

Date of Hearing: June 8, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY
Mark Stone, Chair
AJR 15 (McCarty) – As Amended June 1, 2021

PROPOSED CONSENT

SUBJECT: WORLD REFUGEE DAY

KEY ISSUES:

- 1) SHOULD THE LEGISLATURE URGE THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS TO STRENGTHEN THE LEADERSHIP ROLE OF THE UNITED STATES IN RESOLVING INTERNATIONAL CONFLICTS AND AIDING DISPLACED PERSONS?
- 2) SHOULD THE LEGISLATURE URGE CONGRESS TO MAKE A BIPARTISAN COMMITMENT TO PROMOTE THE SAFETY, HEALTH, AND WELL-BEING OF REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS?

SYNOPSIS

In July 1951, the United Nations approved the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, a foundational source of international humanitarian law. While the Convention was intended to address the situation of World War II-era refugees, it soon became apparent that the plight of refugees would be an ongoing global concern. Therefore, in 1967, the United Nations approved the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees. The Protocol, which the United States has ratified, expanded the Convention's definition of "refugee," while incorporating many of the Convention's obligations. Together, the Convention and Protocol set forth a number of rights and protections that member nations must afford refugees within their borders. Of these, two are of paramount importance. The first is known as "non-refoulement": no person should be repatriated to a nation where they have a well-founded fear of persecution due to their race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or their political opinion. The second is a requirement that member nations provide processes to assimilate and naturalize refugees.

To recognize the 50th anniversary of the Convention's approval, the United Nations declared June 20, 2001 as "World Refugee Day"; the event has been commemorated every year since. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and groups around the world host World Refugee Day events to both honor and recognize the global plight of refugees and internally displaced persons. Each World Refugee Day has a theme; this year's is "Together we heal, learn and shine."

California has been a national leader in resettling refugees from around the world. Accordingly, this resolution declares June 20, 2021 as World Refugee Day. It also urges the President and Congress to take meaningful action to resolve international conflicts, as well as to aid refugees and displaced persons.

SUMMARY: Recognizes June 20, 2021, as World Refugee Day. Urges the President and Congress of the United States to strengthen the international leadership role of the United States

in addressing and preventing conflicts and aiding the displaced. Further urges Congress to make a bipartisan commitment to promote safety, health, and well-being of refugees and displaced persons. Specifically, **this resolution**:

- 1) Finds that people displaced by conflict, instability, and persecution, including refugees and asylum-seekers, as well as internally displaced people who seek safety in other parts of their home countries, face innumerable challenges—in addition to the trauma of being forced from their homes—including language and cultural barriers, difficulty securing work and housing, and limited access to health care and other social services.
- 2) Finds that refugees who are women and girls are often at a greater risk of sexual violence and exploitation, forced or early marriage, human trafficking, and other forms of gender-based violence.
- 3) Finds that children account for nearly one-half of the refugee population in the world, and that millions of these children are unable to access basic services, including education.
- 4) Finds that at the end of 2019, there were nearly 80,000,000 displaced people worldwide, including roughly 45,700,000 internally displaced people, 26,000,000 refugees, and 4,200,000 people seeking asylum, and that these were the highest levels ever recorded.
- 5) Finds that sporadic outbursts of violence in Burundi have prompted more than 330,000 Burundians, as of July 2020, to flee to the neighboring countries of Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
- 6) Finds that by the end of 2019, violence and widespread conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo had resulted in the internal displacement of 5,000,000 people.
- 7) Finds that as of 2020, violent insurgent attacks in Nigeria have forced 684,000 people to flee to the neighboring countries of Cameroon, Chad, and Niger, and have internally displaced over 2,900,000 people.
- 8) Finds that, as a result of the humanitarian emergency that has been ongoing since December 2013, nearly 2,000,000 South Sudanese people are internally displaced, and over 2,000,000 are refugees, mainly in Ethiopia, Sudan, and Uganda.
- 9) Finds that between 2014 and 2017, more than 5,000,000 Iraqis fleeing violence were internally displaced, and as of 2019, more than 259,000 refugees had fled to neighboring countries.
- 10) Finds that since the start of the Syrian conflict in 2011, nearly 6,600,000 refugees have fled Syria and more than 6,700,000 people are internally displaced.
- 11) Finds that since 2014, more than 2,000,000 refugees and migrants have crossed the Mediterranean Sea from North Africa and at least 20,000 women, men, and children have died or gone missing during such crossings.
- 12) Finds that by 2015, more than 85,000 women, men, and children, including many persecuted Rohingya refugees from Myanmar, have departed on smugglers' boats from the Bay of Bengal, more than 1,000 of whom died at sea.

