special Olympics’ international
2 influence hit a new record, with over 4,000,000 athletes
3 participating in programs across the globe; and

4 WHEREAS, In July of 2014, President Barack Obama and First
5 Lady Michelle Obama hosted “Celebration for Special Olympics
6 and a Unified Generation” at the White House, with some of the
7 world’s leading business leaders, sports legends, social activists,
8 and entertainers in attendance; and

9 *WHEREAS, On July 25, 2015, the Special Olympics World*
10 *Summer Games were held in Los Angeles, California. More than*
11 *6,200 athletes and unified partners from 165 countries took part*
12 *in competitions in 25 sports; and*

13 WHEREAS, In July of 2018, Special Olympics proudly
14 celebrated its 50th anniversary; and

15 WHEREAS, By 2019, Special Olympics has heavily developed
16 and streamlined instrumental initiatives designed to impact
17 everyday students in California, including the Special Olympics
18 Unified Champion Schools Program, the Healthy Athletes Program,
19 and the Community Sports Program; and

20 WHEREAS, Throughout the recent years, these programs have
21 proven successful at creating learning environments which are
22 inclusive for all; now, therefore, be it

23 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*
24 *thereof concurring, That the Legislature commemorates the 50th*
25 *anniversary of the Special Olympics; and be it further*

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

O

Date of Hearing: September 5, 2019

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
SCR 57 (Hueso) – As Amended August 12, 2019

SENATE VOTE: 39-0

SUBJECT: 50th Anniversary of the Special Olympics.

SUMMARY: Commemorates the 50th anniversary of the Special Olympics. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) In June of 1962, Eunice Kennedy Shriver selflessly and honorably started a summer camp for young people with intellectual disabilities in Washington, D.C.; and, this promising premise, after yielding much success, evolved and developed throughout the 1960s, culminating in the first Special Olympics competition, held at Soldier Field in Chicago, Illinois, in July of 1968.
- 2) On December 2, 1968, the status of Special Olympics was formalized when United States Senator Edward Kennedy held a conference to announce the formation of Special Olympics, Inc.
- 3) In December of 1971, Special Olympics experienced a triumphant development when the United States Olympic Committee granted the organization official approval as the only other entity permitted to use the name “Olympics” in the United States.
- 4) In March of 1979, Special Olympics California celebrated its 10th anniversary with 15,000 athletes participating in local training and competition programs statewide; and, by the mid-1980s, Special Olympics programs had attained a global presence, boasting programs in over 50 nations and all major continents.
- 5) In 1986, Special Olympics once again cemented its universal recognition when the United Nations launched the International Year of Special Olympics, commending the organization for “uniting the world.”
- 6) In March of 1993, Special Olympics California launched Athletes for Outreach, training 14 Special Olympics athletes as public speakers and spokespersons for Special Olympics; and, in 1995, California Special Olympics divided into two separately incorporated chapters; Special Olympics Southern California and Special Olympics Northern California.
- 7) On December 17, 1998, President Bill Clinton and then First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton hosted “A Very Special Christmas from Washington, D.C.,” establishing the first time that the White House hosted a Special Olympics gala.
- 8) On October 30, 2004, President George W. Bush signed the Special Olympics Sport and Empowerment Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-406), giving \$15,000,000 every year for the next five years to Special Olympics programs.

- 9) In March of 2012, Special Olympics' international influence hit a new record, with over 4,000,000 athletes participating in programs across the globe.
- 10) In July of 2018, Special Olympics proudly celebrated its 50th anniversary; and, by 2019, Special Olympics has heavily developed and streamlined instrumental initiatives designed to impact everyday students in California, including the Special Olympics Unified Champion Schools Program, the Healthy Athletes Program, and the Community Sports Program.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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

Introduced by Senator Skinner

(Coauthors: Senators Bates, Galgiani, Grove, Hurtado, and Leyva)

(Coauthors: Assembly Members Aguiar-Curry, Boerner Horvath, Eggman, Kamlager-Dove, Limón, Reyes, Luz Rivas, and Smith)

July 9, 2019

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 63—Relative to Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month of 2019.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

SCR 63, as introduced, Skinner. Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month of 2019.

This measure would proclaim the month of September 2019 as Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month of 2019.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, Ovarian cancer is the deadliest of all female
2 reproductive system cancers; and

3 WHEREAS, The American Cancer Society estimates that in
4 2019, approximately 22,530 women will be newly diagnosed with
5 ovarian cancer; and

6 WHEREAS, In 2019, it is estimated that approximately 13,980
7 women will die in the United States from ovarian cancer. Many
8 women are not diagnosed until the disease has begun to spread,
9 but if the disease is detected at its earliest state (Stage 1), the
10 five-year survival rate is more than 92 percent. The symptoms of
11 ovarian cancer are often subtle and easily confused with other
12 ailments; and

13 WHEREAS, Approximately 50 percent of new cases of ovarian
14 cancer are diagnosed in women over 63 years of age. Women

1 between 25 and 54 years of age account for approximately 25
2 percent of the cases; and

3 WHEREAS, One in 78 women will be diagnosed with ovarian
4 cancer during her lifetime; and

5 WHEREAS, Most new cases of ovarian cancer are diagnosed
6 at Stage 3 or later, meaning the cancer has already begun to spread
7 to the lymph nodes and outside of the pelvis; and

8 WHEREAS, The lives of mothers and daughters will be taken
9 too soon, and the pain of this disease will touch too many families;
10 and

11 WHEREAS, During Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month, we
12 honor the loved ones we have lost to this disease and all those who
13 battle it today, and we continue our work to improve care and raise
14 awareness about ovarian cancer; and

15 WHEREAS, When ovarian cancer is found in its early stages,
16 treatment is most effective and the chances for recovery are
17 greatest. However, ovarian cancer is difficult to detect early. There
18 is no simple and reliable way to screen for this disease, symptoms
19 are often not clear until later stages, and most women are diagnosed
20 without being at high risk; and

21 WHEREAS, That is why it is important for all women to pay
22 attention to their bodies and know what is normal for them. Women
23 who experience unexplained changes, including abdominal pain,
24 pressure, and swelling, should talk with their health care providers;
25 and

26 WHEREAS, Ovarian cancer and the hardship it brings have
27 affected too many lives. This September, our state stands with
28 everyone who has been touched by this disease, and we recognize
29 all those committed to advancing the fight against this cancer
30 through research, advocacy, and quality care. Together, let us
31 renew our commitment to reducing the impact of ovarian cancer
32 and to a future free from cancer in all its forms; now, therefore,
33 be it

34 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*
35 *thereof concurring,* That the Legislature proclaims the month of
36 September 2019 as Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month of 2019;
37 and be it further

- 1 *Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of
- 2 this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

O

Date of Hearing: September 5, 2019

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
SCR 63 (Skinner) – As Introduced July 9, 2019

SENATE VOTE: 39-0

SUBJECT: Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month of 2019.

