

File No. 180627

Committee Item No. _____

Board Item No. 17

COMMITTEE/BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

AGENDA PACKET CONTENTS LIST

Committee: _____
Board of Supervisors Meeting

Date: _____
Date: June 12, 2018

Cmte Board

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| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Resolution |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Ordinance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Legislative Digest |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Budget and Legislative Analyst Report |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Youth Commission Report |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Introduction Form |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Department/Agency Cover Letter and/or Report |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Form 126 – Ethics Commission |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Application |
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OTHER

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <u>United States Congressional House Resolution No. 2358 - May 4, 2017</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <u>United States Senate Bill No. 1050 - May 4, 2017</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <u>Supervisor Yee Memo - June 5, 2018</u> |
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Prepared by: Jocelyn Wong
Prepared by: _____

Date: June 8, 2018
Date: _____

1 [Urging Support for Honoring Chinese American World War II Veterans with a Congressional
2 Gold Medal]

3 **Resolution calling on the United States Congress to award Chinese American World**
4 **War II Veterans with the Congressional Gold Medal.**

5
6 WHEREAS, Chinese Americans served on behalf of the United States in every conflict
7 since the American Civil War; and

8 WHEREAS, More than 13,000 Chinese Americans served in all branches of the Army
9 Ground Forces and Army Air Forces by the end of World War II despite the total population of
10 Chinese Americans living in the United States was under 120,000; and

11 WHEREAS, Chinese American soldiers made significant contributions to the World
12 War II efforts, as they served in all theaters in both combat and support roles, including in
13 New Guinea, Iwo Jima, Philippines, North Africa, Italy, the Normandy D-Day Invasion, and the
14 Battle of the Budge; and

15 WHEREAS, Nearly 25% of enlisted Chinese Americans served in the U.S. Army Air
16 Force and many were assigned to the 14th Air Service Group, which was composed of
17 primarily Chinese Americans based in the China-Burma-India theater providing effective
18 communications, supply, transportation, and technical support to advance war efforts; and

19 WHEREAS, Despite the valor, patriotism, and bravery exhibited by Chinese
20 Americans, they faced blatant institutional racism and prejudice at home especially as The
21 Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 continued to restrict Chinese immigration to the United States;
22 and

23 WHEREAS, Approximately 40% of Chinese American soldiers were not native born
24 citizens of the United States and were unable to naturalize until after 1943 when the Chinese
25 Exclusion Act was finally repealed; and

1 WHEREAS, On May 4, 2017, United States House of Representatives Bill (H.R.) 2358
2 and Senate Bill (S.) 1050, "The Chinese American World War II Veterans Congressional Gold
3 Medal Act", on file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in File No. 180627, which are
4 hereby declared to be a part of this Resolution as if set forth fully herein, were introduced in
5 the United States House of Representatives and United States Senate to award the
6 Congressional Gold Medal to Chinese American Veterans of World War II; and

7 WHEREAS, Other historically overlooked military units, such as Filipino World War II
8 veterans, Navajo Code Talkers, Monument Men have been already honored with the
9 Congressional Gold Medal, the highest civilian honor awarded by Congress, and

10 WHEREAS, The San Francisco Board of Supervisors supports the recognition of all
11 service members, particularly those marginalized by history, and

12 WHEREAS, The Congressional Gold Medal would serve as a symbol of gratitude for
13 our country's indebtedness for the selfless sacrifices made in the face of enormous adversity;
14 and

15 WHEREAS, The timing of the passage of the Congressional bills are crucial as many
16 Chinese American World War II veterans are no longer alive to see this recognition and both
17 Congressional bills have been stalled at their respective Committees; now, therefore be it;

18 RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Board of Supervisors urges the United States
19 Congress to expeditiously pass the bills to award the Congressional Gold Medal to Chinese
20 American veterans who served in World War II; and

21 FURTHER RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Board of Supervisors hereby directs
22 the Clerk of the Board to transmit copies to the members of the United States House of
23 Representatives from the San Francisco Bay Area and the United States Senators from
24 California with a request to take all necessary actions to achieve the objectives of this
25 resolution.

115TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2358

To award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the Chinese American Veterans of World War II, in recognition of their dedicated service during World War II.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 4, 2017

Mr. ROYCE of California (for himself, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CHABOT, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. ISSA, Mr. KINZINGER, Ms. LEE, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. MENG, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mrs. WAGNER, Mrs. MIMI WALTERS of California, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

A BILL

To award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the Chinese American Veterans of World War II, in recognition of their dedicated service during World War II.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Chinese American
5 World War II Veterans Congressional Gold Medal Act”.

