



**STATE CAPITOL**  
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**CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER**  
DEBRA GRAVERT

*Assembly*  
**California Legislature**  
**Committee on Rules**

**KEN COOLEY**  
**CHAIR**

Thursday, August 11, 2022  
8:45 a.m.  
State Capitol, Room 437

**CONSENT AGENDA**

**VICE CHAIR**  
WALDRON, MARIE

**MEMBERS**  
ALVAREZ, DAVID  
BENNETT, STEVE  
FLORA, HEATH  
FONG, MIKE  
GIPSON, MIKE A.  
LEE, ALEX  
MATHIS, DEVON J.  
MCKINNOR, TINA  
RUBIO, BLANCA E.  
VILLAPUDUA, CARLOS  
  
LEVINE, MARC (D-ALT)  
VALLADARES, SUZETTE  
MARTINEZ (R-ALT)

**BILL REFERRALS**

1. Bill Referrals [Page 2](#)

**RESOLUTIONS**

2. ACR-215 (Aguiar-Curry) California Wine Month. (refer/hear) [Page 4](#)
3. HR-123 (Reyes) Children's Environmental Health Month. [Page 7](#)
4. HR-124 (Cristina Garcia) Women's Equality Day. (refer/hear) [Page 17](#)
5. HR-126 (Flora) The Genocide of 1915 and the Simele Massacre of 1933. (refer/hear) [Page 22](#)
6. HR-127 (Carrillo) The 52nd anniversary of the Chicano Moratorium. (refer/hear) [Page 26](#)
7. SCR-114 (Gonzalez) Latina Equal Pay Day. (refer/hear) [Page 29](#)
8. SCR-115 (Bates) Drug abuse awareness. (refer/hear) [Page 32](#)
9. SCR-118 (Ochoa Bogh) Domestic Violence Awareness Month. (refer/hear) [Page 36](#)

**REQUEST TO ADD URGENCY CLAUSE**

10. SB 989 (Hertzberg) Property taxation: taxable value transfers: disclosure and deferment [Page 40](#)



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TINA S. MCKINNOR  
BLANCA E. RUBIO  
CARLOS VILLAPUDUA

MARC LEVINE (D-ALT.)  
SUZETTE VALLADARES (R-ALT.)

# Memo

**To:** Rules Committee Members  
**From:** Michael Erke, Bill Referral Consultant  
**Date:** 8/10/2022  
**Re:** Consent Bill Referrals

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

REFERRAL OF BILLS TO COMMITTEE

08/11/2022

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

Assembly Bill No.	Committee:
<u>ACR 215</u>	RLS.
<u>HR 124</u>	RLS.
<u>HR 126</u>	RLS.
<u>HR 127</u>	RLS.
<u>SCR 111</u>	TRANS.
<u>SCR 114</u>	RLS.
<u>SCR 115</u>	RLS.
<u>SCR 118</u>	RLS.

**Assembly Concurrent Resolution**

**No. 215**

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**Introduced by Assembly Member Aguiar-Curry**  
(Coauthors: Senators Dodd and McGuire)

August 4, 2022

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Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 215—Relative to California Wine Month.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 215, as introduced, Aguiar-Curry. California Wine Month.

This measure would proclaim, in perpetuity, the month of September as California Wine Month.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, In September 2022, California’s wine community  
2 will celebrate its annual California Wine Month, honoring more  
3 than 250 years of being a rich and valuable part of the Golden  
4 State’s economy and culture; and

5 WHEREAS, California is long-known for producing top-quality  
6 wines, with more than 81 percent of the United States’ wine  
7 production and about 95 percent of the country’s wine exports;  
8 and

9 WHEREAS, The state’s vast wine industry includes more than  
10 4,200 wineries and 5,900 winegrape growers in 49 of the state’s  
11 58 counties, preserving open space and dramatically adding to the  
12 Golden State’s beautiful landscape; and

13 WHEREAS, More than 100 wine varieties can be found across  
14 the state, thanks to the state’s diverse terroir, which provides a  
15 perfect place to grow nearly every kind of grape; and

1 WHEREAS, With this variety, California’s winemakers have  
2 the latitude to create complex, single-varietal wines, as well as  
3 unique, expressive blends; and

4 WHEREAS, California vintners and growers are primarily  
5 multigenerational family-owned businesses whose environmental  
6 stewardship and social responsibility reflect their commitment to  
7 operate in the state for generations to come; and

8 WHEREAS, With the most comprehensive and widely adopted  
9 sustainability programs in the world, about 80 percent of California  
10 wine is made in more than 175 certified sustainable wineries and  
11 over one-half of the state’s vineyard acreage is certified sustainable;  
12 and

13 WHEREAS, The wine community broadly embraces practices  
14 to improve resource efficiency and wine quality, while also  
15 reducing risks and costs; and

16 WHEREAS, California wine makes a significant financial  
17 contribution to both the state and the country by providing hundreds  
18 of thousands of quality jobs, bolstering economies through tourism  
19 and taxes, and enhancing communities through environmental  
20 stewardship and charitable giving; and

21 WHEREAS, The state’s wines play an important role in  
22 California’s iconic lifestyles, inspired by endless miles of natural  
23 beauty and boundless optimism; and

24 WHEREAS, Pairing perfectly with the Golden State’s bounty  
25 of fresh, California-grown produce and inventive cuisine, as well  
26 as with food from around the world, California wines are made  
27 for unwinding and connecting with family and friends over  
28 conversations, shared meals, and celebrations; now, therefore, be  
29 it

30 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*  
31 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature proclaims, in perpetuity,  
32 the month of September as California Wine Month; and be it  
33 further

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

O

Date of Hearing: August 11, 2022

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES  
Ken Cooley, Chair  
ACR 215 (Aguiar-Curry) – As Introduced August 4, 2022

**SUBJECT:** California Wine Month.

**SUMMARY:** Proclaims, in perpetuity, the month of September as California Wine Month. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) California is long-known for producing top-quality wines, with more than 81 percent of the United States' wine production and about 95 percent of the country's wine exports.
- 2) The state's vast wine industry includes more than 4,200 wineries and 5,900 winegrape growers in 49 of the state's 58 counties, preserving open space and dramatically adding to the Golden State's beautiful landscape.
- 3) More than 100 wine varieties can be found across the state, thanks to the state's diverse terroir, which provides a perfect place to grow nearly every kind of grape. With this variety, California's winemakers have the latitude to create complex, single-varietal wines, as well as unique, expressive blends.
- 4) With the most comprehensive and widely adopted sustainability programs in the world, about 80 percent of California wine is made in more than 175 certified sustainable wineries and over one-half of the state's vineyard acreage is certified sustainable.
- 5) California wine makes a significant financial contribution to both the state and the country by providing hundreds of thousands of quality jobs, bolstering economies through tourism and taxes, and enhancing communities through environmental stewardship and charitable giving.
- 6) In September 2022, California's wine community will celebrate its annual California Wine Month, honoring more than 250 years of being a rich and valuable part of the Golden State's economy and culture.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** None

**REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

**Support**

None on file

**Opposition**

None on file

**Analysis Prepared by:** Michael Erke / RLS. / (916) 319-2800

**House Resolution**

**No. 123**

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**Introduced by Assembly Member Reyes**

August 2, 2022

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House Resolution No. 123—Relative to Children’s Environmental Health Month.

1 WHEREAS, Our children are California’s future and are  
2 especially vulnerable to environmental health issues because they  
3 are physiologically very different from adults and are in a dynamic  
4 state of growth. From birth through young adulthood, children  
5 experience rapid physiological growth, and their systems absorb  
6 more toxins in proportion to their body weight than do adults’  
7 systems. Children also have higher metabolic rates than do adults,  
8 and relative to body size, children eat and drink more food and  
9 liquid than their full-grown counterparts. Children also have unique  
10 behavior and activity patterns. They live and play much closer to  
11 the ground than do adults, and are therefore exposed differently  
12 to toxins; and

13 WHEREAS, All children are affected by environmental hazards  
14 because different kinds of pollution can be found throughout our  
15 state. Contaminants are transported through many media, including  
16 air, water, soil, and food, and are absorbed by children when they  
17 breathe, drink, eat, and touch the contaminated media. Children’s  
18 exposure to these toxins can harm their health; and

19 WHEREAS, Children’s exposure to environmental contaminants  
20 results in greater consequences over time, as health issues from  
21 negative environmental factors can develop over the course of  
22 years, leaving more time for children to develop health conditions  
23 as compared to adults that may be exposed later in life.