- 13) Finds that by the end of 2019, approximately 1,800,000 people were displaced within Ukraine, with approximately 60,000 Ukrainians seeking protection in other countries as a result of the worsening humanitarian situation in nongovernment controlled areas.
- 14) Finds that as of 2020, violence, insecurity, threats, and a lack of food, medicine, and essential medical services have led to more than 5,000,000 Venezuelan refugee and migrants worldwide.
- 15) Finds that as of the end of 2018, civil unrest and clashes between armed groups resulted in over 7,000,000 internally displaced Colombians.
- 16) Finds that since 1975, the United States has welcomed more than 3,000,000 refugees, who are resettled in communities across the country.
- 17) Finds that since the enactment of the United States Refugee Act of 1980, California has greatly benefited from being a national leader in welcoming refugees from all faiths and regions of the world.
- 18) Finds that California maintains a proud history of diversity and inclusion by resettling refugees from countries around the world, including Afghanistan, Algeria, Anguilla, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bhutan, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Columbia, Congo, Cote D'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Denmark, Egypt, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Gambia, Georgia, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mauritania, Moldova, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, North Korea, Pakistan, Palestine, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, former Soviet Union, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.
- 19) Finds that well-established refugee communities in California have significantly strengthened the worldwide economic positioning of California and contributed to advancing the state as the fifth-largest economy on Earth.
- 20) Finds that the Legislature reaffirms the strong bipartisan commitment of the United States and California to protect and assist millions of refugees and other forcibly uprooted persons worldwide.
- 21) Finds that the United States provides critical resources and support to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other international and nongovernmental organizations working with refugees around the world.
- 22) Finds that the Legislature commends those who have risked their lives working individually and for the countless nongovernmental organizations and international agencies such as UNHCR that have provided lifesaving assistance and helped protect those displaced by conflict around the world.

- 23) Finds that the United Nations designates Sunday, June 20, 2021, as World Refugee Day, a global day to honor the courage, strength, and determination of women, men, and children who are forced to flee their homes under the threats of conflict, violence, and persecution.
- 24) Recognizes June 20, 2021 as World Refugee Day.
- 25) Urges the President and Congress of the United States to strengthen the international leadership role of the United States in order to find political solutions to existing conflicts, prevent new conflicts from beginning, and aid those who have been displaced, including the most vulnerable populations who endure sexual violence, human trafficking, forced conscription, genocide, and exploitation.
- 26) Urges Congress to make a bipartisan commitment to promote the safety, health, and well-being of the millions of refugees and displaced persons who flee war, persecution, and torture in search of peace, hope, and freedom.
- 27) Resolves that the Chief Clerk of the Assembly shall transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Majority Leader of the Senate, and each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

EXISTING INTERNATIONAL LAW provides for the protection of people who have fled persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership in a particular social group. (United Nations General Assembly, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 217A(III), Article 14 (Dec. 10, 1948); Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951); Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees (1967).)

EXISTING FEDERAL LAW:

- 1) Provides that the federal government has the exclusive authority to regulate immigration and naturalization. (U.S. Const., article I, section 8, clauses 3 and 4.)
- 2) Defines “refugee” as a person who is unable or unwilling to return to their country because of persecution, or a well-founded fear of persecution, based on the person’s race, religious, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion. (8 U.S.C. Section 1101 (a)(42)(A).)
- 3) Prohibits, with certain exceptions, the federal government from returning a person to their home country if the Attorney General decides that the person’s life or freedom would be threatened because of the person’s race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion. (8 U.S.C. Section 1231 (b)(3).)
- 4) Permits the President to admit as many refugees in a given fiscal year as the President determines is justified by humanitarian concerns or is otherwise in the national interest. The President must specify this number before the fiscal year, after appropriate consultation, as defined, with Congress. (8 U.S.C. Section 1157 (b).)
- 5) Establishes the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) within the Department of Health and Human Services, which funds and administers refugee resettlement and assistance programs. (8 U.S.C. Section 1521.)

- 6) Requires the Director of ORR to consult with state and local governments and private nonprofit voluntary agencies concerning the refugee sponsorship process and the intended distribution of refugees among states and localities before their placement in those states and localities. (8 U.S.C. Section 1522.)

EXISTING STATE LAW:

- 1) Declares that immigrants are valuable and essential members of the California community and points out that almost one in three Californians is foreign-born and one in two children in California has at least one immigrant parent. (Government Code Section 7284.2 (a).)
- 2) Requires the Department of Social Services to allocate federal funds for refugee social services programs to eligible counties and qualified nonprofit organizations based on the number of refugees receiving aid in each eligible county or the number of refugees that reside in the eligible county. (Welfare and Institutions Code Section 13276.)

