

**2025-26 SESSION**

**SENATE  
THIRD READING PACKET**

**MONDAY, MARCH 24, 2025**



**OFFICE OF SENATE FLOOR ANALYSES  
651-1520**

## SENATE THIRD READING PACKET

Attached are analyses of bills on the Daily File for Monday, March 24, 2025.

<b>Note</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Location</b>
+	<a href="#">SB 39</a>	Weber Pierson	Consent Calendar First Legislative Day
	<a href="#">SCR 4</a>	Umberg	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">SCR 11</a>	Cervantes	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">SCR 18</a>	Archuleta	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">SCR 22</a>	Alvarado-Gil	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">SCR 23</a>	Umberg	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">SCR 24</a>	Alvarado-Gil	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">SCR 28</a>	Grove	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">SCR 32</a>	Allen	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">SCR 33</a>	Padilla	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">SCR 34</a>	Grove	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">SCR 36</a>	Seyarto	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">SCR 39</a>	Durazo	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">SCR 41</a>	Ashby	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">SR 10</a>	Wahab	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">SR 14</a>	Cervantes	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">SR 20</a>	Cortese	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">SR 21</a>	Archuleta	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">SR 22</a>	Wiener	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">SR 27</a>	Gonzalez	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">SR 29</a>	Arreguín	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">ACR 28</a>	Ortega	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">ACR 30</a>	Jackson	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">ACR 43</a>	Pacheco	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File

+ ADDS

RA Revised Analysis

\* Analysis pending

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CONSENT

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Bill No: SB 39  
Author: Weber Pierson (D)  
Amended: 2/11/25  
Vote: 27 - Urgency

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SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMITTEE: 8-0, 3/19/25  
AYES: Blakespear, Valladares, Dahle, Gonzalez, Hurtado, Menjivar, Padilla,  
Pérez

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**SUBJECT:** Cosmetic safety: Vaginal or vulvar products

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This bill exempts vaginal or vulvar products containing boric acid from the ban on cosmetic products as created by AB 2762 (Muratsuchi, Chapter 314, Statutes of 2020) and amended by AB 496 (Friedman, Chapter 441, Statutes of 2023) if specified conditions are met.

**ANALYSIS:**

Existing federal law requires, pursuant to the federal Food, Drug & Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act), cosmetics produced or distributed for retail sale to consumers for their personal care to bear an ingredient declaration. (21 Code of Federal Regulations 701.3)

Existing state law:

- 1) Defines, pursuant to the Sherman Act, "cosmetic" as any article, or its components, intended to be rubbed, poured, sprinkled, or sprayed on, introduced into, or otherwise applied to, the human body, or any part of the human body, for cleansing, beautifying, promoting attractiveness, or altering the appearance. Further, the law makes it unlawful for any person to manufacture, sell, deliver, hold, or offer for sale any cosmetic that is adulterated

or for any person to adulterate any cosmetic. (Health & Safety Code (HSC) § 109900)

- 2) Requires, pursuant to the Safe Consumer Cosmetic Act (Cosmetics Act), a manufacturer of a cosmetic that is subject to regulation by the federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to submit to the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) a list of its cosmetic products sold in California that contain any ingredient that is a chemical identified as causing cancer or reproductive toxicity. (HSC § 111792)
- 3) Requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), under the state's Green Chemistry regulations, to establish a process to identify and prioritize chemicals or chemical ingredients in consumer products that may be considered a chemical of concern. (HSC § 25252)
- 4) Requires DTSC to develop and maintain a list of Candidate Chemicals that exhibit a hazard trait and/or an environmental or toxicological endpoint and is either a) found on one or more of the statutorily specified authoritative lists or b) is listed by DTSC using specified criteria. (California Code of Regulations § 69502.2 (b))
- 5) Prohibits a person or entity from manufacturing, selling, delivering, holding, or offering for sale in commerce any cosmetic product that contains 24 specified intentionally added chemical ingredients commencing January 1, 2025. Further, prohibits a person or entity from manufacturing, selling, delivering, holding, or offering for sale in commerce any cosmetic product that contains 41 specified intentionally added chemical ingredients commencing January 1, 2027. (HSC § 108980)

This bill:

- 1) Exempts vaginal or vulvar products from the prohibitions of manufacturing, selling, delivering, holding, or offering for sale in commerce any cosmetic product containing the intentionally added ingredients specified in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (19) of subdivision (b) of Section 108980 of the HSC if any of the specified conditions are met including:
  - a) The product undergoes clinical trials for regulation by the United States FDA.
  - b) The product has a pending new drug application under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

- c) The product becomes regulated as a drug by the FDA.
- d) The product has passed definitive third-party placebo-controlled double-blind safety trials.

2) Makes related findings and declarations.

## **Background**

- 1) *Regulatory requirements for California's cosmetics.* Prior to 2020, California had two laws governing the safety of cosmetics: The Sherman Act and the Cosmetics Act. These laws focused on the identification and notification of hazardous chemicals in cosmetics and outlawing the tampering of products. The Sherman Act prohibits the manufacture, sale, delivery, hold, or offer for sale of any cosmetic that is adulterated and makes it unlawful for any person to adulterate any cosmetic. The Cosmetic Act, established by SB 484 (Migden, Chapter 729, Statutes of 2005), requires the manufacturer, packer, and/or distributor of cosmetic products to provide the CDPH a list of all cosmetic products that contain any ingredient known or suspected to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm. CDPH does not have any enforcement authority over the manufacturers that are covered, so compliance may be lacking.
- 2) *Chemical bans for cosmetics.* Over the past several years, California has shifted its approach to the regulation of cosmetics. Section 108980 of the Health and Safety Code, as established by AB 496 (Friedman, Chapter 441, Statutes of 2023) and AB 2762 (Muratsuchi, Chapter 314, Statutes of 2020), prohibits the manufacture, sale, delivery, holding, or offering for sale in commerce any cosmetic product that contains any of 65 intentionally added ingredients. This approach is meant to reflect the hazard-based, regulatory framework of the European Union (EU) and leads to the banning of hazardous chemicals in cosmetics. On September 15, 2022, the European Commission (EC) published Regulation EU 2022/1531 to amend Cosmetics Regulation EC No. 1223/2009 for the use of certain ingredients classified as carcinogenic, mutagenic, or toxic for reproduction (CMR substances) in cosmetic products. These regulations require EU member states to prohibit the marketing of cosmetic products containing these ingredients. The scope of products covered under the EU's definition of cosmetics is broader than the scope of products covered under California's definition of cosmetics.
- 3) *The use of boric acid in suppositories.* Boric acid is a naturally occurring chemical that is associated with antifungal activity and can quickly kill 50-90%

of certain fungi.<sup>1</sup> Boric acid suppositories (BAS) are gelatin capsules of boric acid applied intravaginally and said to address vaginal odor and infections, such as yeast infections and bacterial vaginosis. BAS are marketed as a natural remedy and an alternative to pharmaceuticals. They are sometimes encouraged for use when other viable treatment options have been exhausted and for stubborn and recurrent infections.<sup>2</sup> Boric acid is recommended for use against atypical species of fungi and more severe infections.<sup>3</sup> Only 5-10% of yeast infections are caused by atypical species.<sup>3</sup> The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and Prevention and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) recommend the use of boric acid in a gelatin capsule only after recurrence of a yeast infection caused by atypical fungi species and after longer periods of treatment via other methods.<sup>3,4</sup> BAS are considered to be effective as experimental results have demonstrated that these products can lead to relief from symptoms of vaginal infections within 48 hours.<sup>5</sup>

Though useful in suppositories, boric acid has been considered reproductively toxic over the last 50 years.<sup>6</sup> Boric acid was added to the List of Substances Prohibited in Cosmetic Products (Annex II) in the EU in 2022. There, it is classified as a reproductive toxicant and BAS is currently not available for purchase in the EU. Boric acid is also identified as a Candidate Chemical for the California DTSC. The Expert Panel for Cosmetic Ingredient Safety concluded that boric acid in concentrations less than or equal to 5% is safe.<sup>5</sup> The capsules of BAS typically contain 0.6 grams of boric acid and are considered safe for use as 15 grams of boric acid can have toxic effects.<sup>7,8</sup> Because BAS are administered intravaginally, the risk of introducing the toxic chemical to other parts of the body is lower, however, there is a risk of introducing the toxic chemical into the bloodstream if there is damage to the

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<sup>1</sup> Prutting, S. M., & Cervený, J. D. (1998). Boric acid vaginal suppositories: a brief review. *Infectious diseases in obstetrics and gynecology*, 6(4), 191.