1 Furthermore, because a child is still developing, it may be more  
2 difficult for a child’s body to break down and clear harmful  
3 contaminants; and

4 WHEREAS, Recent scientific research by the University of  
5 California, Los Angeles, documents that certain pesticides are  
6 linked to increased rates of childhood cancers and brain tumors in  
7 the children of women who lived, during pregnancy, within two  
8 and one-half miles of fields treated with any amount of those  
9 pesticides; and

10 WHEREAS, Many pesticides used in California are associated  
11 with major childhood health conditions. Some pesticides are known  
12 neurotoxins and have been linked to higher rates of attention  
13 deficit/hyperactivity disorder and autism spectrum disorders in  
14 children. In addition, studies have demonstrated strong associations  
15 between pesticides and asthma diagnoses for children under five  
16 years of age. Many pesticides also contain endocrine-disrupting  
17 chemicals and PFAS, which mimic hormones and impact brain  
18 development; and

19 WHEREAS, Studies performed by the State Air Resources  
20 Board have found that children exposed to air pollution suffered  
21 decreased lung function and development and were more prone  
22 to developing asthma and bronchitis, illnesses that can stay with  
23 children their entire lives and even shorten their lifespans; and

24 WHEREAS, Another example of an environmental hazard that  
25 harms children is lead exposure. The federal Centers for Disease  
26 Control and Prevention states that there is no safe level of lead in  
27 children. The State Department of Public Health reports that lead  
28 exposure at very low levels can cause learning, behavioral, and  
29 attention difficulties in children, and nervous system and organ  
30 damage. Exposure to high levels of lead can be fatal. While  
31 children are often exposed to lead as a result of contact with  
32 lead-based paint, the United States Environmental Protection  
33 Agency estimates that as much as 20 percent of a child’s lead  
34 exposure comes from lead in drinking water. Drinking water can  
35 be an even larger source of lead exposure for infants who consume  
36 mostly water-based formula. The State Department of Public  
37 Health’s Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program reports  
38 that environmental lead hazards are pervasive throughout California  
39 and found that 99.2 percent of California’s ZIP Codes could be  
40 defined as being “at risk” for childhood lead exposure; and



1 WHEREAS, It is an established fact that children from  
2 low-income communities and communities of color are at  
3 disproportionate risk for exposure to environmental hazards, and  
4 the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment within the  
5 California Environmental Protection Agency reports that Latino,  
6 Black, immigrant, and children of color in California are more  
7 likely to reside in areas with disproportionately higher exposure  
8 to environmental contaminants; and

9 WHEREAS, Nationally, the United States has experienced  
10 worrisome increases in certain childhood diseases, disorders, and  
11 health problems, including asthma, cancer, autism, and obesity.  
12 Researchers are documenting to what degree these increases are  
13 linked to environmental exposures; and

14 WHEREAS, The aim of Children’s Environmental Health Month  
15 is to raise awareness about the importance of ensuring clean air  
16 and water, safe food and consumer products, and healthy  
17 environments during a child’s development and beyond; and

18 WHEREAS, Children’s Environmental Health Day was created  
19 by the Children’s Environmental Health Network and celebrated  
20 nationally since October 13, 2016; and

21 WHEREAS, Children’s Environmental Health Month is a  
22 national and statewide effort supported by individuals, nonprofit  
23 organizations, and governmental agencies, and was first recognized  
24 by the California Legislature in 2019; and

25 WHEREAS, Children’s Environmental Health Month  
26 encourages individuals and organizations to raise awareness and  
27 understanding of children’s environmental health issues, seek  
28 improved environmental health policies and protections for  
29 children, and perform acts of sustainability or environmental health  
30 wellness; and

31 WHEREAS, Together, we can safeguard the health, safety, and  
32 well-being of our children, who are our most precious resource;  
33 now, therefore, be it

34 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, That the*  
35 *Assembly proclaims October 2022 as Children’s Environmental*  
36 *Health Month, and affirms that all children have a right to clean*  
37 *air and water, safer food and products, and healthy environments;*  
38 *and be it further*

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

O

Date of Hearing: August 11, 2022

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES  
Ken Cooley, Chair  
HR 123 (Reyes) – As Introduced August 2, 2022

**SUBJECT:** Children’s Environmental Health Month.

**SUMMARY:** Proclaims October 2022 as Children’s Environmental Health Month, and affirms that all children have a right to clean air and water, safer food and products, and healthy environments. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Our children are California’s future and are especially vulnerable to environmental health issues because they are physiologically very different from adults and are in a dynamic state of growth.
- 2) Children also have unique behavior and activity patterns. They live and play much closer to the ground than do adults, and are therefore exposed differently to toxins.
- 3) All children are affected by environmental hazards because different kinds of pollution can be found throughout our state. Children’s exposure to these toxins can harm their health.
- 4) Recent scientific research by the University of California, Los Angeles, documents that certain pesticides are linked to increased rates of childhood cancers and brain tumors in the children of women who lived, during pregnancy, within two and one-half miles of fields treated with any amount of those pesticides.
- 5) Studies performed by the State Air Resources Board have found that children exposed to air pollution suffered decreased lung function and development and were more prone to developing asthma and bronchitis, illnesses that can stay with children their entire lives and even shorten their lifespans.
- 6) The aim of Children’s Environmental Health Month is to raise awareness about the importance of ensuring clean air and water, safe food and consumer products, and healthy environments during a child’s development and beyond.
- 7) Children’s Environmental Health Month is a national and statewide effort supported by individuals, nonprofit organizations, and governmental agencies, and was first recognized by the California Legislature in 2019.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** None

**REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

**Support**

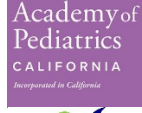
Children Now (Co-Sponsor)  
Environmental Working Group (Co-Sponsor)  
Families Advocating for Chemicals and Toxics Safety (Co-Sponsor)  
Alliance of Nurses for Healthy Environments  
American Academy of Pediatrics, California  
American Nurses Association, California

As You Sow  
Asbestos Disease Awareness Organization  
Breathe California of the Bay Area, Golden Gate, and Central Coast  
Brighter Beginnings  
California Association of Environmental Health Administrators  
California Brain Tumor Association  
California Pan-Ethnic Health Network  
California School Nurses Organization  
Californians for Pesticide Reform  
Center for Environmental Health  
Central California Asthma Collaborative  
Ceres Community Project  
Children's Environmental Health Network  
Children's Specialty Care Coalition  
Clean Water Action  
Community Child Care Council of Sonoma County  
Community Union, Inc.  
Conservation Action Fund for Education  
Development of Court Skillz  
Environmental Health Trust  
Friends of the Earth  
GMO Science  
Green Science Policy Institute  
Greenopia  
Head Start California  
Herbicide-Free Campus  
Jonas Philanthropies  
Kidango  
Lexington Law Group  
Maternal and Child Health Access  
Non-Toxic Neighborhoods  
Northern Directors Group  
Nourish California  
O.W.L. Foundation  
Protect Wild Petaluma  
Regional Asthma Management and Prevention  
Safe Passages  
Santa Barbara Standing Rock Coalition  
St. John's Community Health  
The L.A. Trust for Children's Health  
Western Center on Law and Poverty  
Women's Voices for the Earth  
Zero Breast Cancer

**Opposition**

None on file

**Analysis Prepared by:** Michael Erke / RLS. / (916) 319-2800



August 9, 2022

The Honorable Ken Cooley  
Chair, Assembly Committee  
1021 O Street, Suite 6250  
Sacramento, CA 95814

Re: Support for HR 123 on Children's Environmental Health Month 2022

Dear Assemblymember Cooley and members of the Assembly Rules Committee,

The undersigned organizations are writing to urge support for passage of HR 123 by Assemblymember Reyes, a resolution declaring October of 2022 as Children's Environmental Health Month in California. This resolution will raise awareness statewide about ensuring that California's children grow up in safe environments. The measure also affirms that all children have a right to clean air and water, safer food and products, and healthy environments.

