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CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
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Assembly
California Legislature
Committee on Rules

KEN COOLEY
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RAMOS, JAMES C.
RUBIO, BLANCA E.
VILLAPUDUA, CARLOS
WEBER, M.D., AKILAH

LEVINE, MARC (D-ALT)
VALLADARES, SUZETTE
MARTINEZ (R-ALT)

Thursday, August 26, 2021
8:45 a.m.
State Capitol, Room 437

CONSENT AGENDA

BILL REFERRALS

1. Bill Referrals

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RESOLUTIONS

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| 2. | HR-63 (Seyarto) | Service Dog Appreciation Month. | Page 4 |
| 3. | HR-67 (Kalra) | Diwali. | Page 7 |
| 4. | HR-68 (Reyes) | Children's Environmental Health Month 2021. | Page 10 |
| 5. | HR-69 (Eduardo Garcia) | International Day of Peace. (refer/hear) | Page 33 |
| 6. | SCR-51 (Pan) | Sacramento Municipal Utility District: zero-carbon emissions goal. | Page 36 |

REQUEST TO ADD URGENCY CLAUSE

- | | | | |
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| 7. | SB 262 (Hertzberg) | Bail | Page 45 |
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AKILAH WEBER, M.D.

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

Memo

To: Rules Committee Members
From: Michael Erke, Bill Referral Consultant
Date: 8/25/2021
Re: Consent Bill Referrals

Attached is a list of bill referral recommendations.

REFERRAL OF BILLS TO COMMITTEE

08/26/2021

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

Assembly Bill No.	Committee:
<u>ACR 106</u>	RLS.
<u>HR 69</u>	RLS.

House Resolution

No. 63

Introduced by Assembly Member Seyarto

August 16, 2021

House Resolution No. 63—Relative to Service Dog Appreciation Month.

- 1 WHEREAS, Service dogs are extraordinary animals that enable
2 their human companions to live their fullest lives; and
3 WHEREAS, California benefits from the assistance of K-9
4 officers, search and rescue dogs, and many other service dogs that
5 serve their communities; and
6 WHEREAS, Service dogs are trained to perform specific tasks
7 for people in their careers and everyday lives. They can be trained
8 to retrieve objects, assist with balance, give seizure or diabetic
9 alerts, or assist those with psychiatric disabilities; and
10 WHEREAS, Service dogs also serve our nation's wounded
11 warriors suffering from conditions including post-traumatic stress
12 disorder and traumatic brain injury; and
13 WHEREAS, Studies have shown that these incredible animals
14 offer great benefits to their owners, including reduced anxiety,
15 lower blood pressure, and faster recovery from medical events;
16 and
17 WHEREAS, September is celebrated as National Service Dog
18 Month each year to honor the contribution skilled K-9 partners
19 offer their owners; now, therefore, be it
20 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That the
21 Assembly hereby proclaims the month of September 2021 as
22 Service Dog Appreciation Month; and be it further

- 1 *Resolved*, That Californians are grateful for the service and
- 2 dedication these loyal companions provide for their owners and
- 3 communities; and be it further
- 4 *Resolved*, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies
- 5 of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

O

Date of Hearing: August 26, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
HR 63 (Seyarto) – As Introduced August 16, 2021

SUBJECT: Service Dog Appreciation Month.

SUMMARY: Proclaims the month of September 2021 as Service Dog Appreciation Month. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Service dogs are extraordinary animals that enable their human companions to live their fullest lives.
- 2) California benefits from the assistance of K-9 officers, search and rescue dogs, and many other service dogs that serve their communities.
- 3) Service dogs are trained to perform specific tasks for people in their careers and everyday lives. They can be trained to retrieve objects, assist with balance, give seizure or diabetic alerts, or assist those with psychiatric disabilities.
- 4) Service dogs also serve our nation's wounded warriors suffering from conditions including post-traumatic stress disorder and traumatic brain injury.
- 5) Studies have shown that these incredible animals offer great benefits to their owners, including reduced anxiety, lower blood pressure, and faster recovery from medical events.
- 6) September is celebrated as National Service Dog Month each year to honor the contribution skilled K-9 partners offer their owners.

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. 67

Introduced by Assembly Member Kalra
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Bauer-Kahan, Boerner Horvath,
Chau, Chiu, Choi, Friedman, Muratsuchi, and Quirk)

August 16, 2021

House Resolution No. 67—Relative to Diwali.

1 WHEREAS, Diwali, a festival of great significance to Indian
2 Americans and South Asian Americans, is celebrated annually by
3 Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, and Jains throughout the United States,
4 and across the globe; and
5 WHEREAS, There are approximately 3,230,000 Hindus in the
6 United States, nearly 2,000,000 of which are of Indian and South
7 Asian origin; and
8 WHEREAS, The word “Diwali” is a shortened version of the
9 Sanskrit term “Deepavali,” which means “a row of lamps”; and
10 WHEREAS, Diwali, one of the world’s oldest religious holidays,
11 brings together families, friends, and communities here in
12 California, the United States, and around the globe in goodwill,
13 peace, and a shared sense of renewal; and
14 WHEREAS, Diwali is a festival of lights during which
15 celebrants light small oil lamps, place them around the home, and
16 pray for health, knowledge, and peace; and
17 WHEREAS, Hindu celebrants of Diwali believe that the rows
18 of lamps symbolize the light of knowledge and truth within the
19 individual that signifies the destruction of all negative
20 qualities—violence, anger, jealousy, ignorance, greed, fear, or
21 suffering; in other words, Diwali celebrates the victory of good
22 over evil; and

1 WHEREAS, Diwali falls on Thursday, November 4, this year
2 in accordance with the lunar calendar and is celebrated by Hindus
3 as a day of thanksgiving for the homecoming of Lord Rama and
4 the beginning of the new year for many Hindus; and

5 WHEREAS, For Sikhs, Diwali is feted as the day that the sixth
6 founding Sikh Guru, or revered teacher, Guru Hargobind, was
7 released from captivity by the Mughal Emperor Jahangir; and

8 WHEREAS, For Jains, Diwali marks the anniversary of the
9 attainment of moksha, or liberation, by Mahavira, the last of the
10 Tirthankaras (the great teachers of Jain dharma), at the end of his
11 life in 527 B.C.; and

12 WHEREAS, For Buddhists, especially Newar Buddhists, Diwali
13 is commemorated as Ashok Vijayadashami, the day the great
14 Emperor Ashoka embraced Buddhism as his faith; now, therefore,
15 be it

16 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That the
17 Assembly recognizes this year's Diwali festival on Thursday,
18 November 4, 2021, and encourages Californians to take part in
19 this joyous day of celebration; and be it further

20 *Resolved*, That the Assembly recognizes the religious and
21 historical significance of the festival of Diwali and in observance
22 of Diwali, the festival of lights, expresses its deepest respect for
23 Indian Americans and the Indian diaspora throughout the world
24 on this significant occasion; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: August 26, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
HR 67 (Kalra) – As Introduced August 16, 2021

SUBJECT: Diwali.

SUMMARY: Recognizes this year’s Diwali festival on Thursday, November 4, 2021, encourages Californians to take part in this joyous day of celebration, and recognizes the religious and historical significance of the festival of Diwali. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Diwali falls on Thursday, November 4, this year in accordance with the lunar calendar and is celebrated by Hindus as a day of thanksgiving for the homecoming of Lord Rama and the beginning of the new year for many Hindus.
- 2) Diwali, a festival of great significance to Indian Americans and South Asian Americans, is celebrated annually by Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, and Jains throughout the United States, and across the globe. The word “Diwali” is a shortened version of the Sanskrit term “Deepavali,” which means “a row of lamps”.
- 3) There are approximately 3,230,000 Hindus in the United States, nearly 2,000,000 of which are of Indian and South Asian origin.
- 4) Diwali, one of the world’s oldest religious holidays, brings together families, friends, and communities here in California, the United States, and around the globe in goodwill, peace, and a shared sense of renewal.
- 5) Diwali is a festival of lights during which celebrants light small oil lamps, place them around the home, and pray for health, knowledge, and peace.
- 6) Hindu celebrants of Diwali believe that the rows of lamps symbolize the light of knowledge and truth within the individual that signifies the destruction of all negative qualities—violence, anger, jealousy, ignorance, greed, fear, or suffering; in other words, Diwali celebrates the victory of good over evil.

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. 68

Introduced by Assembly Member Reyes

August 17, 2021

House Resolution No. 68—Relative to Children’s Environmental Health Month 2021.

