



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

Assembly
California Legislature
Committee on Rules

KEN COOLEY
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VINCE FONG (R-ALT.)
JIMMY GOMEZ (D-ALT.)

Monday, February 06, 2017
12:50 PM
State Capitol, Room 3162

CONSENT AGENDA

Bill Referrals

1. Consent Bill Referrals

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Resolutions

2. ACR 6 (Holden) Relative to Black History Month.
3. ACR 16 (Baker) Relative to Abraham Lincoln's birthday.
4. HR 10 (Chau) Relative to California Data Privacy Day.
5. SCR 5 (Mendoza) Relative to India Republic Day.
6. SCR 7 (Moorlach) Relative to Korean-American Day.

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REFERRAL OF BILLS TO COMMITTEE

02/06/2017

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

Assembly Bill No.

Committee:

[AB 198](#)

REV. & TAX.

[AB 199](#)

L. & E.

[AB 200](#)

W.,P. & W.

[AB 203](#)

ED.

[AB 204](#)

HIGHER ED.

[AB 205](#)

HEALTH

[AB 206](#)

INS.

[AB 208](#)

PUB. S.

[AB 209](#)

HIGHER ED.

[AB 210](#)

HUM. S.

[AB 210](#)

P. & C.P.

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NAT. RES.

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APPR.

[AB 213](#)

APPR.

[AB 214](#)

HIGHER ED.

[AB 214](#)

HUM. S.

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E. & R.

[AB 217](#)

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[AB 218](#)

JUD.

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INS.

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PUB. S.

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PUB. S.

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HUM. S.

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REV. & TAX.

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[AB 227](#)

HUM. S.

[AB 228](#)

P. & C.P.

[AB 228](#)

JUD.

[AB 229](#)

PUB. S.

[AB 230](#)

REV. & TAX.

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HUM. S.

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PUB. S.
V.A.
E.S. & T.M.
E.S. & T.M.
E.S. & T.M.
E.S. & T.M.
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VINCE FONG (R-ALT.)

Memo

To: Rules Committee Members
From: Michael Erke, Bill Referral Consultant
Date: 2/3/2017
Re: Consent Bill Referrals

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



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AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JANUARY 17, 2017

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2017–18 REGULAR SESSION

Assembly Concurrent Resolution

No. 6

Introduced by Assembly Members Holden and Weber
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Burke, Cooper, Gipson,
Jones-Sawyer, McCarty, Ridley-Thomas, and Thurmond)
(Coauthors: Senators Bradford and Mitchell)

January 4, 2017

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 6—Relative to Black History Month.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

ACR 6, as amended, Holden. Black History Month.

This measure would recognize the month of February 2017 as Black History Month, urge all citizens to join in celebrating the accomplishments of African Americans during Black History Month, and encourage the people of California to recognize the many talents, achievements, and contributions that African Americans make to their communities.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, Dr. Carter Godwin Woodson, distinguished African
2 American author, editor, publisher, and historian, who is known
3 as the “Father of Black History,” founded Negro History Week in
4 1926, which became Black History Month in 1976, intended to
5 encourage further research and publishing regarding the untold
6 stories of African American heritage; and
7 WHEREAS, The history of African Americans here in the
8 United States, as well as throughout the ages, is indeed unique and

1 vibrant, and it is appropriate to celebrate this history during the
2 month of February 2017, which has been proclaimed as Black
3 History Month; and

4 WHEREAS, There is even greater cause for a reverent
5 celebration in 2017 as this year marks the 50th anniversary of the
6 establishment of the Legislative Black Caucus by Senator Mervyn
7 Dymally; and

8 WHEREAS, The history of the United States is rich with
9 inspirational stories of great men and noble women whose actions,
10 words, and achievements have united Americans and contributed
11 to the success and prosperity of the United States; and

12 WHEREAS, The slave trade was a tragic episode in African
13 history and began before August 1619 when the first slaves arrived
14 in Jamestown, Virginia. During the course of the slave trade, an
15 estimated 50 million African men, women, and children were lost
16 to their native continent, though only about 15 million arrived
17 safely to a new home. The others lost their lives on African soil
18 or along the Guinea coast, or finally in holds on the ships during
19 the dreaded Middle Passage across the Atlantic Ocean; and