SUMMARY: Proclaims the month of September 2019 as Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Ovarian cancer is the deadliest of all female reproductive system cancers; and, the American Cancer Society estimates that in 2019, approximately 22,530 women will be newly diagnosed with ovarian cancer.
- 2) In 2019, it is estimated that approximately 13,980 women will die in the United States from ovarian cancer. Many women are not diagnosed until the disease has begun to spread, but if the disease is detected at its earliest state (Stage 1), the five-year survival rate is more than 92 percent. The symptoms of ovarian cancer are often subtle and easily confused with other ailments.
- 3) Approximately 50 percent of new cases of ovarian cancer are diagnosed in women over 63 years of age. Women between 25 and 54 years of age account for approximately 25 percent of the cases; and, one in 78 women will be diagnosed with ovarian cancer during her lifetime.
- 4) Most new cases of ovarian cancer are diagnosed at Stage 3 or later, meaning the cancer has already begun to spread to the lymph nodes and outside of the pelvis. When ovarian cancer is found in its early stages, treatment is most effective and the chances for recovery are greatest. However, ovarian cancer is difficult to detect early. There is no simple and reliable way to screen for this disease, symptoms are often not clear until later stages, and most women are diagnosed without being at high risk.
- 5) That is why it is important for all women to pay attention to their bodies and know what is normal for them. Women who experience unexplained changes, including abdominal pain, pressure, and swelling, should talk with their health care providers.
- 6) During Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month, we honor the loved ones we have lost to this disease and all those who battle it today, and we continue our work to improve care and raise awareness about ovarian cancer.
- 7) Ovarian cancer and the hardship it brings have affected too many lives. This September, California stands with everyone who has been touched by this disease, and we recognize all those committed to advancing the fight against this cancer through research, advocacy, and quality care.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

Teal's Real

Opposition

None on file

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



3 September 2019

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

Re: SCR 63 (Skinner) – Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month of 2019 – sponsor support

Dear Assemblymember Cooley,

Teal's Real is pleased to support SCR 63 – Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month of 2019. SCR 63 recognizes

The Teal's Real mission is to educate communities, spread awareness about the signs and symptoms of ovarian cancer, and empower women to take charge of their health. Until there is a reliable diagnostic test to detect for ovarian cancer in the early stages, it is vital that we continue to spread awareness to increase the odds of survival against this "silent killer."

Our organization aligns with the aims of this policy and we strongly support as well as urge the legislature to enact SCR 63, Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month of 2019.

Sincerely,

Victoria Michelis, Teal's Real
Founder and Survivor

Introduced by Senator Dodd
(Coauthor: Senator Beall)
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Choi and Lackey)

August 12, 2019

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 65—Relative to Child Passenger Safety Week.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

SCR 65, as introduced, Dodd. Child Passenger Safety Week.

This measure would recognize the 3rd week of September 2019, and the 3rd week of September each year thereafter, as Child Passenger Safety Week.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, Automobile collisions in the United States are the
2 leading cause of unintentional injury deaths for children,
3 accounting for 25 percent of all unintentional injury deaths, and
4 taking the lives of more than 50 California youths under 14 years
5 of age annually; and

6 WHEREAS, Seventy-one percent of small children involved in
7 fatal crashes would have survived if they had been properly
8 restrained in child safety seats; and

9 WHEREAS, Continued efforts must be supported to inform
10 parents of the most effective passenger safety practices, such as
11 having children ride rear-facing until two years of age and in the
12 back seat because it is the safest place for children of any age to
13 ride, especially those 12 years of age and under; and

14 WHEREAS, Research indicates that critical misuse of child
15 restraints is approximately 90 percent; and

1 WHEREAS, The use of booster seats reduces injuries to child
2 occupants four to eight years of age, inclusive, by 45 percent; and
3 WHEREAS, While many educational and enforcement efforts
4 target the proper restraints for infant and toddler passengers,
5 increased efforts must also target the proper restraints for child
6 passengers, four to eight years of age, inclusive, who are still at
7 great risk; and
8 WHEREAS, Studies show that 9 out of 10 parents move their
9 children from a booster seat to a seat belt before their children are
10 big enough to stop using a booster seat; and
11 WHEREAS, The State of California requires that all occupants
12 use seat belts correctly on every ride and that children ride in the
13 back seat until they are at least eight years of age; and
14 WHEREAS, Nonprofit organizations like the American
15 Automobile Association of Northern California, Nevada, and Utah,
16 and the Automobile Club of Southern California implement
17 year-round child passenger safety programs that offer free
18 education and free car seat inspections to the general public by
19 certified child passenger safety technicians; and
20 WHEREAS, The Department of the California Highway Patrol’s
21 Child Passenger Safety program has worked for decades to reduce
22 the mileage death rate among children through traffic safety
23 presentations, child passenger restraint system contributions, and
24 child protective services technician trainings; now, therefore, be
25 it
26 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*
27 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature recognizes the third week
28 of September 2019, and the third week of September each year
29 thereafter, as Child Passenger Safety Week; and be it further
30 *Resolved*, That law enforcement, public health and health care
31 organizations, passenger safety specialists, and child advocates
32 are encouraged to observe Child Passenger Safety Week with
33 appropriate programs, ceremonies, and educational activities and
34 to continue their diligent year-round efforts to ensure the safety
35 of California’s children through enforcement and public education
36 of our child passenger restraint laws and effective passenger safety
37 practices; and be it further

- 1 *Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of
- 2 this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

O

Date of Hearing: September 5, 2019

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
SCR 65 (Dodd) – As Introduced August 12, 2019

SENATE VOTE: 39-0

SUBJECT: Child Passenger Safety Week.