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, Recent scientific research by the University of
20 California, Los Angeles, documents that certain pesticides are
21 linked to increased rates of childhood cancers and brain tumors in
22 the children of women who lived, during pregnancy, within two

1 and one-half miles of fields treated with any amount of those
2 pesticides; and

3 WHEREAS, Studies performed by the California Air Resources
4 Board found that children exposed to air pollution suffered
5 decreased lung function and development and were more prone
6 to developing asthma and bronchitis, illnesses that can stay with
7 children their entire lives and even shorten their lifespans; and

8 WHEREAS, Another example of an environmental hazard that
9 harms children is lead exposure. The federal Centers for Disease
10 Control and Prevention states that there is no safe level of lead in
11 children, and the State Department of Public Health reports that
12 lead exposure can cause learning, behavioral, and attention
13 difficulties in children, and nervous system and organ damage.
14 Exposure to high levels of lead can be fatal; and

15 WHEREAS, It is an established fact that children from
16 low-income communities and communities of color are at
17 disproportionate risk for exposure to environmental hazards; and

18 WHEREAS, Nationally, the United States has experienced
19 worrisome increases in certain childhood diseases, disorders, and
20 health problems, including asthma, cancer, autism, and obesity.
21 Researchers are documenting to what degree these increases are
22 linked to environmental exposures; and

23 WHEREAS, The aim of Children's Environmental Health Month
24 is to raise awareness about the importance of ensuring clean air
25 and water, safe food and consumer products, and healthy
26 environments during a child's development and beyond; and

27 WHEREAS, Children's Environmental Health Day was created
28 by the Children's Environmental Health Network and celebrated
29 nationally since October 13, 2016; and

30 WHEREAS, Children's Environmental Health Month is a
31 national and statewide effort supported by individuals, nonprofit
32 organizations, and government agencies, and was first recognized
33 by the California Legislature in 2019; and

34 WHEREAS, Children's Environmental Health Month
35 encourages individuals and organizations to raise awareness and
36 understanding of children's environmental health issues, seek
37 improved protections for children, and perform acts of
38 sustainability or environmental health wellness; and

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

4 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That the
5 Assembly proclaims October 2021 as Children’s Environmental
6 Health Month, and affirms that all children have a right to clean
7 air and water, safer food and products, and healthy environments;
8 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 26, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
HR 68 (Reyes) – As Introduced August 17, 2021

SUBJECT: Children’s Environmental Health Month 2021.

SUMMARY: Proclaims October 2021 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) From birth through young adulthood, children experience rapid physiological growth, and their systems absorb more toxins in proportion to their body weight than do adults’ systems.
- 3) All children are affected by environmental hazards because different kinds of pollution can be found throughout our state. Contaminants are transported through many media, including air, water, soil, and food and are absorbed by children when they breathe, drink, eat, and touch the contaminated media. Children’s exposure to these toxins can harm their health.
- 4) Studies performed by the California Air Resources Board 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.
- 5) Another example of an environmental hazard that harms children is lead exposure. The federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention states that there is no safe level of lead in children, and the State Department of Public Health reports that lead exposure can cause learning, behavioral, and attention difficulties in children; and, can cause nervous system and organ damage. Exposure to high levels of lead can be fatal.
- 6) It is an established fact that children from low-income communities and communities of color are at disproportionate risk for exposure to environmental hazards.
- 7) 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.
- 8) Children’s Environmental Health Month is a national and statewide effort supported by individuals, nonprofit organizations, and government agencies, and was first recognized by the California Legislature in 2019.
- 9) Children’s Environmental Health Month encourages individuals and organizations to raise awareness and understanding of children’s environmental health issues, seek improved protections for children, and perform acts of sustainability or environmental health wellness.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

Environmental Working Group (Sponsor)
Active San Gabriel Valley
Alliance of Nurses for Health Environments
Breast Cancer Prevention Partners
California Brain Tumor Association
California Conference of Directors of Environmental Health
California Public Interest Research Group (CalPIRG)
Californians for Pesticide Reform
Center for Environmental Health (CEH)
Ceres Community Project
Children Now
Clean Water Action
Coalition of California Welfare Rights Organizations
Daily Acts
Development of Court Skills Elite
Environment California
Families Advocating for Chemical and Toxics Safety (FACTS)
Friends Committee on Legislation of California
GMO Science
Heal the Bay
Natural Resources Defense Council
Northern California Recycling Association
Pesticide Action Network North America
Plastic Oceans International
Plastic Pollution Coalition
Regional Asthma Management and Prevention (RAMP)
Santa Clara County Medical Association
Save Our Shores
Seventh Generation Advisors
The 5 Gyres Institute
The Center for Oceanic Awareness, Research, & Education
University of Irvine Population Health and Disease Prevention
Upstream
Western Center on Law and Poverty
Wishtoyo Chumash Foundation
Youth Vs Apocalypse
Zero Waste USA

Opposition

None on file

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



August 25, 2021

Honorable Ken Cooley, Chair
Assembly Rules Committee
State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95814

Chair Cooley:

This letter is to confirm that the Environmental Working Group is the sponsor of HR 68, a measure that declares October of 2021 as Children's Environmental Health Month in California. The measure also affirms that all children have a right to clean air and water, safer food and products, and healthy environments.

As you know, [more](#) and [more](#) studies link environmental contaminants with serious health problems, confirming that toxic chemicals in the air, water and food are harming children's health. Passage of HR 68 will help to shine a light on the importance of improving children's environmental health.

We would appreciate your support for this resolution, and thank you in advance for your committee's favorable consideration of it.

Sincerely,

Susan Little
Senior Advocate, California Government Affairs
Environmental Working Group



August 25, 2021

Honorable Ken Cooley, Chair
Assembly Rules Committee
State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95814

Chair Cooley:

The undersigned urge you to support passage of House Resolution 68, a measure that declares October of 2021 as Children's Environmental Health Month in California. The measure also affirms that all children have a right to clean air and water, safer food and products, and healthy environments.

[More](#) and [more](#) studies link environmental contaminants with serious health problems, confirming that toxic chemicals in the air, water and food are harming children's health. A recent [study by the University of California at Los Angeles](#) found that certain pesticides are linked to increased rates of childhood cancers and brain tumors; [studies performed by the California Air Resources Board](#) demonstrate that children exposed to air pollution suffer decreased lung function and more asthma; the [Centers for Disease Control states that no level of lead exposure is safe for children](#) because lead exposure affects nearly every system in a child's body and, at even low levels, can cause learning and attention difficulties; and the list goes on.

[Children are especially vulnerable to environmental pollution, even more so than adults.](#) [According to the US EPA](#), children are often more likely to be at risk from environmental hazards than adults because of their unique activity patterns and behavior, physiological differences, and windows of susceptibility during early lifestages, including fetal development and puberty. Children crawl and play close to the ground, making them more likely to come into contact with dirt and dust, which can include toxicants, and children often put their hands, toys, and other items into their mouths. In addition, children eat, breathe, and drink more relative to their body mass than adults do, allowing them to absorb more contaminants. And their natural defenses, including their blood brain barrier and digestive system, are less developed. Furthermore, since children's systems are developing so quickly, a child's exposure to a chemical can cause birth defects, or affect the child's nervous system and organ development.

Although all children are vulnerable to pollution, [kids living in poverty and in disadvantaged communities are at disproportionate risk for exposure to environmental hazards](#). Children from low-income and minority families are more likely to be at risk of exposure because they spend more time playing on contaminated soil than children from higher-income families, and spend more time in houses that have lead paint or high dust levels. These children may also be exposed to higher levels of contaminants in utero and in breast milk because their mothers are also disproportionately exposed, and these kids often have inadequate diets that may increase the absorption of toxic chemicals from their digestive system.

In order to shine a light on the importance of children's environmental health, California established October 2019 as its first Children's Environmental Health Month. Designation of this month was done in order 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 would like to continue to highlight the need to ensure a healthy environment for children once again. Please support HR 68 and designate October 2021 as Environmental Health Month in California.