20 WHEREAS, The first American to shed blood in the revolution
21 that freed America from British rule was Crispus Attucks (March
22 5, 1770, Boston Massacre), an African American seaman and slave.
23 African Americans also fought in wars including the Battles of
24 Lexington and Concord in April 1775, the Battle of Rhode Island
25 on August 29, 1778, the battles of Ticonderoga, White Plains,
26 Bennington, Brandywine, Saratoga, Savannah, Yorktown, Bunker
27 Hill, and other revolutionary war battles; the War of 1812,
28 including the Battle of New Orleans; the Civil War, the
29 Spanish-American War; World Wars I and II, Korea, and the
30 Vietnam War; and

31 WHEREAS, In spite of the African slave trade, many Africans
32 and African Americans continued to move forward in society;
33 during the Reconstruction period, two African Americans served
34 in the United States Senate and 14 sat in the House of
35 Representatives; and

36 WHEREAS, From the earliest days of the United States, the
37 course of its history has been greatly influenced by Black heroes
38 and pioneers in many diverse areas, from science, medicine,
39 business, and education to government, industry, and social
40 leadership; and

WHEREAS, Africans and African Americans have also been great inventors, inventing and improving things such as the air-conditioning unit, almanac, automatic gearshift, blood plasma bag, clothes dryer, doorknob, doorstop, electric lamp bulb, elevator, fire escape ladder, fountain pen, gas mask, golf tee, horseshoe, lantern, lawnmower, lawn sprinkler, lock, lubricating cup, refrigerating apparatus, spark plug, stethoscope, telephone transmitter, thermostat control, traffic signal, and typewriter; and

WHEREAS, A number of these brave and accomplished individuals, such as *President Barack Obama, Malcolm X, Rosa Parks, Sojourner Truth, former Congresswoman Barbara Jordan, former Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm, former Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice, Mary McLeod Bethune, Booker T. Washington, George Washington Carver, Matthew Henson, Daniel Hale Williams, Dr. Charles Drew, Jackie Robinson, Jesse Owens, Curt Flood, Medgar Evers, and, of course, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.*, are noted prominently in the history books of students nationwide, thus enabling them to learn about the important and lasting contributions of these individuals; and

WHEREAS, Among those Americans who have enriched our society are the members of the African American community—individuals who have been steadfast in their commitment to promoting brotherhood, equality, and justice for all; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature takes great pleasure in recognizing the month of February 2017 as Black History Month, urges all citizens to join in celebrating the accomplishments of African Americans during Black History Month, and encourages the people of California to recognize the many talents, achievements, and contributions that African Americans make to their communities; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: February 6, 2017

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
ACR 6 (Holden) – As Amended January 17, 2017

SUBJECT: Black History Month

SUMMARY: Recognizes February 2017 as Black History Month, urges all residents to join in celebrating the accomplishments of African Americans during Black History Month, and encourages the people of California to recognize the many talents, achievements, and contributions that African Americans make to their communities. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) In 1926, Dr. Carter Godwin Woodson founded Negro History Week, which became Black History Month in 1976, to encourage further research and publishing regarding the untold stories of African American heritage.
- 2) The history of African Americans here in the U.S., as well as throughout the ages, is indeed unique and vibrant, and it is appropriate to celebrate this history during the month of February 2017, which has been proclaimed as Black History Month.
- 3) There is even greater cause for a reverent celebration in 2017 as this year marks the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Legislative Black Caucus by Senator Mervyn Dymally.
- 4) From the earliest days of the U.S., the course of its history has been greatly influenced by Black heroes and pioneers in many diverse areas, from science, medicine, business, and education to government, industry, and social leadership.
- 5) A number of these brave and accomplished individuals, such as President Barack Obama, Malcolm X, Rosa Parks, Sojourner Truth, former Congresswoman Barbara Johnson, former Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm, former Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice, Mary McLeod Bethune, Booker T. Washington, George Washington Carver, Matthew Henson, Daniel Hale Williams, Dr. Charles Drew, Jackie Robinson, Jesse Owens, Curt Flood, Medgar Evers, and, of course, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., are noted prominently in the history books of students nationwide, thus enabling them to learn about the important and lasting contributions of these individuals.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

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

Assembly Concurrent Resolution

No. 16

Introduced by Assembly Member Baker

January 26, 2017

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 16—Relative to Abraham Lincoln’s birthday.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 16, as introduced, Baker. Abraham Lincoln’s birthday.

