



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

**Assembly  
California Legislature  
Committee on Rules**

**KEN COOLEY  
CHAIR**

**VICE CHAIR**  
CUNNINGHAM, JORDAN

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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, July 8, 2021  
8:45 a.m.  
State Capitol, Room 437

**CONSENT AGENDA**

**BILL REFERRALS**

1. Bill Referrals

[Page 2](#)

**RESOLUTIONS**

- |                       |  |                         |
|-----------------------|--|-------------------------|
| 2. ACR-12 (Seyarto)   | Purple Heart Day.  | <a href="#">Page 4</a>  |
| 3. ACR-58 (Fong)      | Valley Fever Awareness Month.  | <a href="#">Page 7</a>  |
| 4. HR-53 (Levine)     | The California State University Class Of 4 Million.                  | <a href="#">Page 12</a> |
| 5. HR-60 (Ramos)      | The Federal Indian Boarding School Initiative. (refer/hear)          | <a href="#">Page 15</a> |
| 6. SCR-36 (Melendez)  | Aromatic L-amino Acid Decarboxylase (AADC) Deficiency Awareness Day. | <a href="#">Page 20</a> |
| 7. SCR-41 (Bradford)  | Juneteenth.  | <a href="#">Page 27</a> |
| 8. SCR-45 (Dodd)      | Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse Awareness Month.                     | <a href="#">Page 33</a> |
| 9. SCR-47 (Hertzberg) | Sugihara Visas Day.  | <a href="#">Page 39</a> |



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CARLOS VILLAPUDUA  
AKILAH WEBER, M.D.

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

# Memo

**To:** Rules Committee Members  
**From:** Michael Erke, Bill Referral Consultant  
**Date:** 7/7/2021  
**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

07/08/2021

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

Assembly Bill No.	Committee:
<u>ACR 96</u>	RLS.
<u>ACR 97</u>	RLS.
<u>HR 52</u>	RLS.
<u>HR 57</u>	RLS.
<u>HR 60</u>	RLS.

## Assembly Concurrent Resolution

**No. 12**

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**Introduced by Assembly Members Seyarto and Mathis**  
**(Principal coauthor: Assembly Member Voepel)**  
(Principal coauthors: Senators Archuleta, Roth, and Umberg)

January 21, 2021

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Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 12—Relative to Purple Heart Day.

### LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 12, as introduced, Seyarto. Purple Heart Day.

This measure would declare August 7, 2021, as Purple Heart Day in California.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, The Purple Heart is awarded to members of the  
2 Armed Forces who are killed or wounded in action; and  
3 WHEREAS, Created in 1932, the Purple Heart has a long and  
4 storied past that dates back to the founders of the United States.  
5 The award takes its design from the Badge of Military Merit, which  
6 was commissioned by General George Washington on August 7,  
7 1782. This award consisted of a purple, heart-shaped piece of silk  
8 having a narrow edge of silver stitched with the word Merit across  
9 the face and is considered to be the first official military combat  
10 badge of the Armed Forces. The official successor decoration of  
11 the Badge of Military Merit is the Purple Heart; and  
12 WHEREAS, Originally, the Purple Heart award was only open  
13 to United States Army and Air Force service members and could  
14 not be awarded posthumously. President Franklin D. Roosevelt

1 changed that in 1942 with an executive order that opened the award  
2 to members of the United States Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast  
3 Guard. Later that year, in a separate order, the award was made  
4 available for posthumous award to any member of the military;  
5 and

6 WHEREAS, To date, approximately 2 million Purple Heart  
7 Medals have been awarded. The award can be awarded  
8 retroactively as far back as 1917, allowing veterans from World  
9 War I to be eligible; and

10 WHEREAS, Originally, the Purple Heart was awarded for  
11 meritorious service, and injury was a consideration for merit. In  
12 1942, the creation of the Legion of Merit award duplicated the  
13 merit requirement, which became unnecessary for the Purple Heart;  
14 and

15 WHEREAS, From 1942 to 1997, inclusive, civilians serving in,  
16 or affiliated with, the Armed Forces were eligible to receive the  
17 Purple Heart. Some of the earliest civilians to receive this honor  
18 were firefighters wounded or killed while fighting fires caused by  
19 the attack on Pearl Harbor; and