Sincerely,

Susan Little
Senior Advocate
Environmental Working Group (Sponsor)

Pat Bakalian
California Coordinator
[Alliance of Nurses for Healthy Environments](#)

Asha Sharma
Organizing Co-Director, California
Pesticide Action Network North America

Jane Sellen, Co-Director
Sarah Aird, Co-Director
Californians for Pesticide Reform

Justin Malan
California Conference of Directors of Environmental Health

Jen Engstrom, Director
CalPIRG

Laura Deehan, Executive Director
Environment California

Michael Greene, Chief Executive Officer
Center for Environmental Health

Nancy Buermeyer
Senior Policy Strategist
Breast Cancer Prevention Partners

Lendri Purcell, Founder
Families Advocating for Chemical and Toxics Safety (FACTS)

Carolyn Clara
Youth Vs Apocalypse

Victoria Rome
Director of California Government Affairs
Natural Resources Defense Council

Jim Lindburg, Consultant
Friends Committee on Legislation California

Linda Nguy, Policy Consultant
Western Center on Law and Policy

Michael Odeh, Director of Health Policy
Children NOW

Michelle Perro
Executive Director
GMOSCIENCE.org

Brandon Kitagawa
Senior Policy Associate
Regional Asthma Management and Prevention

Katherine O'Dea
Executive Director
Save Our Shores

Dianna Cohen
Chief Executive Officer
Plastic Pollution Coalition

Christopher Chin
Executive Director
The Center for Oceanic Awareness, Research, and Education (COARE)

Anna Cummins
Co-Founder and Deputy Director
The 5 Gyres Institute


Leslie Mintz Tamminen
Director
Seventh Generation Advisors

Emily Parker
Coastal and Marine Scientist
Heal the Bay

Miriam Gordon
Program Director
UPSTREAM

Mati Waiya
Executive Director
Wishtoyo Chumash Foundation

Ruth Abbe
President
Zero Waste USA

Julie Andersen 
Global Executive Director
Plastic Oceans International

David Krueger
President
Northern California Recycling Association

Keith Allison
Founder/Director
Development of Court Skills Elite

Wesley Reutimann
Special Programs Director
Active San Gabriel Valley



Alliance of Nurses for Healthy Environments

Bringing Science and Passion to the Environmental Health Movement

August 25, 2021

STEERING COMMITTEE

Laura Anderko, PhD, RN
Georgetown University

Adelita Cantu, PhD, RN
National Assoc of Hispanic Nurses

Lisa Campbell, DNP, RN, APHN-BC

Kathy Curtis, LPN
Clean & Healthy NY

Karen G. Duderstadt, PhD, RN
National Assoc of Pediatric Nurse
Practitioners

Tom Engle, RN
Assoc of Public Health Nurses;
Public Health Nursing Section,
American Public Health Association

Robyn Gilden, PhD, RN
University of Maryland School of
Nursing

Anne B. Hulick, JD, MSN, RN Coalition
for a Safe and Healthy Connecticut

Katie Huffling, RN, MS, CNM
American College of Nurse-
Midwives

Beth Lamanna RN, WHNP, MPH

Jeanne Leffers, PhD, RN
University of Massachusetts

Ruth McDermott-Levy, PhD, RN
Villanova University

Lillian Mood, RN, MPH

Kathryn Murphy, MSN, RN
Naugatuck Valley Community
College

Barbara Sattler, RN, DrPH, FAAN
University of San Francisco

Beth Schenk, PhD, MHI, RN
Providence Saint Patrick Hospital

Joyce Stein, RN
National Assoc of Neonatal Nurses

Mary Jane Williams, PhD, RN

Sandy Worthington, MSN, WHNP-BC,
CNM

Affiliations added for identification
purposes only

Assemblymember Ken Cooley
Chair Assembly Rules Committee
Capitol, Room 3016
Sacramento, California 95814

HR 68 Reyes
SUPPORT

Dear Assemblymember Cooley,

Thank you for your service to the leadership of the California Assembly and to our state. The California Leadership Council of the Alliance of Nurses for Healthy Environments focuses on preventing acute and chronic illness (and death) caused by environmental pollution.

Children are our most precious resource and our most vulnerable population. The dramatic increase of children with chronic lifelong illnesses: asthma, diabetes, neurological disorders and cancer can often be directly linked to environmental exposures to toxic chemicals and pollution, and we are committed to raising awareness about keeping our children safe.

Air pollution from traffic, pesticides and chemicals all contribute to increased pediatric asthma and a life of medication and limited activity.

The rate of children under 20 being diagnosed with cancer increased by 34% from 1975 through 2017. In 2018 the National Cancer Institute increased that number to 41%. Staggering research regarding childhood cancer and proximity to pesticide spraying was published by UCLA earlier in 2021.

High lead levels continue to be found in children in California despite the fact that lead paint was banned decades ago. We need to keep the water our children drink free from lead and other dangerous chemicals.

The number of chemicals in our everyday environment is over 85,000 and it increases every day. Only 98% of them are ever tested for safety. Many are known carcinogens and/or endocrine disrupting chemicals.

Low income and children of color are at greater risk for exposure to environmental toxins. According to the U.S Office of Minority Health: Higher body burdens of toxics increase the risk of developing certain diseases or disabilities, and children of color and from low-income families experience a disproportionate adverse health outcomes.

(<https://minorityhealth.hhs.gov/omh/browse.aspx?lvl=4&lvlid=15>)

The adverse effects of climate change have harmful impacts on children from extreme heat and wildfires, clean water shortages, and increased air or drinking water pollution to highlight only a few.

We must raise awareness about how the environment impacts children's health and what can be done, individually, in communities and in local, state, and federal policy.



Alliance of Nurses for Healthy Environments

Bringing Science and Passion to the Environmental Health Movement

We urge you to help raise awareness and pass HR 68 (Reyes) , Children's Environmental Health Month. We invite you to be involved in local activities in your district. We urge your support in the Assembly Rules Committee.

Sincerely,

Catherine Dodd PhD, RN
Policy Advisor, CA ANHE
415-637-3753



August 25, 2021

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

**RE: SUPPORT–HR 68 (Reyes): Children’s Environmental Health Month
2021**

Chair Cooley:

On behalf of Children Now, we are writing in support of House Resolution 68, a measure that declares October of 2021 as Children’s Environmental Health Month in California. The measure also affirms that all children have a right to clean air and water, safer food and products, and healthy environments.

Children Now is a non-partisan, whole-child research, policy development and advocacy organization dedicated to promoting children’s health, education, and well-being in California. The organization also leads The Children’s Movement of California, a network of more than 4,100 direct service, parent, youth, civil rights, faith-based and community groups dedicated to improving children’s well-being.

[More](#) and [more](#) studies link environmental contaminants with serious health problems, confirming that toxic chemicals in the air, water and food are harming children’s health. A recent [study by the University of California at Los Angeles](#) found that certain pesticides are linked to increased rates of childhood cancers and brain tumors; [studies performed by the California Air Resources Board](#) demonstrate that children exposed to air pollution suffer decreased lung function and more asthma; the [Centers for Disease Control states that no level of lead exposure is safe for children](#) because lead exposure affects nearly every system in a child’s body and, at even low levels, can cause learning and attention difficulties; and the list goes on.

[Children are especially vulnerable to environmental pollution, even more so than adults. According to the US EPA](#), children are often more likely to be at risk from environmental hazards than adults because of their unique activity patterns and behavior, physiological differences, and windows of susceptibility during early life stages, including fetal development and puberty. Children crawl and play close to the ground, making them more likely to come into contact with dirt and dust, which can include toxicants, and children often put their hands, toys, and other items into their mouths. In addition, children eat, breathe, and drink more relative to their body mass than adults do,

allowing them to absorb more contaminants. And their natural defenses, including their blood brain barrier and digestive system, are less developed. Furthermore, since children's systems are developing so quickly, a child's exposure to a chemical can cause birth defects or affect the child's nervous system and organ development.

Although all children are vulnerable to pollution, [kids living in poverty and in disadvantaged communities are at disproportionate risk for exposure to environmental hazards](#). Children from low-income and minority families are more likely to be at risk of exposure because they spend more time playing on contaminated soil than children from higher-income families, and spend more time in houses that have lead paint or high dust levels. These children may also be exposed to higher levels of contaminants in utero and in breast milk because their mothers are also disproportionately exposed, and these kids often have inadequate diets that may increase the absorption of toxic chemicals from their digestive system.

In order to shine a light on the importance of children's environmental health, California established October 2019 as its first Children's Environmental Health Month. Designation of this month was done in order 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 would like to continue to highlight the need to ensure a healthy environment for children once again. Please support HR 68 and designate October 2021 as Children's Environmental Health Month in California.

Sincerely,



Mike Odeh
Director of Health Policy
Children Now

cc: Assemblymember Reyes



PO Box 293, Petaluma, CA 94953 • (707) 789-9664 • www.dailyacts.org • moreinfo@dailyacts.org

August 24, 2021

Assembly Member Ken Cooley
Chair Assembly Rules Committee
Capitol, Room 3016
Sacramento, California 95814

RE: Support for HR 68 (Reyes) – Children’s Environmental Health Month 2021

Dear Chair Cooley,

We are writing to express our support for HR 68 by Assembly Member Reyes. This bill would bring critically needed awareness to children’s environmental health issues, which will encourage individuals and organizations to take action on behalf of children statewide.

We strongly believe that all children have a right to clean air, clean water, safe products, and healthy environments, and we applaud this bill as a step in that direction. As the effects of climate change continue to worsen, children bear disproportionate impacts. Moreover, children from underserved communities and communities of color are more susceptible to risk of suffering during extreme weather events, increased air and water pollution, and other effects associated with climate change.