This measure would declare that President Abraham Lincoln be honored on February 12, 2017, the anniversary of his birthday.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, Abraham Lincoln the 16th President of the United
2 States, and one of our nation’s most respected and admired
3 Americans, rose from humble beginnings to become President of
4 the United States and courageously led his country during its
5 darkest time, the Civil War; and

6 WHEREAS, President Lincoln brought a profound honesty and
7 integrity to the Office of the President, and will always be
8 remembered as “Honest Abe.” Most of all, he will forever be
9 associated with saving the Union and with the abolition of slavery;
10 and

11 WHEREAS, President Abraham Lincoln was born on February
12 12, 1809, in Kentucky, and spent the first seven years of his life
13 there; and

14 WHEREAS, In his entire life, President Lincoln was only able
15 to attend school for a total of one year. This lack of formal
16 education only made him hungrier for more knowledge, and he

1 mastered the Bible, the works of William Shakespeare, and the
2 law; and

3 WHEREAS, In 1846, he was elected to the United States
4 Congress as the only member of the Whig Party in the Illinois
5 congressional delegation, where he forthrightly articulated his
6 views against the Mexican War and his vehement opposition to
7 the extension of slavery, choosing not to run for reelection in 1848;
8 and

9 WHEREAS, Soon after President Lincoln joined the Republican
10 Party, a new political party opposed to the extension of slavery,
11 in 1858 the Republicans nominated him for the United States
12 Senate. In his nomination acceptance speech, Lincoln stated: “A
13 house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government
14 cannot endure, permanently, half slave and half free. I do not expect
15 the Union to be dissolved — I do not expect the house to fall —
16 but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one
17 thing or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest
18 the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall
19 rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction; or
20 its advocates will push it forward, till it shall become lawful in all
21 the States, old as well as new — North as well as South.” He lost
22 in a close election to Stephen Douglas, the Democratic Party
23 candidate; and

24 WHEREAS, Just two years later, having won the Republican
25 party nomination for President of the United States, President
26 Lincoln won election by a small margin, defeating, among other
27 candidates, Democratic Senator Stephen Douglas; and

28 WHEREAS, Shortly after assuming office, the Civil War began.
29 As the war continued, President Lincoln expanded the objectives
30 of the war beyond saving and restoring the Union, but also to
31 freeing the slaves and abolishing the institution of slavery; and

32 WHEREAS, On September 22, 1862, President Lincoln took
33 the first major step toward the total abolition of slavery in the
34 United States by issuing the Emancipation Proclamation, which
35 took effect on January 1, 1863; and

36 WHEREAS, President Lincoln enunciated the nation’s loftiest
37 ideals during its darkest moment following the bloodiest battle of
38 the Civil War. His Gettysburg Address, regarded as one of the
39 finest speeches in the English language, was delivered by him at
40 Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on November 19, 1863, while dedicating

1 a cemetery for those killed in the Battle of Gettysburg, which took
2 place from July 1 to July 3, 1863, between the Army of the
3 Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia; and

4 WHEREAS, In his Gettysburg Address, President Lincoln
5 reaffirmed the nation's foremost founding principles, declaring
6 the United States to be a nation "conceived in Liberty, and
7 dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal," while
8 assuring a nation still consumed by war "that this nation, under
9 God, shall have a new birth of freedom – and that government of
10 the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the
11 earth"; and

12 WHEREAS, To ensure that the provisions of the Emancipation
13 Proclamation could not be construed as a mere wartime measure,
14 President Lincoln insisted that enactment of a constitutional
15 amendment abolishing slavery be included in the 1864 Republican
16 Party platform; and

17 WHEREAS, Upon reelection to a second term as President in
18 1864, President Lincoln actively supported the passage in Congress
19 of what became the 13th Amendment to the United States
20 Constitution, with the copy of the joint resolution referring the
21 13th Amendment to the states for ratification, which to this day is
22 housed in the National Archives, actually bearing President
23 Lincoln's signature, even though the President has no formal
24 constitutional role in the amendment process, and joint resolutions
25 do not go to the White House for either signature or approval; and

26 WHEREAS, President Lincoln ultimately reunified the nation
27 and brought about a successful conclusion to our nation's bloodiest
28 war, as the Civil War ended on April 9, 1865, with the surrender
29 of General Robert E. Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia to
30 the Union General, Ulysses S. Grant, at Appomattox Court House;
31 and

32 WHEREAS, Only five days later, on April 14, 1865, President
33 Lincoln was shot while viewing a performance of "Our American
34 Cousin" at Ford's Theater in Washington, D.C., and died the next
35 day, not living to see his dreams of the formal abolition of slavery
36 and the restoration of the Union realized; and