Children are especially vulnerable to environmental pollution, even more so than adults. And although all children are vulnerable to pollution, children living in poverty and in disadvantaged communities are at disproportionate risk for exposure to environmental hazards, including before birth because of higher levels of contaminants in utero and in breast milk because their mothers are also disproportionately exposed. Each year more research studies link environmental contaminants with serious health problems, confirming that toxic chemicals in the air, water and food are harming children's health. As just a few examples of the especially harmful environmental health risks to children:

- Both UCLA and UC Berkeley have documented that certain pesticides are linked to increased rates of childhood cancers and brain tumors, and exposure to certain pesticides are linked to premature delivery, low birth weight, lower IQ, ADHD to name only a few.
- The California Air Resources Board conducted studies that found that children exposed to air pollution suffer decreased lung function and more asthma and in some areas of the state pesticides regularly contribute to poor air quality. Exposure to lead has been identified as harmful to children's developing nervous system for decades.
- The CDC states that no level of lead exposure is safe for children because lead exposure affects nearly every system in a child's body, however, the environmental lead hazards are pervasive throughout the state of California as 99.2 percent of California's ZIP codes could be defined as being "at risk" for childhood lead exposure.

Just as in 2021 when the Assembly passed HR 68, a Children's Environmental Health Month 2022 resolution through HR 123 will help to raise awareness about the importance of ensuring clean air and water, safe food and consumer products, and healthy environments during a child's development and beyond.

We strongly urge you to support HR 123 and designate October 2022 as Children's Environmental Health Month in California.

Sincerely,

Susan Little, Senior Advocate California Government Affairs, **Environmental Working Group** (co-sponsor)

Ted Lempert, President, **Children Now** (co-sponsor)

Lendri Purcell, Co-Founder and President, **Families Advocating for Chemicals and Toxics Safety** (co-sponsor)

Lara Magnusdottir, Public Policy Director, **4Cs Sonoma County (Community Child Care Council of Sonoma County)**

Katie Huffling, Executive Director, **Alliance of Nurses for Healthy Environments**

Karmi Ferguson, Executive Director, **American Academy of Pediatrics, California**

Dr. Marketa Houskova, Executive Director, **American Nurses Association\California**

Andrew Behar, CEO, **As You Sow**

Linda Reinstein, President and Cofounder, **Asbestos Disease Awareness Organization**

Margo Sidener, CEO, **Breathe California of the Bay Area, Golden Gate, and Central Coast**

Dr. Barbara McCullough, CEO Transition Consultant, **Brighter Beginnings**

Ellen Marks, Director, **California Brain Tumor Association**

Justin Malan, Executive Director, **California Association of Environmental Health Administrators**

Caroline Sanders, Senior Policy Director, **California Pan-Ethnic Health Network**

Lydia Bourne, Legislative Advocate, **California School Nurses Organization**

Jane Sellen and Angel Garcia, Co-Directors, **Californians for Pesticide Reform**

Kathryn Alcantar, Interim Policy Director, **Center for Environmental Health**

Kevin Hamilton, CEO, **CENTRAL CALIFORNIA ASTHMA COLLABORATIVE**

Cathryn Couch, CEO, **Ceres Community Project**

Nsedu Obot Witherspoon, Executive Director, **Children's Environmental Health Network**

Katie Layton, Director of Government Affairs and Programs, **Children's Specialty Care Coalition**

Andria Ventura, Legislative and Policy Director, **Clean Water Action**

Larry Ortega, President, **Community Union, Inc.**

Dennis Rosatti, Executive Director, **Conservation Action Fund for Education**

Keith Allison, President, **Development of Court Skillz**

Dr. Devra Davis, President, **Environmental Health Trust**

Jason Davidson, Senior Food and Agriculture Campaigner, **Friends of the Earth**

Dr. Arlene Blum, Executive Director, **Green Science Policy Institute**

Gay Elizabeth Browne, CEO, **Greenopia**  
Anna Ioakimedes, Director of Governmental Affairs, **Head Start California**  
Mackenzie Feldman, Executive Director, **Herbicide-Free Campus**  
Lendri Purcell, Co-President , **Jonas Philanthropies**  
Maeva Marc, Vice President of Advocacy and Policy, **Kidango**  
Eric Somers, Partner, **Lexington Law Group**  
Lynn H Kersey, Executive Director, **Maternal and Child Health Access**  
Kim Konte, Founder, **Non-Toxic Neighborhoods**  
Lara Magnusdottir, Co-Leader, **Northern Directors Group**  
Jared Call, Senior Advocate, **Nourish California**  
Joan Cooper, President, **O.W.L. Foundation**  
Beverly Alexander, President, **Protect Wild Petaluma**  
Joel Ervice, Associate Director, **Regional Asthma Management and Prevention**  
Diego Bravo, Policy Manager, **Safe Passages**  
Rochelle Altman, Administrator, **Santa Barbara Standing Rock Coalition**  
Jim Mangia, President & CEO, **St. John's Community Health**  
Gabby Tilley, Senior Policy Manager, **The L.A. Trust for Children's Health**  
Linda Nguy, Senior Policy Advocate, **Western Center on Law and Poverty**  
Jamie McConnell, Deputy Director, **Women's Voices for the Earth**  
Michelle Perro MD, **www.gmoscience.org**  
Lianna Hartmour, Program Director, **Zero Breast Cancer**

cc: Members of the Assembly Rules Committee  
Assemblymember Eloise Gómez Reyes, author



**House Resolution**

**No. 124**

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**Introduced by Assembly Member Cristina Garcia**

August 4, 2022

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House Resolution No. 124—Relative to Women’s Equality Day.

1 WHEREAS, The first women’s rights convention on July 19,  
2 1848, was called by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott to  
3 win equal rights for women and expand the role of women in  
4 society, and it was then that the fight for women’s rights came  
5 together as an organized effort; and

6 WHEREAS, In 1851, abolitionist and women’s rights activist  
7 Sojourner Truth delivered her renowned extemporaneous speech  
8 “Ain’t I a Woman?” at the Ohio Women’s Rights Convention in  
9 Akron; and

10 WHEREAS, The addition of the Nineteenth Amendment to the  
11 United States Constitution on August 26, 1920, secured for women  
12 the right to vote; and

13 WHEREAS, The passage of the federal Civil Rights Act of 1964  
14 barred employment discrimination against women; and

15 WHEREAS, The enactment of Title IX of the federal Education  
16 Amendments of 1972 guaranteed equal opportunity for women in  
17 all aspects of education; and

18 WHEREAS, Many women have planned, organized, lectured,  
19 written, marched, lobbied, canvassed voters, staged parades,  
20 become candidates for political office, argued court cases, and  
21 more in order to irrevocably change for the better the world for  
22 today’s women and girls; and

23 WHEREAS, Despite the many efforts of policymakers and  
24 advocates, both women and men, toward ensuring equality for

1 women, gender inequality persists in many areas, as evidenced by  
2 the ongoing struggle for fair pay and equal job opportunities, job  
3 training opportunities, access to childcare, family friendly  
4 workplaces, and against poverty, especially among women and  
5 children; and

6 WHEREAS, Despite important steps to achieve equal access in  
7 the workplace and equal access to educational opportunities,  
8 women face barriers in education and employment that are not  
9 experienced at the same magnitude by men, including the presence  
10 of historical male privilege and gender bias; sex discrimination  
11 and harassment and sexual violence in the workplace and on  
12 campus; the complications of having caregiving duties in the  
13 unpaid economy; and being undervalued for their work in the paid  
14 economy; and

