

Assembly California Legislature Committee on Rules RICHARD S. GORDON CHAIR

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FRANK BIGELOW (R-ALT.) KEN COOLEY (D-ALT.)

Monday, June 09, 2014 11:50 AM

State Capitol, Room 3162

CONSENT AGENDA

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Bill Referrals 1. Consent Bill Referrals 2. Bill Re-referrals Page 2 Resolutions 3. ACR 126 (Atkins) Relative to Women veterans. Page 7 4. ACR 143 (Bigelow) Relative to Buffalo Soldiers: Yosemite National Park. Page 15 ACR 150 (Bocanegra) Relative to Journeyman Linemen Recognition Day.

REFERRAL OF BILLS TO COMMITTEE

06/09/2014

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

aı	it to the Assembly Kules, the following	bills were referred t
	Assembly Bill No.	Committee:
	<u>HR 42</u>	RLS.
	<u>SB 616</u>	TRANS.
	<u>SB 836</u>	HEALTH
	<u>SB 836</u>	HIGHER ED.
	<u>SB 837</u>	ED.
	SB 838	PUB. S.
	<u>SB 935</u>	L. & E.
	<u>SB 950</u>	PUB. S.
	SB 952	E. & R.
	<u>SB 960</u>	B.,P. & C.P.
	<u>SB 967</u>	JUD.
	<u>SB 967</u>	HIGHER ED.
	<u>SB 977</u>	JUD.
	<u>SB 977</u>	HUM. S.
	SB 980	PUB. S.
	<u>SB 983</u>	L. GOV.
	<u>SB 1000</u>	HEALTH
	<u>SB 1000</u>	B.,P. & C.P.
	<u>SB 1014</u>	E.S. & T.M.
	<u>SB 1014</u>	B.,P. & C.P.
	<u>SB 1019</u>	E.S. & T.M.
	<u>SB 1019</u>	B.,P. & C.P.
	<u>SB 1023</u>	HIGHER ED.
	<u>SB 1023</u>	HUM. S.
	SB 1052	HEALTH
	<u>SB 1053</u>	HEALTH
	<u>SB 1057</u>	ED.
	<u>SB 1087</u>	L. & E.
	SB 1093	HUM. S.
	<u>SB 1104</u>	E. & R.
	<u>SB 1120</u>	W.,P. & W.
	<u>SB 1137</u>	ED.
	<u>SB 1143</u>	ED.
	<u>SB 1160</u>	HUM. S.
	SB 1199	NAT. RES.
	SB 1211	U. & C.
	SB 1211	G.O.
	SB 1222	PUB. S.

<u>SB 1246</u>	B.,P. & C.P.
<u>SB 1252</u>	HUM. S.
<u>SB 1253</u>	E. & R.
<u>SB 1261</u>	E.S. & T.M.
<u>SB 1266</u>	ED.
<u>SB 1266</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 1283</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 1283</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>SB 1295</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 1346</u>	ED.
<u>SB 1349</u>	ED.
<u>SB 1349</u>	A.,E.,S.,T. & I. M.
<u>SB 1350</u>	B.,P. & C.P.
<u>SB 1358</u>	B.,P. & C.P.
<u>SB 1364</u>	U. & C.
<u>SB 1369</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>SB 1371</u>	U. & C.
<u>SB 1384</u>	HEALTH
<u>SB 1388</u>	PUB. S.
<u>SB 1395</u>	E.S. & T.M.
<u>SB 1407</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 1413</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>SB 1421</u>	ED.
<u>SB 1422</u>	V.A.
<u>SB 1424</u>	NAT. RES.
<u>SB 1424</u>	L. GOV.
<u>SB 1425</u>	HIGHER ED.
<u>SB 1434</u>	W.,P. & W.
<u>SB 1438</u>	HEALTH
<u>SB 1438</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 1439</u>	H. & C.D.
<u>SB 1439</u>	JUD.
<u>SB 1443</u>	E. & R.
<u>SB 1445</u>	HUM. S.
<u>SB 1446</u>	HEALTH
<u>SB 1454</u>	W.,P. & W.
<u>SB 1455</u>	ED.
<u>SB 1460</u>	HUM. S.
<u>SCA 17</u>	RLS.
<u>SCR 104</u>	RLS.