FISCAL EFFECT: As currently in print this measure is keyed non-fiscal.

COMMENTS: On December 14, 1950, the United Nations General Assembly passed General Assembly Resolution 428 (v) to establish the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in the aftermath of the refugee crisis caused by World War II. The resolution, which set forth the UNHCR's mission and policies, provides:

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees...[s]hall assume the function of providing international protection, under the auspices of the United Nations, to refugees who fall within the scope of the present Statute and of seeking permanent solutions for the problem of refugees by assisting Governments and, subject to the approval of the Governments concerned, private organizations to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of such refugees, or their assimilation within new national communities.

In 2003, the General Assembly extended the UNHCR's mandate "until the refugee problem is solved." (UNHCR, Governance and Oversight, *available at* <https://www.unhcr.org/en-us/governance.html>.)

In July 1951, the United Nations approved the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (Convention). As of April 2015, 147 countries were parties to the Convention. (UNHCR, *States Parties to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 protocol*, *available at* <https://www.unhcr.org/protect/PROTECTION/3b73b0d63.pdf>.) While the United States of America is not a party to the Convention, it has ratified the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees (Protocol), which expands the Convention's definition of "refugee" and incorporates many of the Convention's obligations.

The Convention and Protocol set forth a number of rights and protections that member nations must afford refugees within their borders. Of these, two are considered of paramount importance. The first is known as "non-refoulement": no person should be repatriated to a nation where they have a well-founded fear of persecution due to their race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or their political opinion. The second is a requirement that member nations provide processes to assimilate and naturalize refugees. (Convention, Articles 32-34.)

To recognize the 50th anniversary of the Convention's approval, the United Nations declared June 20, 2001 as "World Refugee Day"; the event has been commemorated every year since. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and groups around the world host World Refugee Day events to both honor and recognize the global plight of refugees and internally displaced persons. Each World Refugee Day has a theme; this year's is "Together we heal, learn and shine." (UNHCR, *World Refugee Day*, available at <https://www.unhcr.org/world-refugee-day.html>.)

Author's statement. In support of this resolution, the author writes:

California maintains a proud history of diversity and inclusion by resettling refugees from around the world. The well-established refugee communities in California have significantly strengthened the worldwide economic positioning of the state and contributed to advancing California as the fifth largest economy in the world.

World Refugee Day is a global day to honor the courage, strength, and determination of women, men, and children who are forced to flee their homes under the threats of conflict, violence, and persecution.

How is the term "refugee" defined under international law? The Convention was largely intended to address the vast refugee population caused by World War II; accordingly, the Convention's definition of "refugee" was restricted to persons who became refugees "[a]s a result of the events occurring before 1 January 1951." (Convention, Article I (A)(2).) The Protocol, in turn, addresses the ongoing plight of refugees throughout the world; while its definition incorporates the Convention's definition, it omits the pre-1951 restriction. Under the Protocol, the term "refugee" is defined as:

[A]ny person who owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it. (Protocol, Article 1 (2).)

How is the term "refugee" defined under U.S. law? Under federal law, the term "refugee" is defined as:

[A]ny person who is outside any country of such person's nationality or, in the case of a person having no nationality, is outside any country in which such person last habitually resided, and who is unable or unwilling to return to, and is unable or unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of, that country because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion. (8 U.S.C. Section 1101 (a)(42)(A).)

This definition is augmented by provisions that (i) deem persons "forced to abort a pregnancy or to undergo involuntary sterilization, or who ha[ve] been persecuted for failure or refusal to undergo such a procedure or for other resistance to a coercive population control program" to be included within the group of persons persecuted on account of political opinion; and (ii) exclude from the definition of "refugee" any person who "ordered, incited, assisted, or otherwise participated in the persecution of any person on account of race, religion, nationality,

membership in a particular social group, or political opinion.” (8 U.S.C. Section 1101 (a)(42).) A person granted refugee status by the United States will then be admitted into the country for resettlement, and may apply for legal permanent residence within a year.

Refugee resettlement in the United States is a distinct process from a grant of asylum. A person must be recognized as refugee eligible for resettlement before they enter the United States. By contrast, a person seeking asylum does not have refugee status when they enter the United States and must apply for asylum once they enter the country. (Note that the Trump Administration began requiring asylum seekers from Central America to wait in Mexico, rather than enter the U.S., while their cases were being processed; the Biden Administration has formally reversed this policy. [Oshin and Bernal, *Biden formally ends Trump-era ‘Remain in Mexico’ immigration program*, The Hill (Jun. 1, 2021), available at <https://thehill.com/latino/556371-biden-formally-ends-trump-era-remain-in-mexico-immigration-program>].)