15 WHEREAS, Women are critical to a strong and vibrant  
16 California economy and play a pivotal role in spurring economic  
17 growth in California; and

18 WHEREAS, Women comprise almost one-half of the workforce  
19 in our state and are primary income earners in many households;  
20 and

21 WHEREAS, The lack of affordable, quality childcare and  
22 affordable housing makes it difficult for women to provide safe  
23 and secure environments for their families; and

24 WHEREAS, Women's earnings are still far too low compared  
25 to men's in California, and women are disproportionately employed  
26 in jobs that pay the minimum wage; and

27 WHEREAS, Women are also disproportionately disadvantaged  
28 by the stresses of poverty and the constraints of the social services  
29 system; and

30 WHEREAS, Ensuring the economic security of all California  
31 women and their families will benefit people in all communities  
32 who count on public policies to meet their basic needs, earn a  
33 decent living, and care for their families; and

34 WHEREAS, The women of the United States have designated  
35 August 26 as a symbol of the continued fight for equal rights; and

36 WHEREAS, The United States Congress recognizes that August  
37 26 of each year is designated as Women's Equality Day and the  
38 President of the United States annually issues a proclamation  
39 commemorating August 26, 1920, as the day when the women of  
40 the United States were first given the right to vote and recognizes

1 that same date in 1970 when a nationwide demonstration for  
2 women’s rights took place; now, therefore, be it

3 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That upon  
4 the anniversary of the Nineteenth Amendment to the United States  
5 Constitution, the Assembly recognizes August 26, 2022, as  
6 Women’s Equality Day and its historic importance to women’s  
7 rights, including the battle to attain those rights in the past, present,  
8 and future; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: August 11, 2022

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES  
Ken Cooley, Chair  
HR 124 (Cristina Garcia) – As Introduced August 4, 2022

**SUBJECT:** Women’s Equality Day.

**SUMMARY:** Recognizes August 26, 2022, as Women’s Equality Day and its historic importance to women’s rights, including the battle to attain those rights in the past, present, and future. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The first women’s rights convention on July 19, 1848, was called by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott to win equal rights for women and expand the role of women in society, and it was then that the fight for women’s rights came together as an organized effort.
- 2) The addition of the Nineteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution on August 26, 1920, secured for women the right to vote.
- 3) The passage of the federal Civil Rights Act of 1964 barred employment discrimination against women. And, the enactment of Title IX of the federal Education Amendments of 1972 guaranteed equal opportunity for women in all aspects of education.
- 4) Despite the many efforts of policymakers and advocates, both women and men, toward ensuring equality for women, gender inequality persists in many areas, as evidenced by the ongoing struggle for fair pay and equal job opportunities, job training opportunities, access to childcare, family friendly workplaces, and against poverty, especially among women and children.
- 5) Women face barriers in education and employment that are not experienced at the same magnitude by men, including the presence of historical male privilege and gender bias; sex discrimination and harassment and sexual violence in the workplace and on campus; the complications of having caregiving duties in the unpaid economy; and, being undervalued for their work in the paid economy.
- 6) Women are also disproportionately disadvantaged by the stresses of poverty and the constraints of the social services system.
- 7) Ensuring the economic security of all California women and their families will benefit people in all communities who count on public policies to meet their basic needs, earn a decent living, and care for their families.
- 8) The United States Congress recognizes that August 26 of each year is designated as Women’s Equality Day and the President of the United States annually issues a proclamation commemorating August 26, 1920, as the day when the women of the United States were first given the right to vote and recognizes that same date in 1970 when a nationwide demonstration for women’s rights took place.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** None

**REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

**Support**

None on file

**Opposition**

None on file

**Analysis Prepared by:** Michael Erke / RLS. / (916) 319-2800

**House Resolution**

**No. 126**

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**Introduced by Assembly Member Flora**

August 8, 2022

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House Resolution No. 126—Relative to the Genocide of 1915 and the Simele Massacre of 1933.

1 WHEREAS, Assyrians, an ethnic minority group, are the  
2 indigenous people of Mesopotamia and trace their origins to one  
3 of the earliest human civilizations, with a history that spans over  
4 7,000 years, including in what is today Turkey, Iraq, Iran, and  
5 Syria; and

6 WHEREAS, California has been home to one of the largest  
7 Assyrian American populations in the United States for well over  
8 a century; and

9 WHEREAS, Between 1914 and 1923, the Assyrian Genocide  
10 occurred; during this time, the Ottoman Empire murdered over  
11 300,000 Assyrian men, women, and children, which constituted  
12 two-thirds of the Assyrian people, by methods that included mass  
13 executions, death marches, torture, and starvation; and

14 WHEREAS, During the Assyrian Genocide, also known as the  
15 Seyfo Genocide, the Ottoman Turks and their allies also  
16 systematically raped and enslaved Assyrian women and girls,  
17 forced the Assyrians from their ancestral lands, and pillaged and  
18 destroyed their communities; and

19 WHEREAS, The killings of over 2,000,000 Armenians,  
20 Assyrians, Greeks, and other religious minority populations  
21 represented the culmination of a series of violent persecutions  
22 dating back to the late 1800s; and

1 WHEREAS, The year 2022 marks the 107th anniversary of the  
2 Armenian, Assyrian, and Greek genocides; these genocides were  
3 part of the planned eradication of those indigenous communities  
4 by the Ottoman Turkish Empire; yet, to this day, Turkey has still  
5 not recognized these genocides; and

6 WHEREAS, August 7, 1933, is recognized by the International  
7 Association of Genocide Scholars as the date on which as many  
8 as 6,000 Assyrians were killed at the orders of the Iraqi government  
9 in an event known as the Simele Massacre; this massacre continued  
10 the legacy of persecution exemplified by the Genocide of 1915;  
11 and

12 WHEREAS, The genocide of the Armenians, Assyrians, and  
13 Greeks and the Simple Massacre of 1933 both inspired Raphael  
14 Lambkin to coin the term “genocide” and initiated the Genocide  
15 Convention in the 1940s; and

16 WHEREAS, August 7, globally observed by the Assyrian  
17 community, is in remembrance of the Simele Massacre, the  
18 Genocide of 1915, and all persecution the Assyrian people have  
19 faced as a result of their distinct and ancient ethnic and religious  
20 identity; and

21 WHEREAS, The persecution against Assyrians continues until  
22 this day in their ancestral homeland, where they are continually  
23 targeted for persecution by state and nonstate actors such as the  
24 Republic of Turkey, the Republic of Iraq, the Kurdistan Regional  
25 Government, and the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant  
26 (ISIL); and

27 WHEREAS, The denial of genocide is widely recognized as the  
28 final stage of genocide; this denial maintains impunity for the  
29 perpetrators of these atrocities and demonstrably paves the way  
30 for future genocides; and

31 WHEREAS, The Assyrian people are a resilient and enduring  
32 nation, despite being a nation of survivors of genocide and  
33 persecution that continue to be perpetuated to this day; now,  
34 therefore, be it

35 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, That the*  
36 *Assembly of the State of California recognizes the 89th anniversary*  
37 *of the Simele Massacre of 1933 as a reprehensible crime against*  
38 *humanity and honors the memory of the thousands of Assyrians*  
39 *who were murdered during the Genocide of 1915 and the Simele*  
40 *Massacre of 1933; and be it further*

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

O



Date of Hearing: August 11, 2022

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES  
Ken Cooley, Chair  
HR 126 (Flora) – As Introduced August 8, 2022