37 WHEREAS, President Lincoln's accomplishments and legacy
38 as the "Great Emancipator" and "Preserver of Our Union" are
39 perhaps unsurpassed in the history of our nation, and it is
40 particularly appropriate to recognize President Lincoln, a portrait

1 of whom hangs in a place of honor in the Assembly Chamber;
2 now, therefore, be it

3 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
4 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature hereby declares that
5 President Abraham Lincoln be honored on February 12, 2017, the
6 anniversary of his birthday, not only in recognition of his numerous
7 accomplishments and contributions to our nation, but also as the
8 virtual symbol of the American dream, whereby an ordinary person
9 from the most humble beginnings can reach the pinnacle of
10 American society to be elected President, and to serve his country
11 with honor and courage; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: February 6, 2017

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES

Ken Cooley, Chair

ACR 16 (Baker) – As Introduced January 26, 2017

SUBJECT: Abraham Lincoln’s birthday

SUMMARY: Declares that President Abraham Lincoln be honored on February 12, 2017, the anniversary of his birthday, not only in recognition of his numerous accomplishments and contributions to our nation, but also as the virtual symbol of the American dream, whereby an ordinary person from the most humble beginnings can reach the pinnacle of American society to be elected President, and to serve his country with honor and courage. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Abraham Lincoln, the 16th President of the United States, and one of our nation’s most respected and admired Americans that courageously led his country during its darkest time, the Civil War.
- 2) In 1846, he was elected to the United States Congress as the only member of the Whig Party in the Illinois congressional delegation, where he forthrightly articulated his views against the Mexican War and his vehement opposition to the extension of slavery, choosing not to run for reelection in 1848.
- 3) In 1860, Abraham Lincoln won election by a small margin and became the 16th President of the United States.
- 4) On September 22, 1862, President Lincoln took the first major step toward the total abolition of slavery in the United States by issuing the Emancipation Proclamation, which took effect on January 1, 1863.
- 5) President Lincoln’s accomplishments and legacy as the “Great Emancipator” and “Preserver of Our Union” are perhaps unsurpassed in the history of our nation, and it is particularly appropriate to recognize President Lincoln, a portrait of whom hangs in a place of honor in the Assembly Chamber.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME)

Opposition

None on file

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

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AFSCME Council 36

AFSCME Council 57

AFSCME/MWD Local 1902
Metropolitan Water District

AFSCME/MAPA Local 1001
Metropolitan Water District

AFSCME/UAPD Local 206
Union Of American
Physicians And Dentists

AFSCME/UC Local 3299
University of California

AFSCME/UNAC NUHHCE
United Nurses Associations
Of California
Union of Health Care
Professionals

February 1, 2017

**TO: The Honorable Ken Cooley, Chair
The Honorable Members of the Assembly Committee on Rules**

RE: Assembly Concurrent Resolution 16 (Baker) – AFSCME SUPPORTS

The American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), AFL-CIO, would like to inform you of our **support of Assembly Concurrent Resolution 16**, as introduced on January 26, 2017.

Fighting for the rights of people of color has always been an integral part of AFSCME's work. ACR 16 would honor the president who issued the Emancipation Proclamation, taking the first major legal step toward the total abolition of the disease of slavery that plagued our nation for hundreds of years.

At a historic moment for our nation when the very integrity of the Presidential post appears to be under threat, let us remember and exalt a president who has been respected and admired for his honesty and for his commitment to justice, freedom and democracy.

Please join us in supporting Assembly Concurrent Resolution 16.

Should you have any questions regarding our position in this matter, you may call me at your earliest convenience. AFSCME also reserves the right to change our position in the event of future amendments.

Sincerely,



Brian Allison
Political and Legislative Director, California

House Resolution

No. 10

**Introduced by Assembly Member Chau
(Coauthor: Assembly Member Irwin)**

January 25, 2017

House Resolution No. 10—Relative to California Data Privacy Day.