20 WHEREAS, Since California is home to more than 1.8 million  
21 veterans and more than 200,000 active and reserve members of  
22 the Armed Forces, it is especially appropriate for all Californians  
23 to honor those who have been awarded the Purple Heart; now,  
24 therefore, be it

25 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*  
26 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature encourages all Californians  
27 to honor those who have served in the Armed Forces, especially  
28 those who have been wounded and received the Purple Heart, and  
29 declares August 7, 2021, as Purple Heart Day in California; and  
30 be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: July 8, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES  
Ken Cooley, Chair  
ACR 12 (Seyarto) – As Introduced January 21, 2021

**SUBJECT:** Purple Heart Day.

**SUMMARY:** Declares August 7, 2021, as Purple Heart Day in California, and encourages all Californians to honor those who have served in the Armed Forces, especially those who have been wounded and received the Purple Heart. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The Purple Heart is awarded to members of the Armed Forces who are killed or wounded in action.
- 2) Created in 1932, the Purple Heart has a long and storied past that dates back to the founders of the United States. The award takes its design from the Badge of Military Merit, which was commissioned by General George Washington on August 7, 1782. The official successor decoration of the Badge of Military Merit is the Purple Heart.
- 3) Originally, the Purple Heart award was only open to United States Army and Air Force service members and could not be awarded posthumously. President Franklin D. Roosevelt changed that in 1942 with an executive order that opened the award to members of the United States Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. Later that year, in a separate order, the award was made available for posthumous award to any member of the military.
- 4) To date, approximately 2 million Purple Heart Medals have been awarded. The award can be awarded retroactively as far back as 1917, allowing veterans from World War I to be eligible.
- 5) From 1942 to 1997, inclusive, civilians serving in, or affiliated with, the Armed Forces were eligible to receive the Purple Heart. Some of the earliest civilians to receive this honor were firefighters wounded or killed while fighting fires caused by the attack on Pearl Harbor.
- 6) Since California is home to more than 1.8 million veterans and more than 200,000 active and reserve members of the Armed Forces, it is especially appropriate for all Californians to honor those who have been awarded the Purple Heart.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** None

**REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

**Support**

None on file

**Opposition**

None on file

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

## Assembly Concurrent Resolution

**No. 58**

**Introduced by Assembly Members Fong and Salas**  
(Principal coauthors: Senators Grove and Hurtado)

March 24, 2021

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 58—Relative to Valley Fever Awareness Month.

### LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 58, as introduced, Fong. Valley Fever Awareness Month.  
This measure would declare August 2021 as Valley Fever Awareness Month.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, Valley Fever (coccidioidomycosis), a progressive,
- 2 multisymptom, respiratory disorder, is a debilitating disease; and
- 3 WHEREAS, Valley Fever is caused by the inhalation of tiny
- 4 airborne fungi that live in the soil but are released into the air by
- 5 soil disturbance or wind; and
- 6 WHEREAS, Valley Fever attacks the respiratory system, causing
- 7 infections that can lead to symptoms that resemble a cold,
- 8 influenza, or pneumonia; and
- 9 WHEREAS, If left untreated or mistreated, infection can spread
- 10 from the lungs into the bloodstream, causing inflammation to the
- 11 skin, permanent damage to lung and bone tissue, and swelling of
- 12 the membrane surrounding the brain, leading to meningitis, which
- 13 can be devastating and even fatal; and
- 14 WHEREAS, Once serious symptoms of Valley Fever appear,
- 15 including pneumonia and labored breathing, prompt treatment with

1 often toxic antifungal drugs must be given, which is especially  
2 disagreeable for patients who require the drugs to be injected  
3 beneath the base of their skulls for meningitis and which can cause  
4 side effects, including nausea, fever, and kidney damage; and

5 WHEREAS, Within California alone, Valley Fever is found in  
6 portions of the Sacramento Valley, all of the San Joaquin Valley,  
7 desert regions, and portions of southern California; and

8 WHEREAS, California does not have an official statewide  
9 method of tracking the rate of Valley Fever infections; and

10 WHEREAS, According to the federal Centers for Disease  
11 Control and Prevention (CDC), Valley Fever infection rates rose  
12 twelvefold nationwide from 1995 to 2009, and researchers estimate  
13 that the fungus infects more than 150,000 people each year who  
14 either suffer serious ailments without knowing the cause of their  
15 illness or escape detection of the disease; and