1 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

2 Congress finds the following:

3 (1) Chinese Americans served the United States
4 in every conflict since the Civil War, and distin-
5 guished themselves in World War II, serving in
6 every theater of battle and every branch of service,
7 earning citations for their heroism and honorable
8 service, up to and including the Congressional Medal
9 of Honor.

10 (2) Chinese nationals and Chinese Americans
11 faced institutional discrimination in the United
12 States since before World War II, limiting the size
13 of their population and their ability to build thriving
14 communities in America.

15 (3) The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 was the
16 first Federal law that broadly restricted immigration
17 and a specific nationality, making it illegal for Chi-
18 nese laborers to immigrate to the United States, and
19 limiting the Chinese population in America for over
20 sixty years.

21 (4) Major court decisions such as the decisions
22 in *Lum v. Rice* and *People v. Hall* found “yellow”
23 races to be equal to African Americans with regard
24 to “separate but equal” school facilities, and prohib-
25 ited Chinese Americans, along with “Black, mulatto,

1 or Indian” persons, from testifying against White
2 men.

3 (5) Chinese Americans were harassed, beaten,
4 and murdered because of their ethnicity. The worst
5 instances include the Chinese Massacre of 1871,
6 where 17 Chinese immigrants in Los Angeles, Cali-
7 fornia, were tortured and murdered; the Rock
8 Spring Massacre of 1885 where White rioters killed
9 28 Chinese miners and burned 75 of their homes in
10 Rock Springs, Wyoming; and the Hells Canyon Mas-
11 sacre of 1887 where 34 Chinese goldminers were
12 ambushed and murdered in Hells Canyon, Oregon.

13 (6) There were only 78,000 Chinese Americans
14 living on the United States mainland, with 29,000
15 living in Hawaii, at the start of World War II as a
16 result of Federal and State legislation and judicial
17 decisions.

18 (7) Despite the anti-Chinese discrimination at
19 the time, as many as 20,000 Chinese Americans
20 served in the U.S. Armed Forces during World War
21 II. Approximately forty percent (40 percent) of those
22 who served were not United States citizens due to
23 the laws that denied U.S. citizenship for persons of
24 Chinese descent.

1 (8) Chinese Americans, although small in num-
2 bers, made important contributions to the World
3 War II effort.

4 (9) Of the total Chinese Americans serving, ap-
5 proximately 25 percent served in the U.S. Army Air
6 Force/Corps, with some sent to the China-Burma-
7 India (CBI) theater with the 14th Air Service
8 Group.

9 (10) The remainder served in all branches of
10 the U.S. Armed Forces in all four theaters of war.

11 (11) The first all Chinese-American group was
12 the 14th Air Service Group, 859th Signal Corps in
13 the CBI theater which enabled extensive and effec-
14 tive operations against the Japanese military in
15 China.

16 (12) Chinese Americans are widely acknowl-
17 edged for their role in the Army's 14th Air Force,
18 23rd Fighter Group, widely known as the Flying Ti-
19 gers.

20 (13) The Flying Tigers eventually established
21 American air superiority in China and supported
22 cargo flights from India to China over "The Hump".

23 (14) Chinese Americans assigned to the CBI
24 theater made transoceanic journeys through hostile

1 territories, and were subject to enemy attack while
2 at sea and in the air.

3 (15) In the Pacific Theater, Chinese Americans
4 were in ground, air, and ocean combat and support
5 roles throughout the Pacific including New Guinea,
6 Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, Iwo Jima, Okinawa,
7 Philippines, Marianas, and Aleutian Islands.

8 (16) Throughout the Pacific and CBI theaters,
9 they performed vital functions in translating; coordi-
10 nating National Chinese and American combat oper-
11 ations; servicing and repairing aircraft and arma-
12 ments; training National Chinese troops and sailors;
13 delivering medical care; providing signal and commu-
14 nication support; gathering and analyzing intel-
15 ligence; participating in ground and air combat; and
16 securing and delivering supplies.

17 (17) Chinese Americans also served in combat
18 and support roles in the European and African thea-
19 ters, serving in North Africa, Sicily, Italy, the Nor-
20 mandy D-Day invasion which liberated Western Eu-
21 rope, and the Battle of the Bulge, occupying West-
22 ern Germany while helping to liberate Central Eu-
23 rope.