Children in agricultural communities, like Sonoma County, have higher rates of exposure to pesticides. Staggering research regarding childhood cancer and proximity to pesticide spraying was published earlier this year in *Environmental Research* by a team of UCLA-led researchers. The study found that exposure to a wide variety of pesticides during pregnancy may lead to the development of central nervous system tumors during childhood. Nationally, the rate of children under 20 being diagnosed with cancer increased by 34% from 1975 through 2017; in 2018, the National Cancer Institute increased that number to 41%.

For these reasons, to name only a few, we support HR 68.

Sincerely,

Connor DeVane
Programs Coordinator

Aug 24, 2021

Assemblymember Ken Cooley
Chair Assembly Rules Committee
Capitol, Room 3016
Sacramento, California 95814

Re: HR 68 (Reyes) - Children's Environmental Health Month in California - **Support**

Dear Chair Cooley:

I am writing on behalf of the non-profit, FACTS: Families Advocating for Chemical & Toxics Safety, a project of the Center for Environmental Health. FACTS is an educational and advocacy non-profit organization that serves as a clearinghouse for evidence-based information and expert resources in children's environmental health. We promote easy, affordable, and sustainable actions to remediate the unnecessary and harmful exposure to chemicals and toxics in our everyday lives.

FACTS supports HR 68 (Reyes), which declares October Children's Environmental Health Month in California. In considering how to optimally act to protect humankind's and our planet's future, we must think in terms of our most vulnerable, the children.

Children, because they are small and their cell replicating fast, are extra susceptible to the genetic damage effects of environmental toxins. Higher body burdens of toxics increase the risk of developing certain diseases or disabilities. The number of chemicals in our everyday environment is over 85,000 and it increases every day. Only 98% of them are ever tested for safety. Many are known carcinogens and/or endocrine disrupting chemicals.

Children living in low-income and rural areas have greater exposure to environmental toxins so we are also focusing on equity. Environmental health for all children means clean air, clean water, healthy food and products free from harmful chemicals. Children of color and from low-income families experience a disproportionate rate of adverse health outcomes. This is according to the U.S Office of Minority Health:

<https://minorityhealth.hhs.gov/omh/browse.aspx?lvl=4&lvlid=15>

In California, high lead levels continue to be found in children despite the fact that lead paint and leaded gasoline was banned. This year hopefully legislation will think in terms of protecting children and pass a ban on using lead fittings between water pipes in our state.

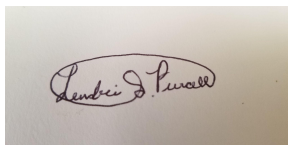
Pediatric asthma continues to rise as air quality degrades. Air pollution from traffic, pesticides and chemicals all contribute. The California Air Resources Board funded the Fresno Asthmatic Children's Environment Study (F.A.C.E.S.) The results from this study suggest an association between exposure to NO₂ and both short and long-term reductions in lung function. Exposure to traffic derived air pollution was also associated with reduced lung function. Lung function tended

to be better in children that lived further from busy roads, indicating that exposure to traffic-related air pollution could negatively impact lung function.

The rate of children under 20 being diagnosed with cancer increased by 34% from 1975 through 2017. In 2018 the National Cancer Institute increased that number to 41%. Research regarding childhood cancer and proximity to pesticide spraying was published by UCLA in 2021.

For the many reasons described above, FACTS strongly supports HR 68 (Reyes) and urges your support to protect the children, and our future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Lendri D. Purcell", enclosed within a simple oval outline.

Lendri Purcell

Vice-President, Jonas Philanthropies

Co-Founder and President, Families Advocating for Chemical & Toxics Safety (FACTS)



Date: August 24, 2021

To: California State Rules Committee

From: Santa Clara County Medical Association

Re: Support of Resolution- California HR -68 (2021-2022) HR 68 Relative to Children's Environmental Health Month

Dear California Assembly Rules Committee Members:

The Santa Clara County Medical Association is in full support of HR 68 (Reyes 2021-2022) Relative to Children's Environmental Health. This is an important issue that needs to be addressed. The SCCMA has long been concerned about this issue and supported policies through the California Medical Association that will protect children's health as well as prevent childhood illness.

Included are references from a recent SCCMA Environmental Health Series on Children's Environmental Health featuring Dr. Philip Landrigan, a pediatrician and one of the world's leading authorities on public health, particularly children's health. He is Director of the Global Public Health and the Common Good Program at Boston College and Director of the Global Observatory on Pollution and Health at Boston College, and former Chair of the Department of Preventive Medicine at Mount Sinai School of Medicine. Dr. Landrigan spoke at the SCCMA Environmental Health Series on May 20, 2021 on "Children's Environmental Health". The recording of this Session 3 with Q and A can be found at SCCMA and <https://vimeo.com/553490343>.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Cindy Russell". The script is fluid and cursive.

Dr. Cindy Russell
President SCCMA

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "April Becerra". The script is fluid and cursive.

April Becerra
CEO SCCMA



Session 3: Children's Environmental Health SCCMA

Dr. Philip Landrigan and Gina Solomon

May 20, 2021

Books:

Textbook of Children's Environmental Health Landrigan PJ, Etzel RA (Editors). London: Oxford University Press, 2013.

Handbook of Pediatric Environmental Health. American Academy of Pediatrics. 3rd ed. Etzel RA, Balk SJ (editors). Elk Grove Village, Ill: American Academy of Pediatrics; 2012.

Articles:

Dr. Philip Landrigan- [Children's Environmental Health Chapter](#)

Public policy and health in the Trump era. Woolhandler S. et al. Lancet. 2021 Feb 20;397(10275):705-753. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33581802/>

Neurobehavioural effects of developmental toxicity. Grandjean P and Landrigan PJ. Lancet Neurol. 2014 Mar;13(3):330-8. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24556010/>

Why are We Subsidizing Childhood Obesity? Dr. Philip Landrigan, Dr. Lisa Satlin, Dr. Paolo Bofetta. Mt Sinai Physicians and Scientists. https://www.mountsinai.org/files/ISMMS/Assets/Media/Profiles/MS_OpEd%20Ad_Obesity_final.pdf

The Monsanto Papers. Roundup (Glyphosate) Cancer Cases. Secret Documents. <https://www.baumhedlundlaw.com/toxic-tort-law/monsanto-roundup-lawsuit/monsanto-secret-documents/>

The developmental origins of adult disease. Barker DJ. J Am Coll Nutr. 2004;23:588S-95S.

Pesticides in the Diets of Infants and Children. National Academy of Sciences. Washington, DC: National Academies Press; 1993. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK236275/>

American Academy of Pediatrics, Council on Environmental Health. Available at: <https://www.aap.org/en-us/about-the-aap/Committees-Councils-Sections/Council-on-Environmental-Health/Pages/default.aspx>.

Academic Pediatric Association, Special Interest group on Environmental Health. Available at: http://www.ambpeds.org/specialInterestGroups/sig_env_health.cfm

Children's Environmental Health Network. Available at: <http://cehn.org/wordpress/>.



Environmental Health Perspectives, the peer-reviewed, open-access journal of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences regularly publishes articles on topics in children's environmental health. Available at: <http://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/>.

International Network on Children's Health, Environment and Safety (INCHEs). Available at: <http://inchesnetwork.net/>

International Society for Children's Health and the Environment (ISCHE). Available at: <http://www.ische.ca/>

International Society for Environmental Epidemiology presents multiple reports on topics on children's environmental health at their annual scientific meeting. Available at: <http://www.iseepi.org/>

World Health Organization. Network of Collaborating Centres for Children's Environmental Health. Available at: <http://www.niehs.nih.gov/research/programs/geh/partnerships/network/index.cfm>.

Children's vulnerability to toxic chemicals: A challenge and opportunity to strengthen health and environmental policy.

Landrigan PJ, Goldman L. *Health Affairs*. 2011;30:842–850.

Psychological Stress: A social pollutant that may enhance environmental risk. Wright RJ. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 2011;184:752-4.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3208651/>

Environmental Justice and the Health of Children.

Landrigan PJ, Rauh VA, Galvez MP. *Mt Sinai J Med* 2010; 77:178-87.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6042867/>



20 August 2021

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE— 2021–2022 REGULAR SESSION
Members of the Assembly Rules Committee

Proclamation of October 2021 as Children’s Environmental Health Month

I am writing to offer strong support and encouragement of members of the California Assembly Rules Committee to approve HR 68 as introduced by Assembly member Reyes to establish October 2021 as Children's Environmental Health Month in California.