SUMMARY: Recognizes the 3rd week in September 2019, and the 3rd week of September each year thereafter, as Child Passenger Safety Week. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Automobile collisions in the United States are the leading cause of unintentional injury deaths for children, accounting for 25 percent of all unintentional injury deaths, and taking the lives of more than 50 California youths under 14 years of age annually.
- 2) Seventy-one percent of small children involved in fatal crashes would have survived if they had been properly restrained in child safety seats.
- 3) Continued efforts must be supported to inform parents of the most effective passenger safety practices, such as having children ride rear-facing until two years of age and in the back seat because it is the safest place for children of any age to ride, especially those 12 years of age and under.
- 4) The use of booster seats reduces injuries to child occupants four to eight years of age, inclusive, by 45 percent.
- 5) While many educational and enforcement efforts target the proper restraints for infant and toddler passengers, increased efforts must also target the proper restraints for child passengers, four to eight years of age, inclusive, who are still at great risk.
- 6) The State of California requires that all occupants use seat belts correctly on every ride and that children ride in the back seat until they are at least eight years of age.
- 7) The Department of the California Highway Patrol's Child Passenger Safety program has worked for decades to reduce the mileage death rate among children through traffic safety presentations, child passenger restraint system contributions, and child protective services technician trainings.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

AAA Northern California
Advocates for Highway and Auto Safety
First 5 California

Opposition

None on file

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



AAA Northern California, Nevada & Utah
1277 Treat Blvd., Suite 1000
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

August 12, 2019

The Honorable Ken Cooley
California State Senate
State Capitol, Room 4032
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: Sponsorship and Support - SCR 65 - Child Passenger Safety Week

Chair Ken Cooley:

On behalf of AAA Northern California and our nearly 4 million members, we are privileged to support and sponsor SCR 65, which would declare the third week of September 2019 and every year thereafter as Child Passenger Safety Week.

AAA Northern California has been a leader and trusted advocate for the safety and security of people for over 100 years. Promoting safe travel and traffic safety is the core of our advocacy efforts, and we have been particularly focused on child passenger safety. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration reported that the leading cause of death among children in the United States is due to motor vehicle accidents.

AAA Northern California is committed to raising awareness of the importance of child passenger safety, as studies show that roughly 90 percent of child safety seats are improperly used. Through new partnerships, we're developing smart solutions and services to keep pace with changing Member needs. AAA Northern California actively encourages safe traveling by offering free inspections by certified technicians to the general public to ensure that child passenger seats are properly installed.

As an organization focused on traffic safety and education, we respectfully request your support for SCR 65, which will increase public awareness by recognizing the third week of September 2019 as Child Passenger Safety Week. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Xavier Maltese

Xavier Maltese
Director, Government Affairs & Public
AAA Northern California, Nevada & Utah



ADVOCATES
FOR HIGHWAY
& AUTO SAFETY

August 27, 2019

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

RE: Senate Concurrent Resolution 65 (Dodd): Child Passenger Safety Week

Dear Senator Dodd,

Advocates for Highway and Auto Safety (Advocates), an alliance of consumer, safety, medical and public health groups, and insurance companies working together to pass highway and auto safety laws that prevent crashes, save lives, and reduce costs, is pleased to support and sponsor SCR 65, which would declare the third week of September 2019 and every year thereafter as Child Passenger Safety Week. Recognizing this week is a critical opportunity to help raise awareness of child passenger safety and encourage parents and guardians to properly install and use child safety seats.

Traffic crashes are a leading cause of death for children. According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) nearly half of child safety seats are improperly installed and used. However, when child safety seats are properly installed and used, they are lifesavers. The risk of fatal injury in a traffic crash is reduced by 71 percent for infants and 54 percent for toddlers (NHTSA).

This Resolution will encourage law enforcement, healthcare organizations, passenger safety specialists, and child advocates to focus awareness on the issue and continue efforts, including the enactment and enforcement of child passenger safety laws, to ensure California's most precious passengers are protected.

Advocates commends your leadership on this issue and we look forward to working together to advance this Resolution.

Sincerely,

Catherine Chase
President



August 21, 2019

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

RE: SUPPORT OF SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION (SCR) 65 (DODD)

Dear Assemblymember Cooley:

First 5 California supports SCR 65 which would declare the third week of September 2019 and every year thereafter as Child Passenger Safety Week. Recognizing this week will help raise awareness, and encourage parents and guardians to properly install and use child safety seats.

First 5 California's vision is to ensure California's children receive the best possible start in life and thrive. In the United States, automobile collisions are a leading cause of death for children, accounting for a quarter of all unintentional injury deaths. Studies show roughly 90 percent of child safety seats are improperly used, and also estimate 71 percent of small children involved in fatal automobile crashes would still be alive if safety seats were used properly.

This resolution will encourage law enforcement, healthcare organizations, passenger safety specialists, and child advocates to observe Child Passenger Safety Week with educational activities and programs to increase public awareness and continue efforts to ensure the safety of California's children.

For these reasons, First 5 California is pleased to support SCR 65. If you have questions regarding First 5 California's position, please contact Erin Gabel, Deputy Director of External and Governmental Affairs, at egabel@ccfc.ca.gov or (916) 263-1093.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Camille Maben".

Camille Maben
Executive Director

August 21, 2019
Page 2

cc: The Honorable Bill Dodd, California State Senate
George Halvorson, Chair, First 5 California
Lupe Jaime-Mileham, Vice Chair, First 5 California
Muntu Davis, Commissioner, First 5 California
Monica Fitzgerald, Commissioner, First 5 California
Shana Hazan, Commissioner, First 5 California
Jackie Majors, Commissioner, First 5 California
Molly Munger, Commissioner, First 5 California
Kris Perry, Ex-Officio Member Designee, First 5 California

First 5 California was established in 1998 when voters passed Proposition 10, which taxes tobacco products to fund services for children ages 0 to 5 and their families. First 5 California programs and resources are designed to educate and support teachers, parents, and caregivers in the critical role they play during a child's first five years – to help California kids receive the best possible start in life and thrive. For more information, please visit www.cffc.ca.gov.