**SUBJECT:** the Genocide of 1915 and the Simele Massacre of 1933.

**SUMMARY:** Recognizes the 89th anniversary of the Simele Massacre of 1933 as a reprehensible crime against humanity and honors the memory of the thousands of Assyrians who were murdered during the Genocide of 1915 and the Simele Massacre of 1933. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Assyrians, an ethnic minority group, are the indigenous people of Mesopotamia, with a history that spans over 7,000 years, including in what is today Turkey, Iraq, Iran, and Syria.
- 2) California has been home to one of the largest Assyrian American populations in the United States for well over a century.
- 3) Between 1914 and 1923, the Assyrian Genocide occurred; during this time, the Ottoman Empire murdered over 300,000 Assyrian men, women, and children, which constituted two-thirds of the Assyrian people, by methods that included mass executions, death marches, torture, and starvation.
- 4) August 7, 1933, is recognized by the International Association of Genocide Scholars as the date on which as many as 6,000 Assyrians were killed at the orders of the Iraqi government in an event known as the Simele Massacre; this massacre continued the legacy of persecution exemplified by the Genocide of 1915.
- 5) August 7, globally observed by the Assyrian community, is in remembrance of the Simele Massacre, the Genocide of 1915, and all persecution the Assyrian people have faced as a result of their distinct and ancient ethnic and religious identity.
- 6) The Assyrian people are a resilient and enduring nation, despite being a nation of survivors of genocide and persecution that continue to be perpetuated to this day.
- 7) The year 2022 marks the 107th anniversary of the Armenian, Assyrian, and Greek genocides.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** None

**REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

**Support**

None on file

**Opposition**

None on file

**Analysis Prepared by:** Michael Erke / RLS. / (916) 319-2800

**House Resolution**

**No. 127**

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**Introduced by Assembly Member Carrillo**

August 9, 2022

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House Resolution No. 127—Relative to the 52nd anniversary of the Chicano Moratorium.

1 WHEREAS, Over 50 years ago, on August 29, 1970, over  
2 20,000 demonstrators, the majority of whom were Chicano,  
3 marched through East Los Angeles to protest the disproportionate  
4 number of Chicano troops drafted and killed during the Vietnam  
5 War. This demonstration became known as the Chicano  
6 Moratorium; and

7 WHEREAS, As part of this demonstration, Chicano protesters  
8 demanded changes to conditions leading to decades of  
9 institutionalized racism, disparities in public education, and high  
10 unemployment rates among Chicanos that resulted in Chicanos  
11 dying at twice the rate of any other group in Vietnam; and

12 WHEREAS, During the demonstrations, beatings from law  
13 enforcement resulted in numerous injuries and three deaths,  
14 including Los Angeles Times journalist, Ruben Salazar; and

15 WHEREAS, These community members took a courageous  
16 stand, their efforts laid the groundwork for crucial reforms, and  
17 they inspired future Chicano and Latino movements, including the  
18 Chicano civil rights movement; and

19 WHEREAS, It is critical for California’s future that we correct  
20 the injustice of institutionalized racism and, in doing so, honor the  
21 organizing efforts of the community to right these wrongs,  
22 including the historic demonstrations organized over 50 years ago;  
23 now, therefore, be it

1     *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, That the*  
2     Assembly of the State of California hereby recognizes August 29,  
3     2022, as the 52nd anniversary of the Chicano Moratorium and  
4     encourages all Californians to join in commemorating this historic  
5     event; and be it further  
6     *Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies*  
7     of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

O

Date of Hearing: August 11, 2022

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES  
Ken Cooley, Chair  
HR 127 (Carrillo) – As Introduced August 9, 2022

**SUBJECT:** the 52nd anniversary of the Chicano Moratorium.

**SUMMARY:** Recognizes August 29, 2022, as the 52nd anniversary of the Chicano Moratorium and encourages all Californians to join in commemorating this historic event. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Over 50 years ago, on August 29, 1970, over 20,000 demonstrators, the majority of whom were Chicano, marched through East Los Angeles to protest the disproportionate number of Chicano troops drafted and killed during the Vietnam War. This demonstration became known as the Chicano Moratorium.
- 2) As part of this demonstration, Chicano protesters demanded changes to conditions leading to decades of institutionalized racism, disparities in public education, and high unemployment rates among Chicanos that resulted in Chicanos dying at twice the rate of any other group in Vietnam.
- 3) During the demonstrations, beatings from law enforcement resulted in numerous injuries and three deaths, including Los Angeles Times journalist, Ruben Salazar.
- 4) These community members took a courageous stand, their efforts laid the groundwork for crucial reforms, and they inspired future Chicano and Latino movements, including the Chicano civil rights movement.
- 5) It is critical for California's future that we correct the injustice of institutionalized racism and, in doing so, honor the organizing efforts of the community to right these wrongs, including the historic demonstrations organized over 50 years ago.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** None

**REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

**Support**

None on file

**Opposition**

None on file

**Analysis Prepared by:** Michael Erke / RLS. / (916) 319-2800

**Introduced by Senator Gonzalez**

**(Coauthors: Senators Caballero, Durazo, Kamlager, Leyva, Limón, and Rubio)**

(Coauthors: Assembly Members Aguiar-Curry, Mia Bonta, Calderon, Carrillo, Cristina Garcia, Reyes, and Luz Rivas)

June 1, 2022

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Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 114—Relative to Latina Equal Pay Day.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

SCR 114, as introduced, Gonzalez. Latina Equal Pay Day.

This measure would proclaim December 8, 2022, as Latina Equal Pay Day in California, in recognition of the need to eliminate the gender gap in earnings by women and to promote policies to ensure equal pay for all.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, More than 50 years after the passing of the federal
- 2 Equal Pay Act, women, especially women of color, continue to
- 3 suffer the consequences of unequal pay; and
- 4 WHEREAS, According to the United States Census Bureau,
- 5 Latinas make 55 cents for every dollar a White male is paid; and
- 6 WHEREAS, Latinas are the fastest growing demographic, with
- 7 30.6 million Latinas making up 9.4 percent of the total United
- 8 States population; and
- 9 WHEREAS, Twelve million two hundred thousand Latinas
- 10 make up 7.4 percent of the United States’ labor force and are
- 11 projected to represent 9.3 percent of the labor force from 2019 to
- 12 2029, inclusive; and

1 WHEREAS, Nearly 4 in 10 mothers are the primary  
2 breadwinners in their households, and nearly two-thirds of mothers  
3 are the primary or significant earners, making pay equity critical  
4 to the financial security of their families; and

5 WHEREAS, A lifetime of lower pay means women have less  
6 income to save for retirement and less income counted in a Social  
7 Security or pension benefit formula; and

8 WHEREAS, One in five people in the state of California is  
9 Latina; and

10 WHEREAS, Latinas earn 42 cents on the dollar compared to  
11 their White male peers in California; and

12 WHEREAS, Latinas in California would have to work until 116  
13 years of age to earn what a White male earns by 60 years of age  
14 due to the wage gap; and

15 WHEREAS, The lifetime cost of the wage gap over a 40-year  
16 career for the average Latina in California is \$1,787,640 compared  
17 to their White male peer; and

18 WHEREAS, According to the National Women’s Law Center,  
19 California’s Latina wage gap is ranked the highest at number 51  
20 in the country, with a 58-cent gap; and

21 WHEREAS, Fair pay in California would strengthen the security  
22 of individuals and families today, regardless of education or  
23 socioeconomic status, while enhancing our statewide economy;  
24 and

25 WHEREAS, December 8 symbolizes the day in 2022 when the  
26 wages paid to Latinas catch up to the wages paid to White males  
27 from the previous year nationwide; now, therefore, be it

28 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*  
29 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature proclaims December 8,  
30 2022, as Latina Equal Pay Day in California, in recognition of the  
31 need to eliminate the gender gap in earnings by women and to  
32 promote policies to ensure equal pay for all; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: August 11, 2022

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES  
Ken Cooley, Chair  
SCR 114 (Gonzalez) – As Introduced June 1, 2022