16 WHEREAS, According to the CDC, between 1999 and 2011,  
17 the rate of infection of Valley Fever in California rose more than  
18 600 percent, from 939 cases in 1999 to 5,697 cases in 2011, before  
19 declining to 2,243 cases in 2014, but increasing again to 7,546  
20 cases in 2018; and

21 WHEREAS, In Kern County, the rate of infection of Valley  
22 Fever more than tripled from 2009, for a total of 2,051 cases in  
23 2010 and 2,734 cases in 2011, before declining to 1210 cases in  
24 2014 and spiking again to nearly 2,500 cases in 2016; and

25 WHEREAS, Although the rate of Valley Fever infection in  
26 California declined between 2011 and 2014, it increased annually  
27 between 2014 and 2018, infecting Californians at eight times the  
28 rate of infection in 1999; and

29 WHEREAS, According to the State Department of Public  
30 Health, from January 1 to October 31, 2017, inclusive, 5,121  
31 provisional cases of Valley Fever were reported in California. This  
32 is an increase of 1,294 provisional cases from the provisional 3,827  
33 cases reported during that same time period in 2016; and

34 WHEREAS, Misdiagnosis of Valley Fever is so pervasive that  
35 experts say some people suffer and even die from Valley Fever  
36 without knowing they ever had the disease; and

37 WHEREAS, Governor Edmond G. Brown Jr. declared a Drought  
38 State of Emergency on January 17, 2014, and California continues  
39 to experience record dry conditions; and



1 WHEREAS, Dry conditions and lack of precipitation present  
2 urgent problems regarding Valley Fever; and

3 WHEREAS, Valley Fever is usually found in soil two to eight  
4 inches from the surface, and the extreme dry conditions caused by  
5 drought increase the chances of coccidioidomycosis airborne fungi  
6 exposure; and

7 WHEREAS, Central Valley prison inmates have been infected  
8 by Valley Fever at epidemic rates, contributing significantly to the  
9 state's prison healthcare costs; and

10 WHEREAS, The rapid spread of Valley Fever at state prisons  
11 in the Central Valley has resulted in multiple prison inmate deaths  
12 and prompted calls to close certain affected prisons, further  
13 exacerbating efforts to comply with federal orders to reduce prison  
14 overcrowding; and

15 WHEREAS, Valley Fever kills between 100 to 200 more  
16 Americans every year than tuberculosis; and

17 WHEREAS, Valley Fever most seriously affects the young, the  
18 elderly, those with lowered immune systems, and those of African  
19 American and Filipino descent; and

20 WHEREAS, Valley Fever is a disease that has been studied for  
21 the past 100 years but still remains impossible to control and  
22 difficult to treat; and

23 WHEREAS, There is no known cure for Valley Fever, but  
24 researchers are closer than ever to finding a much-needed vaccine  
25 against this devastating disease; and

26 WHEREAS, The research effort to find a vaccine for Valley  
27 Fever and a funding partnership including the State of California  
28 were approved by the Legislature and signed by Governor Pete  
29 Wilson in 1997; now, therefore, be it

30 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*  
31 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature hereby proclaims August  
32 2021 as Valley Fever Awareness Month; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: July 8, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES  
Ken Cooley, Chair  
ACR 58 (Fong) – As Introduced March 24, 2021