Introduced by Senator Morrell
(Coauthors: Senators Bates, Chang, Dahle, Dodd, Grove, Monning,
Nielsen, and Wilk)
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Brough, Chen, Choi, Friedman,
Eduardo Garcia, Lackey, and Mathis)

August 20, 2019

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 72—Relative to First Responder Day.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

SCR 72, as introduced, Morrell. First Responder Day.
This measure would declare September 23, 2019, as First Responder Day.
Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, California is approaching 40,000,000 residents
2 who occupy over 156,000 square miles of land that is prone to
3 earthquakes, fires, floods, severe storms, and other natural disasters,
4 as well as threats of violence and terror; and
5 WHEREAS, California is known for its extraordinary response
6 to these emergencies. Every day, police officers, firefighters, and
7 emergency personnel work as our first line of defense, protecting
8 our communities and ensuring California is the safest place to live,
9 work, and visit; and
10 WHEREAS, The heart of California’s emergency response
11 capability is our force of first responders. No greater courage is
12 demonstrated than that of dedicated and brave first responders who
13 run toward an emergency, rather than away from it. First responders

1 put their lives on the line by protecting and administering care to
2 others in need; and

3 WHEREAS, First responders accept the challenge and
4 responsibility of serving others without a second thought. They
5 selflessly perform their duties without regard for their own safety
6 and provide a superior level of service; and

7 WHEREAS, As a direct result of our first responders’ extensive
8 training, rapid emergency deployment, and coordinated efforts,
9 lives are saved; and

10 WHEREAS, Every day, the citizens of the State of California
11 rely on the dedicated professionalism of first responders to preserve
12 the peace and secure the safety and well-being of all who live in,
13 and visit, California; now, therefore, be it

14 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*
15 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature declares September 23,
16 2019, as First Responder Day, in honor of the contributions and
17 dedication of first responders; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: September 5, 2019

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
SCR 72 (Morrell) – As Introduced August 20, 2019

SENATE VOTE: 37-0

SUBJECT: First Responder Day.

SUMMARY: Declares September 23, 2019, as First Responder Day. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) California is approaching 40,000,000 residents who occupy over 156,000 square miles of land that is prone to earthquakes, fires, floods, severe storms, and other natural disasters, as well as threats of violence and terror.
- 2) The heart of California's emergency response capability is our force of first responders; and, no greater courage is demonstrated than that of dedicated and brave first responders running toward an emergency, rather than away from it. First responders put their lives on the line by protecting and administering care to others in need.
- 3) Every day police officers, firefighters, and emergency personnel work as our first line of defense, protecting our communities and ensuring California is the safest place to live, work, and visit.
- 4) First responders accept the challenge and responsibility of serving others without a second thought. They selflessly perform their duties without regard for their own safety and provide a superior level of service.
- 5) As a direct result of our first responders' extensive training, rapid emergency deployment, and coordinated efforts, lives are saved. Every day, the citizens of the State of California rely on the dedicated professionalism of first responders to preserve the peace and secure the safety and well-being of all who live in, and visit, California.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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

Introduced by Senator Pan

August 21, 2019

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 73—Relative to Blue Light Awareness Day.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

SCR 73, as introduced, Pan. Blue Light Awareness Day.

This measure would designate October 10 of each year as Blue Light Awareness Day in California.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, There are over 80 million electronic devices with
2 digital screens in the State of California; and

3 WHEREAS, Screen time viewing with electronic devices
4 exceeds over nine hours per day; and

5 WHEREAS, The increased usage of, and access to, digital
6 devices by young children and adolescents is an acute area of
7 concern, as ophthalmologists, optometrists, and medical researchers
8 continue to learn more about the short-term effects of increasing
9 and cumulative exposure to artificial blue light on the developing
10 human eye and mental health at a young age, along with long-term
11 potential cumulative effects on adult eye health and mental
12 development; and

13 WHEREAS, The scientific community and recent studies have
14 identified growing concerns over potential long-term eye and health
15 impacts for all age groups from digital screen usage and cumulative
16 blue light exposure emitted from digital devices; and

17 WHEREAS, Blue light has been reported to cause visual
18 discomfort in 65 percent of Americans; and

1 WHEREAS, Blue light has been associated with possible
2 harmful effects on retinal cell physiology linked to the high-energy,
3 short wavelength in the narrow range of 415–455 nanometers; and

4 WHEREAS, Cumulative blue light exposure from digital devices
5 has been shown to disrupt sleep cycles by suppressing the natural
6 release of melatonin and has also been linked to premature aging
7 of the retina, which could accelerate potential long-term vision
8 problems such as age-related macular degeneration, decreased
9 alertness, and memory and emotional regulation impacts; and

10 WHEREAS, Screen time can take a toll on vision health and
11 comfort, leading to symptoms of digital eye strain and dry, irritated
12 eyes; and

13 WHEREAS, Given the growing body of research around the
14 breadth and scope of potential eye and systemic health impacts
15 related to blue light exposure, the State of California encourages
16 citizens, particularly children, to consider taking protective safety
17 measures in reducing eye exposure to high-energy visible blue
18 light; now, therefore, be it

19 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*
20 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature hereby designates October
21 10 of each year as Blue Light Awareness Day in California; and
22 be it further

23 *Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of
24 this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.
25

26 _____

27 **CORRECTIONS:**

28 **Digest—Page 1.**

29 _____

O

Date of Hearing: September 5, 2019

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
SCR 73 (Pan) – As Introduced August 21, 2019

SENATE VOTE: 37-0

SUBJECT: Blue Light Awareness Day.