In my role as advisor to Non-Toxic Neighborhoods, and Professor of Population Health and Disease Prevention at the University of California, Irvine, I have conducted research, taught, and published extensively on the impacts of toxic chemicals on human health and the environment, with particular interests in protecting vulnerable sub-populations such as children. I serve currently as Co-director of the World Institute for Sustainable Development of Materials (WISDOM) with the goal of freeing consumer products from the burden of toxic materials. I have served on California’s Green Ribbon Science Panel with the outcome being the State’s landmark Safer Consumer Products Law; and on the Department of Toxic Substances Control’s Community Protection and Hazardous Waste Reduction Committee with the outcome to develop strategies that protect children from industrial sources of pollution, such as the extensive lead contaminated soil due to Exide corporations facility in the Vernon district of Los Angeles. I currently serve on the Green Ribbon Environmental Committee for the City of Irvine.

Adoption of HR 68 will further secure California’s position as the leader in protecting children’s health through preventive strategies. Childhood exposure to many toxic chemicals including mercury, lead, and brominated flame retardants often have adverse developmental effects that are difficult or impossible to reverse.



Implementation of HR 68 will perpetually raise public awareness and keep the focus of communities on preventive strategies including technological solutions, policy interventions, and advocacy coalition.

Implementation of HR 68 is consistent with the **Children's Environmental Bill of Rights**, a model local ordinance sponsored by **Non-Toxic Neighborhoods** and the **Center for Democratic and Environmental Rights (CDER)**. If adopted by cities and counties, the ordinance recognizes the right of children to clean air and water, to be free from synthetic pesticides and toxic chemicals, and to be healthy.

California's children are California's future. Children's health deserves public recognition and political action to prevent their endangerment by toxic pollutants of industrial origin, and to guarantee their rights to clean air, clean water, and clean soils.

Thank you.

Oladele A. Ogunseitan, PhD, MPH, BCES, CPH
University of California Presidential Chair
Professor of Population Health and Disease Prevention
Director of Education, UC Global Health Institute
Director of Training and Empowerment, USAID One Health Workforce|Next Generation
Director of Workforce Development, Institute for Clinical and Translational Science
Member, Advisory Board, UC Center Sacramento

Co-Director,  **WISDOM**
World Institute for Sustainable
Development of Materials

Oladele.Ogunseitan@uci.edu

House Resolution

No. 69

Introduced by Assembly Member Eduardo Garcia

August 23, 2021

House Resolution No. 69—Relative to International Day of Peace.

1 WHEREAS, In 1981, the United Nations General Assembly,
2 by unanimous vote, adopted Resolution 36/67 establishing the
3 International Day of Peace; and

4 WHEREAS, Resolution 36/67 states in part “that it would be
5 appropriate to devote a specific time to concentrate the efforts of
6 the United Nations and its Member States, as well as of the whole
7 of mankind, to promoting the ideals of peace and to giving positive
8 evidence of their commitment to peace in all viable ways”; and

9 WHEREAS, International Day of Peace provides an opportunity
10 for individuals, organizations, and nations to create practical acts
11 of peace on a shared date; and

12 WHEREAS, International Day of Peace should be devoted to
13 commemorating and strengthening the ideals of peace both within
14 and among all nations and peoples; and

15 WHEREAS, International Day of Peace is also a day of
16 ceasefire, whether personal or political; and

17 WHEREAS, International Day of Peace is an opportunity to
18 make peace in personal relationships and impact the larger conflicts
19 of our time; now, therefore, be it

20 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That the
21 Assembly hereby proclaims September 21, 2021, as the
22 International Day of Peace; 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 26, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
HR 69 (Eduardo Garcia) – As Introduced August 23, 2021

SUBJECT: International Day of Peace.

SUMMARY: Proclaims September 21, 2021, as the International Day of Peace. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) In 1981, the United Nations General Assembly, by unanimous vote, adopted Resolution 36/67 establishing the International Day of Peace.
- 2) Resolution 36/67 states in part “that it would be appropriate to devote a specific time to concentrate the efforts of the United Nations and its Member States, as well as of the whole of mankind, to promoting the ideals of peace and to giving positive evidence of their commitment to peace in all viable ways”.
- 3) International Day of Peace provides an opportunity for individuals, organizations, and nations to create practical acts of peace on a shared date.
- 4) International Day of Peace should be devoted to commemorating and strengthening the ideals of peace both within and among all nations and peoples.
- 5) International Day of Peace is an opportunity to make peace in personal relationships and impact the larger conflicts of our time.

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 Pan
(Coauthor: Assembly Member Cooley)

June 7, 2021

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 51—Relative to the Sacramento Municipal Utility District.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

SCR 51, as introduced, Pan. Sacramento Municipal Utility District: zero-carbon emissions goal.

This measure would recognize the Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD) for setting the most ambitious carbon reduction goal of any large utility in the country and applaud SMUD’s commitment to finding innovative ways to reach its zero-carbon emissions goal without impacting reliability or rates. The measure would recognize that SMUD’s zero-carbon emissions goal puts the Sacramento region on the map as an example to follow and as a region where innovative, climate-friendly businesses want to be, the achieving the zero-carbon emissions goal that brings benefits not only globally, but also locally, the reduced emissions improve our local air quality and overall health and create jobs, and that SMUD is helping create a cleaner, more prosperous, and healthier region for all.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, Climate change is a pressing threat facing our state,
- 2 our nation, and the world; and
- 3 WHEREAS, Globally, 2016 and 2020 were the hottest years on
- 4 record and Californians have witnessed firsthand the devastating
- 5 impacts of carbon on our climate, including devastating wildfires,
- 6 rising temperatures, and decreased snowpacks; and

1 WHEREAS, Locally, Sacramento is one of the most polluted
2 cities in the country—a recent report by the American Lung
3 Association ranked the Sacramento area sixth in the nation based
4 on days of unhealthy and unsafe levels of air pollution in the ozone
5 layer; and

6 WHEREAS, For nearly 75 years, the community-owned,
7 not-for-profit Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD) has
8 been the Sacramento region’s committed electricity partner and
9 has led the way in providing environmentally responsible electricity
10 and environmental stewardship to benefit its customers and
11 community; and

12 WHEREAS, SMUD has been a consistent leader in carbon
13 reduction and became the first large California utility to have at
14 least 20 percent of its electricity come from renewable sources;
15 and

16 WHEREAS, SMUD has a long list of notable firsts: it had the
17 first utility-owned commercial-scale solar photovoltaic power plant
18 in 1984; it implemented the original green power pricing program
19 for utility customers; it was the first California utility to make
20 time-based rates standard for all its customers; and it built the first
21 solar-powered electric vehicle charging station in the western
22 United States; and

23 WHEREAS, SMUD has reduced its emissions of greenhouse
24 gases (GHG) by nearly 50 percent from 1990 levels in 2017, 2018,
25 and 2019 (the equivalent of removing 377,000 vehicles from the
26 road) and has reduced the carbon intensity of its electricity mix,
27 which is now, on average, more than 50 percent carbon free; and

28 WHEREAS, SMUD provides numerous programs for customers,
29 including the State of California, to receive electricity from
30 carbon-free and renewable resources; and

31 WHEREAS, SMUD provides all Department of General
32 Services buildings in its service territory with 100 percent
33 renewable electricity through SMUD’s SolarShares and Greenergy
34 programs; and

35 WHEREAS, Through SMUD’s Sustainable Communities
36 Program, the utility engages community partners to target and
37 maximize GHG emissions reduction benefits to neighborhoods
38 that are likely to be underserved or in distress due to lack of
39 community development, livable wage employment, training

1 opportunities, affordable housing options, education, or
2 transportation, among other factors; and

3 WHEREAS, SMUD spearheaded the development of the
4 California Mobility Center, a public-private consortium to foster
5 clean, scalable e-mobility technologies and solutions that are poised
6 to generate \$2.5 billion, in economic activity and 8,500 new jobs
7 over the next five years; and

8 WHEREAS, In 2018, SMUD set one of the most aggressive
9 carbon reduction targets in the country with the goal of achieving
10 net-zero emissions by 2040; and

11 WHEREAS, In July 2020, SMUD's Board of Directors declared
12 a climate emergency and adopted a resolution calling for SMUD
13 to take significant and consequential actions to become carbon
14 neutral by 2030; and

15 WHEREAS, On April 28, 2021, SMUD's Board of Directors
16 solidified SMUD's commitment to leading the way to a clean
17 energy future with the approval of SMUD's 2030 Zero Carbon
18 Plan; and

19 WHEREAS, SMUD's 2030 Zero Carbon Plan is a flexible
20 roadmap to completely eliminating carbon emissions from SMUD's
21 electricity supply by 2030, without compromising affordability or
22 reliability and in a manner that engages all customers and promotes
23 environmental justice and equity; and