1 WHEREAS, The privacy of personal information is a global
2 imperative for governments, industry, civil society, and individuals;
3 and

4 WHEREAS, “Privacy” is the recognition that a free and
5 democratic society respects the autonomy of individuals to choose
6 the circumstances and degree to which individuals will expose
7 their personal characteristics, attitudes, and behavior; and

8 WHEREAS, Advances in modern technology enhance our lives
9 by increasing our ability to communicate, learn, share, and produce,
10 and that every effort should be made to continue both the creation
11 and innovative use of such technologies; and

12 WHEREAS, The growing use of technology in our work, our
13 government institutions, and in our everyday lives gives rise to a
14 potential loss of personal privacy if appropriate attention is not
15 given to the collection, use, and protection of personal information;
16 and

17 WHEREAS, The unauthorized disclosure of personal
18 information and the loss of privacy can have devastating effects
19 for individuals, ranging from financial fraud, identity theft, and
20 unnecessary costs to personal time and finances, to destruction of
21 property, harassment, reputational damage, emotional stress, and
22 even potential physical harm; and

1 WHEREAS, Many individuals are unaware of the risks to
2 privacy posed by new technologies and threats, unaware of data
3 protection and privacy laws generally, and unaware of specific
4 steps that they can take to help protect their personal information;
5 and

6 WHEREAS, A continuing examination and increase in
7 understanding of the ways in which personal information is
8 collected, used, sorted, stored, shared, and managed in an
9 increasingly networked world will contribute to the protection of
10 personal privacy; and

11 WHEREAS, It is important for all Californians to be aware of
12 the need for privacy protection and responsible data management;
13 and

14 WHEREAS, The California Constitution expressly protects an
15 individual's right to privacy from both governmental and private
16 actors; and

17 WHEREAS, Data Privacy Day in the United States began in
18 2008 as an extension of Data Protection Day celebrations in Europe
19 that commemorate the signing of Convention No. 108 on January
20 28, 1981, the first legally binding international treaty dealing with
21 privacy and data protection; and constitutes an international
22 collaboration and a nationwide and statewide effort to raise
23 awareness about data privacy and the protection of personal
24 information; and

25 WHEREAS, Data Protection Day is now celebrated annually
26 as part of an international effort to raise awareness about data
27 privacy and the protection of personal information; and

28 WHEREAS, The theme of Data Privacy Day is "Respecting
29 Privacy, Safeguarding Data and Enabling Trust"; and

30 WHEREAS, Government officials from the United States,
31 Canada, and Europe, privacy professionals, academic communities,
32 legal scholars, representatives of businesses and nonprofit
33 organizations, and others with an interest in data privacy issues
34 are working together on this date to further the discussion about
35 data privacy and protection; and

36 WHEREAS, The Privacy Enforcement and Protection Unit at
37 the California Department of Justice, which exemplifies
38 California's commitment to enforce state and federal privacy laws,
39 empowers Californians by helping them to learn their privacy
40 rights and strategies for protecting their privacy, promoting safer

1 online behavior, and encouraging businesses and other
2 organizations to follow best practices that respect privacy; and

3 WHEREAS, Data Privacy Day will encourage more people in
4 California to learn about technology and the tools available to
5 assist them in controlling their own privacy, addressing data
6 privacy concerns, and adopting best practices to protect their
7 personal information and utilize technology to its fullest potential;
8 and

9 WHEREAS, Parents, guardians, and educators in schools and
10 universities across the country are being encouraged to take the
11 time to discuss privacy and data protection issues with children,
12 teens, and young adults; and

13 WHEREAS, Leading technology sectors should continue to
14 serve as engaged and valuable partners in efforts to respect
15 consumer privacy and to expand consumer knowledge and choice;
16 and

17 WHEREAS, Striking a balance between privacy, technology,
18 and innovation can have tremendous benefits for our society; now,
19 therefore, be it

20 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That the
21 Assembly declares January 28, 2017, as California Data Privacy
22 Day, to increase awareness of privacy and data protection issues
23 among consumers, organizations, and government officials; and
24 be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: February 6, 2017

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
HR 10 (Chau) – As Introduced January 25, 2017

SUBJECT: California Data Privacy Day

SUMMARY: Declares January 28, 2017, as California Data Privacy Day, to increase awareness of privacy and data protection issues among consumers, organizations, and government officials. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The privacy of personal information is a global imperative for governments, industry, civil society, and individuals; and, the growing use of technology in our work, our government institutions, and in our everyday lives gives rise to a potential loss of personal privacy if appropriate attention is not given to the collection, use, and protection of personal information.
- 2) "Privacy" is the recognition that a free and democratic society respects the autonomy of individuals to choose the circumstances and degree to which individuals will expose their personal characteristics, attitudes, and behavior.
- 3) The theme of Data Privacy Day is "Respecting Privacy, Safeguarding Data and Enabling Trust."
- 4) The Privacy Enforcement and Protection Unit at the California Department of Justice, which exemplifies California's commitment to enforce state and federal privacy laws, empowers Californians by helping them learn their privacy rights and strategies for protecting their privacy, promoting safe online behavior, and encouraging businesses and other organizations to follow best practices that respect privacy.
- 5) Striking a balance between privacy, technology, and innovation can have tremendous benefits to our society.