<sup>2</sup> Iavazzo, C., Gkegkes, I. D., Zarkada, I. M., & Falagas, M. E. (2011). Boric acid for recurrent vulvovaginal candidiasis: the clinical evidence. *Journal of women's health*, 20(8), 1245-1255.

<sup>3</sup> Paavonen, J. A., & Brunham, R. C. (2020). Vaginitis in nonpregnant patients: ACOG practice bulletin number 215. *Obstetrics & Gynecology*, 135(5), 1229-1230.

<sup>4</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2021). Vulvovaginal Candidiasis. [www.cdc.gov/std/treatment-guidelines/candidiasis.htm#print](http://www.cdc.gov/std/treatment-guidelines/candidiasis.htm#print)

<sup>5</sup> Writer, C. I. R. (2024). Safety Assessment of Boric Acid and Sodium Borate as Used in Cosmetics.

<sup>6</sup> Chapin, R. E., & Ku, W. W. (1994). The reproductive toxicity of boric acid. *Environmental health perspectives*, 102(suppl 7), 87-91.

<sup>7</sup> Farfán-García, E. D., Castillo-Mendieta, N. T., Ciprés-Flores, F. J., Padilla-Martínez, I. I., Trujillo-Ferrara, J. G., & Soriano-Ursúa, M. A. (2016). Current data regarding the structure-toxicity relationship of boron-containing compounds. *Toxicology letters*, 258, 115-125.

<sup>8</sup> Sevim, Ç., & Kara, M. (2022). Boron and boron-containing compounds toxicity. In *The Toxicity of Environmental Pollutants*. IntechOpen.

vaginal wall.<sup>1,5</sup> There are side effects of BAS including increased irritation, burning, and vaginal discharge.

Boric acid use is not recommended for pregnant women, as there is limited data on its harmful effects. Experts recommend that affected individuals consult their healthcare provider before using BAS to treat infections. Researchers claim that BAS should not be considered for the first-line treatment of uncomplicated vaginal infections because of insufficient data, controversy surrounding safety, and the availability of safer and effective treatments.<sup>1</sup> Because of its potential ability to impair fertility, researchers also suggest boric acid be considered a last option in exceptional cases for non-pregnant women.<sup>9,10</sup> The alternatives to BAS include prescribed antifungal and antibacterial medication, probiotics, and diets incorporating fermented food.

- 4) *A controversial capsule.* BAS are currently not approved by the U.S. FDA and have not been rigorously tested to ensure that they are safe and effective for use. Their status with the FDA classifies BAS as homeopathic products, which are not required to be reviewed by the FDA. Homeopathic products tend to pose higher risks to public health because they may contain unsafe ingredients, undergo improper and unregulated manufacturing, have contamination, and lack labels that inform consumers of risks and side effects. BAS also tend to be marketed to treat and prevent infections, which could qualify these products as drugs. Under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, products marketed in this manner and without FDA approval would violate federal law. In 2018, the FDA issued a warning to a manufacturer of a BAS product sold by the sponsor of this bill (pH-D Feminine Health) claiming that the online marketing of their product characterized their product as a drug. This was based on the manner in which the product is administered and the ailments it addresses. The manufacturer argued that the product has long been considered a cosmetic and should be regulated as such. The sponsor also alleges that they were advised incorrectly on acceptable marketing. As a result, the FDA required the product to undergo clinical trials and the manufacturer began to market the product as a cosmetic that solely addresses vaginal odor.

In 2024, a class action lawsuit was filed against manufacturers for illegally selling BAS marketed to treat and prevent infections without FDA approval.

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<sup>9</sup> Donders, G., Sziller, I. O., Paavonen, J., Hay, P., de Seta, F., Bohbot, J. M., ... & Mendling, W. (2022). Management of recurrent vulvovaginal candidosis: Narrative review of the literature and European expert panel opinion. *Frontiers in Cellular and Infection Microbiology*, 12, 934353.

<sup>10</sup> Farr, A., Effendy, I., Frey Tirri, B., Hof, H., Mayser, P., Petricevic, L., ... & Mendling, W. (2021). Guideline: vulvovaginal candidosis (AWMF 015/072, level S2k). *Mycoses*, 64(6), 583-602.

Additionally in 2024, Women’s Voices for the Earth, on behalf of several health and advocacy organizations, issued a letter of concern to a healthcare manufacturer to remove boric acid from their intimate care products over concerns of reproductive safety and to stop the spread of misinformation. This class action lawsuit is still pending.

## Comments

- 1) *Purpose of Bill.* According to the author, “SB 39 will allow boric acid to continue to be used in vaginal and vulvar products sold in the State of California, and ultimately nationwide, as national retailers do not sell state-specific products. These products are marketed as cosmetics and are used by healthcare providers to treat two of the most common issues affecting women: vaginal yeast infections and vaginal odor. There is robust safety and efficacy data on the use of boric acid products in vaginal and vulvar products. For example, the CDC and Prevention recommends the use of BAS in their current STD guidelines (published 2015). Likewise, The ACOG recommends the use of BAS in vaginal health applications. Boric acid products are readily available at every major retailer in the US. Healthcare providers guide their patients to purchase boric acid products at these retailers. Data shows that in areas where healthcare deserts exist, the sales of boric acid products are significantly higher, as well as healthcare providers instructing their patients to purchase these affordable products. Unless SB 39 is enacted, the ban on boric acid will prohibit women from accessing boric acid products and eliminate a woman’s right to choose how to manage her feminine health (especially in disadvantaged populations), eliminating a safe, effective, and accessible non-antibiotic treatment for conditions such as vaginal odor and yeast infections.”
- 2) *Accessibility to over-the-counter medications.* Boric acid suppositories are sold over the counter and do not require a prescription from a healthcare provider. This leaves an option for affected individuals to receive treatment and relief without a visit to the doctor. This is an important consideration given that 8% of women in California do not have access to health insurance and would not be prescribed alternative treatment options.<sup>11</sup> If these products are unavailable to current consumers, there is also the potential for affected individuals to seek boric acid intended for other applications to make homemade suppositories, which could put these individuals at a higher risk. Some research has claimed that BAS could be a safe and economic option for women with recurrent and chronic symptoms of vaginitis when conventional treatment fails with atypical,

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<sup>11</sup> KFF (2023). California Women’s Health Insurance Coverage Data



resistant strains of fungi.<sup>2,12</sup> However, given that there are concerns surrounding the hazardous nature of boric acid, insufficient data on safety, and that it is listed as a reproductive toxicant on the EU's List of Substances Prohibited in Cosmetic Products and the Candidate Chemical list for DTSC, more transparency could protect consumers and allow them to make an informed choice regarding the substances they introduce into their bodies.