SUMMARY: Designates October 10 of each year as Blue Light Awareness Day in California. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) There are over 80 million electronic devices with digital screens in the State of California; and, screen time viewing with electronic devices exceeds over nine hours per day. Screen time can take a toll on vision health and comfort, leading to symptoms of digital eye strain and dry, irritated eyes.
- 2) The increased usage of, and access to, digital devices by young children and adolescents is an acute area of concern, as ophthalmologists, optometrists, and medical researchers continue to learn more about the short-term effects of increasing and cumulative exposure to artificial blue light on the developing human eye and mental health at a young age, along with long-term potential cumulative effects on adult eye health and mental development.
- 3) The scientific community and recent studies have identified growing concerns over potential long-term eye and health impacts for all age groups from digital screen usage and cumulative blue light exposure emitted from digital devices.
- 4) Blue light has been associated with possible harmful effects on retinal cell physiology linked to the high-energy, short wavelength in the narrow range of 415–455 nanometers.
- 5) Cumulative blue light exposure from digital devices has been shown to disrupt sleep cycles by suppressing the natural release of melatonin. It has also been linked to premature aging of the retina, which could accelerate potential long-term vision problems such as age-related macular degeneration, decreased alertness, and memory and emotional regulation impacts.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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

Introduced by Senator Pan

August 21, 2019

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 74—Relative to National Adoption Month.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

SCR 74, as introduced, Pan. National Adoption Month.

This measure would, among other things, recognize November 2019 as National Adoption Month.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, The first National Adoption Week was proclaimed
2 in 1984, and in 1995, the week was expanded to the entire month
3 of November. The goal of National Adoption Month is to celebrate
4 adoption and to increase awareness of the thousands of children
5 and youth in foster care who are waiting for permanent, loving
6 families. California recognizes National Adoption Month and
7 acknowledges the many children waiting to find their forever
8 family; and

9 WHEREAS, Each year in California, there are more than
10 550,000 reports of child abuse and neglect, and more than 25,000
11 court filings alleging child abuse or neglect; and

12 WHEREAS, There are more than 55,000 children and youth in
13 California living apart from their families in foster care; and

14 WHEREAS, Out of the 28,257 children and youth 0 to 21 years
15 of age who left foster care last year in California, approximately
16 6,732 children and youth 0 to 21 years of age were adopted; and

1 WHEREAS, All children and youth deserve to grow, develop,
2 and have their needs met by being placed with families who can
3 offer a permanent home; and

4 WHEREAS, In a permanent home, children and youth can
5 receive love, protection, stability, and a sense of acceptance; and

6 WHEREAS, Children and youth waiting for adoptive parents
7 and the families who have adopted deserve support from their
8 communities and from public and private agencies; and

9 WHEREAS, National Adoption Month provides public and
10 private social service agencies the ability to support and recognize
11 those families who have adopted children and youth and continue
12 efforts to inform the public of the need for permanent adoptive
13 families for California’s foster children and youth; now, therefore,
14 be it

15 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*
16 *thereof concurring,* That the Legislature commends the
17 commitment, love, and care of adoptive families, commends the
18 work of public and private agencies to facilitate these connections
19 and their contributions to the safety and well-being of children and
20 youth in California, and recognizes November 2019 as National
21 Adoption Month; 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: September 5, 2019

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
SCR 74 (Pan) – As Introduced August 21, 2019

SENATE VOTE: 37-0

SUBJECT: National Adoption Month.

SUMMARY: Recognizes November 2019 as National Adoption Month. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The first National Adoption Week was proclaimed in 1984, and in 1995, the week was expanded to the entire month of November. The goal of National Adoption Month is to celebrate adoption and to increase awareness of the thousands of children and youth in foster care who are waiting for permanent, loving families.
- 2) Each year in California, there are more than 550,000 reports of child abuse and neglect, and more than 25,000 court filings alleging child abuse or neglect.
- 3) There are more than 55,000 children and youth in California living apart from their families in foster care; and, out of the 28,257 children and youth 0 to 21 years of age who left foster care last year in California, approximately 6,732 children and youth 0 to 21 years of age were adopted.
- 4) All children and youth deserve to grow, develop, and have their needs met by being placed with families who can offer a permanent home; and, in a permanent home, children and youth can receive love, protection, stability, and a sense of acceptance.
- 5) Children and youth waiting for adoptive parents and the families who have adopted deserve support from their communities and from public and private agencies.
- 6) National Adoption Month provides public and private social service agencies the ability to support and recognize those families who have adopted children and youth and continue efforts to inform the public of the need for permanent adoptive families for California's foster children and youth.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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

Page 55 of 69

Introduced by Senator Hurtado

(Principal coauthor: Assembly Member Reyes)

(Coauthors: Senators Beall, Dodd, Glazer, Jackson, Leyva, Pan, Stone, and Wiener)

(Coauthors: Assembly Members Bloom, Carrillo, Chiu, Cooley, Eggman, Gipson, Gloria, Kalra, Lackey, Low, Mayes, Ramos, Luz Rivas, Rodriguez, Blanca Rubio, and Mark Stone)

August 26, 2019

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 75—Relative to California Runaway and Homeless Youth Prevention Month.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

SCR 75, as introduced, Hurtado. California Runaway and Homeless Youth Prevention Month.

This measure would proclaim the month of November 2019 as California Runaway and Homeless Youth Prevention Month to recognize the need for individuals, schools, communities, businesses, local governments, and the state to take action on behalf of runaway and homeless youth in California.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, Runaway and homeless youth are young people
- 2 12 to 24 years of age, inclusive, who have the least access to
- 3 essential opportunities and supports; and
- 4 WHEREAS, The prevalence of runaway and homeless youth
- 5 is staggering, with studies suggesting that, nationally, between
- 6 1,600,000 and 2,800,000 youth up to 24 years of age, inclusive,
- 7 experience homelessness every year, of which youth of color and

1 LGBTQ youth are overrepresented compared to the general youth
2 population; and

3 WHEREAS, Based on national surveys and California’s youth
4 population, an estimated 200,000 youth under 18 years of age, and
5 thousands more who are 18 to 24 years of age, inclusive, are
6 homeless for one or more days each year; and

7 WHEREAS, The United States Department of Housing and
8 Urban Development’s 2018 Point-in-Time Count shows the number
9 of unaccompanied homeless youth in California is 12,396, and
10 there are another 2,297 parenting youth and their children
11 experiencing homelessness; and