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 Mendoza
(Coauthor: Assembly Member Kalra)

December 15, 2016

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 5—Relative to India Republic Day.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SCR 5, as introduced, Mendoza. India Republic Day.

This measure would proclaim January 26, 2017, as India Republic Day, and would urge all Californians to join in celebrating India Republic Day.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, Republic Day is one of the three national holidays
2 of India and is celebrated every year on January 26. It was during
3 the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress at midnight of
4 December 31, 1929, to January 1, 1930, inclusive, that the tricolor
5 flag was unfurled by the nationalists and a pledge was taken that
6 on January 26 of every year, "Republic Day" would be celebrated
7 and that the people would unceasingly strive for the establishment
8 of a sovereign democratic republic. The professed pledge was
9 successfully redeemed on January 26, 1950, when the Constitution
10 of India framed by the Constituent Assembly of India came into
11 force, although independence from British rule was already
12 achieved on August 15, 1947; and

13 WHEREAS, Although India obtained its independence on
14 August 15, 1947, it did not yet have a permanent constitution.
15 Instead, its laws were based on the modified colonial Government
16 of India Act 1935, and the country was a dominion, with King

1 George VI as head of state and Earl Mountbatten as Governor
2 General of India. On August 29, 1947, the drafting committee was
3 appointed to draft a permanent constitution, with Bhimrao Ramji
4 Ambedkar as chairman. While India's Independence Day celebrates
5 its freedom from British rule, Republic Day celebrates the coming
6 into force of its constitution; and

7 WHEREAS, A draft constitution was prepared by the committee
8 and submitted to the Constituent Assembly of India on November
9 4, 1947. The assembly met, in sessions open to the public, for 166
10 days, spread over a period of two years, 11 months, and 18 days
11 before adopting the constitution. After many deliberations and
12 some modifications, the 308 members of the assembly signed two
13 handwritten copies of the document, one each in Hindi and English,
14 on January 24, 1950. Two days later, the Constitution of India
15 became the law of all the Indian lands; and

16 WHEREAS, Today, Republic Day is celebrated with much
17 enthusiasm all over the country and especially in New Delhi, the
18 capital of India where celebrations commence at the presidential
19 level. The beginning of the occasion is always a solemn reminder
20 of the sacrifice of the martyrs who died for the country in the
21 freedom movement and the succeeding wars for the defense of
22 sovereignty of the country. The president awards medals of bravery
23 to the people from the armed forces for their exceptional courage
24 in the field and also the civilians who have distinguished
25 themselves by their different acts of valor in situations; and

26 WHEREAS, The patriotic fervor of the people on this day brings
27 the whole country together even in her essential diversity. Every
28 part of the country is represented on this occasion, which makes
29 Republic Day the most popular of all the national holidays of India;
30 and

31 WHEREAS, Republic Day serves to remind us that the
32 foundation of any nation and our state is in its people, in their spirit
33 and courage in the face of adversity, and in their willingness to
34 sacrifice in the pursuit of freedom and liberty; and

35 WHEREAS, Republic Day offers an opportunity to reflect on
36 the many achievements of the large Asian Indian community here
37 in California, which is home to the largest population of Asian
38 Indians in the United States; and

39 WHEREAS, Achievements by Asian Indians in America and
40 California include contributions to all facets of our community,

1 including our culture and society through their achievements in
2 food, medicine, business, and technology; now, therefore, be it
3 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*
4 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature hereby proclaims January
5 26, 2017, as India Republic Day, and urges all Californians to join
6 in celebrating India Republic Day; and be it further
7 *Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of
8 this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

O

Date of Hearing: February 6, 2017

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
SCR 5 (Mendoza) – As Introduced December 15, 2016

SENATE VOTE: 38-0

SUBJECT: India Republic Day

SUMMARY: Proclaims January 26, 2017, as India Republic Day. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Although India obtained its independence from British rule on August 15, 1947, a permanent constitution was adopted after many deliberations which spread over two years, 11 months, and 18 days; and the Constitution of India became law of all the Indian lands on January 26, 1950.
- 2) Achievements by Asian Indians in America and California include contributions to all facets of our community, including our culture and society through their achievements in food, medicine, business, and technology.
- 3) Today, Republic Day is celebrated with much enthusiasm all over the country and especially in New Delhi, the capital of India where celebrations commence at the presidential level. The beginning of the occasion is always a solemn reminder of the sacrifice of the martyrs who died for the country in the freedom movement and the succeeding wars for the defense of sovereignty of the country.