- 3) *Drugs or cosmetics, boric acid still burns.* Arguments have been made that the products should forgo the rigorous testing and approval process of the FDA because they can be classified as cosmetics. BAS capsules still contain a reproductively hazardous toxicant, so regardless of whether BAS is classified as a drug or a cosmetic, the capsules need to be regulated. It is laudable that the author proposes any exceptions that involve vaginal products containing boric acid to be regulated as a drug by the FDA or undergo safety trials, however, these products will be left on the market unregulated and without a warning label while undergoing clinical trials or pending a new drug application.
- 4) *When helping hurts: hazard vs. risk.* The controversy surrounding BAS highlights the shortcomings in our approach to not only define potentially hazardous products in statute but also in considering hazards and risks. The prohibited chemicals in the EU Directive are evaluated based on hazard, or the potential to cause harm, whereas the U.S. evaluates chemicals on risk, or the likelihood to cause harm. This results in outright bans in the EU as opposed to safety assessments and concentration limits in the U.S. AB 2762 (Muratsuchi, Chapter 314, Statutes of 2020) and AB 496 (Friedman, Chapter 441, Statutes of 2023) were efforts to align California's regulations with hazard-based assessments of the EU rather than risk-based assessments. Though this tends to be unfavorable with industries in California, prohibiting toxic chemicals has led to the development of alternative ingredients or the removal of toxic ingredients in the EU, and furthermore the increase in access to safer products.

The question before the legislature is to decide whether the risks associated with these products are worth the cost of potentially harming affected individuals. Due to the controversy surrounding boric acid, hazards associated with boric acid, and guidance suggested by experts, the uncodified declarations and findings are partial, uncomprehensive, and do not consider the nuance in the use of BAS.

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<sup>12</sup> Mittelstaedt, R., Kretz, A., Levine, M., Handa, V. L., Ghanem, K. G., Sobel, J. D., ... & Tuddenham, S. (2021). Data on safety of intravaginal boric acid use in pregnant and nonpregnant women: a narrative review. *Sexually transmitted diseases*, 48(12), e241-e247.

**Related/Prior Legislation**

AB 496 (Friedman, Chapter 441, Statutes of 2023) prohibits, beginning January 1, 2027, the manufacture, sale, delivery, holding, or offering for sale in commerce of any cosmetic product containing 41 specified intentionally added ingredients.

AB 2771 (Friedman, Chapter 804, Statutes of 2022) prohibits any person or entity from manufacturing, selling, delivering, holding, or offering for sale in commerce any cosmetic product that contains any per- or polyfluoroalkyl substance (PFAS).

AB 2762 (Muratsuchi, Chapter 314, Statutes of 2020) prohibits, beginning January 1, 2025, the manufacture, sale, delivery, holding, or offering for sale in commerce of any cosmetic product containing 24 specified intentionally added ingredients.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 3/20/25)

American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists - District IX  
Nutrablast  
Ph-d Feminine Health, LLC  
The Flex Company

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 3/20/25)

None received

Prepared by: Taylor McKie / E.Q. / (916) 651-4108,  
3/21/25 16:13:41

\*\*\*\* **END** \*\*\*\*

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: SCR 4  
Author: Umberg (D), et al.  
Amended: 2/6/25 in Senate  
Vote: 21

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**SUBJECT:** Fiftieth anniversary of the fall of Saigon

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution commemorates the 50th anniversary of the fall of Saigon.

*Senate Floor Amendments of 2/6/25* add a principal coauthor to the resolution.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The fall of Saigon on April 30, 1975, and the culmination of the Vietnam War led to the United States-sponsored evacuation of approximately 125,000 Vietnamese refugees in a first wave and hundreds of thousands more during the two-decade long Indochinese refugee crisis, creating what would become the United States' sixth largest foreign-born group.
- 2) Vietnamese immigrants and their United States-born children comprise one of the largest diaspora populations in the United States, at more than 1,800,000 individuals, and a large proportion of the first generation arrived in the aftermath of the Vietnam War.
- 3) California is home to 35% of the Vietnamese American population, which is the largest share in the country. California has one of the highest populations of Vietnam veterans in the country, and 5,822 service members from California died or went missing in the conflict.

This resolution commemorates the 50th anniversary of the fall of Saigon on April 30, 2025.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 2/19/25)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 2/19/25)

None received

Prepared by: Sofia Pachon-Mendez / SFA / (916) 651-1520  
2/19/25 16:01:03

**\*\*\*\* END \*\*\*\***

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: SCR 11  
Author: Cervantes (D)  
Amended: 1/30/25  
Vote: 21

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**SUBJECT:** Epilepsy Awareness Month

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution proclaims November 2025 as Epilepsy Awareness Month and calls upon all Californians to recommit their communities to increasing awareness and understanding of those living with epilepsy.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Epilepsy is a condition of the brain causing seizures. A seizure is a disruption of the electrical communication between neurons. A person is said to have epilepsy if they experience two or more unprovoked seizures separated by at least 24 hours or if the person experiences one seizure and is at a high risk of having more.
- 2) About one in 10 people in the United States has had a single, unprovoked seizure or has been diagnosed with epilepsy, 3.4 million people in the United States have epilepsy, and over 65 million people worldwide live with epilepsy. One in 26 people will develop epilepsy during their lifetime, and people with certain conditions may be at greater risk for developing epilepsy.
- 3) One-third of people living with epilepsy have seizures that cannot be controlled with current treatments and all people living with epilepsy have the risk of a potential “breakthrough” seizure.

This resolution proclaims November 2025 as Epilepsy Awareness Month and calls upon all Californians to recommit their communities to increasing awareness and understanding of those living with epilepsy.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 2/10/25)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 2/10/25)

None received

Prepared by: Sofia Pachon-Mendez / SFA / (916) 651-1520  
2/14/25 15:42:06

**\*\*\*\* END \*\*\*\***

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: SCR 18  
Author: Archuleta (D), et al.  
Introduced: 1/29/25  
Vote: 21

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**SUBJECT:** National Medal of Honor Day

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution proclaims March 25, 2025, as National Medal of Honor Day in California.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The Medal of Honor is the highest distinction that can be awarded by the President of the United States, in the name of the Congress, to a member of the Armed Forces who has distinguished themselves conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of their life above and beyond the call of duty.
- 2) Only a few of the millions of men and women who have served the United States in war, military operations, or other armed conflicts have received the Medal of Honor.
- 3) Congress established National Medal of Honor Day in response to declining public awareness regarding the importance of the Medal of Honor to foster public appreciation for, and recognition of, Medal of Honor recipients.
- 4) The first National Medal of Honor Day was celebrated on March 25, 1991. March 25 was chosen for National Medal of Honor Day because the first Medals of Honor were presented on March 25, 1863.
- 5) National Medal of Honor Day provides an opportunity for the public to reflect on the importance of service and sacrifice.

This resolution recognizes March 25, 2025, as National Medal of Honor Day in California and urges Californians to offer a most sincere appreciation for the service and sacrifice made by Medal of Honor recipients.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 2/3/25)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 2/3/25)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-1520  
2/5/25 15:39:22

\*\*\*\* **END** \*\*\*\*



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THIRD READING

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Bill No: SCR 22  
Author: Alvarado-Gil (R)  
Introduced: 2/12/25  
Vote: 21

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**SUBJECT:** Assyrian New Year: Kha b’Nissan

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution recognizes April 1, 2025, as the Assyrian New Year.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The first of April marks Akitu, commonly referred to as Kha b’Nissan, the Assyrian New Year and the most important Assyrian national holiday, the celebration of which is one of the many links between ancient and modern Assyrians.
- 2) Prior to the adoption of Christianity and the Gregorian calendar, in ancient times, Akitu was celebrated for 12 days, and the first of April coincided with the spring equinox.
- 3) Ancient tablets excavated from the Assyrian homeland detail celebrations of the Akitu holiday, the most important event in Assyria each year, from thousands of years ago when tens of thousands of people from all over the Assyrian Empire would travel to its capital city, Nineveh, to partake in the magnificent event led by the Assyrian kingship.
- 4) Assyrians worldwide celebrate Kha b’Nissan by way of festivals, parades, and parties, including in Australia, where a festival is held annually, drawing in tens of thousands of Assyrians and non-Assyrians alike, or in the City of Chicago and Iraq, where parades are held in tribute to the processions of Assyria, drawing crowds of up to 30,000 people in years past. April 1, 2025, marks Assyrian year 6,775.