**SUBJECT:** Valley Fever Awareness Month.

**SUMMARY:** Declares August 2021 as Valley Fever Awareness Month. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Valley Fever (coccidioidomycosis), a progressive, multisymptom, respiratory disorder, is a debilitating disease, and is caused by the inhalation of tiny airborne fungi that live in the soil but are released into the air by soil disturbance or wind.
- 2) Valley Fever attacks the respiratory system, causing infections that can lead to symptoms that resemble a cold, influenza, or pneumonia. If left untreated or mistreated, infection can spread from the lungs into the bloodstream, causing inflammation to the skin, permanent damage to lung and bone tissue, and swelling of the membrane surrounding the brain, leading to meningitis, which can be devastating and even fatal.
- 3) Once serious symptoms of Valley Fever appear, including pneumonia and labored breathing, prompt treatment with often toxic antifungal drugs must be given, which is especially disagreeable for patients who require the drugs to be injected beneath the base of their skulls for meningitis and which can cause side effects, including nausea, fever, and kidney damage.
- 4) Within California alone, Valley Fever is found in portions of the Sacramento Valley, all of the San Joaquin Valley, desert regions, and portions of southern California. However, California does not have an official statewide method of tracking the rate of Valley Fever infections.
- 5) According to the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Valley Fever infection rates rose twelvefold nationwide from 1995 to 2009, and researchers estimate that the fungus infects more than 150,000 people each year who either suffer serious ailments without knowing the cause of their illness or escape detection of the disease.
- 6) According to the CDC, between 1999 and 2011, the rate of infection of Valley Fever in California rose more than 600 percent, from 939 cases in 1999 to 5,697 cases in 2011, before declining to 2,243 cases in 2014, but increasing again to 7,546 cases in 2018.
- 7) Although the rate of Valley Fever infection in California declined between 2011 and 2014, it increased annually between 2014 and 2018, infecting Californians at eight times the rate of infection in 1999.
- 8) Dry conditions and lack of precipitation present urgent problems regarding Valley Fever. Valley Fever is usually found in soil two to eight inches from the surface, and the extreme dry conditions caused by drought increase the chances of coccidioidomycosis airborne fungi exposure.

- 9) Valley Fever is a disease that has been studied for the past 100 years but still remains impossible to control and difficult to treat. There is no known cure for Valley Fever, but researchers are closer than ever to finding a much-needed vaccine against this devastating disease.

**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 ASSEMBLY JUNE 28, 2021

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2021–22 REGULAR SESSION

## House Resolution

**No. 53**

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**Introduced by Assembly Member Levine**

June 7, 2021

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House Resolution No. 53—Relative to the California State University Class of 4 Million.

1 WHEREAS, The California State University is the nation's  
2 largest four-year public university, educating 486,000 students  
3 annually; and

4 WHEREAS, With the graduating class of 2021, the California  
5 State University achieves a milestone of 4,000,000 living alumni;  
6 and

7 WHEREAS, The California State University educates the most  
8 ethnically, economically, and academically diverse student body  
9 in the nation; and

10 WHEREAS, The California State University is an unparalleled  
11 engine of social mobility with students receiving a high-quality  
12 education that propels them into higher economic strata; and

13 WHEREAS, Graduation rates have increased to an all-time high  
14 under Graduation Initiative 2025, helping to meet California's  
15 need for degreed workers; and

16 WHEREAS, The California State University confers 129,000  
17 degrees annually; and

18 WHEREAS, The California State University plays a major role  
19 in California's economy and the creation of California's workforce  
20 by graduating nearly one-half of all bachelor's degrees awarded  
21 in California each year; and

98

1 WHEREAS, The California State University provides a return  
2 of nearly \$7 for every dollar invested in the university by the state  
3 and the return is *nearly* \$30 when the impact of alumni earnings  
4 is included; and

5 WHEREAS, The California State University alumni network  
6 is larger than the population of 23 individual states; and

7 WHEREAS, Ninety-five percent of all enrolled students come  
8 from California and ~~3,800,000~~ *84 percent of* alumni live in  
9 California; and

10 WHEREAS, One in every 20 Americans with a college degree  
11 earned it at the California State University and one in 10 employees  
12 in California is a California State University graduate; now,  
13 therefore, be it

14 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That the  
15 Assembly joins the California State University in celebrating the  
16 Class of 4 Million, its global network, and its essential impact on  
17 California; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: July 8, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES  
Ken Cooley, Chair  
HR 53 (Levine) – As Amended June 28, 2021

**SUBJECT:** the California State University Class of 4 Million.

**SUMMARY:** Celebrates the Class of 4 Million at the California State University; and, recognizes its global network and its essential impact on California. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The California State University is the nation’s largest four-year public university, educating 486,000 students annually. And, with the graduating class of 2021, the California State University achieves a milestone of 4,000,000 living alumni.
- 2) The California State University educates the most ethnically, economically, and academically diverse student body in the nation; and, is an unparalleled engine of social mobility with students receiving a high-quality education that propels them into higher economic strata.
- 3) Graduation rates have increased to an all-time high under Graduation Initiative 2025, with 129,000 degrees conferred annually, helping to meet California’s need for degreed workers.
- 4) The California State University plays a major role in California’s economy and the creation of California's workforce by graduating nearly one-half of all bachelor’s degrees awarded in California each year.
- 5) The California State University provides a return of nearly \$7 for every dollar invested in the university by the state and the return is nearly \$30 when the impact of alumni earnings is included.
- 6) Ninety-five percent of all enrolled students come from California and 84 percent of alumni live in California.
- 7) One in every 20 Americans with a college degree earned it at the California State University and one in 10 employees in California is a California State University graduate.