**SENATE VOTE:** 37-0

**SUBJECT:** Latina Equal Pay Day.

**SUMMARY:** Proclaims December 8, 2022, as Latina Equal Pay Day in California, in recognition of the need to eliminate the gender gap in earnings by women and to promote policies to ensure equal pay for all. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) More than 50 years after the passing of the federal Equal Pay Act, women, especially women of color, continue to suffer the consequences of unequal pay. According to the United States Census Bureau, Latinas make 55 cents for every dollar a White male is paid.
- 2) Latinas are the fastest growing demographic, with 30.6 million Latinas making up 9.4 percent of the total United States population. Twelve million two hundred thousand Latinas make up 7.4 percent of the United States' labor force and are projected to represent 9.3 percent of the labor force from 2019 to 2029.
- 3) Nearly 4 in 10 mothers are the primary breadwinners in their households, and nearly two-thirds of mothers are the primary or significant earners, making pay equity critical to the financial security of their families.
- 4) A lifetime of lower pay means women have less income to save for retirement and less income counted in a Social Security or pension benefit formula. Latinas in California would have to work until 116 years of age to earn what a White male earns by 60 years of age due to the wage gap.
- 5) Fair pay in California would strengthen the security of individuals and families today, regardless of education or socioeconomic status, while enhancing our statewide economy.
- 6) December 8 symbolizes the day in 2022 when the wages paid to Latinas catch up to the wages paid to White males from the previous year nationwide.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** None

**REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

**Support**

None on file

**Opposition**

None on file

**Analysis Prepared by:** Michael Erke / RLS. / (916) 319-2800

AMENDED IN SENATE JUNE 9, 2022

**Senate Concurrent Resolution**

**No. 115**

**Introduced by Senator Bates**

**(Principal coauthor: Senator Dodd)**

**(Coauthors: Senators Dahle, Hurtado, Jones, Melendez, Nielsen,  
and Portantino)**

(Coauthors: Assembly Members Chen, Flora, Lackey, Mathis, Patterson,  
Salas, and Seyarto)

June 1, 2022

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 115—Relative to drug abuse.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SCR 115, as amended, Bates. Drug abuse awareness.

This measure would designate the month of September 2022 as Opioid, Heroin, Fentanyl, and Prescription Drug Abuse Awareness Month, as specified.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, Opioids are drugs that act on the nervous system  
2 to conceal pain; and  
3 WHEREAS, In 2020, more than ~~14,800,00~~ *14,800,000* opioid  
4 prescriptions were written in California; and  
5 WHEREAS, From 1999 to 2020, inclusive, over 500,000 people  
6 died from overdoses related to opioids in the United States; and  
7 WHEREAS, In the 12-month period ending in April 2021,  
8 overdose deaths from opioids increased to 75,673 in the United  
9 States, up from 56,064 the year before; and  
10 WHEREAS, Drug overdoses kill more people in one year than  
11 do the number of motor vehicle fatalities in the United States; and

98



1 WHEREAS, The number of deaths from fentanyl overdoses  
2 jumped by more than 2,100% in California in five years; and  
3 WHEREAS, Overdoses of synthetic opioids killed nearly 4,000  
4 residents in California in 2020, with 3,946 attributed to fentanyl,  
5 according to the most recent estimate from the federal Centers for  
6 Disease Control and Prevention and the State Department of Public  
7 Health; and  
8 WHEREAS, Fentanyl is 50 times more potent than heroin and  
9 100 times more powerful than morphine, according to the federal  
10 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; and  
11 WHEREAS, Aggregate annual costs for prescription opioid  
12 overdose, abuse, and dependence were estimated at \$1.02 trillion  
13 nationally in 2017, up from \$78.5 billion in 2013; and  
14 WHEREAS, Abuse of opioid pain relievers is the strongest risk  
15 factor for heroin abuse; and  
16 WHEREAS, Seventy-five percent of new heroin users were first  
17 addicted to a legally prescribed prescription opioid; and  
18 WHEREAS, Many teens and young adults first use opioids  
19 when they are prescribed to them following an injury or routine  
20 procedure like the removal of wisdom teeth; and  
21 WHEREAS, Each day in the United States, 580 people initiate  
22 heroin use; and  
23 WHEREAS, Opioid use and misuse can create brain changes  
24 that lead to addiction; and  
25 WHEREAS, Most people who are addicted to opioids cannot  
26 taper off, or use less of the drug over time, without help; and  
27 WHEREAS, The long-term damage to individuals and families  
28 is highly detrimental; and  
29 WHEREAS, The COVID-19 pandemic has presented unique  
30 challenges for people with substance use disorders and those in  
31 recovery; and  
32 WHEREAS, The federal Centers for Disease Control and  
33 Prevention recommends nonopioid pharmacologic therapy, and if  
34 opioids are used, they should be combined with nonopioid therapy,  
35 as appropriate; and  
36 WHEREAS, In 2016, the federal Interagency Pain Research  
37 Coordinating Committee developed the National Pain Strategy,  
38 noting that effective pain care must emphasize shared  
39 decisionmaking, informed pain assessment, and integrated,

1 multimodal, and interdisciplinary treatment approaches that balance  
2 effectiveness with safety; and

3 WHEREAS, Each year, a week in September is designated as  
4 national Prescription Opioid and Heroin Epidemic Awareness  
5 Week; now, therefore, be it

6 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*  
7 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature designates the month of  
8 September 2022 as Opioid, Heroin, Fentanyl, and Prescription  
9 Drug Abuse Awareness Month and encourages residents to show  
10 support for opioid and prescription drug awareness; and be it  
11 further

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

O

Date of Hearing: August 11, 2022

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES  
Ken Cooley, Chair  
SCR 115 (Bates) – As Amended June 9, 2022

**SENATE VOTE:** 37-0

**SUBJECT:** Drug abuse awareness.

**SUMMARY:** Designates the month of September 2022 as Opioid, Heroin, Fentanyl, and Prescription Drug Abuse Awareness Month and encourages residents to show support for opioid and prescription drug awareness. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Opioids are drugs that act on the nervous system to conceal pain. In 2020, more than 14,800,000 opioid prescriptions were written in California.
- 2) In the 12-month period ending in April 2021, overdose deaths from opioids increased to 75,673 in the United States, up from 56,064 the year before. Drug overdoses kill more people in one year than do the number of motor vehicle fatalities in the United States.
- 3) Overdoses of synthetic opioids killed nearly 4,000 residents in California in 2020, with 3,946 attributed to fentanyl, according to the most recent estimate from the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the State Department of Public Health.
- 4) Fentanyl is 50 times more potent than heroin and 100 times more powerful than morphine, according to the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- 5) Many teens and young adults first use opioids when they are prescribed to them following an injury or routine procedure like the removal of wisdom teeth. Opioid use and misuse can create brain changes that lead to addiction. The COVID-19 pandemic has presented unique challenges for people with substance use disorders and those in recovery.
- 6) Each year, a week in September is designated as national Prescription Opioid and Heroin Epidemic Awareness Week.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** None

**REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

**Support**

None on file

**Opposition**

None on file

**Analysis Prepared by:** Michael Erke / RLS. / (916) 319-2800

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**Introduced by Senators Ochoa Bogh and Rubio  
(Coauthors: Senators Caballero, Min, Skinner, and Umberg)**

June 30, 2022

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Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 118—Relative to Domestic Violence Awareness Month.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

SCR 118, as introduced, Ochoa Bogh. Domestic Violence Awareness Month.