This resolution joins the Assyrian community throughout the state, nation, and world in recognizing April 1, 2025, as the Assyrian New Year, Kha b’Nissan.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 2/18/25)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 2/18/25)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-1520  
2/19/25 16:01:06

\*\*\*\* **END** \*\*\*\*

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: SCR 23  
Author: Umberg (D)  
Introduced: 2/12/25  
Vote: 21

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**SUBJECT:** California Peace Officers' Memorial Day

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution proclaims Monday, May 5, 2025, as California Peace Officers' Memorial Day.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Monday, May 5, 2025, is California Peace Officers' Memorial Day, a day Californians observe in commemoration of those noble officers who have tragically sacrificed their lives in the line of duty.
- 2) Although California citizens are indebted to our California peace officers each day of the week, we make particular note of our peace officers' bravery and dedication, and we share in their losses on California Peace Officers' Memorial Day.
- 3) By the enforcement of our laws, these same peace officers have safeguarded the lives and property of the citizens of California and have given their full measure to ensure these citizens the right to be free from crime and violence.

This resolution designates Monday, May 5, 2025, as California Peace Officers' Memorial Day and urges all Californians to remember those individuals who have given their lives for our safety and express appreciation to those who continue to dedicate themselves to making California a safer place to live and raise our families.

**Related/Prior Legislation**

SCR 110 (Umberg, Resolution Chapter 114, Statutes of 2024).  
SCR 20 (Umberg, Resolution Chapter 80, Statutes of 2023).  
ACR 172 (Cooper, Resolution Chapter 70, Statutes of 2022).

SCR 69 (Grove, 2022) – Held at Senate desk.

SR 35 (Grove, 2021) – Adopted in Senate.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 2/19/25)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 2/19/25)

None received

Prepared by: Sofia Pachon-Mendez / SFA / (916) 651-1520  
2/19/25 16:01:06

\*\*\*\* **END** \*\*\*\*

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: SCR 24  
Author: Alvarado-Gil (R)  
Introduced: 2/13/25  
Vote: 21

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**SUBJECT:** Rosie the Riveter Day

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution recognizes the day of March 21, 2025, as Rosie the Riveter Day.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Rosie the Riveter Day is celebrated on March 21 each year in honor of the cultural icon that represented the hardworking women who supported the American war effort during World War II.
- 2) Rosie the Riveter symbolized the millions of women who entered the workforce to replace male workers who were fighting in the war.
- 3) These women worked in factories and shipyards, building airplanes, tanks, and other supplies that were essential to the war effort, and their contributions not only helped win the war but also paved the way for women's rights and opportunities in the workplace.
- 4) Rosie the Riveter Day celebrates the courage, strength, and determination of these women and serves as a reminder of their important role in American history.

This resolution recognizes the day of March 21, 2025, as Rosie the Riveter Day to encourage people to recognize and honor the achievements of women in the workforce and to continue to promote gender equality and women's empowerment.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 2/25/25)

Rosie the Riveter Trust

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 2/25/25)

None received

Prepared by: Aizenia Randhawa / SFA / (916) 651-1520  
2/26/25 15:54:55

\*\*\*\* **END** \*\*\*\*

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: SCR 28  
Author: Grove (R), et al.  
Amended: 3/10/25  
Vote: 21

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**SUBJECT:** Gold Star Mothers' and Families' Day

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution proclaims September 28, 2025, as Gold Star Mothers' and Families' Day in California.

*Senate Floor Amendments of 3/10/25* make a clarifying change to one of the findings in the resolution.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The history of Gold Star families began in the United States shortly 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 service members hanging a service flag in the window of their homes displaying a blue star for every living family member in the Armed Forces and a gold star for those who have perished.
- 3) All Gold Star families deserve to be recognized by our local, state, and federal leaders for their sacrifices and their dedicated, patriotic support of the United States.
- 4) Supporting Gold Star families demonstrates the commitment of the American people to those families, now and in the future.

This resolution proclaims that as a nation, we must continually look for new ways to support Gold Star families both in the days immediately following the tragedy and in the years that follow.

**Related/Prior Legislation**

SR 109 (Grove, 2024) – Adopted in the Senate.

SR 43 (Grove, 2023) – Adopted in the Senate.

SR 101 (Grove, 2022) – Adopted in the Senate.

ACR 152 (Salas, 2022) – Held in the Senate without further action.

ACR 7 (Salas, Resolution Chapter 131, Statutes of 2021)

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 3/4/25)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 3/4/25)

None received

Prepared by: Aizenia Randhawa / SFA / (916) 651-1520

3/12/25 16:09:25

\*\*\*\* **END** \*\*\*\*



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THIRD READING

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Bill No: SCR 32  
Author: Allen (D)  
Introduced: 2/27/25  
Vote: 21

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**SUBJECT:** Arts Education Month

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution proclaims March 2025 as Arts Education Month and urges all residents to become interested in and give full support to quality arts education programs for children and youth.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The arts are a recognized part of a quality education, and the University of California and the California State University have instituted a policy that includes arts education as a college preparatory subject for all high school pupils wishing to enter the state's institutions of higher education.
- 2) Arts education is crucial to achieving a state educational policy devoted to the teaching of essential academic skills and lifelong learning capacities to truly prepare all children for success in school and life, regardless of gender, age, race, ethnicity, religion, gender identity, sexual orientation, immigration status, language, economic status, physical ability, or learning ability.
- 3) California voters overwhelmingly voted in favor of Proposition 28, The Arts and Music in Schools—Funding Guarantee and Accountability Act, mandating dedicated funding and equitable access to arts education for all California public school pupils.
- 4) The State Board of Education adopted the California Arts Standards for Public Schools, Prekindergarten through Grade 12 in 2019 and the California Arts Education Framework for Public Schools, Transitional Kindergarten through Grade Twelve in 2020, which provide a foundation for the development of artistic competencies and the cultivation of a lifelong appreciation and understanding of the arts. The California Arts Standards reflect the fundamental

belief that every child should have equitable access to high-quality, standards-based arts education to thrive and participate in modern society.

This resolution proclaims the month of March 2025 as Arts Education Month and urges all residents to become interested in and give full support to quality arts education programs for children and youth.

**Related/Prior legislation**

SCR 123 (Allen, Resolution Chapter 50, Statutes of 2024).

SCR 36 (Portantino, Resolution 54, Statutes of 2023).

SCR 80 (Cortese, Resolution Chapter 31, Statutes of 2022).

ACR 49 (Choi, Resolution Chapter 27, Statutes of 2021).

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 3/6/25)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 3/6/25)

None received

Prepared by: Sofia Pachon-Mendez / SFA / (916) 651-1520  
3/12/25 16:09:17

\*\*\*\* **END** \*\*\*\*

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: SCR 33  
Author: Padilla (D), et al.  
Introduced: 3/4/25  
Vote: 21

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**SUBJECT:** GM1 Gangliosidosis Awareness Day

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution declares May 23, 2025, as GM1 Gangliosidosis Awareness Day in California.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) GM1 Gangliosidosis is a rare inherited disease that results in neurodegeneration and a progressive loss of abilities until death, leaving children, adolescents, and adults impaired with significant physical and developmental disabilities.
- 2) GM1 Gangliosidosis is severely underdiagnosed and misdiagnosed and occurs in only one in every 100,000 to 200,000 live births.
- 3) Lack of public awareness and visibility of GM1 Gangliosidosis contributes to underdiagnosis and difficulties in accessing specialized services and proper rehabilitation and support.
- 4) Early diagnosis of GM1 Gangliosidosis is important to ensure timely management of clinical complications, genetic counseling, and, when available, treatment and therapeutic remedies.