24 WHEREAS, SMUD has committed to keeping rate increases
25 within the rate of inflation; and

26 WHEREAS, To pay for new technologies and make them
27 available to customers in an equitable manner, SMUD will
28 aggressively pursue partnerships, investors, and grant funding;
29 and

30 WHEREAS, SMUD conducted extensive outreach, including:
31 (1) seven stakeholder workshops with representatives from the
32 solar and storage industries, environmental groups, business
33 leaders, and community organizations; (2) three customer and
34 community meetings; (3) three expert panels; and, (4) a public
35 internet website with frequently asked questions, meeting
36 recordings, videos, an email option for feedback, and LISTSERV
37 notification emails; and

38 WHEREAS, SMUD has committed to working in partnership
39 with its customers, the community, government agencies,
40 community leaders and organizations, business leaders and the

1 business community, legislators, regulators, and others to help
2 align resources and programs for maximum impact in all
3 communities; now, therefore, be it

4 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*
5 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature recognizes SMUD for
6 setting the most ambitious carbon reduction goal of any large utility
7 in the country and applauds SMUD's commitment to finding
8 innovative ways to reach its zero-carbon emissions goal without
9 impacting reliability or rates, which are among the lowest in
10 California; and be it further

11 *Resolved*, That this ambitious zero-carbon emissions goal puts
12 the Sacramento region on the map as an example to follow and as
13 a region where innovative, climate-friendly businesses want to be;
14 and be it further

15 *Resolved*, That achieving the zero-carbon emissions goal brings
16 benefits not only globally, but also locally, and reduced emissions
17 improve our local air quality and overall health and create jobs;
18 and be it further

19 *Resolved*, That SMUD is helping create a cleaner, more
20 prosperous, and healthier region for all, and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: August 26, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
SCR 51 (Pan) – As Introduced June 7, 2021

SENATE VOTE: 31-2

SUBJECT: Sacramento Municipal Utility District: zero-carbon emissions goal.

SUMMARY: Recognizes the Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD) for setting the most ambitious carbon reduction goal of any large utility in the country and applauds SMUD's commitment to finding innovative ways to reach its zero-carbon emissions goal. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Climate change is a pressing threat facing our state, our nation, and the world. Globally, 2016 and 2020 were the hottest years on record and Californians have witnessed firsthand the devastating impacts of carbon on our climate, including devastating wildfires, rising temperatures, and decreased snowpacks.
- 2) Locally, Sacramento is one of the most polluted cities in the country—a recent report by the American Lung Association ranked the Sacramento area sixth in the nation based on days of unhealthy and unsafe levels of air pollution in the ozone layer.
- 3) SMUD has been a consistent leader in carbon reduction and became the first large California utility to have at least 20 percent of its electricity come from renewable sources.
- 4) SMUD has reduced its emissions of greenhouse gases by nearly 50 percent from 1990 levels in 2017, 2018, and 2019 and has reduced the carbon intensity of its electricity mix, which is now, on average, more than 50 percent carbon free.
- 5) SMUD provides numerous programs for customers, including the State of California, to receive electricity from carbon-free and renewable resources.
- 6) SMUD provides all Department of General Services buildings in its service territory with 100 percent renewable electricity through SMUD's SolarShares and Greenergy programs.
- 7) SMUD's 2030 Zero Carbon Plan is a flexible roadmap to completely eliminating carbon emissions from SMUD's electricity supply by 2030, without compromising affordability or reliability and in a manner that engages all customers and promotes environmental justice and equity.
- 8) SMUD has committed to working in partnership with its customers, the community, government agencies, community leaders and organizations, business leaders and the business community, legislators, regulators, and others to help align resources and programs for maximum impact in all communities.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

350 Sacramento
California Electric Transportation Coalition
California Municipal Utilities Association (CMUA)
California Special Districts Association (CSDA)
Citizens' Climate Lobby, Sacramento
City of Sacramento
Coalition for Clean Air
Environmental Council of Sacramento (ECOS)
Environmental Defense Fund
Golden State Natural Gas Systems, Inc.
Natural Resources Defense Council
Sacramento Climate Coalition
Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD)
Sierra Club Sacramento Group

Opposition

None on file

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



August 25, 2021

The Honorable Ken Cooley
State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95814

Re: SCR 51 (PAN) – SUPPORT

Dear Assemblymember Cooley:

The organizations above support your SCR 51, commending SMUD for its climate leadership and ambitious 2030 zero carbon goal. As you know, SMUD has been the Capital region's committed energy partner for nearly 75 years and has established an impressive track record of environmental leadership and stewardship to benefit all customers, including the State of California. In fact, SMUD currently provides all Department of General Service buildings in its service territory with 100 percent renewable energy through its SolarShares® and Greenergy® programs.

In April, SMUD's Board took bold action to adopt its 2030 Zero Carbon Plan – a flexible roadmap to completely eliminate carbon emissions from SMUD's electricity supply by 2030, without impacts to reliability or rate increases above inflation. This is the most ambitious carbon reduction target of any large utility in the country, and we applaud SMUD's commitment to a clean energy future.

An important component of SMUD's plan is to promote environmental justice and equity. This builds on SMUD's Sustainable Communities Program, whereby SMUD engages community partners to target and maximize carbon reduction benefits in neighborhoods that are likely to be underserved or in distress due to several factors including lack of community development, affordable housing, and transportation.

SMUD's 2030 zero carbon goal will bring benefits globally, by reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and locally, as reduced emissions improve our local air quality and overall health. Further, through the partnerships and new technology development necessary to achieve this goal, SMUD will attract climate-friendly businesses to the state and region.

We thank you for recognizing SMUD through SCR 51 and are pleased to support this measure.

Sincerely,

Paul Lau
CEO and General Manager
SMUD

Michael Colvin
Director Regulatory and Legislative Affairs, California Energy Program
Environmental Defense Fund

Bill Magavern
Policy Director
Coalition for Clean Air

Mohit Chhabra
Senior Scientist
Natural Resources Defense Council

Ilonka Zlatar
President of the Board of Directors 350
Sacramento

Vice Mayor Jay Schenirer
Chair, Law and Legislation Committee City of
Sacramento

Barbara Leary
Sierra Club Sacramento Group

Ralph Propper
Board President
Environmental Council of Sacramento (ECOS)

Chris Brown
Coordinator
Sacramento Climate Coalition

Patrick Welch
Senior Director for Energy Policy and Strategy
California Municipal Utilities Association

Eileen Wenger Tutt
Executive Director
California Electric Transportation Coalition

Kevin Weddle
President
Golden State Natural Gas Systems, Inc.

Alyssa Silhi
Legislative Representative
California Special Districts Association

Jill Peterson
Treasurer
Citizens' Climate Lobby, Sacramento

CAPITOL OFFICE
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FAX (818) 901-5562

SENATOR.HERTZBERG@SENATE.CA.GOV

California State Senate

SENATOR ROBERT M. HERTZBERG

MAJORITY LEADER

REPRESENTING THE SAN FERNANDO VALLEY



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

August 24, 2021

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

RE: Urgency Clause Request – SB 262 (Hertzberg)

Dear Assemblymember Cooley,

I respectfully request to add an urgency clause to Senate Bill 262. An urgency clause is necessary to fully implement the California Supreme Court's recent decision in *In re Kenneth Humphrey* (S247278, March 25, 2021), where the court held that conditioning freedom solely on whether an arrestee can afford bail is unconstitutional.

The measure, as proposed to be amended, would direct the Judicial Council to establish a statewide bail schedule by 2023, add clarity and guidance to the ability-to-pay determinations required both by *Humphrey* and under the bill, preclude the imposition of costs on arrestees for conditions of pretrial release, and provide for refunds of bail premiums under certain conditions. The proposed amendments also remove the existing provisions of the bill related to 'zero bail,' which would have set bail presumptively at \$0 for many low-level crimes.

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

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Rob M. Hertzberg".

Robert M. Hertzberg
Senator, 18th District

[Back to Agenda](#)

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

RN 21 17906 03
08/23/21 07:41 PM
SUBSTANTIVE

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILL NO. 262

AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 20, 2021

AMENDED IN SENATE MARCH 10, 2021

SENATE BILL

No. 262

Introduced by Senators Hertzberg and Skinner
(Principal coauthor: Assembly Member Bonta)
(Coauthors: Senators Bradford and Wiener)

January 27, 2021



An act to amend Section 1269b of, and to add Sections 1269d and 1302.5 to, the Penal Code, relating to ~~bail~~, *and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.*

Amendment 1

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 262, as amended, Hertzberg. Bail.