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FRANK BIGELOW (R-ALT.) KEN COOLEY (D-ALT.)

Memo

To:

Rules Committee Members

From:

Mukhtar Ali, Bill Referral Consultant

Date:

6/6/14

Re:

Consent Bill Referrals

Since you received the preliminary there have been no changes.



RE-REFERRAL OF BILLS

06/09/2014

RE-REFERRAL OF BILLS

Assembly Bill No. Committee:

SB 26 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

SB 570 HEALTH

SB 682 HIGHER EDUCATION TRANSPORTATION



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Memo

To:

Rules Committee Members

From:

Mukhtar Ali, Bill Referral Consultant

Date:

6/6/14

Re:

Consent Bill Re-referrals

Since you received the preliminary there have been no changes.



Introduced by Assembly Member Atkins (Coauthors: Assembly Members Eggman, Grove, Melendez, and Quirk-Silva)

April 1, 2014

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 126—Relative to women veterans.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

ACR 126, as introduced, Atkins. Women veterans.

This measure would proclaim June 12, 2014, as Women Veterans' Day and urge all citizens to join in celebrating the many contributions of women to our military forces.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, Women have proudly served their country
- throughout all periods of the history of the United States, whether
- disguised as male soldiers during the American Revolution and
- Civil War, as nurses in World War I, or as combat helicopter pilots 5 in Afghanistan; and
- WHEREAS, Women have formally been a part of the United
- States Armed Forces since the inception of the Army Nurse Corps
- in 1901, but have informally served since the inception of our
- nation's military; and
- 10 WHEREAS, During the American Revolution, women served
- on the battlefield alongside the men, mainly as nurses, water 11
- 12 bearers, often called "Molly Pitchers," cooks, laundresses, and saboteurs, and despite Army regulations that only men could enlist, 13

 $ACR 126 \qquad \qquad -2 -$

women who wanted to join in the fighting circumvented the rules by masquerading as young men or boys; and

WHEREAS, In 1917, the Navy announced it would open enlistment to women and about 12,000 female yeomen entered the Navy and filled a variety of jobs including draftsmen, interpreters, couriers, and translators; and

WHEREAS, Three hundred seven women enlisted in the Marine Corps during World War I. Like their sisters in the Navy, they were limited to the enlisted ranks and worked mainly in Washington, D.C., doing various administrative jobs. Women's service contributions in World War I showed that they either had, or could quickly learn, nontraditional skills needed by the military; and

WHEREAS, Following Pearl Harbor, Congress authorized new women's components for each of the services and increased the number of active duty positions in the Army and Navy Nurse Corps. In May 1942, the Army was given the authority to establish the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, also known as the WAACs. The Navy, Coast Guard, and Marine Corps followed suit, but rather than making women an auxiliary component, they opted to enroll them in the reserves on the same basis as their male counterparts; and

WHEREAS, At the end of the war in 1945, of the approximately 12 million people remaining in the Armed Forces, about 280,000 were women; and

WHEREAS, With the passage of the Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948, women became a permanent part of the United States military, but women continued to be restricted to 2 percent of the military population. That restriction was finally lifted in 1967 with the amendment of the Women's Armed Services Integration Act, which also opened senior officer ranks to women; and

WHEREAS, The early 1990s were a historic time for women in the military with over 40,000 women deploying in support of the Persian Gulf War, making women service members more visible in the eyes of the public. In addition, in 1992, the Defense Authorization Act repealed combat exclusion laws that had prevented women from flying combat aircrafts; and

WHEREAS, Women who have served in the United States military are often referred to as "invisible veterans" because their

-3- ACR 126

service contributions until the 1970s went largely unrecognized by politicians, the media, academia, and the general public; and