12 WHEREAS, A study released in November 2017 by the
13 University of Chicago’s Chapin Hall found that 1 in 10 young
14 adults 18 to 25 years of age, inclusive, and at least 1 in 30
15 adolescents 13 to 17 years of age, inclusive, experiences
16 homelessness over the course of a year; and

17 WHEREAS, In California, 80 percent of unaccompanied
18 homeless youth are unsheltered, which is the second highest
19 percentage in the country. Fifty-four percent of unsheltered and
20 unaccompanied homeless youth in the country are located in
21 California, and California has the largest number of homeless
22 youth in any state; and

23 WHEREAS, Runaway and homeless youth flee conflict, abuse,
24 neglect, and, increasingly, poverty in their homes. They have
25 become disconnected from educational systems and the workforce,
26 and do not have the skills and financial resources to live on their
27 own. The factors impacting youth homelessness are complex and
28 differ from those impacting other homeless populations; and

29 WHEREAS, Runaway and homeless youth who live on the
30 street are victims of physical abuse, sexual exploitation, human
31 trafficking, and crime in untold numbers. Each year, an estimated
32 300,000 youth are either victims, or at risk of becoming victims,
33 of commercial sexual exploitation. Of these victimized children,
34 approximately 60 percent are homeless; and

35 WHEREAS, Homeless youth tend to start using drugs at a
36 younger age, often before 15 years of age. Early drug use and
37 abuse is predictive of serious adult addiction problems and
38 long-term homelessness; and

39 WHEREAS, Youth who “age out” of the foster care system are
40 at an increased risk of homelessness and represent an estimated

1 20 percent of the 20,000 youth who leave foster care and are
2 currently homeless; and

3 WHEREAS, Many of these youth are on the street because they
4 feel there are no other options open to them; and

5 WHEREAS, Providing safe, stable, and permanent housing for
6 runaway and homeless youth is a family, community, state, and
7 national priority, and homeless youth are considered a unique
8 population in the homeless community by the United States
9 Interagency Council on Homelessness; and

10 WHEREAS, The future well-being of our state depends on the
11 value we place on our youth, and, in particular, on our actions to
12 provide the most vulnerable young people in the state with
13 opportunities to acquire the knowledge, skills, and abilities they
14 need to find and maintain stable housing and develop into healthy
15 and productive adults; and

16 WHEREAS, The number of effective programs providing
17 services and support to runaway and homeless youth in California
18 is a fraction of what is needed to fully address the needs of these
19 young people, as only 22 of California's 58 counties have programs
20 for runaway and homeless youth; and

21 WHEREAS, The California Coalition for Youth has operated
22 the California Youth Crisis Line (1-800-843-5200), 24 hours a
23 day, seven days a week for over 30 years as the state's only
24 emergency response system for youth in crisis, and began offering
25 chat-to-text counseling services in 2016; and

26 WHEREAS, November is National Runaway and Homeless
27 Youth Awareness Month; and

28 WHEREAS, The California Coalition for Youth, along with
29 other community-based organizations, providers, and advocates,
30 is sponsoring the ninth annual California Runaway and Homeless
31 Youth Prevention Month to increase awareness and action on
32 behalf of youth who are at risk or currently living on the street;
33 and

34 WHEREAS, Awareness of the tragedy of youth homelessness
35 and its causes must be heightened to ensure greater support for
36 effective programs aimed at preventing homelessness and helping
37 youth remain off the streets; now, therefore, be it

38 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*
39 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature recognizes the need for
40 individuals, schools, communities, businesses, local governments,

SCR 75

— 4 —

1 and the state to take action on behalf of runaway and homeless
2 youth in California; and be it further
3 *Resolved*, That the Legislature hereby designates the month of
4 November 2019 as California Runaway and Homeless Youth
5 Prevention Month; and be it further
6 *Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of
7 this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

O

Date of Hearing: September 5, 2019

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
SCR 75 (Hurtado) – As Introduced August 26, 2019

SENATE VOTE: 37-0

SUBJECT: California Runaway and Homeless Youth Prevention Month.

SUMMARY: Proclaims the month of November 2019 as California Runaway and Homeless Youth Prevention Month to recognize the need for individuals, schools, communities, businesses, local governments, and the state to take action on behalf of runaway and homeless youth in California. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Runaway and homeless youth are young people 12 to 24 years of age, inclusive, who have the least access to essential opportunities and supports; and, the prevalence of runaway and homeless youth is staggering, with studies suggesting that nationally between 1.6 and 2.8 million youth up to 24 years of age experience homelessness every year, of which youth of color and LGBTQ youth are overrepresented compared to the general youth population.
- 2) Based on national surveys and California's youth population, an estimated 200,000 youth under 18 years of age, and thousands more who are 18 to 24 years of age, are homeless for one or more days each year.
- 3) Of the unaccompanied homeless youth in California, 80 percent are unsheltered, which is the second highest percentage in the country. Fifty-four percent of unsheltered and unaccompanied homeless youth in the country are located in California, and California has the largest number of homeless youth in any state.
- 4) Runaway and homeless youth flee conflict, abuse, neglect, and, increasingly, poverty in their homes. They have become disconnected from educational systems and the workforce and do not have the skills or financial resources to live on their own. The factors impacting youth homelessness are complex and differ from those impacting other homeless populations.
- 5) Homeless youth tend to start using drugs at a younger age, often before 15 years of age. Early drug use and abuse is predictive of serious adult addiction problems and long-term homelessness.
- 6) Youth who "age out" of the foster care system are at an increased risk of homelessness and represent an estimated 20 percent of the 20,000 youth who leave foster care and are currently homeless; and, many of these youth are on the street because they feel there are no other options open to them.
- 7) The future well-being of our state depends on the value we place on our youth, and, in particular, on our actions to provide the most vulnerable young people in the state with opportunities to acquire the knowledge, skills, and abilities they need to find and maintain stable housing and develop into healthy and productive adults.