This resolution declares May 23, 2025, as GM1 Gangliosidosis Awareness Day in California.

**Related/Prior Legislation**

SCR 68 (Padilla, Resolution Chapter 112, Statutes of 2023)  
SCR 106 (Padilla, Resolution Chapter 34, Statutes of 2024)

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 3/6/25)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 3/6/25)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-1520  
3/12/25 16:09:19

\*\*\*\* **END** \*\*\*\*

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: SCR 34  
Author: Grove (R), et al.  
Introduced: 3/6/25  
Vote: 21

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**SUBJECT:** Child Abuse Prevention Month

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution acknowledges April 2025 as Child Abuse Prevention Month.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) California's children deserve to grow up in a safe and nurturing environment, free from fear, abuse, and neglect. Statewide, child abuse and neglect cases disproportionately involve children of color.
- 2) Maltreated children are 77% more likely to require special education than children who are not maltreated and are 59% more likely to be arrested as juveniles than their peers who are not maltreated. Long-term health care costs for adult survivors of childhood physical and sexual abuse are 21% higher than for nonvictims.
- 3) Adolescent survivors of child maltreatment are twice as likely to be unemployed as adults and are more likely to receive public assistance than their peers who were not maltreated.
- 4) Pinwheels are displayed to increase the awareness of child abuse and to focus on the positive message of preventing child abuse and neglect by supporting families and strengthening communities during Child Abuse Prevention Month.

This resolution acknowledges April 2025 as Child Abuse Prevention Month.

**Related/Prior Legislation**

SCR 134 (Grove, Resolution Chapter 84, Statutes of 2024).  
ACR 178 (Jackson, Resolution Chapter 73, Statutes of 2024).

SCR 34 (Ashby, Resolution Chapter 53, Statutes of 2023).

ACR 166 (Calderon, Resolution Chapter 66, Statutes of 2022).

ACR 66 (Cooley, Resolution Chapter 40, Statutes of 2021).

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 3/19/25)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 3/19/25)

None received

Prepared by: Sofia Pachon-Mendez / SFA / (916) 651-1520

3/19/25 15:14:24

\*\*\*\* **END** \*\*\*\*

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: SCR 36  
Author: Seyarto (R), et al.  
Introduced: 3/10/25  
Vote: 21

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**SUBJECT:** Crime Victims' Rights Week

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution recognizes April 6, 2025, to April 12, 2025, inclusive, as Crime Victims' Rights Week.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Violent crime continues to exist in California, and crime in one part of the state, or crime against one person, affects our entire sense of well-being.
- 2) The respect for, and protection of, victims' rights within the legal process is one of the most critical components of an effective criminal justice system.
- 3) Victims and witnesses of crime require special attention to ensure that they are thoroughly informed about, and effectively participate in, the criminal justice system.
- 4) California citizens reaffirmed and afforded additional rights to victims in the California Constitution and in California law in 2008 through the passage of Proposition 9, the Victims' Bill of Rights Act of 2008: Marsy's Law.
- 5) Each year, the observance of National Crime Victims' Rights Week focuses on the problems confronting victims of crime and the services available to support these victims.
- 6) The remembrances observed during National Crime Victims' Rights Week promote awareness of victims' issues and acknowledge the combined efforts of citizens, the government, and the criminal justice system to improve victims' services in California.

This resolution recognizes the week of April 6, 2025, to April 12, 2025, inclusive, as Crime Victims' Rights Week in California.

**Related/Prior Legislation**

SCR 128 (Seyarto, Resolution Chapter 80, Statutes of 2024).

ACR 123 (Seyarto, Resolution Chapter 65, Statutes of 2022).

SR 24 (Umberg, 2021) – Adopted in the Senate.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 3/19/25)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 3/19/25)

None received

Prepared by: Sofia Pachon-Mendez / SFA / (916) 651-1520

3/19/25 15:14:26

\*\*\*\* **END** \*\*\*\*



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THIRD READING

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Bill No: SCR 39  
Author: Durazo (D), et al.  
Introduced: 3/17/25  
Vote: 21

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**SUBJECT:** Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg Day

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution declares that the Legislature honors the life and legacy of Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg, and proclaims March 15, 2025, as Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg Day, a day of remembrance and education to ensure that all Californians always honor and remember a vibrant guardian of equality for all.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Women’s History Month in the United States is celebrated in March and commemorates and encourages the study, observance, and celebration of the vital role of women in American history. One of these historical leaders is Ruth Bader Ginsburg of Brooklyn, New York, born on March 15, 1933, who was one of the most notable and influential Justices to have served on the United States Supreme Court.
- 2) As a woman and a person of the Jewish faith, Justice Ginsburg endured gender and religious discrimination that denied her employment opportunities. However, she overcame gender and religious discrimination by becoming the first female professor to earn tenure at Columbia Law School.
- 3) Justice Ginsburg was a champion for gender justice, abortion rights, voting rights, the rights of immigrants, and the rights of LGBTQ+ individuals. Justice Ginsburg steadfastly protected the rights of African Americans, women, immigrants, gays and lesbians, persons accused of crimes, political dissidents, and other groups in our society whose rights and interests are too often disregarded by a hostile or indifferent majority. She was devoted to the preservation of a fair electoral system, whether the issue was campaign finance reform, gerrymandered legislative districts, or expanding and preserving voting rights.

- 4) Justice Ginsburg once said, “I’m sometimes asked when will there be enough [women on the Supreme Court]. And I say when there are nine ... people are shocked. But there’d been nine men, and nobody’s ever raised a question about that.”
- 5) Justice Ginsburg died on September 18, 2020, at 87 years of age after a long battle with cancer, and became the first woman and the first Jewish person to lie in state in 168 years and only the second United States Supreme Court Justice to lie in state.

This resolution declares that the Legislature honors the life and legacy of Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg, and proclaims March 15, 2025, as Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg Day, a day of remembrance and education to ensure that all Californians always honor and remember a vibrant guardian of equality for all.

#### **Related/Prior Legislation**

ACR 46 (Soria, 2025) – Adopted in the Assembly.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 3/19/25)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 3/19/25)

None received

Prepared by: Sofia Pachon-Mendez / SFA / (916) 651-1520  
3/19/25 15:14:28

\*\*\*\* **END** \*\*\*\*

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: SCR 41  
Author: Ashby (D) and Grayson (D), et al.  
Introduced: 3/17/25  
Vote: 21

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**SUBJECT:** Special Olympics Day

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution proclaims March 24, 2025, as Special Olympics Day in California.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Special Olympics is the world's largest sports organization for children and adults with intellectual disabilities, providing year-round training and competitions to more than 4 million athletes and Unified Sports partners in 177 countries.
- 2) With the support of the State of California, Special Olympics California provides free year-round services and programs in sports, schools, leadership, and health and wellness to more than 50,000 people with intellectual disabilities and their families in the state.
- 3) Special Olympics California bridges the gap between medical professionals and people with intellectual disabilities to break down barriers to services and to advocate for quality care. Special Olympics California provides screenings, including vision, eye health, audiology, dentistry, prevention and nutrition, podiatry, and mental and emotional health.
- 4) Special Olympics brings the power of Unified Champion Schools programs to over 1,100 schools and more than 300,000 students annually. Cultivating friendship and belonging between students with and without disabilities, the programming spans preschool to transition schools, and includes sports curriculum, youth leadership, and resources for educators.