**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. 60**

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**Introduced by Assembly Member Ramos**

July 5, 2021

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House Resolution No. 60—Relative to the federal Indian Boarding School Initiative.

1 WHEREAS, The recent discovery of 215 unmarked graves by  
2 Canada’s Tk’emlúps te Secwépemc First Nation at the Kamloops  
3 Indian Residential School should prompt Americans to reflect on  
4 past federal policies to culturally assimilate Indigenous peoples in  
5 the United States; and

6 WHEREAS, Beginning with the Indian Civilization Act of 1819  
7 and lasting through the 1960s, the United States enacted laws and  
8 implemented policies establishing and supporting Indian boarding  
9 schools across the nation; and

10 WHEREAS, The purpose of the Indian boarding schools was  
11 to culturally assimilate Indigenous children by forcibly relocating  
12 them away from their families and communities to distant  
13 residential facilities where their cultural identities, languages, and  
14 beliefs were forcibly suppressed; and

15 WHEREAS, Over the course of this program, the thousands of  
16 Indigenous children who were forced to leave their homes and  
17 attend these boarding schools were subjected to traumatic injury  
18 and abuse, and some of them perished and are buried in unmarked  
19 graves; and

20 WHEREAS, The horrific legacy of these boarding schools  
21 remains and manifests itself in Indigenous communities through  
22 intergenerational trauma and cycles of violence, abuse, and  
23 premature deaths; and

1 WHEREAS, The assimilationist policies represented by the  
2 boarding schools are contrary to the current doctrine of trust  
3 responsibility, under which the federal government is charged with  
4 the promotion of tribal self-governance and cultural integrity; and

5 WHEREAS, The United States Department of the Interior has  
6 instituted the Indian Boarding School Initiative to address the  
7 intergenerational impact of Indian boarding schools to shed light  
8 on the traumas caused by those schools and their continuing impact  
9 on Indigenous communities today; and

10 WHEREAS, The United States Department of the Interior will  
11 undertake an investigation of the loss of human life and other  
12 lasting consequences of the Indian boarding schools, and as part  
13 of that investigation the department will identify boarding school  
14 facilities and sites, the location of known and possible student  
15 burial sites located at or near school facilities, and the identities  
16 and tribal affiliations of the children who were buried at these  
17 locations; and

18 WHEREAS, The work of the initiative will include the  
19 identification and collection of records and information related to  
20 the United States Department of the Interior's oversight of the  
21 Indian boarding school program from 1819 to 1969, inclusive,  
22 formal consultations with Tribal Nations, Alaska Native  
23 corporations, and Native Hawaiian organizations to clarify the  
24 processes and procedures for protecting identified burial sites and  
25 associated information, and submission of a final written report to  
26 the United States Secretary of the Interior by April 1, 2022; now,  
27 therefore, be it

28 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That the  
29 Assembly expresses its profound sympathy for the generations of  
30 Indigenous children who suffered horrendous trauma and abuse  
31 at Indian boarding schools due to the cruel and misguided federal  
32 policy of enforced assimilation; and be it further

33 *Resolved*, That the Assembly expresses its support for the  
34 implementation of the Indian Boarding School Initiative by the  
35 United States Department of the Interior to finally address the  
36 legacy of these boarding schools and to provide some measure of  
37 honor and respect for the Indigenous persons who suffered there;  
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: July 8, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES  
Ken Cooley, Chair  
HR 60 (Ramos) – As Introduced July 5, 2021