24 (18) Chinese Americans flew bomber missions,
25 served in infantry units and combat ships in the

1 Battle of the Atlantic, including aboard Merchant
2 Marines convoys vulnerable to submarine and air at-
3 tacks.

4 (19) Chinese-American women left traditional
5 domestic duties for patriotic service, serving as
6 translators who interpreted Japanese documents
7 containing military plans.

8 (20) Many Chinese-American women served in
9 the Women's Army Corps (WACs), the Army Air
10 Force, and the United States Naval Reserve Wom-
11 en's Reserve (WAVES), and some became pilots, air
12 traffic controllers, flight trainers, weather fore-
13 casters, occupational therapists, and nurses.

14 (21) Captain Francis B. Wai is the only Chi-
15 nese American serving in World War II to have been
16 awarded a Congressional Medal of Honor, the high-
17 est military award given by our Nation. His post-
18 humous Distinguished Service Medal, awarded in
19 1944 was upgraded in 2000 to a Congressional
20 Medal of Honor.

21 (22) Chinese Americans also earned Combat In-
22 fantry Badges, Purple Hearts, Bronze Stars, Silver
23 Stars, Distinguished Service Medals and Distin-
24 guished Flying Medals. Units with Chinese Ameri-

1 cans were also awarded unit citations for valor and
2 bravery.

3 (23) The United States remains forever in-
4 debted to the bravery, valor, and dedication that the
5 Chinese American Veterans of World War II dis-
6 played. Their commitment and sacrifice dem-
7 onstrates a highly uncommon and commendable
8 sense of patriotism and honor in the face of dis-
9 crimination.

10 **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

11 In this Act—

12 (1) the term “Chinese American Veterans of
13 World II” includes individuals of Chinese ancestry
14 who served—

15 (A) honorably at any time during the pe-
16 riod December 7, 1941, and ending December
17 31, 1946; and

18 (B) in an active duty status under the
19 command of the United States Armed Forces;
20 and

21 (2) the term “Secretary” means the Secretary
22 of the Treasury.

23 **SEC. 4. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.**

24 (a) AWARD AUTHORIZED.—The President pro tem-
25 pore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Rep-

1 representatives shall make appropriate arrangements for the
2 award, on behalf of Congress, of a single gold medal of
3 appropriate design to the Chinese American Veterans of
4 World War II, in recognition of their dedicated service
5 during World War II.

6 (b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For the purposes of the
7 award referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary shall
8 strike the gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and
9 inscriptions to be determined by the Secretary.

10 (c) SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.—

11 (1) IN GENERAL.—Following the award of the
12 gold medal in honor of the Chinese American Vet-
13 erans of World War II, the gold medal shall be given
14 to the Smithsonian Institution, where it shall be
15 available for display as appropriate and made avail-
16 able for research.

17 (2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of
18 Congress that the Smithsonian Institution should
19 make the gold medal received under paragraph (1)
20 available for display elsewhere, particularly at other
21 locations associated with the Chinese American Vet-
22 erans of World II or with World War II.

23 (d) DUPLICATE MEDALS.—Under regulations that
24 the Secretary may promulgate, the Secretary may strike
25 and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck

1 under this Act, at a price sufficient to cover the cost of
2 the medals, including labor, materials, dies, use of machin-
3 ery, and overhead expenses.

4 **SEC. 5. STATUS OF MEDAL.**

5 (a) NATIONAL MEDAL.—The gold medal struck
6 under this Act shall be a national medal for the purposes
7 of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

8 (b) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of section
9 5134 of title 31, United States Code, all medals struck
10 under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

○

115TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1050

To award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the Chinese-American Veterans of World War II, in recognition of their dedicated service during World War II.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 4, 2017

Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself and Mr. COCHRAN) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

A BILL

To award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the Chinese-American Veterans of World War II, in recognition of their dedicated service during World War II.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Chinese-American
5 World War II Veteran Congressional Gold Medal Act”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress finds that—

8 (1) Chinese Americans served the United States
9 in every conflict since the Civil War, and distin-

1 guished themselves in World War II, serving in
2 every theater of battle and every branch of service,
3 earning citations for their heroism and honorable
4 service, including the Congressional Medal of Honor;

5 (2) Chinese nationals and Chinese Americans
6 faced institutional discrimination in the United
7 States since before World War II, limiting the size
8 of their population and their ability to build thriving
9 communities in the United States;