This resolution proclaims March 24, 2025, as Special Olympics Day in California.

**Related/Prior Legislation**

SCR 120 (Becker, Resolution Chapter 48, Statutes of 2024)

ACR 155 (Lackey, Resolution Chapter 39, Statutes of 2024)

SCR 51 (Becker, Resolution Chapter 57, Statutes of 2023)

ACR 41 (Lackey, Resolution Chapter 49, Statutes of 2023)

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 3/19/24)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 3/19/24)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-1520

3/19/25 15:14:29

\*\*\*\* **END** \*\*\*\*

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: SR 10  
Author: Wahab (D), Ashby (D) and Rubio (D), et al.  
Introduced: 1/9/25  
Vote: Majority

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**SUBJECT:** Foster Youth Awareness Month

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution designates the month of May 2025 as Foster Youth Awareness Month.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Nearly 100 times per day, a child is placed in foster care in California.
- 2) An estimated 53% of youth in foster care in 2023–24 are removed from families who meet the 1996 federal Aid to Families with Dependent Children eligibility requirements.
- 3) California has over 40,000 children in the foster care system, and the proportions of Black and Native youth in foster care are around four times larger than the proportions of Black and Native youth in California overall.
- 4) One-half of all children in foster care have endured four or more adverse childhood experiences such as abuse, neglect, and abandonment, which can negatively impact their health and development.
- 5) Research indicates foster youth experience rates of homelessness ranging from 11% to 38%, inclusive, disproportionately higher than that of the general population.
- 6) In California, 93% of foster youth say they want to attend college, but only four % of former foster youth will obtain their bachelor’s degree by 26 years of age, compared to 50 % of their peers.

- 7) California must ensure the success of foster family agencies, support counties in providing quality care, services, and resources to children and youth, and ensure foster parents are up to the task of providing trauma-informed care

This resolution designates the month of May 2025 as Foster Youth Awareness Month.

**Related/Prior Legislation**

SCR 147 (Ashby, Resolution Chapter 121, Statutes of 2024)

SCR 65 (Ashby, Resolution Chapter 102, Statutes of 2023)

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 1/17/25)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 1/17/25)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-1520  
1/22/25 13:43:13

\*\*\*\* **END** \*\*\*\*

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: SR 14  
Author: Cervantes (D)  
Introduced: 1/29/25  
Vote: Majority

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**SUBJECT:** Sexual Assault Awareness Month and Denim Day

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution recognizes the month of April 2025 as Sexual Assault Awareness Month.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) People of all genders and ages are victims of sexual assault, and it is estimated that nearly one in two women and one in five men experience sexual violence other than rape throughout their lifetime.
- 2) The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey reports that there are over 22 million survivors of rape throughout the United States, with 2 million of those survivors of rape currently living in the State of California.
- 3) In 1998, the Italian Supreme Court overturned the conviction of a man who sexually assaulted an 18-year-old woman after the court determined that, “because the victim wore very, very tight jeans, she had to help him remove them, and by removing the jeans it was no longer rape but consensual sex”.
- 4) Enraged by the court decision, within a matter of hours, the women in the Italian Parliament launched into immediate action and protested by wearing jeans to work. Nations and states throughout the world have followed the lead of the Italian Parliament by designating their own “Denim Day” to raise public awareness about rape and sexual assault.
- 5) In 2021, California joined the States of New Hampshire and Florida in fulfilling the promise of Denim Day by approving and enacting Assembly Bill 939 Chapter 529 of the Statutes of 2021, which prohibits a survivor’s manner of dress from serving as evidence of consent in sexual assault cases.

This resolution recognizes April 23, 2025, as Denim Day in California and encourages everyone to wear jeans on that day to help communicate the message that there is no excuse for, and never an invitation to commit, rape.

**Related/Prior Legislation**

HR 85 (Cervantes and Pellerin, 2024) – Adopted in the Assembly.

SR 89 (Rubio, 2024) – Adopted in the Senate.

HR 14 (Cervantes, 2023) – Adopted in the Assembly.

SCR 44 (Caballero, 2023) – Adopted in the Senate.

HR 81 (Cervantes, 2022) – Adopted in the Assembly.

SR 28 (Rubio, 2021) – Adopted in the Senate.

HR 38 (Carrillo, 2021) Adopted in the Assembly.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 2/3/25)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 2/3/25)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-1520  
2/5/25 15:39:23

\*\*\*\* **END** \*\*\*\*



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THIRD READING

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Bill No: SR 20  
Author: Cortese (D) and Weber Pierson (D), et al.  
Introduced: 2/21/25  
Vote: Majority

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**SUBJECT:** California Human Milk Donation Month

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution declares that the month of May is hereby recognized as California Human Milk Donation Month in honor of the dedicated efforts of human-milk donors, milk banks, health care providers, and advocates who work tirelessly to ensure that all infants have access to life-sustaining breast milk.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Donor-human milk has been shown to reduce the risk of life-threatening conditions in premature infants, such as necrotizing enterocolitis, and to improve overall health outcomes, especially in neonatal intensive care units (NICUs) across California.
- 2) California's nonprofit milk banks, such as Mothers' Milk Bank California, have been instrumental in promoting human-milk donation, educating the public, and providing safe and pasteurized donor-human milk to hospitals and families throughout the state, ensuring that the most fragile babies receive the nourishment that they need to thrive.
- 3) The importance of human-milk donation is further highlighted by the rising demand for donor-human milk, as approximately 300,000 babies are admitted to NICUs annually in the United States, according to the National Institutes of Health; and this demand is further driven by potential formula shortages, as well as California hospitals' efforts to support the Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative by 2025, which promotes breastfeeding and the use of donor-human milk as a vital alternative for infants in need.

- 4) California remains committed to supporting and expanding the efforts of its milk banks, hospitals, health care professionals, and donor mothers in providing donor-human milk to babies in need.

This resolution encourages all Californians to support and promote the ongoing efforts of nonprofit milk banks and their partners, and to raise awareness of the life-saving power of human-milk donation for the health and well-being of California's children.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 3/4/25)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 3/4/25)

None received

Prepared by: Aizenia Randhawa / SFA / (916) 651-1520  
3/5/25 15:32:51

\*\*\*\* END \*\*\*\*

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: SR 21  
Author: Archuleta (D), et al.  
Introduced: 2/21/25  
Vote: Majority

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**SUBJECT:** National Drunk and Drugged Driving Awareness Month

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution recognizes the month of December as National Drunk and Drugged Driving Awareness Month.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) December is National Drunk and Drugged Driving Awareness Month.
- 2) According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), an average of 300 people died in drunk driving crashes during the Christmas through New Year's holiday in the United States.
- 3) In 2022, 13,524 people died in alcohol-impaired driving traffic deaths according to the NHTSA.
- 4) The financial burden of alcohol misuse costs the United States an estimated \$249 billion per year. NHTSA estimates that drunk driving crashes cost the United States \$68.9 billion annually.

This resolution recognizes the month of December as National Drunk and Drugged Driving Awareness Month.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 3/3/25)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 3/3/25)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-1520  
3/5/25 15:32:52

**\*\*\*\* END \*\*\*\***

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: SR 22  
Author: Wiener (D), et al.  
Introduced: 2/21/25  
Vote: Majority

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**SUBJECT:** Transgender Day of Visibility

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution proclaims the week of March 24, 2025, through March 28, 2025, as Transgender Week of Visibility in the capitol.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The International Transgender Day of Visibility encompasses an expansive community of people, including people who identify as Two-Spirit, transgender, gender nonconforming, nonbinary, and/or intersex (2STGI).
- 2) Over one million Americans, including over 300,000 Californians, are 2STGI and have overcome significant hardships to build vibrant and thriving communities, often in the face of systemic and interpersonal prejudice, discrimination, and violence.
- 3) In California, across the country, and territories, 2STGI people have courageously and powerfully organized in response to increased hate and violence directed at the 2STGI community, especially towards transgender women of color, yet continue to face a lack of basic needs and services, mainstream media visibility and coverage, recognition, and respect.
- 4) Civil rights victories won by 2STGI activists have expanded judicial recognition of legal and constitutional protections for gender identity and expression, and provided a greater number of people with the basic protections needed to ensure human dignity and self-determination; however, these rights are still not being effectively implemented and enforced, and they still are not being universally guaranteed, with laws varying by state and locality and regressive measures still being pursued and passed.