Existing law provides for the procedure of approving and accepting bail, and issuing an order for the appearance and release of an arrested person. ~~Existing law authorizes specified sheriff, police, and court employees to approve and accept bail in the amount fixed by the warrant of arrest, schedule of bail, or order admitting to bail.~~ Existing law requires the superior court judges in each county to prepare, adopt, and annually revise a uniform countywide schedule of bail, ~~as specified.~~ *specified, and requires the superior court judges, when adopting that schedule, to consider the seriousness of the offense charged and assign an additional amount of required bail for each aggravating or enhancing factor chargeable in the complaint, as specified.*

~~This bill would require bail to be set at \$0 for all offenses except, among others, serious or violent felonies, violations of specified protective orders, battery against a spouse, sex offenses, and driving~~

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

SB 262

— 2 —

RN 21 17906 03

08/23/21 07:41 PM

SUBSTANTIVE

~~under the influence. The bill would instead require the Judicial Council to to, starting January 1, 2023, prepare, adopt, and annually revise a statewide bail schedule. The bill would require bail to be set according to the statewide schedule for any subsequent separate offense while the defendant is released on bail that was set at \$0: the Judicial Council, when adopting that schedule, to consider the seriousness of the offense charged and input from stakeholders, experts, and other interested parties. The bill would require the court, prior to setting bail, to consider whether nonfinancial conditions will reasonably protect the public and the victim and reasonably assure the arrestee's presence at trial. The bill would, if the court concludes that money bail is necessary, require the court to consider the arrestee's ability to pay and to set bail at a level the arrestee can reasonably afford. conduct an inquiry into the arrestee's ability to pay, as specified. The bill would prohibit costs relating to conditions of release on bail from being imposed on persons released on bail or on their own recognizance. The bill would require the sheriff, police, and court employees above to approve and accept bail in the amount fixed by the bail schedule.~~

This bill would require the court to order a return of money or property paid to a bail bond licensee by or on behalf of the arrestee to obtain bail if the action or proceeding against the arrestee who has been admitted to bail is dismissed, no charges are filed against the arrestee within 60 days of arrest, or the arrestee has made all court appearances during the pendency of the action or proceeding against the arrestee, as specified. The bill would authorize the bail bond licensee to retain a surcharge not to exceed 5% of the amount paid by the arrestee or on behalf of the arrestee. The bill would require the court to order this return of money or property only for a bail contract entered into on or after January 1, 2022.

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

Vote: ~~majority~~^{2/3}. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

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

- + SECTION 1. This act shall be known, and may be cited, as the
- + Safe and Resilient Communities Act of 2021.
- 1 SECTION 1.
- 2 SEC. 2. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

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Page 2 3 (a) The pretrial justice system in California is fundamentally
4 broken. Not only has it failed to achieve its stated objectives of
5 preventing recidivism and assuring court appearance, but it has
6 significantly eroded a sacred principle in our criminal justice
7 system: the presumption of innocence.

8 (b) California's high incarceration rate is a direct consequence
9 of our heavy reliance on pretrial detention. In 2015, the Public
10 Policy Institute of California reported that roughly 50,000, or 62
11 percent, of jail beds in California were filled with inmates awaiting
12 trial or sentencing. According to a more recent report, 44,241
13 county jail inmates across California in 2020, approximately
Page 3 1 three-quarters of the state's total jail population, had not been
2 convicted of or sentenced for a crime.

3 (c) As the California Supreme Court has observed, the
4 consequences of pretrial detention on the accused and their families
5 are immense and profound. Research suggests that pretrial
6 detention heightens the risk of losing a job, a home, and custody
7 of a child. Time in jail awaiting trial may even be associated with
8 a higher likelihood of reoffending, beginning anew a vicious cycle.

9 (d) These consequences are intensified by California's money
10 bail system, which often keeps people incarcerated before trial
11 simply because they cannot afford to pay bail. Indeed, as the
12 California Supreme Court has adduced, the median bail amount
13 in California, roughly \$50,000, is more than five times the median
14 for the rest of the nation on average.

15 (e) A recent report published by the University of California,
16 Los Angeles, Bunche Center estimated that approximately 97
17 percent of people who make bail in California use a bail agent and
18 pay a nonrefundable fee to a private company in order to secure
19 their freedom. This is not a simple transaction because people often
20 have to borrow from friends and family, enter into exploitative
21 financing schemes, or put up their property, even their homes, as
22 collateral. Arrestees unable to gather the funds are often pressured
23 into taking a plea without having a full and fair opportunity to
24 defend their case, or worse, when they are actually innocent.

26 (f) The money bail industry in California has evolved into a
27 predatory scheme that puts profits over people and does not
28 enhance public safety or improve court appearance rates. According
29 to the Public Policy Institute of California, despite higher rates of
30 pretrial detention compared to other states, California, under the

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Page 3 31 current system, still has lower court appearance rates and higher
32 rearrest rates.

33 (g) The California Supreme Court has noted that the excessive
34 pretrial detention that results from California's money bail system
35 forces the state to bear the cost of housing and feeding arrestees
36 that could be properly released. For instance, just six California
37 counties spent \$37,500,000 over a two-year period jailing people
38 who were never charged or who had charges dropped or dismissed.

39 (h) By shifting from a system focused on pretrial detention to
40 one focused on pretrial release, outcomes could be vastly improved.

Page 4 1 Studies show that the cost of supervising a person in the community
2 pending trial is generally about 10 percent the cost of keeping them
3 in jail. Several jurisdictions across the country have transitioned
4 to release-based models that save taxpayers millions of dollars
5 without sacrificing public safety.

6 (i) Modern technology provides an array of valuable tools that
7 have already proven effective in the pretrial context, rendering
8 many current practices obsolete. For instance, recent research
9 suggests that simple text message reminders can significantly
10 improve court appearance. The pretrial system in the County of
11 Santa Clara, which relies on text message reminders, has
12 maintained a 95-percent court appearance rate for defendants
13 released before trial.

14 (j) In March 2021, the California Supreme Court ruled that
15 conditioning freedom solely on whether an arrestee can afford bail
16 is unconstitutional, and that in setting bail, judges must consider
17 an arrestee's ability to pay.

18 (k) California should be a leader in enacting meaningful bail
19 reform that upholds the values of equal protection and due process
20 without compromising the safety of victims and the general public.

22 ~~SEC. 2.~~

+ SEC. 3. Section 1269b of the Penal Code is amended to read:

23 1269b. (a) The officer in charge of a jail in which an arrested
24 person is held in custody, an officer of a sheriff's department or
25 police department of a city who is in charge of a jail or is employed
26 at a fixed police or sheriff's facility and is acting under an
27 agreement with the agency that keeps the jail in which an arrested
28 person is held in custody, an employee of a sheriff's department
29 or police department of a city who is assigned by the department
30 to collect bail, the clerk of the superior court of the county in which

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Page 4 31 the offense was alleged to have been committed, and the clerk of
32 the superior court in which the case against the defendant is
33 pending ~~shall~~ *may* approve and accept bail in the amount fixed
34 ~~pursuant to this section by the warrant of arrest, schedule of bail,~~
+ *or order admitting to bail* in cash or surety bond executed by a
35 certified, admitted surety insurer as provided in the Insurance
36 Code, to issue and sign an order for the release of the arrested
37 person, and to set a time and place for the appearance of the
38 arrested person before the appropriate court and give notice thereof.

Amendments 5 & 6

Page 5 39 (b) If a defendant has appeared before a judge of the court on
40 the charge contained in the complaint, indictment, or information,
1 the bail shall be in the amount fixed by the judge at the time of the
2 ~~appearance, in accordance with subdivisions (c) and (d).~~
3 *appearance.* If that appearance has not been made, ~~the amount of~~
4 ~~bail shall be fixed pursuant to subdivisions (c) and (d).~~ *the bail*
+ *shall be in the amount fixed in the warrant of arrest or, if no*
+ *warrant of arrest has been issued, the amount of bail shall be*
+ *pursuant to the uniform countywide schedule of bail for the county*
+ *in which the defendant is required to appear until the statewide*
+ *bail schedule is prepared and adopted by the Judicial Council*
+ *pursuant to subdivision (c), at which point it shall be set pursuant*
+ *to that statewide bail schedule.*

Amendment 7
Amendment 8

5 ~~(c) Bail shall be set at zero dollars (\$0) for all misdemeanor and~~
6 ~~felony offenses except the following:~~

Amendment 9

7 ~~(1) A serious felony, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section~~
8 ~~1192.7, or a violent felony, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section~~
9 ~~667.5.~~

10 ~~(2) A felony violation of Section 69.~~

11 ~~(3) A violation of paragraph (1) of subdivision (c) of Section~~
12 ~~166.~~

13 ~~(4) A violation of Section 136.1 when punishment is imposed~~
14 ~~under subdivision (c) of Section 136.1.~~