This measure would proclaim the month of October 2022 as Domestic Violence Awareness Month.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, October is annually recognized as National
- 2 Domestic Violence Awareness Month; and
- 3 WHEREAS, Although progress has been made toward
- 4 preventing and ending domestic violence and providing support
- 5 to survivors and their families, important work remains to be done;
- 6 and
- 7 WHEREAS, Domestic violence programs in California provide
- 8 essential, lifesaving services for survivors, their children, and
- 9 communities; and
- 10 WHEREAS, There is a need to provide education, awareness,
- 11 and understanding of domestic violence and its causes; and
- 12 WHEREAS, There is a need to focus on the individualized needs
- 13 of domestic violence survivors; and
- 14 WHEREAS, Approximately 40 percent of women in California
- 15 experience physical intimate partner violence in their lifetimes;
- 16 and

1 WHEREAS, Women between 18 and 24 years of age are  
2 significantly more likely to be survivors of physical intimate  
3 partner violence than women in other age groups; and  
4 WHEREAS, Domestic violence affects people of all genders,  
5 sexual orientations, ages, and racial, ethnic, cultural, social,  
6 religious, and economic groups in the United States and here in  
7 California; and  
8 WHEREAS, The marginalization of certain groups in society,  
9 including undocumented individuals, transgender individuals, and  
10 people living with disabilities, increases their vulnerability to  
11 domestic violence; and  
12 WHEREAS, Approximately 4 out of every 10 non-Hispanic  
13 Black women, 4 out of every 10 American Indian or Alaska Native  
14 women, and 1 out of every 2 multiracial non-Hispanic women  
15 have been the victim of rape, physical violence, or stalking, or all  
16 of these crimes, by an intimate partner in their lifetimes. These  
17 rates are 30 to 50 percent higher than those experienced by  
18 Hispanic women, White non-Hispanic women, and Asian or Pacific  
19 non-Hispanic women; and  
20 WHEREAS, According to the American Psychological  
21 Association, women with disabilities have a 40-percent greater  
22 risk of intimate partner violence than women without disabilities;  
23 and  
24 WHEREAS, fifty-four percent of transgender and gender  
25 nonconforming people have experienced domestic violence in their  
26 lifetimes; and  
27 WHEREAS, Domestic violence is the third leading cause of  
28 homelessness among families in the United States; and  
29 WHEREAS, Domestic violence has a significant economic  
30 impact on women throughout the country. An estimated 8,000,000  
31 days of paid work are lost each year as the result of intimate partner  
32 violence. Domestic violence costs 8,300,000,000 in expenses  
33 annually, a combination of higher medical costs (5,800,000,000)  
34 and lost productivity (2,500,000,000); and  
35 WHEREAS, Children exposed to domestic violence can  
36 experience long-term consequences, including difficulty at school,  
37 substance abuse, behavioral problems in adolescence, and serious  
38 adult health problems; and  
39 WHEREAS, Recognizing the need to understand the complexity  
40 of violence perpetuated within communities and against

1 communities, and the fear of many survivors to report domestic  
2 violence to law enforcement, is imperative; and

3 WHEREAS, California law enforcement agencies received  
4 160,646 domestic violence-related calls in 2020; and

5 WHEREAS, There were 87 domestic violence-related homicides  
6 in California in 2020, of which 70 of the fatalities were female  
7 and 17 were male. 6.7 percent of all homicides in 2020 were  
8 domestic violence-related; and

9 WHEREAS, All survivors deserve access to culturally  
10 responsive programs and services to increase their safety and  
11 self-sufficiency; and

12 WHEREAS, All communities deserve access to culturally  
13 responsive prevention programs and initiatives to improve overall  
14 community health and safety by challenging the societal norms  
15 that perpetuate violence; and

16 WHEREAS, The Legislature recognizes the vital role that all  
17 Californians can play in preventing and, one day, ending domestic  
18 violence; now, therefore, be it

19 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*  
20 *thereof concurring,* That the Legislature recognizes October 2022,  
21 and each following October, as Domestic Violence Awareness  
22 Month; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: August 11, 2022

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES  
Ken Cooley, Chair  
SCR 118 (Ochoa Bogh) – As Introduced June 30, 2022

**SENATE VOTE:** 37-0

**SUBJECT:** Domestic Violence Awareness Month.

**SUMMARY:** Proclaims the month of October 2022 as Domestic Violence Awareness Month. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Domestic violence programs in California provide essential, lifesaving services for survivors, their children, and communities. There is a need to provide education, awareness, and understanding of domestic violence and its causes; and, a need to focus on the individualized needs of domestic violence survivors.
- 2) Approximately 40 percent of women in California experience physical intimate partner violence in their lifetimes. Domestic violence affects people of all genders, sexual orientations, ages, and racial, ethnic, cultural, social, religious, and economic groups.
- 3) The marginalization of certain groups in society, including undocumented individuals, transgender individuals, and people living with disabilities, increases their vulnerability to domestic violence.
- 4) Recognizing the need to understand the complexity of violence perpetuated within communities and against communities, and the fear of many survivors to report domestic violence to law enforcement, is imperative.
- 5) All communities deserve access to culturally responsive prevention programs and initiatives to improve overall community health and safety by challenging the societal norms that perpetuate violence.
- 6) October is annually recognized as National Domestic Violence Awareness Month. Although progress has been made toward preventing and ending domestic violence and providing support to survivors and their families, important work remains to be done.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** None

**REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

**Support**

None on file

**Opposition**

None on file

**Analysis Prepared by:** Michael Erke / RLS. / (916) 319-2800

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SENATOR.HERTZBERG@SENATE.CA.GOV

# California State Senate

**SENATOR ROBERT M. HERTZBERG**  
SENATE MAJORITY LEADER EMERITUS  
REPRESENTING THE SAN FERNANDO VALLEY



COMMITTEES  
ELECTIONS  
& CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS  
ENERGY, UTILITIES  
& COMMUNICATIONS  
GOVERNANCE & FINANCE  
JUDICIARY  
NATURAL RESOURCES & WATER  
RULES  
JOINT COMMITTEE ON RULES  
JOINT LEGISLATIVE  
AUDIT COMMITTEE

August 10, 2022

The Honorable Ken Cooley  
Chair, Assembly Rules Committee  
State Capitol, Room 3016  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
Attn: Michael Erke

RE: Urgency Clause Request – SB 989 (Hertzberg)

Dear Assemblymember Cooley,

I respectfully request to add an urgency clause to Senate Bill 989. An urgency clause is necessary to immediately address the issues in Los Angeles County with regards to the implementation of Proposition 19.

The measure, as proposed to be amended, would require Los Angeles County to provide disclosure of the tax relief available under Proposition 19 when an individual receives their tax bill. Additionally, it would allow the homeowner to pause their property tax bill while there application for a Proposition 19 review is being processed. This would also allow other counties to opt into either of these processes after the Board of Supervisors consults with their assessor, auditor, treasurer, and tax collector.

If you have any questions, please contact Freddie Quintana in my office at 310-940-0587 or [Freddie.Quintana@sen.ca.gov](mailto:Freddie.Quintana@sen.ca.gov).

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Robt M. Hertzberg'.

Robert M. Hertzberg  
Senator, 18<sup>th</sup> District



# PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

**RN 22 17665 05  
07/28/22 10:36 AM  
SUBSTANTIVE**

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILL NO. 989

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JUNE 29, 2022

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JUNE 13, 2022

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 18, 2022

AMENDED IN SENATE MARCH 9, 2022

**SENATE BILL**

**No. 989**



**Introduced by Senator Hertzberg**

February 14, 2022

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An act to add Section 2610.8 to, and to add and repeal Section 2636.1 of, the Revenue and Taxation Code, relating to ~~taxation~~ *taxation*, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

**Amendment 1**

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 989, as amended, Hertzberg. Property taxation: taxable value transfers: disclosure and deferment.

The California Constitution generally limits ad valorem taxes on real property to 1% of the full cash value of that property, defined as the county assessor's valuation of real property as shown on the 1975-76 tax bill and, thereafter, the appraised value of the property when purchased, newly constructed, or a change in ownership occurs after the 1975 assessment, subject to an annual inflation adjustment not to exceed 2%. Existing property tax law authorizes, pursuant to constitutional authorization, on and after April 1, 2021, any person who is over 55 years of age, any severely and permanently disabled person, or a victim of wildfire or natural disaster who resides in property that is eligible for the homeowner's exemption or the disabled veteran's exemption to transfer the taxable value of that property to a replacement

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## PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

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dwelling that is purchased or newly constructed as a principal residence within 2 years of the sale of the original property, as provided.