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 ASSEMBLY JANUARY 30, 2017

AMENDED IN SENATE JANUARY 5, 2017

Senate Concurrent Resolution

No. 7

Introduced by Senator Moorlach
(Coauthor: Senator Nguyen)
(Coauthor: Assembly Member Choi)

December 20, 2016

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 7—Relative to Korean-American Day.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SCR 7, as amended, Moorlach. Korean-American Day.

This measure would proclaim January 13, 2017, and January 13, 2018, as Korean-American Day.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, On January 13, 1903, the history of Korean
2 immigration to America began when 102 courageous Korean men,
3 women, and children landed in Hawaii after venturing across the
4 vast Pacific Ocean aboard the S.S. Gaelic; and
5 WHEREAS, The hopes of these Korean immigrants for America,
6 the land of opportunity, were quickly hindered by social, economic,
7 and language barriers of unforeseen magnitude; and
8 WHEREAS, These Korean immigrants did not falter in their
9 pursuit of the American dream. Through tenacious effort and
10 sacrifice, they established a new home in a new land and educated
11 their Korean-American children; and
12 WHEREAS, Between 1904 and 1907, approximately 1,000
13 Korean Americans entered the United States mainland from Hawaii

1 through San Francisco, where the first Korean-American political
2 organizations and Korean-language publications were established;
3 and

4 WHEREAS, Many Korean Americans left San Francisco,
5 primarily to become farmworkers. Some Korean Americans
6 combined their money and resources to lease farmland near the
7 towns of Dinuba and Reedley in the San Joaquin Valley and in the
8 Sacramento Valley. Dozens of other Korean Americans served as
9 wage laborers for mining companies and as section hands on the
10 railroads in Montana, Oregon, Utah, and Washington; and

11 WHEREAS, The Japanese occupation of Korea prevented
12 further Korean immigration into the United States. However, many
13 Korean Americans desired to establish families in the United States,
14 despite the new limitations on immigration. As a result, a picture
15 bride system was established, which delivered approximately 1,000
16 new Korean immigrants to Hawaii, and 100 more to the Pacific
17 Coast of the United States mainland, before 1924; and

18 WHEREAS, San Francisco remained the center of the
19 Korean-American community during this period, but there was a
20 gradual migration of Korean Americans from San Francisco and
21 the surrounding rural areas to southern California. As more
22 employment opportunities opened up, a new, burgeoning
23 community of Korean Americans began to thrive in the Los
24 Angeles area; and

25 WHEREAS, While the first Korean immigrants to the United
26 States fought and sacrificed to establish themselves, their children
27 grew up to be patriotic citizens, many of whom went on to serve
28 in the Armed Forces of the United States during World War II and
29 to make other important contributions to mainstream American
30 society; and

31 WHEREAS, The 1965 amendments to the federal Immigration
32 and Nationality Act (Public Law 89-236) opened the door for a
33 new wave of Korean immigrants to enter the United States. Since
34 its enactment, Korean Americans have become one of the fastest
35 growing groups of Asian Americans in the United States. In 1960,
36 approximately 25,000 people of Korean ancestry lived in the United
37 States, but by 1970, that number had increased to 69,130. By 1980,
38 the number of people of Korean ancestry living in the United States
39 had increased over fivefold to 354,593, and by 1990, that number
40 more than doubled, increasing to 798,849. In 2010, it was estimated

1 that 1,706,822 people with some Korean ancestry lived in the
2 United States, representing more than a 67-fold increase since
3 1960; and

4 WHEREAS, With diligence, fortitude, and an enduring belief
5 in the American dream, Korean immigrants have helped to turn
6 emergent areas within the State of California into thriving and
7 respectable communities, while raising their children to be
8 productive Korean Americans; and

9 WHEREAS, Korean Americans have become an integral part
10 of mainstream American society and have made important
11 contributions as Californians in the fields of finance, technology,
12 law, medicine, education, sports, media, the arts, the military, and
13 government, as well as *in* other areas; and