WHEREAS, Even though women have been officially serving in the military since the creation of the Army Nurse Corps in 1901, they have not always been considered qualified for veteran status for the purpose of receiving benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs. Even after women were granted veteran status, issues of access, exclusion, and improper management of their health care still remained; and

WHEREAS, It was not until well after World War II that women who served in the military began to officially be recognized as veterans; and

WHEREAS, In the late 1970s and early 1980s, many of the contributions made by women in World War II were formally recognized through laws that granted these women with veteran status for their time in service. This opened the doors for women to take advantage of programs, opportunities, and benefits from the federal and state governments, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and other veteran service organizations; and

WHEREAS, The 1980 decennial census marked the first time that information on women veterans was ever captured in a large national survey. At the time of the 1980 decennial census, women made up just over 2 percent of the veteran population. Today, that proportion has increased to almost 8 percent; and

WHEREAS, Over the past 20 years, the Veterans Health Administration (VHA) has introduced initiatives designed to improve health care access and quality of care for women veterans; and

WHEREAS, In 2008, VHA's Women Veterans Health Strategic Health Care Group began a five-year plan to redesign the nation's health care delivery system for women. A fundamental component of this plan was to ensure that all women veterans had access to comprehensive primary care from skilled women's health providers; and

WHEREAS, There are currently over 2 million women veterans living in the United States and Puerto Rico and of those 2 million, 184,774 make California their home; now, therefor be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature, hereby proclaims June 12, 2014, as Women Veterans' Day, and urges all citizens to join

ACR 126 —4—

- 1 in celebrating the many contributions of women to our military
- 2 forces; and be it further
- 3 Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies
- 4 of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

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Date of Hearing: June 9, 2014

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES

Richard S. Gordon, Chair

ACR 126 (Atkins) – As Introduced: April 1, 2014

SUBJECT: Women veterans.

<u>SUMMARY</u>: Proclaims June 12, 2014, as Women Veterans' Day and urges all citizens to join in celebrating the many contributions of women to our military forces. Specifically, <u>this</u> <u>resolution</u> makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Women have formally been a part of the United States Armed Forces since the inception of the Army Nurse Corps in 1901, but have informally served since the inception of our nation's military.
- 2) In 1917, the Navy announced they would open enlistment to women and about 12,000 female yeomen entered the Navy and filled a variety of jobs including draftsmen, interpreters, couriers, and translators; and over three hundred women enlisted in the Marine Corps during World War I doing various administrative jobs and eventually showed that they either had, or could quickly learn, nontraditional skills needed by the military.
- 3) With the passage of the Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948, women became a permanent part of the United States military, but it wasn't until that act was amended in 1967 that the restriction of 2 percent was lifted and women could also become senior ranked officers in the military.
- 4) Even though women have been officially serving in the military since the creation of the Army Corps in 1901; they have not always been considered qualified for veteran status for the purpose of receiving benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs; and, it wasn't until well after World War II that women who served in the military began to officially be recognized as veterans and were able to take advantage of programs, opportunities, and benefits from the federal and state government, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and other veteran service organizations.

FISCAL EFFECT: None				
REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:				
Support				
National Women Veterans Association of America				
<u>Opposition</u>				
None on file				
Analysis Prepared by: Nicole Willis / RLS. / (916) 319-2800				



June 4. 2014

From: National Women Veterans Association of America

2730 Historic Decatur Road Barracks 16 Suite 205 San Diego, California 92106 (619) 933-1076

To: Mr. Gordon and the Assembly Rules Committee

State Capitol Room 3016 Sacramento, California 95814

I am Tara Jones, service-connected gulf war era woman veteran. I am also the founder of the National Women Veterans Association of America. NWVAA is a proud sponsor of AC 126.

Through dedicated military service I share the same dream as my fellow sisters, to cherish, honor, and respect our country. We love her so deeply, that we individually decided to sign away a part of our lives that can never be replaced. This monumental journey has led us to the new voice of today's veteran. Women are serving in the United States military at all-time record high. Making the choice to sign on the dotted line that you as an individual are no longer one, but a unity, a sisterhood a wavering loyal bond. Women Veterans Matter.