Existing property tax law provides for the payment of taxes on the secured roll in 2 installments, which are due and payable on November 1 and February 1, respectively. Under existing property tax law, unpaid property taxes become delinquent, and subject to a delinquent penalty of 10%, as provided. Existing property tax law, after the 2nd installment becomes delinquent, requires the tax collector to collect a cost of \$10 for preparing the delinquent tax records and giving notice of delinquency and to prepare a delinquent roll, as provided. Under existing property tax law, the taxes, assessments, penalties, and costs on certain real property which have not been paid are declared to be in default at 12:01 a.m. on July 1.

This bill would require, except as provided, payment of property taxes for a property to be deferred, without penalty or interest, if the property owner has claimed the property tax relief described above, but the county assessor has not completed its determination of the property's eligibility for that relief, and the person requests deferment with the county assessor within one calendar year, but before January 1, 2024, of receiving the first tax bill for the property. The bill would defer those property taxes until the county assessor has reassessed the property and a corrected tax bill has been prepared and sent to the property owner or the county assessor has determined the property is not eligible for the property tax relief. The bill would set forth procedures for making payments following correction or determination of ineligibility.

This bill would also require a disclosure to be printed on each tax bill for properties that have been purchased, newly constructed, or changed in ownership in the year preceding the tax bill. The bill would require the disclosure to include information regarding the property tax relief and deferment procedures described above.

This bill would require counties with a population of over 4,000,000, as determined by the 2020 federal census, to comply with the bill's requirements. The bill would authorize all other counties to comply with the bill's requirements if the county's board of supervisors, after consultation with the county assessor, *county auditor*, county treasurer, and county tax collector, adopts a resolution to implement the requirements.

By imposing additional duties on local tax officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

*This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.*

Vote: ~~majority~~<sup>2/3</sup>. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

*The people of the State of California do enact as follows:*

Page 3

1 SECTION 1. Section 2610.8 is added to the Revenue and  
2 Taxation Code, to read:

3 2610.8. (a) A disclosure shall be printed on each tax bill for  
4 properties that have been purchased, newly constructed, or changed  
5 in ownership in the year preceding the tax bill that includes all of  
6 the following information:

8 (1) A brief summary of the availability of the property tax relief  
9 under Section 69.6.

11 (2) A brief summary of deferment procedures under Section  
12 2636.1.

13 (b) (1) This section shall apply to counties with a population  
14 of over 4,000,000, as determined by the 2020 federal census.

15 ~~(2) A county that is not required to comply with this section~~  
16 ~~pursuant to paragraph (1) may comply with this section if the~~  
17 ~~county's board of supervisors, after consultation with the county~~  
18 ~~assessor, county treasurer, and county tax collector, adopts a~~  
19 ~~resolution implementing the requirements of this section. This~~  
+ *section shall not apply to a county with a population of 4,000,000*  
+ *or less, as determined by the 2020 federal census, unless the*  
+ *county's board of supervisors, after consultation with the county*  
+ *assessor, county auditor, county treasurer, and county tax*  
+ *collector, pass a resolution implementing the requirements of this*  
+ *section.*

20 SEC. 2. Section 2636.1 is added to the Revenue and Taxation  
21 Code, to read:

Amendment 2

**PROPOSED AMENDMENTS**

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Page 3 22 2636.1. (a) Notwithstanding any law, payment of property  
23 taxes for a property shall be deferred, without penalty or interest,  
24 if both of the following apply:

25 (1) The property owner has claimed the property tax relief  
26 described in Section 69.6 for the property, but the county assessor  
27 has not completed its determination of the property’s eligibility  
28 for property tax relief under that section.

29 (2) The property owner requests deferment with the county  
30 assessor within one calendar year, but before January 1, 2024, of  
31 receiving the first tax bill for the property.

Page 4 1 (b) Payment of property taxes that have been deferred pursuant  
2 to subdivision (a) shall be deferred until either of the following  
3 occur:

4 (1) The county assessor has reassessed the property and a  
5 corrected tax bill prepared pursuant to Section 69.6 has been sent  
6 to the property owner.

7 (2) The county assessor has determined the property is not  
8 eligible for exclusion pursuant to Section 69.6, and the assessor  
9 has notified the property owner.

10 (c) (1) First installments of property taxes that have been  
11 deferred pursuant to this section but that have since been corrected  
12 pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) shall be due and  
13 payable December 10 or 30 days after the date the bill is mailed  
14 or electronically transmitted to the owner, whichever is later.  
15 Second installments of property taxes that have been deferred  
16 pursuant to this section but that have since been corrected shall be  
17 due and payable April 10 or 30 days after the date the bill is mailed  
18 or electronically transmitted to the owner, whichever is later.

19 (2) First installments of property taxes that have been deferred  
20 pursuant to this section but that have been deemed correct pursuant  
21 to paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) shall be due and payable  
22 December 10 or 30 days after the postmark date or date of mailing  
23 printed on the county assessor’s notice to the property owner,  
24 whichever is later. Second installments of property taxes that have  
25 been deferred pursuant to this section but that have since been  
26 corrected shall be due and payable April 10 or 30 days after the  
27 postmark date or date of mailing printed on the county assessor’s  
28 notice to the property owner, whichever is later.

29 (3) Deferred tax installments that are unpaid shall become  
30 delinquent at 5 p.m., or the close of business, whichever is later,

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

Page 4 31 of the due date and shall be subject to delinquency penalties as  
32 provided by law.

33 (d) This section shall not apply to property taxes paid through  
34 impound accounts.

35 (e) (1) This section shall apply to counties with a population  
36 of over 4,000,000, as determined by the 2020 federal census.

37 (2) ~~A county that is not required to comply with this section~~  
38 ~~pursuant to paragraph (1) may comply with this section if the~~

Page 5 39 ~~county's board of supervisors, after consultation with the county~~  
1 ~~assessor, county treasurer, and county tax collector, adopts a~~  
2 ~~resolution implementing the requirements of this section. This~~  
+ ~~section shall not apply to a county with a population of 4,000,000~~  
+ ~~or less, as determined by the 2020 federal census, unless the~~  
+ ~~county's board of supervisors, after consultation with the county~~  
+ ~~assessor, county auditor, county treasurer, and county tax~~  
+ ~~collector, pass a resolution implementing the requirements of this~~  
+ ~~section.~~

4 (f) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2026,  
5 and as of that date is repealed.

6 SEC. 3. If the Commission on State Mandates determines that  
7 this act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to  
8 local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made  
9 pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division  
10 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

+ SEC. 4. *This act is an urgency statute necessary for the*  
+ *immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety within*  
+ *the meaning of Article IV of the California Constitution and shall*  
+ *go into immediate effect. The facts constituting the necessity are:*

+ *In order to protect seniors, the severely disabled, and victims of*  
+ *wildfire or natural disaster from losing their property due to*  
+ *increases in property tax, it is necessary for this act to take*  
+ *immediate effect.*

Amendment 3

Amendment 4

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AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILL NO. 989  
AS AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JUNE 29, 2022

## Amendment 1

In the title, in line 2, strike out "taxation." and insert:

taxation, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

## Amendment 2

On page 3, in line 15, strike out "A county that is not required to comply with this section", strike out lines 16 to 19, inclusive, and insert:

This section shall not apply to a county with a population of 4,000,000 or less, as determined by the 2020 federal census, unless the county's board of supervisors, after consultation with the county assessor, county auditor, county treasurer, and county tax collector, pass a resolution implementing the requirements of this section.

## Amendment 3

On page 4, in line 37, strike out "A county that is not required to comply with this section", strike out lines 38 and 39, on page 5, strike out lines 1 and 2 and insert:

This section shall not apply to a county with a population of 4,000,000 or less, as determined by the 2020 federal census, unless the county's board of supervisors, after consultation with the county assessor, county auditor, county treasurer, and county tax collector, pass a resolution implementing the requirements of this section.

## Amendment 4

On page 5, below line 10, insert:

SEC. 4. This act is an urgency statute necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety within the meaning of Article IV of the California Constitution and shall go into immediate effect. The facts constituting the necessity are:

In order to protect seniors, the severely disabled, and victims of wildfire or natural disaster from losing their property due to increases in property tax, it is necessary for this act to take immediate effect.