- 8) The number of effective programs providing services and support to runaway and homeless youth in California is a fraction of what is needed to fully address the needs of these young people, as only 22 of California's 58 counties have programs for runaway and homeless youth.
- 9) The California Coalition for Youth has operated the California Youth Crisis Line (1-800-843-5200), 24 hours a day, seven days a week for over 30 years as the state's only emergency response system for youth in crisis, and began offering chat-to-text counseling services in 2016.
- 10) The California Coalition for Youth, along with other community-based organizations, providers, and advocates, is sponsoring the ninth annual California Runaway and Homeless Youth Prevention Month to increase awareness and action on behalf of youth who are at risk or currently living on the street.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

California Coalition for Youth

Opposition

None on file

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



California Coalition for Youth

P.O. BOX 161448, SACRAMENTO, CA 95816 | VOICE: (916) 514-4464 | FAX: (916) 514-4499 | WWW.CALYOUTH.ORG

Board of Directors

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Youth Representative
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Simon Costello
Los Angeles LGBT Center

Brad Kajiwara
Kajiwara Wealth Management

Lisa de Gyarfas
Children's Hospital Los Angeles

Misty Gattie-Blanco
EOC Sanctuary & Youth Services

Joey Hernández
Los Angeles LGBT Center

Amanda Clifford
Bill Wilson Center

Ami Rowland
Covenant House of California

Ralph Reyes
Interface Children and Family
Services

Beth Davenport
San Diego LGBT Community Center

Anubis Dougherty
Larkin Street Youth Services

Laura Tancredi-Baese
Home Start, Inc

Jennifer Hamilton
Home Start, Inc
Youth Representative

Shemida Lowe
At-Large Representative

East Coast
Youth Representative

August 30, 2019

The Honorable Ken Cooley
Chair, Assembly Rules Committee
State Capitol, Room 3013
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: SCR 75 (Hurtado) - Runaway & Homeless Youth Prevention Month
POSITION: SUPPORT

Dear Assembly Member Cooley and Members of the Committee,

On behalf of the California Coalition for Youth (CCY), I would like to thank you for introducing Senate Concurrent Resolution 75, which would establish November 2019 as the California Runaway & Homeless Youth Prevention Month. We are pleased to lend our support and sponsor this resolution. Nationally, November was officially declared National Runaway & Homeless Youth Month by the United States Congress on July 11, 2007.

CCY is a thirty-seven year old grassroots non-profit organization located in Sacramento that, as a statewide coalition, takes positions on and advocates for public policies, programs and services that empower and improve the lives of all California's youth ages 12-24, with a strong focus on disconnected, runaway and homeless youth. CCY represents several hundred youth and community agencies throughout California. Our coalition acts as a voice for youth and young adults by advocating for public policies, programs, and services that respect, empower, and protect the rights of all youth.

Additionally, we operate the California Youth Crisis Line (CYCL), a state-mandated program under the Office of Emergency Services. The CYCL is a 24-hour hotline for youth, ages 12-24, to call when they are in crisis or when they just need someone to talk to. The CYCL provides crisis intervention counseling on many issues including family issues, sexual assault, eating disorders, teen pregnancy, substance abuse, suicide and more. The CYCL receives over 25,000 calls a year, many of which are calls asking for referrals to homeless shelters for youth and young adults, and recently, we implemented chat-to-text counseling services.

This resolution is important to raise the awareness about the issues runaway and homeless youth face as well as to educate the public about solutions aimed at preventing youth from running away from home. Almost 200,000 youth up to the age of 18 and many thousands more between the ages of 18 to 24 are or have experienced homelessness over the past year. Research has shown that homeless youth and young adults are at greater risk for physical abuse, sexual exploitation, mental health



California Coalition for Youth

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San Diego Youth Services
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Levi Deatherage
Youth Representative
Vice Chair of Youth

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Laura Tancredi-Baese
Home Start, Inc

Jennifer Hamilton
Home Start, Inc
Youth Representative

Shemida Lowe
At-Large Representative

East Coast
Youth Representative

disabilities, chemical or alcohol dependency, and death. The cost of youth homelessness to the State of California is considerable, while the number of effective programs providing services and supports to runaway and homeless youth in California is a fraction of what is needed to fully address the needs of these young people.

For these reasons, CCY is pleased to support and sponsor this resolution, SCR 75, and urges you to vote "aye" when it comes before you.

Sincerely,

Jevon Wilkes
Executive Director

cc: Members and Staff of the Assembly Rules Committee
Senator Melissa Hurtado

Introduced by Senator Rubio

(Coauthors: Senators Atkins, Bates, Caballero, Chang, Durazo, Galgiani, Lena Gonzalez, Grove, Hurtado, Mitchell, and Skinner)

(Coauthors: Assembly Members Bauer-Kahan, Burke, Eggman, Cristina Garcia, Reyes, and Wicks)

August 27, 2019

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 76—Relative to domestic violence.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

SCR 76, as introduced, Rubio. Domestic Violence Awareness Month.

This measure would proclaim the month of October 2019, and each following October, as Domestic Violence Awareness Month.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, October is annually recognized as National
2 Domestic Violence Awareness Month; and

3 WHEREAS, Although progress has been made toward
4 preventing and ending domestic violence and providing support
5 to survivors and their families, important work remains to be done;
6 and

7 WHEREAS, Domestic violence programs in California provide
8 essential, lifesaving services for survivors, their children, and
9 communities; and

10 WHEREAS, There is a need to provide education, awareness,
11 and understanding of domestic violence and its causes; and

12 WHEREAS, There is a need to focus on the individualized needs
13 of domestic violence survivors; and

1 WHEREAS, Approximately 40 percent of California women
2 experience physical intimate partner violence in their lifetimes;
3 and

4 WHEREAS, Women between 18 and 24 years of age are
5 significantly more likely to be survivors of physical intimate
6 partner violence than women in other age groups; and

7 WHEREAS, Domestic violence affects people of all genders,
8 sexual orientations, ages, and racial, ethnic, cultural, social,
9 religious, and economic groups in the United States and here in
10 California; and

11 WHEREAS, The marginalization of certain groups in society,
12 including undocumented individuals, transgender individuals, and
13 people living with disabilities, increases their vulnerability to
14 domestic violence; and