- 5) California has become a safe haven for many 2STGI people across the United States, its territories, and beyond, including for its access to health care and robust civil rights laws allowing 2STGI people to live their authentic lives.

This resolution proclaims the week of March 24, 2025, through March 28, 2025, as Transgender Week of Visibility in the capitol.

**Related/Prior Legislation**

SR 96 (Eggman, 2024) – Adopted in Senate.  
SR 33 (Eggman, 2023) – Adopted in Senate.  
SR 92 (Eggman, 2022) – Adopted in Senate.  
SR 39 (Eggman, 2021) – Adopted in Senate.  
HR 21 (Low, 2021) – Adopted in Assembly.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 3/4/25)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 3/4/25)

None received

Prepared by: Sofia Pachon-Mendez / SFA / (916) 651-1520  
3/5/25 15:36:16

\*\*\*\* END \*\*\*\*

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: SR 27  
Author: Gonzalez (D), et al.  
Introduced: 3/3/25  
Vote: Majority

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**SUBJECT:** Cinco de Mayo Week

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution declares May 4, 2025, through May 11, 2025, as Cinco de Mayo Week.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Cinco de Mayo, or the fifth of May, is memorialized as a significant date in the history of California and Mexico in recognition of the courage of the Mexican people, who defeated a better trained and equipped army at the “Batalla de Puebla”.
- 2) Latinos, including Californians, also offered their support and risked their lives in Mexico to defend freedom and democracy in that country by joining the armed forces of that sister republic.
- 3) Cinco de Mayo serves to remind us that the foundation of any nation and our state is its people, in their spirit and courage in the face of adversity, in the strength of their drive to achieve self-determination, and in their willingness to sacrifice even life itself in the pursuit of freedom and liberty.
- 4) Achievements by Latinos in California and the United States include contributions to all facets of our community. Latino voters continue to go to the polls in record numbers and influence the entrance of newly elected Latino public officials in both the Democratic and Republican parties and influence issues that encompass providing affordable housing, investing in our children, ensuring that higher education is affordable and accessible, creating well-paying jobs for working families, and improving the overall quality of life for all Californians.

- 5) California’s Latinos have contributed to the state’s culture and society through their many achievements in music, food, dance, poetry, literature, architecture, entertainment, sports, and a broad spectrum of artistic expression. Latino entrepreneurs in the United States are the fastest-growing group of business owners in our economy.

This resolution urges all Californians to join in celebrating Cinco de Mayo, the historic day when the Mexican people defeated the French army at the Batalla de Puebla, and to recognize the Latino noncombatants in California who freely gave their votes and resources to defend free institutions, and the Latinos of California who fought to defend the freedom of the United States in every armed conflict from the Spanish-American War to the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan.

**Related/Prior Legislation**

- SR 74 (Gonzalez, 2024) – Adopted in the Senate.
- HR 96 (Cervantes, 2024) – Adopted in the Assembly.
- SR 24 (Gonzalez, 2023) –Adopted in the Senate.
- HR 29 (Cervantes, 2023) – Adopted in the Assembly.
- HR 104 (Santiago, 2022) –Adopted in the Assembly.
- SR 79 (Durazo, 2022) –Adopted in the Senate.
- SR 23 (Durazo, 2021) –Adopted in the Senate.
- HR 36 (Robert Rivas, 2021) –Adopted in the Assembly.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 3/6/25)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 3/6/25)

None received

Prepared by: Sofia Pachon-Mendez / SFA / (916) 651-1520  
3/12/25 16:09:22

\*\*\*\* END \*\*\*\*



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THIRD READING

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Bill No: SR 29  
Author: Arreguín (D) and Cervantes (D), et al.  
Introduced: 3/6/25  
Vote: Majority

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**SUBJECT:** César Chávez Day

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution calls upon all Californians to observe César Chávez's birthday, March 31, as a day of public service.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) César Estrada Chávez recognized that for many people, spanning many generations and many ethnicities, the path to a better life frequently begins in the fields. For many farmworkers, the American Dream means a life of self-sacrifice, hard work, and perseverance.
- 2) In San Jose, César Chávez was introduced to the social teachings of the Catholic Church and trained in community organizing strategies and tactics. César Chávez and Fred Ross, an organizer for the Community Service Organization (CSO), established CSO chapters across California and Arizona during the 1950s, helping Latinos register to vote, pushing for basic public services and infrastructure in the barrios, peacefully battling police brutality and racial discrimination, and creating the most effective Latino civil rights group of its era.
- 3) In 1962, after failing to convince the CSO to let him organize farmworkers, César Chávez resigned from the only decent paying job he ever held and moved his wife and eight children to Delano, California. There, with \$1,200 in life savings that was soon gone, César Chávez, his family, and close friends began building the National Farm Workers Association, which later became the United Farm Workers of America (UFW).

- 4) In 1965, in a partnership with a union of Filipino American farmworkers, César Chávez organized a major strike against grape growers in California. The following year César Chávez led an unprecedented 340-mile march, from Delano to Sacramento, that placed the farmworkers' plight before the conscience of the American people. Supporters carried slogans with the words "HUELGA" (strike) and "VIVA LA CAUSA" (long live our cause), advocating for improved compensation and labor conditions. Later efforts resulted in the enactment of California's historic Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975, the first and still the only law in the nation to "encourage and protect" the right of farmworkers to organize and bargain with their employers.
- 5) César Chávez successfully increased public awareness of farmworker working conditions. To many Californians, the farmworkers' struggles are an issue from the past, a belief reflected by the fact that farmworker suffering typically takes place in remote areas far from cities, thereby rendering farmworkers invisible to our society. The fruits and vegetables that we enjoy in our daily lives are produced by farmworkers who often endure long hours of backbreaking work and still face challenges such as inadequate enforcement of pesticide, safety, and labor protection laws in the fields.
- 6) In 2000, the Legislature passed, and Governor Gray Davis signed into law, Senate Bill 984 (Chapter 213 of the Statutes of 2000), to create the first annual state holiday in the country on César Chávez's birthday, March 31. Under that law, the State Board of Education also created a statewide curriculum on César Chávez and encourages schools across the state to engage teachers and students in service learning projects as a way of honoring the legendary farm labor and civil rights leader.

This resolution calls upon all Californians to learn from César Chávez's life and his mission of nonviolence, social justice, and selfless service to others.