Women have served throughout the armed services since the American Revolution. It was not until World War II that large numbers of women (over 300,000) served and were in all branches of the armed forces. After the war, most women were discharged, but in 1948, Congress passed legislation permitting women to become members of the regular forces and be a permanent presence in the military. Women Veterans Matter.

In this uniquely diverse country, the very country that military women and men give their very lives, within our community, we are looked negatively upon, because we have done what so many other women consider a man's job. We are told by women from other countries that women don't serve in the military in our country, it's forbidden! Our response, not here! This is America! We women, along with our brothers, swearing to protect, under that ever so vital oath. Free Will. Women Veterans Matter.

Today, military women continue to propel forward breaking down barriers such as submarine assignment, front line duty, and combat pilot billets.

Vietnam War verses Gulf War. Doesn't matter, war is war. But women have unique needs after service. We as a nation have made some mistakes, but for so many women serving in our military, it's imperative that we get it right this time. Half of our servicewomen currently on active duty are single mothers. Women Veterans Matter.

More than ever, women with children are serving in the military and humbly honored to do so! Crossing the bridge of equality into the new millennium and taking an about face. From nurses to direct combat, the veteran unification amongst women and her counterparts continue to be self-gratifying. Women Veterans Matter.

Lastly,

We as an organization vow to advocate, enhance awareness, and assist in transforming legislation and stand steadfast....so that all of America, the entire world, recognizes that military women veterans matter!

Thank You

Introduced by Assembly Member Bigelow

(Coauthor: Senator Berryhill)

May 5, 2014

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 143—Relative to the Buffalo Soldiers.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

ACR 143, as introduced, Bigelow. Buffalo Soldiers: Yosemite National Park.

This measure would recognize the legacy of the Buffalo Soldiers and would honor the important role they played in the history of our national parks.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, In 1866, Congress created six segregated regiments
- 2 that were ultimately consolidated into four Black regiments: the
- 3 9th and 10th Cavalry and the 24th and 25th Infantry; and
- 4 WHEREAS, African American army regiments that had been
- 5 dispatched westward fought in the Indian Wars and these soldiers
- 6 were eventually given the name Buffalo Soldiers by the Cheyenne
 - and other Plains Indians; and
- 8 WHEREAS, Although historians have recorded the service of
- 9 these Buffalo Soldiers on the western frontier, their service in some
- 10 national parks has been nearly forgotten; and
- 11 WHEREAS, The United States Army served as the official
- 12 administrator of Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks between

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1 1891 and 1913. In that capacity, it helped create a model for park 2 management as we know it today; and

WHEREAS, Buffalo Soldiers were among the first park rangers and backcountry rangers patrolling parts of the west; and

WHEREAS, Approximately 500 Buffalo Soldiers, mainly from the 24th Infantry and 9th Cavalry, served in Yosemite National Park and Sequoia National Park. Their duties ranged from evicting poachers and timber thieves to extinguishing forest fires. They also oversaw the construction of roads, trails, and other infrastructure; and

WHEREAS, Commanding officers of the United States Army became acting military superintendents for these national parks with two troops of cavalry assigned to each park. Each troop would be made up of approximately 60 men; and

WHEREAS, The presence of these troops invigorated the local economy and the soldiers acting as official stewards of park lands brought a sense of law and order to the mountain wilderness; and

WHEREAS, Among their many accomplishments, the troops assigned to Yosemite National Park oversaw the building of an arboretum near the south fork of the Merced River in 1904. One scholar considered the area to contain the first marked nature trail in the United States' national park system; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature recognizes the legacy of the Buffalo Soldiers and honors the important role they played in the history of our national parks; and be it further

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

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Date of Hearing: June 9, 2014

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES

Richard S. Gordon, Chair

ACR 143 (Bigelow) – As Introduced: May 5, 2014

SUBJECT: Buffalo Soldiers: Yosemite National Park.