14 WHEREAS, As the Korean-American community prepares for
15 a new era and creates new history, Korean Americans must instill
16 in younger generations the proper appreciation for the courage and
17 values of their forefathers, a deep sense of their roots, and pride
18 in their own cultural heritage so that they may better contribute to
19 the great State of California, rich with ethnic and cultural diversity;
20 now, therefore, be it

21 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*
22 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature hereby proclaims January
23 13, 2017, and January 13, 2018, as Korean-American Day; and be
24 it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: February 6, 2017

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
SCR 7 (Moorlach) – As Amended January 30, 2017

SENATE VOTE: 35-0

SUBJECT: Korean-American Day

SUMMARY: Proclaims January 13, 2017, and January 13, 2018, as Korean-American Day. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) On January 13, 1903, the history of Korean immigration to America began as 102 courageous Korean men, women, and children ventured across the Pacific Ocean aboard the S.S. Gaelic to land in Hawaii.
- 2) While the first Korean immigrants fought and sacrificed to establish themselves in the United States, their children grew up to be patriotic American citizens, served in the Armed Forces of the United States during World War II, and made other important contributions to mainstream America.
- 3) Korean Americans have become an integral part of mainstream American society and have made important contributions as Californians in the fields of finance, technology, law, medicine, education, sports, media, the arts, the military, and government, as well as in other areas.
- 4) As the Korean-American community prepares for a new era and creates new history, Korean Americans must instill in the upcoming generations an appreciation for and pride in their own cultural heritage so that they may better contribute to the great State of California.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME)

Opposition

None on file

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

January 27, 2017

AFSCME Council 36

AFSCME Council 57

AFSCME/MWD Local 1902
Metropolitan Water District

AFSCME/MAPA Local 1001
Metropolitan Water District

AFSCME/UAPD Local 206
Union Of American
Physicians And Dentists

AFSCME/UC Local 3299
University of California

AFSCME/UNAC NUHCE
United Nurses Associations
Of California
Union of Health Care
Professionals

**TO: The Honorable Ken Cooley, Chair
The Honorable Members of the Assembly Rules Committee**

RE: Senate Concurrent Resolution 7 (Moorlach) – AFSCME SUPPORTS

The American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), AFL-CIO, would like to inform you of our **support for Senate Concurrent Resolution 7**, as introduced on December 20, 2016.

AFSCME supports SCR 7 because it would declare January 13, 2017 and January 13, 2018 as Korean-American Day, honoring the day when 102 Korean men ventured across the Pacific Ocean to Hawaii on January 13, 1903.

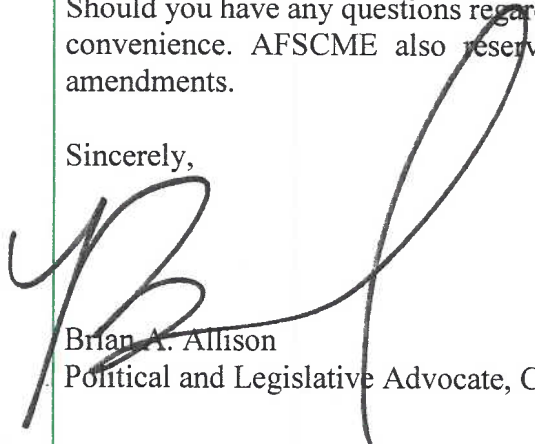
The United States has been a land of opportunity for Koreans as well as many others who have emigrated from their homelands. The declaration of Korean-American Day provides an opportunity to recognize Korean immigrants' diligence, fortitude, and their enduring belief in the American dream. Korean-Americans' contributions continue to have great influence on many aspects of American life, including but not limited to the fields of finance, technology, law, medicine, education, sports, media, the arts, the military and government.

Given the divisive nature of our current national political environment, we believe that California's unique history as a cultural melting pot lends itself to our state reaffirming due contributions of American workers regardless of class, gender, race, religion or national origin.

Please join us in supporting Senate Concurrent Resolution 7.

Should you have any questions regarding our position in this matter, you may call me at your earliest convenience. AFSCME also reserves the right to change our position in the event of future amendments.

Sincerely,



Brian A. Allison
Political and Legislative Advocate, California

[Back to Agenda](#)

BAA/ss/sew

American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO

TEL (916) 441-1570

FAX (916) 441-3411

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