The two categories nonetheless overlap, as it is a precondition for asylum status that asylum seekers prove that they meet the definition of “refugee” under federal law. But this finding is insufficient, in and of itself, to obtain asylum. Discretion is ultimately placed with “[t]he Secretary of Homeland Security or the Attorney General [to] grant asylum to an alien who has applied for asylum...if the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Attorney General determines that such alien is a refugee...” (8 U.S.C. Section 1158 (b)(1)(A).)

What is an “internally displaced person” under international law? Unlike the term “refugee,” there is no universal legal definition of the term “internally displaced person” under international law. (That said, there are regional treaties, such as the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, that provide legal definitions for the purposes of those treaties.) The closest that international law comes to a universal definition is set forth in a United Nations document entitled *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement* (Guiding Principles):

[P]ersons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalised violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognised State border. (Guiding Principles, Introduction, para. 2.)

As the Guiding Principles have no binding force, however, this is not an internationally-accepted legal definition, unlike the definition of “refugee” under the Convention and the Protocol.

Is there a definition of “internally displaced person” under U.S. law? There is no definition of “internally displaced person” under the laws of the United States. Nevertheless, it is interesting to note that the President may grant refugee status to people who have not been displaced from their countries, but otherwise meet the federal definition of “refugee”:

In such special circumstances as the President after appropriate consultation [with Congress] may specify, any person who is within the country of such person’s nationality...and who is persecuted or who has a who has a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion. (8 U.S.C. Section 1101 (a)(42)(B).)

While this definition does not require that a person be displaced within their country to qualify for refugee status, it does encompass internally-displaced persons.

California's support for refugees. As noted by the author, and as set forth in this resolution's findings and declaration, California is home to a large population of refugees from many countries. According to the California Department of Public Health:

Approximately 50,000-80,000 refugees resettle in the United States each year with California historically receiving the largest number of new refugee arrivals. Newly arriving refugees in California are the most ethnically diverse groups in the nation originating from more than 85 different countries and speaking more than 80 different languages at any given year. (Cal. Dept. of Public Health, Office of Refugee Health, *available at* <https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/ORH/Pages/Program%20Overview.aspx>)

The state operates a number of programs to assist refugees with settlement and integration. Many of these are overseen by the Refugee Programs Bureau (RPB) within the California Department of Social Services (CDSS). According to its website:

The RPB's mission is to provide state-level leadership and coordination of programs and services to achieve successful resettlement and integration of vulnerable populations in California. Our vision is to empower individuals to successfully transition and grow in California communities. [...] RPB oversees culturally-sensitive and linguistically-appropriate services that helps clients attain the skills needed to achieve self-sufficiency and a successful integration. We achieve our goals by partnering with counties, resettlement agencies, school districts, and community based organizations. ([https://www.cdss.ca.gov/inforesources/refugees.](https://www.cdss.ca.gov/inforesources/refugees))

The Legislature has made significant efforts in recent years to assist California's refugee populations. For example, AB 99 (Budget, Chap. 15, Stats. 2017) appropriated ten million dollars to CDSS over three years to provide additional services for school-age refugees. CDSS then used these funds to bolster the Newcomer Education and Well-Being (CalNEW) project, which provides funding to school districts with a significant number of eligible students in order to improve these students' well-being, English-language proficiency, and academic performance. (CDSS, California Newcomer Education and Well-Being, *available at* [https://www.cdss.ca.gov/inforesources/refugees/programs-and-info/youth-initiatives/calnewgoog.](https://www.cdss.ca.gov/inforesources/refugees/programs-and-info/youth-initiatives/calnewgoog))

The impact of COVID-19 on refugees. Among the myriad ways in which the COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted life across the planet is its effect on refugee populations and asylum seekers. In April 2020, UNHCR warned: "The coronavirus pandemic has deepened the plight of people fleeing war, conflict and persecution. As countries battle to protect their populations and economies, fundamental norms of refugee and human rights law are at risk." At that time, 57 countries had closed their borders to contain the spread of the virus, making no exception for those seeking asylum. (UNHCR, *Beware long-term damage to human rights and refugee rights from the coronavirus pandemic* (Apr. 22, 2020), *available at* <https://www.unhcr.org/en-us/news/press/2020/4/5ea035ba4/beware-long-term-damage-human-rights-refugee-rights-coronavirus-pandemic.html>.)