10 (3) the Act of May 5, 1892 (27 Stat. 25, chap-
11 ter 60) (commonly known as the “Geary Act” or the
12 “Chinese Exclusion Act”), was the first Federal law
13 that broadly restricted immigration and a specific
14 nationality, making it illegal for Chinese laborers to
15 immigrate to the United States and limiting the Chi-
16 nese population in the United States for over 60
17 years;

18 (4) major court decisions such as the decisions
19 in *Lum v. Rice*, 275 U.S. 78 (1927), and *People v.*
20 *Hall*, 4 Cal. 399 (1854), found “yellow” races to be
21 equal to African Americans with regard to “separate
22 but equal” school facilities, and prohibited Chinese
23 Americans, along with “Black, mulatto, or Indian”
24 persons, from testifying against White men;

1 (5) Chinese Americans were harassed, beaten,
2 and murdered because of their ethnicity, including
3 the Chinese Massacre of 1871, where 17 Chinese im-
4 migrants in Los Angeles, California, were tortured
5 and murdered, the Rock Spring Massacre of 1885
6 where White rioters killed 28 Chinese miners and
7 burned 75 of their homes in Rock Springs, Wyo-
8 ming, and the Hells Canyon Massacre of 1887 where
9 34 Chinese gold miners were ambushed and mur-
10 dered in Hells Canyon, Oregon;

11 (6) there were only 78,000 Chinese Americans
12 living on the United States mainland, with 29,000
13 living in Hawaii, at the start of World War II as re-
14 sult of Federal and State legislation and judicial de-
15 cisions;

16 (7) despite the anti-Chinese discrimination at
17 the time, as many as 20,000 Chinese Americans
18 served in the Armed Forces during World War II,
19 of whom, approximately 40 percent were not United
20 States citizens due to the laws that denied citizen-
21 ship to persons of Chinese descent;

22 (8) Chinese Americans, although small in num-
23 bers, made important contributions to the World
24 War II effort;

1 (9) of the total Chinese Americans serving, ap-
2 proximately 25 percent served in the United States
3 Army Air Force, with some sent to the China-
4 Burma-India Theater with the 14th Air Service
5 Group;

6 (10) the remainder of Chinese Americans who
7 served in World War II served in all branches of the
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11 the China-Burma-India Theater which enabled ex-
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13 military in China;

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16 Fighter Group, widely known as the Flying Tigers;

17 (13) the Flying Tigers eventually established
18 United States air superiority in China and supported
19 cargo flights from India to China over "The Hump";

20 (14) Chinese Americans assigned to the China-
21 Burma-India Theater made transoceanic journeys
22 through hostile territories and were subject to enemy
23 attack while at sea and in the air;

24 (15) in the Pacific Theater, Chinese Americans
25 were in ground, air, and ocean combat and support

1 roles throughout the Pacific including New Guinea,
2 Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, Iwo Jima, Okinawa,
3 Philippines, Mariana Islands, and Aleutian Islands;

4 (16) throughout the Pacific and China-Burma-
5 India theaters, Chinese Americans performed vital
6 functions in translating, coordinating National Chi-
7 nese and United States combat operations, servicing
8 and repairing aircraft and armaments, training Na-
9 tional Chinese troops and sailors, delivering medical
10 care, providing signal and communication support,
11 gathering and analyzing intelligence, participating in
12 ground and air combat, and securing and delivering
13 supplies;

14 (17) Chinese Americans also served in combat
15 and support roles in the European and African thea-
16 ters, serving in North Africa, Sicily, Italy, the Nor-
17 mandy D-Day invasion, which liberated Western
18 Europe, and the Battle of the Bulge, occupying
19 Western Germany while helping to liberate Central
20 Europe;

21 (18) Chinese Americans flew bomber missions,
22 served in infantry units and combat ships in the
23 Battle of the Atlantic, including aboard Merchant
24 Marines convoys vulnerable to submarine and air at-
25 tacks;

1 (19) Chinese-American women left traditional
2 domestic duties for patriotic service, serving as
3 translators who interpreted Japanese documents
4 containing military plans;

5 (20) many Chinese-American women served in
6 the Women's Army Corps, the Army Air Forces, and
7 the United States Naval Reserve Women's Reserve,
8 and some became pilots, air traffic controllers, flight
9 trainers, weather forecasters, occupational thera-
10 pists, and nurses;

11 (21) Captain Francis B. Wai is the only Chi-
12 nese American who served in World War II to have
13 been awarded a Congressional Medal of Honor, the
14 highest military award given by the United States