15 WHEREAS, Approximately 4 out of every 10 non-Hispanic
16 black women, 4 out of every 10 American Indian or Alaska Native
17 women, and 1 in 2 multiracial non-Hispanic women have been the
18 victim of rape, physical violence, or stalking, or all of those crimes,
19 by an intimate partner in their lifetime. These rates are 30 to 50
20 percent higher than those experienced by Hispanic women, white
21 non-Hispanic women, and Asian or Pacific non-Hispanic women;
22 and

23 WHEREAS, According to the American Psychological
24 Association, women with disabilities have a 40 percent greater
25 risk of intimate partner violence than women without disabilities;
26 and

27 WHEREAS, Fifty-four percent of transgender and gender
28 nonconforming people have experienced domestic violence in their
29 lifetime; and

30 WHEREAS, Domestic violence is the third leading cause of
31 homelessness among families in the United States; and

32 WHEREAS, Domestic violence has a significant economic
33 impact on women throughout the country. An estimated 8,000,000
34 days of paid work are lost each year as the result of intimate partner
35 violence. Domestic violence costs \$8.3 billion in expenses
36 annually: a combination of higher medical costs (\$5.8 billion) and
37 lost productivity (\$2.5 billion); and

38 WHEREAS, Children exposed to domestic violence can
39 experience long-term consequences, including difficulty at school,

1 substance abuse, behavioral problems in adolescence, and serious
2 adult health problems; and

3 WHEREAS, Recognizing the need to understand the complexity
4 of violence perpetuated within communities and against
5 communities and the fear of many survivors to report domestic
6 violence to law enforcement is imperative; and

7 WHEREAS, California law enforcement agencies received
8 169,362 domestic violence-related calls in 2017; and

9 WHEREAS, There were 90 domestic violence-related homicides
10 in California in 2017, of which 80 of the fatalities were female
11 and 10 were male. Eight percent of all homicides in 2017 were
12 domestic violence-related; and

13 WHEREAS, All survivors deserve access to culturally
14 responsive programs and services to increase their safety and
15 self-sufficiency; and

16 WHEREAS, All communities deserve access to culturally
17 responsive prevention programs and initiatives to improve overall
18 community health and safety by challenging the societal norms
19 that perpetuate violence; and

20 WHEREAS, The Legislature recognizes the vital role that all
21 Californians can play in preventing and, one day, ending domestic
22 violence; now, therefore, be it

23 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*
24 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature recognizes October 2019,
25 and each following October, as Domestic Violence Awareness
26 Month; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: September 5, 2019

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
SCR 76 (Rubio) – As Introduced August 27, 2019

SENATE VOTE: 37-0

SUBJECT: Domestic Violence Awareness Month.

SUMMARY: Proclaims October 2019, and each following October, as Domestic Violence Awareness Month. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) October is annually recognized as National Domestic Violence Awareness Month; and, although progress has been made toward preventing and ending domestic violence and providing support to survivors and their families, important work remains to be done.
- 2) Domestic violence programs in California provide essential, lifesaving services for survivors, their children, and communities; and, there is a need to provide education, awareness, and understanding of domestic violence and its causes.
- 3) Approximately 40 percent of California women experience physical intimate partner violence in their lifetimes; and, women between 18 and 24 years of age are significantly more likely to be victims of physical intimate partner violence than women in other age groups.
- 4) Domestic violence affects people of all genders, sexual orientations, ages, and racial, ethnic, cultural, social, religious, and economic groups in the United States and in California.
- 5) According to the American Psychological Association, women with disabilities have a 40 percent greater risk of intimate partner violence than women without disabilities.
- 6) Domestic violence is the third leading cause of homelessness among families in the United States.
- 7) Domestic violence has a significant economic impact on women throughout the country; an estimated 8 million days of paid work are lost each year as the result of intimate partner violence, and domestic violence costs \$8.3 billion in expenses annually—\$5.8 billion in medical costs and \$2.5 billion in lost productivity.
- 8) Children exposed to domestic violence can experience long-term consequences, including difficulty at school, substance abuse, behavioral problems in adolescence, and serious adult health problems.
- 9) California law enforcement agencies received 169,362 domestic violence-related calls for service in 2017; and, 90 domestic violence-related homicides occurred in California, of which 80 of the victims were female and 10 were male, and 8 percent of all homicides were domestic violence-related.

10) All communities deserve access to culturally responsive prevention programs and initiatives to improve overall community health and safety by challenging the societal norms that perpetuate violence.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

California Partnership To End Domestic Violence

Opposition

None on file

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



September 4, 2019

Assemblymember Ken Cooley
Chair, Assembly Rules Committee
California State Assembly
State Capitol, Room 3013
Sacramento, CA 95814

SUBJECT: SCR 76 (Rubio): Domestic Violence Awareness Month – Support

Dear Assemblymember Cooley,

On behalf of the California Partnership to End Domestic Violence, I write in support of Senate Concurrent Resolution 76: Domestic Violence Awareness Month. This measure would proclaim the month of October 2019, and each following October, as Domestic Violence Awareness Month.

The Partnership is California's recognized domestic violence coalition, representing over 1,000 advocates, organizations and allied individuals across the state. Working at the local, state and national levels for nearly 40 years, the Partnership believes that by sharing resources and expertise, advocates and policymakers can end domestic violence. Every day we inspire, inform and connect all those concerned with this issue, because together we're stronger.

Approximately 40 percent of California women experience physical intimate partner violence in their lifetimes. Women between 18 and 24 years of age are significantly more likely to be survivors of physical intimate partner violence than women in other age groups. Domestic violence affects people of all genders, sexual orientations, ages, and racial, ethnic, cultural, social, religious, and economic groups in the United States and here in California. The marginalization of certain groups in society, including undocumented individuals, transgender individuals, and people living with disabilities, increases their vulnerability to domestic violence.

Domestic violence programs in California provide essential, lifesaving services for survivors, their children, and communities. All survivors deserve access to culturally responsive programs and services to increase their safety and self-sufficiency. All communities deserve access to culturally responsive prevention programs and initiatives to improve overall community health and safety by challenging the societal norms that perpetuate violence.

For these reasons, the California Partnership to End Domestic Violence is proud to support SCR 76, and we urge you to support this important resolution.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Krista Niemczyk". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Krista Niemczyk
Public Policy Manager