In February 2021, UNHCR noted:

Over 80 per cent of the world's refugees and nearly all the world's internally displaced people are hosted in low- and middle-income countries, such as Jordan, Colombia, Iraq, Lebanon and Bangladesh. All of which are under severe economic strain. COVID-19 containment measures have disproportionately impacted refugees and forcibly displaced people. These populations face lost livelihoods, spiraling poverty, destitution, insufficient aid and development. They frequently face specific challenges and vulnerabilities that must be taken into consideration in COVID-19 readiness and response operations. Keeping the most vulnerable safe means keeping everyone safe. (UNHCR, *Coronavirus outbreak* (Feb. 2021), available at <https://www.unhcr.org/en-us/coronavirus-covid-19.html>.)

While not explicitly stated in the text of the resolution, it is the Committee's hope that the President and Congress realize the importance of providing COVID-19-related assistance to refugees, who are in every way among the world's most vulnerable people.

Sources for findings and declarations. In drafting the findings and declarations in this resolution, the author relied on the following sources:

- UNHCR, *Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2018* (2019), available at <https://www.unhcr.org/globaltrends2018/>.
- UNHCR, *Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2019* (2020), available at <https://www.unhcr.org/5ee200e37.pdf>.
- UNHCR, *Burundi Situation* (updated Jul. 31, 2020), available at <https://www.unhcr.org/en-us/burundi-situation.html>.
- UNHCR, *Nigeria Emergency* (updated Dec. 31, 2020), available at <https://www.unhcr.org/en-us/nigeria-emergency.html>.
- UNHCR, *South Sudan Emergency* (updated Jul. 31, 2020), available at <https://www.unhcr.org/south-sudan-emergency.html>.
- UNHCR, *International Protection Considerations with Regard to People Fleeing the Republic of Iraq* (May 2019), available at <https://www.refworld.org/country,,UNHCR,,IRQ,,5cc9b20c4,0.html>.
- UNHCR, *Syria Emergency* (updated Mar. 15, 2021), available at <https://www.unhcr.org/syria-emergency.html>.
- UNHCR, et al., *Bay of Bengal and Andaman Sea: Proposals for Action* (May 2015), available at <https://www.unhcr.org/en-us/protection/migration/55682d3b6/action-plan-2015-bay-bengal-andaman-sea.html?query=bay%20of%20bengal>.
- UNHCR, *Mediterranean Emergency* (updated Apr. 30, 2021), available at <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/mediterranean>.
- UNHCR, *Ukraine* (updated Jun. 22, 2018), available at <https://www.unhcr.org/en-us/ukraine.html?query=ukraine>.
- UNHCR, *Venezuela Situation* (2021), available at <https://www.unhcr.org/en-us/venezuela-emergency.html>.
- USA for UNHCR, *Refugees in America* (2021), available at <https://www.unrefugees.org/refugee-facts/usa/>.

Pending and Prior Related Legislation. SB 452 (Gonzalez) establishes a new Cabinet-level agency in state government, with responsibilities to include coordinating immigrant and refugee services among state agencies; assisting state agencies in evaluating the effectiveness of their services; and working with local immigrant affairs offices to maximize the impact of the services they provide. This bill is currently awaiting hearing in this Committee.

AB 3133 (Aguiar-Curry, Chap. 189, Stats. 2020) prohibits state and local governments from withholding consent to refugee resettlement within their jurisdictions, where such withholding would have the purpose or effect of discriminating on the basis of a protected characteristic.

AB 3134 (Reyes, 2020) would have provided for eight months of state-funded refugee cash assistance after the initial eight months of federally-funded cash assistance was exhausted. The bill died on the Senate floor.

AJR 19 (Gloria, Res. Chap. 183, Stats. 2019) expresses support for the resettlement of refugees in the United States, and in California in particular, regardless of their race, religion, nationality, sexual orientation, gender identity, or country of origin.

AJR 1 (Daly, Res. Chap. 8, Stats. 2019) urges the President of the United States to stop any efforts to reinterpret, disregard, or in any way prohibit the extension of the 2008 United States-Vietnam repatriation agreement as it is currently written and urges that any renegotiation of the agreement include historically accepted deportation protections for Vietnamese refugees.

HR 33 (McCarty, 2019) declares June 20, 2019 as World Refugee Day.

HR 91 (McCarty, 2018) declares June 20, 2018 as World Refugee Day.

AB 1809 (Budget, Chap. 33, Stats. 2018) exempts refugees settled in California from paying nonresident tuition to attend California community colleges.

HR 23 (McCarty, 2017) declares June 20, 2017 as World Refugee Day.

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

None on file

Opposition

None on file

Analysis Prepared by: Jith Meganathan / JUD. / (916) 319-2334