15 (22) Captain Wai was posthumously awarded
16 the Distinguished Service Medal in 1944, which was
17 upgraded in 2000 to a Congressional Medal of
18 Honor;

19 (23) Chinese Americans also earned Combat In-
20 fantry Badges, Purple Hearts, Bronze Stars, Silver
21 Stars, Distinguished Service Medals, and Distin-
22 guished Flying Medals;

23 (24) units of the Armed Forces with Chinese
24 Americans were also awarded unit citations for valor
25 and bravery;

1 (25) the United States remains forever indebted
2 to the bravery, valor, and dedication that the Chi-
3 nese-American Veterans of World War II displayed;
4 and

5 (26) the commitment and sacrifice of Chinese
6 Americans demonstrates a highly uncommon and
7 commendable sense of patriotism and honor in the
8 face of discrimination.

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10 In this Act—

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15 riod December 7, 1941, and ending December
16 31, 1946; and

17 (B) in an active duty status under the
18 command of the Armed Forces; and

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20 of the Treasury.

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22 (a) **AWARD AUTHORIZED.**—The President Pro Tem-
23 pore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Rep-
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2 World War II, in recognition of their dedicated service
3 during World War II.

4 (b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For the purposes of the
5 award referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary shall
6 strike the gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and
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10 gold medal in honor of the Chinese-American Vet-
11 erans of World War II, the gold medal shall be given
12 to the Smithsonian Institution, where it shall be
13 available for display as appropriate and made avail-
14 able for research.

15 (2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of
16 Congress that the Smithsonian Institution should
17 make the gold medal received under paragraph (1)
18 available for display elsewhere, particularly at other
19 locations associated with the Chinese-American Vet-
20 erans of World II or with World War II.

21 (d) DUPLICATE MEDALS.—Under regulations that
22 the Secretary may promulgate, the Secretary may strike
23 and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck
24 under this Act, at a price sufficient to cover the cost of

1 the medals, including labor, materials, dies, use of machin-
2 ery, and overhead expenses.

3 **SEC. 5. STATUS OF MEDAL.**

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7 (b) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purpose of section
8 5134 of title 31, United States Code, all medals struck
9 under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

○

Member, Board of Supervisors
District 7



City and County of San Francisco

NORMAN YEE

DATE: 6/5/2018

TO: Clerk of the Board

FROM: Jen Low, Legislative Aide
Supervisor Norman Yee

RE: Resolution - Support Honoring Chinese American World War II Veterans with a Congressional Gold Medal

Dear Madam Clerk,

Supervisor Norman Yee is introducing **Resolution - Support Honoring Chinese American World War II Veterans with a Congressional Gold Medal**, which calls upon Congress to support bills H.R. 2358 and S. 1050.

Per Board Rule 2.8.2., I am writing to confirm that the California State Association of Counties, the League of California Cities, and the National League of Cities have not taken positions on pending bills H.R. 2358 or S.1050 at the time of introduction.

Print Form

Introduction Form

By a Member of the Board of Supervisors or Mayor

RECEIVED
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
SAN FRANCISCO

2018 JUN -5 PM 3:51

BY *JB*

Time stamp
or meeting date

I hereby submit the following item for introduction (select only one):

- 1. For reference to Committee. (An Ordinance, Resolution, Motion or Charter Amendment).
- 2. Request for next printed agenda Without Reference to Committee.
- 3. Request for hearing on a subject matter at Committee.
- 4. Request for letter beginning : "Supervisor [] inquiries"
- 5. City Attorney Request.
- 6. Call File No. [] from Committee.
- 7. Budget Analyst request (attached written motion).
- 8. Substitute Legislation File No. []
- 9. Reactivate File No. []
- 10. Topic submitted for Mayoral Appearance before the BOS on []

Please check the appropriate boxes. The proposed legislation should be forwarded to the following:

- Small Business Commission
- Youth Commission
- Ethics Commission
- Planning Commission
- Building Inspection Commission

Note: For the Imperative Agenda (a resolution not on the printed agenda), use the Imperative Form.

Sponsor(s):

Supervisors Yee, Tang, Fewer, Kim

Subject:

Support Honoring Chinese American World War II Veterans with a Congressional Gold Medal

The text is listed:

Resolution Calling On the United States Congress to Award Chinese American World War II Veterans with the Congressional Gold Medal

Signature of Sponsoring Supervisor:

[Handwritten Signature]

For Clerk's Use Only