<u>SUMMARY</u>: Recognizes the legacy of the Buffalo Soldiers and would honor the important role they played in the history of our national parks. Specifically, <u>this resolution</u> makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) In 1866, Congress created six segregated regiments that were ultimately consolidated into four Black regiments: the 9th and 10th Cavalry and the 24th and 25th Infantry; which were dispatched westward and fought in the Indian Wars and these soldiers were given the name Buffalo Soldiers by the Cheyenne and other Plains Indians.
- 2) Although the service on the western frontier by the Buffalo Soldiers has been recorded by historians, their service in some national parks has been nearly forgotten.
- 3) Between 1891 and 1913, the United States Army served as the official administrator of Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks and helped create a model for park management as we know it today.
- 4) Buffalo Soldiers were among the first park rangers and backcountry rangers patrolling parts of the west; and approximately 500 of these soldiers, mainly from the 24th and 9th Calvary, served in Yosemite National Park and Sequoia National Park with duties ranging from evicting poachers and timer thieves to extinguishing forest fires and overseeing constructions and infrastructure.
- 5) The presence of these troops invigorated the local economy and the soldiers acting as official stewards of park lands brought a sense of law and order to the mountain wilderness.

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 Assembly Member Bocanegra

May 13, 2014

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 150—Relative to journeyman linemen.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

ACR 150, as introduced, Bocanegra. Journeyman Linemen Recognition Day.

This measure would designate July 10, 2014, as Journeyman Linemen Recognition Day to honor and recognize the contribution of the countless of journeyman linemen who often place themselves in harm's way to serve their communities.

Fiscal committee: no.

- WHEREAS, Journeyman linemen provide a vital service on a daily basis; and
- WHEREAS, Journeyman linemen put their lives on the line every day to ensure safe and reliable power for Californians; and
- WHEREAS, Journeyman linemen work at heights and in close proximity to energized electric lines and, in emergencies, often
- 6 proximity to energized electric lines and, in emergencies, often
- 7 work extremely long hours under sometimes dangerous conditions8 to restore power; and
- 9 WHEREAS, Henry Miller, the first elected president of the
- 10 International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was killed on
- 11 July 10, 1896, at just 38 years old; and
- 12 WHEREAS, Henry Miller died of injuries sustained while
- 13 troubleshooting an electrical outage; and

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WHEREAS, There should be a day to honor those industry first responders who have given their lives in the line of duty along with those who provide skillful service in times of local, state, or national crisis; now, therefore be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That July 10, 2014, is hereby designated as Journeyman Linemen Recognition Day to honor and recognize the contributions of the countless of journeyman linemen who often place themselves in harm's way to serve their communities, and to encourage Californians to observe Journeyman Linemen Recognition Day with appropriate reflection; and be it further

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

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Date of Hearing: June 9, 2014

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES

Richard S. Gordon, Chair

ACR 150 (Bocanegra) - As Introduced: May 13, 2014

SUBJECT: Journeyman Lineman Recognition Day.

<u>SUMMARY</u>: Designates July 10, 2014, as Journeyman Lineman Recognition Day to honor and recognize the contribution of the countless journeyman linemen who often place themselves in harm's way to serve their communities. Specifically, <u>this resolution</u> makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Journeyman linemen put their lives on the line every day to ensure safe and reliable power for Californians by working at heights and in close proximity to energized electric lines and, in emergencies, often work extremely long hours under sometimes dangerous conditions to restore power.
- 2) Henry Miller, the first elected president of the International Brotherhood of Electric Workers, was killed on July 10, 1896, at just 38 years old due to injuries sustained while troubleshooting an electrical outage.
- 3) Journeyman Lineman Recognition Day is hereby created to honor those industry first responders who have given their lives in the line of duty along with those who provide skillful service in times of local, state, or national crisis.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file	
<u>Opposition</u>	
None on file	
Analysis Prepared by:	Nicole Willis / RLS. / (916) 319-2800