### **Related/Prior Legislation**

- SR 69 (Menjivar, 2024) – Adopted in Senate.
- HR 78 (Calderon, 2024) – Adopted in Assembly.
- SR 20 (Padilla, 2023) – Adopted in Senate.
- HR 23 (Soria, 2023) – Adopted in Assembly.
- SR 71 (Limón, 2022) – Adopted in Senate.
- HR 97 (Reyes, 2022) – Adopted in Assembly.
- SR 17 (Gonzalez, 2021) – Adopted in Senate.
- HR 29 (Arambula, 2021) – Adopted in Assembly.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 3/17/25)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 3/17/25)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-1520  
3/19/25 15:14:30

\*\*\*\* **END** \*\*\*\*

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: ACR 28  
Author: Ortega (D), et al.  
Introduced: 2/5/25  
Vote: 21

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**SUBJECT:** Women in Construction Week

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution proclaims the week of March 2, 2025, to March 8, 2025, inclusive, as Women in Construction Week.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The focus of Women in Construction Week is to highlight women as a visible component of the construction industry.
- 2) The continuous progress of our economy requires full participation and support of all citizens, regardless of gender, race, or ethnic background. The construction industry in California has tremendous need for skilled and motivated workers, managers, and entrepreneurs from all segments of the population.
- 3) According to data from the Division of Apprenticeship Standards, joint labor-management building trades apprenticeship programs collectively graduate over 90% of women apprentices in California's state-approved apprenticeship system and those graduates are union members with collective bargaining agreements that guarantee equal pay and benefit levels as their male counterparts.
- 4) Women represent an untapped resource, and activities to improve women's recruitment and retention in skilled construction jobs is critically important in helping to close the workforce skills gap, build the middle class, and help meet the needs of the 21st century.

This resolution proclaims March 2, 2025, to March 8, 2025, inclusive, as Women in Construction Week and requests that the Governor issue a proclamation calling

on the people of the great State of California to observe the week with appropriate programs and education activities.

**Related/Prior Legislation**

SCR 30 (Smallwood-Cuevas, 2025) – In Assembly held at desk.

ACR 141 (Ortega, Resolution Chapter 43, Statutes of 2024).

SCR 29 (Ashby, Resolution Chapter 21, Statutes of 2023).

SCR 83 (Rubio, Resolution Chapter 33, Statutes of 2022).

ACR 146 (Cristina Garcia, Resolution Chapter 29, Statutes of 2022).

ACR 16 (Caballero, Resolution Chapter 20, Statutes of 2021).

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 3/6/25)

American Subcontractors Association-California.

Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors Association.

Western Electrical Contractors Association Inc.

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 3/6/25)

None received

Prepared by: Sofia Pachon-Mendez / SFA / (916) 651-1520

3/12/25 16:09:14

\*\*\*\* **END** \*\*\*\*

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: ACR 30  
Author: Jackson (D), et al.  
Introduced: 2/10/25  
Vote: 21

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**SUBJECT:** Black History Month

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution recognizes February 2025 as Black History Month, urge 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 of African Americans and the achievements and contributions they make to their communities to create equity and equality for education, economics, and social justice. The resolution also recognizes the significance in protecting citizens' right to vote and remedying racial discrimination in voting.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The history of the United States is rich with inspirational stories of great individuals whose actions, words, and achievements have united Americans and contributed to the success and prosperity of the United States. Among those Americans who have enriched our society are the members of the African American community, individuals whose accomplishments have contributed to every endeavor throughout the history of our nation and who have been steadfast in their commitment to promoting brotherhood, equality, and justice for all.
- 2) Dr. Carter Godwin Woodson, the distinguished African American author, editor, publisher, and historian who is known as the "Father of Black History," founded Negro History Week in 1926, which became Black History Month in 1976, with the intent to encourage further research and publications regarding the untold stories of African American heritage.
- 3) From the earliest days of the United States, the course of its history has been greatly influenced by African American heroes and pioneers in many diverse

areas, including science, medicine, business, education, government, industry, and social leadership.

- 4) Despite decades of progress, African Americans continue to face racial and social injustices, voter suppression, economic stagnation, and voting barriers in jurisdictions with a history of discrimination. To build a stronger and more cohesive state and nation, we must continue to help advance the cause of voter equality and equal access to the political process for all people in order to protect the rights of every American.

This resolution recognizes February 2025 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 of African Americans and the achievements and contributions they make to their communities to create equity and equality for education, economics, and social justice.

### **Related/Prior Legislation**

SCR 21 (Smallwood-Cuevas, 2025) – In Assembly held at desk.

ACR 136 (Holden, Resolution Chapter 28, Statutes of 2024).

SCR 107 (Smallwood-Cuevas, Resolution Chapter 35, Statutes of 2024).

ACR 15 (Wilson, Resolution Chapter 19, Statutes of 2023).

SCR 30 (Smallwood-Cuevas, Resolution Chapter 22, Statutes of 2023).

ACR 143 (Bryan, Resolution Chapter 27, Statutes of 2022).

SCR 67 (Bradford & Kamlager, Resolution Chapter 41, Statutes of 2022).

HR 12 (Jones-Sawyer, 2021) – Adopted in the Assembly.

ACR 18 (Kamlager, Resolution Chapter 10, Statutes of 2021).

SCR 10 (Bradford, Resolution Chapter 5, Statutes of 2021).

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 3/4/25)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 3/4/25)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-1520  
3/5/25 15:32:45

**\*\*\*\* END \*\*\*\***



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THIRD READING

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Bill No: ACR 43  
Author: Pacheco (D), et al.  
Introduced: 2/26/25  
Vote: 21

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ASSEMBLY FLOOR: 76-0, 3/6/25 (Consent) - See last page for vote

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**SUBJECT:** Bleeding Disorders Awareness Month

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution proclaims the month of March 2025 as Bleeding Disorders Awareness Month in California.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Hemophilia is a rare genetic condition affecting at least 4,000 people in California, and Von Willebrand disease impacts at least 360,000 people in California.
- 2) Without treatment, people with hemophilia and other related bleeding disorders face frequent, spontaneous bleeding episodes in their joints, causing swelling in the joints, muscles, internal organs, and brain. Repeated bleeding episodes in the joints result in chronic degenerative arthritic conditions, which often lead to frequent hospitalizations, permanent disability, and chronic pain. Bleeding episodes involving internal organs and the brain can cause permanent damage, disability, and even death.
- 3) With proper care and access to comprehensive medical resources, persons with hemophilia and other related bleeding disorders can control bleeding episodes and lead productive lives.
- 4) This awareness month will elevate the awareness of, and engagement in, the inheritable bleeding disorders journey beyond this community to the general public, enabling the prevention of illness, unnecessary procedures, and disability.

This resolution proclaims the month of March 2025 as Bleeding Disorders Awareness Month in California.

**Related/Prior Legislation**

SCR 118 (Wahab, Resolution Chapter 75, Statutes of 2024)

ACR 23 (Weber, Resolution Chapter 28, Statutes of 2023)

SCR 74 (Pan, Resolution Chapter 43, Statutes of 2022)

SCR 13 (Pan, Resolution Chapter 35, Statutes of 2021)

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 3/19/25)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 3/19/25)

None received

**ASSEMBLY FLOOR:** 76-0, 3/6/25

**AYES:** Addis, Aguiar-Curry, Ahrens, Alanis, Alvarez, Arambula, Ávila Farías, Bains, Bauer-Kahan, Bennett, Berman, Boerner, Bryan, Calderon, Caloza, Carrillo, Chen, Connolly, Davies, DeMaio, Dixon, Elhawary, Ellis, Essayli, Flora, Fong, Gabriel, Gallagher, Garcia, Gipson, Jeff Gonzalez, Mark González, Hadwick, Haney, Harabedian, Hart, Hoover, Irwin, Jackson, Kalra, Krell, Lackey, Lee, Lowenthal, McKinnor, Muratsuchi, Nguyen, Pacheco, Papan, Patel, Patterson, Pellerin, Petrie-Norris, Quirk-Silva, Ramos, Ransom, Celeste Rodriguez, Michelle Rodriguez, Rogers, Blanca Rubio, Sanchez, Schiavo, Schultz, Sharp-Collins, Solache, Soria, Stefani, Ta, Tangipa, Valencia, Wallis, Ward, Wicks, Wilson, Zbur, Rivas

**NO VOTE RECORDED:** Bonta, Castillo, Macedo, Ortega

Prepared by: Aizenia Randhawa / SFA / (916) 651-1520

3/19/25 14:59:49

\*\*\*\* END \*\*\*\*