15 ~~(5) A violation of Section 262.~~

16 ~~(6) A violation of paragraph (1) of subdivision (c) of Section~~
17 ~~243 or Section 273.5.~~

18 ~~(7) A violation of Section 273.6 if the detained person made~~
19 ~~threats to kill or harm, has engaged in violence against, or has gone~~
20 ~~to the residence or workplace of, the protected party.~~

21 ~~(8) A violation of Section 422 where the offense is charged as~~
22 ~~a felony.~~

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Page 5 23 ~~(9) A violation of Section 646.9.~~
24 ~~(10) A violation of an offense listed in subdivision (c) of Section~~
25 ~~290.~~
26 ~~(11) A violation of Section 23152 or 23153 of the Vehicle Code.~~
27 ~~(12) A felony violation of Section 463.~~
28 ~~(13) A violation of Section 29800.~~
29 ~~(14) A violation of Section 422.6 or Section 422.7.~~
30 ~~(15) A violation of Section 236.1.~~
31 ~~(16) A violation of Section 273a or Section 273d.~~
32 ~~(17) A violation of Section 368.~~
33 ~~(18) A violation of paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of Section~~
34 ~~245.~~
35 ~~(d) For all offenses listed in paragraphs (1) to (18), inclusive,~~
36 ~~of subdivision (c), and for the purposes of subdivision (c), the~~
37 ~~Judicial Council shall prepare, adopt, and annually revise a~~
38 ~~schedule of bail amounts, which shall apply statewide.~~
Page 6 3 ~~(e) While released on bail for zero dollars (\$0), bail for~~
4 ~~subsequent separate offenses shall be set pursuant to the statewide~~
5 ~~bail schedule established by Judicial Council pursuant to~~
6 ~~subdivision (d), and subject to the provisions in subdivision (f).~~
7 ~~This subdivision does not apply to those subsequent and separate~~
8 ~~offenses that occur after the original offense is resolved.~~
+ ~~(c) On or before January 1, 2023, and in each subsequent year,~~
+ ~~the Judicial Council shall prepare, adopt, and annually revise a~~
+ ~~statewide schedule of bail amounts for all felony, misdemeanor,~~
+ ~~and infraction offenses except Vehicle Code infractions. On~~
+ ~~January 1, 2023, each county's uniform countywide bail schedule~~
+ ~~shall be deemed inoperative and shall not be used in fixing the~~
+ ~~amount of bail for any felony, misdemeanor, or infraction offense~~
+ ~~except Vehicle Code infractions and local municipal code and~~
+ ~~county ordinance violations.~~
9 ~~(f)~~
+ ~~(d) (1) Prior to setting bail for an offense listed in paragraphs~~
10 ~~(1) to (18), inclusive, of subdivision (c), or for an offense pursuant~~
11 ~~to subdivision (c), bail, the court shall first consider whether~~
12 ~~nonfinancial conditions will reasonably protect the public and the~~
13 ~~victim and reasonably assure the arrestee's presence at trial.~~
14 ~~(2) If the court concludes that money bail is reasonably~~
15 ~~necessary to protect the public and the victim or reasonably assure~~
16 ~~the arrestee's presence at trial, the court shall consider the arrestee's~~

Amendments 10 & 11

Amendment 12

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Page 6 17 ~~ability to pay, and set bail at a level the arrestee can reasonably~~
18 ~~afford. conduct an inquiry into the arrestee's ability to pay and~~
+ ~~shall make a finding that the arrestee has the present ability to~~
+ ~~pay the amount of monetary bail without substantial hardship.~~
+ (3) *For purposes of this subdivision, the following definitions*
+ *apply:*
+ (A) *"Ability to pay" means the payer's present ability with*
+ *income or assets available to them to pay the specified amount*
+ *without borrowing money, selling personal property, obtaining a*
+ *loan, taking money from family or friends, accessing a*
+ *means-tested public benefit in which they are enrolled, or paying*
+ *a bond premium.*
+ (B) *"Substantial hardship" means a significant infringement*
+ *on a payer's ability to meet the basic necessities of life for*
+ *themselves or their dependents. These basic necessities include,*
+ *but are not limited to, reasonable expenses for food, shelter,*
+ *communication, clothing, transportation, utilities, medical and*
+ *dental care, childcare, and education.*
20 (g)
+ (e) The penalty schedule for infraction violations of the Vehicle
21 Code shall be established by the Judicial Council in accordance
22 with Section 40310 of the Vehicle Code.
24 (h)
+ (f) In adopting a uniform statewide schedule of bail ~~for all~~
25 ~~offenses listed in paragraphs (1) to (18), inclusive, of pursuant to~~
26 ~~subdivision (c), the Judicial Council shall consider the seriousness~~
27 ~~of the offense charged. In considering the seriousness of the offense~~
28 ~~charged the judges shall assign an additional amount of required~~
29 ~~bail for each aggravating or enhancing factor chargeable in the~~
30 ~~complaint, including, but not limited to, additional bail for charges~~
31 ~~alleging facts that would bring a person within any of the following~~
32 ~~sections: Section 667.5, 667.51, 667.6, 667.8, 667.85, 667.9,~~
33 ~~667.10, 12022, 12022.1, 12022.2, 12022.3, 12022.4, 12022.5,~~
34 ~~12022.53, 12022.7, 12022.8, or 12022.9 of this code, or Section~~
35 ~~11356.5, 11370.2, or 11370.4 of the Health and Safety Code.~~
+ *charged and input from stakeholders, experts, and other interested*
+ *parties.*
37 (i)
+ (g) The statewide bail schedule shall contain a list of the offenses
38 and the amounts of bail applicable for each offense. The Judicial

Amendment 13

Amendments 14 & 15

Amendment 16

Amendment 17

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Page 6 39 Council shall send a copy of the statewide bail schedule to the
40 presiding judge of each superior court, and the presiding judge
Page 7 1 shall provide a copy of the statewide bail schedule to the officer
2 in charge of the county jail, to the officer in charge of each city
3 jail within the county, and to each superior court judge and
4 commissioner in the county.
6 (j)
+ (h) (1) Upon posting bail, the defendant or arrested person shall
7 be discharged from custody as to the offense on which the bail is
8 posted.
9 (2) All money and surety bonds so deposited with an officer
10 authorized to receive bail shall be transmitted immediately to the
11 judge or clerk of the court by which the order was made or warrant
12 issued or bail schedule fixed, with jurisdiction. If, in the case of
13 felonies, an indictment is filed, the judge or clerk of the court shall
14 transmit all of the money and surety bonds to the clerk of the court.
16 (k)
+ (i) If a defendant or arrested person so released fails to appear
17 at the time and in the court so ordered upon their release from
18 custody, Sections 1305 and 1306 apply.
+ (j) *Nothing in this section restricts the ability of the court to*
+ *deny bail in accordance with Section 12 of Article I of the*
+ *California Constitution, or to set, reduce, or deny bail in*
+ *accordance with paragraph (3) of subdivision (f) of Section 28 of*
+ *Article I of the California Constitution.*
20 ~~SEC. 3.~~
+ SEC. 4. Section 1269d is added to the Penal Code, to read:
21 1269d. Costs relating to conditions of release from custody
22 shall not be imposed on a person released on bail or their own
23 recognizance pursuant to this chapter, including, but not
+ limited to, fees relating to conditions of release or the imposition
+ of conditions of release that require the person released to pay for
+ those conditions.
25 ~~SEC. 4.~~
+ SEC. 5. Section 1302.5 is added to the Penal Code, to read:
26 1302.5. (a) The court shall order a return of money or property
27 paid to a bail bond licensee by or on behalf of the arrestee to obtain
28 bail under any of the following circumstances:
29 (1) An action or proceeding against an arrestee who has been
30 admitted to bail is dismissed.

Amendment 18

Amendment 19

Amendment 20

Amendment 21

Amendment 22

Amendment 23

Amendment 24

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Page 7 31 (2) No charges are filed against the arrestee within 60 days of
32 arrest.
33 (3) The arrestee has made all court appearances during the
34 pendency of the action or proceeding against the arrestee.
35 (b) The bail bond licensee shall be entitled to retain a surcharge
36 not to exceed 5 percent of the amount paid by the arrestee or on
37 behalf of the arrestee.
38 (c) Money or property shall be returned pursuant to subdivision
39 (a) within 30 days of the court order issued pursuant to subdivision
Page 8 1 (a) and shall be to the entity or person who paid the money or
2 property to the bail bond licensee to obtain bail.
3 (d) A court shall order a return of money or property pursuant
4 to this section only for a bail contract entered into on or after
5 January 1, 2022.
+ *SEC. 6. 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 rapidly address the injustice of costs relating to*
+ *money bail and conditions of pretrial release, it is necessary that*
+ *this act go into effect immediately.*

Amendment 25

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