**SUBJECT:** the federal Indian Boarding School Initiative.

**SUMMARY:** Expresses profound sympathy for the generations of Indigenous children who suffered horrendous trauma and abuse at Indian boarding schools due to the cruel and misguided federal policy of enforced assimilation; and, expresses support for the implementation of the Indian Boarding School Initiative by the United States Department of the Interior to finally address the legacy of these boarding schools and to provide some measure of honor and respect for the Indigenous persons who suffered there. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The recent discovery of 215 unmarked graves by Canada's Tk'emlúps te Secwépemc First Nation at the Kamloops Indian Residential School should prompt Americans to reflect on past federal policies to culturally assimilate Indigenous peoples in the United States.
- 2) Beginning with the Indian Civilization Act of 1819 and lasting through the 1960s, the United States enacted laws and implemented policies establishing and supporting Indian boarding schools across the nation.
- 3) The purpose of the Indian boarding schools was to culturally assimilate Indigenous children by forcibly relocating them away from their families and communities to distant residential facilities where their cultural identities, languages, and beliefs were forcibly suppressed.
- 4) The assimilationist policies represented by the boarding schools are contrary to the current doctrine of trust responsibility, under which the federal government is charged with the promotion of tribal self-governance and cultural integrity.
- 5) The United States Department of the Interior has instituted the Indian Boarding School Initiative to address the intergenerational impact of Indian boarding schools to shed light on the traumas caused by those schools and their continuing impact on Indigenous communities today.
- 6) The United States Department of the Interior will undertake an investigation of the loss of human life and other lasting consequences of the Indian boarding schools, and as part of that investigation the department will identify boarding school facilities and sites, the location of known and possible student burial sites located at or near school facilities, and the identities and tribal affiliations of the children who were buried at these locations.
- 7) The work of the initiative will include the identification and collection of records and information related to the United States Department of the Interior's oversight of the Indian boarding school program from 1819 to 1969, inclusive, formal consultations with Tribal Nations, Alaska Native corporations, and Native Hawaiian organizations to clarify the processes and procedures for protecting identified burial sites and associated information, and submission of a final written report to the United States Secretary of the Interior by April 1, 2022.

**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 APRIL 22, 2021

**Senate Concurrent Resolution**

**No. 36**

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**Introduced by Senator Melendez**  
*(Coauthors: Senators Nielsen, Skinner, and Wiener)*

April 13, 2021

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Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 36—Relative to aromatic l-amino acid decarboxylase deficiency awareness.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

SCR 36, as amended, Melendez. Aromatic L-amino Acid Decarboxylase (AADC) Deficiency Awareness Day.

This measure would proclaim October 23, 2021, as Aromatic L-Amino Acid Decarboxylase (AADC) Deficiency Awareness Day in the State of California.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, A rare disease is generally considered to be a  
2 disease that affects fewer than 200,000 people in the United States  
3 at any given time; and  
4 WHEREAS, There are more than 6,800 rare diseases.  
5 Altogether, rare diseases affect an—estimated 25,000,000 to  
6 30,000,000; and estimated 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 Americans;  
7 and  
8 WHEREAS, Some rare diseases are often severely debilitating,  
9 impact not only the patients but their families and loved ones, and  
10 have no effective treatments; and  
11 WHEREAS, Aromatic l-amino acid decarboxylase (AADC)  
12 deficiency is a life-limiting, severely debilitating genetic neurologic

1 condition that significantly impacts a patient's development, motor  
2 skills, growth, and cognitive and language skills; and

3 WHEREAS, AADC deficiency results from an inherited genetic  
4 disease where patients lack the AADC enzyme that is required to  
5 create dopamine. Without dopamine, patients will never achieve  
6 motor milestones like holding their heads up, sitting, standing, or  
7 develop the ability to communicate or perform the most basic of  
8 life's needs. Patients are diagnosed through genetic and other  
9 biochemical tests; and

10 WHEREAS, Patients suffering from AADC deficiency often  
11 have low muscle tone that is unexplained and not improving. There  
12 are also other symptoms, such as developmental delays and  
13 involuntary eye movements; and

14 WHEREAS, AADC deficiency affects approximately one in  
15 100,000 people in the United States; and

16 WHEREAS, Caregivers of patients with AADC deficiency face  
17 many challenges and are often responsible for the overall care of  
18 the patient; and

19 WHEREAS, The Legislature can raise awareness of AADC  
20 deficiency in the public and medical communities; now, therefore,  
21 be it

22 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*  
23 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature designates October 23,  
24 2021, as AADC Deficiency Awareness Day and encourages  
25 Californians to become better informed about, and aware of, AADC  
26 deficiency; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: July 8, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES  
Ken Cooley, Chair  
SCR 36 (Melendez) – As Amended April 22, 2021

**SENATE VOTE:** 37-0

**SUBJECT:** Aromatic L-amino Acid Decarboxylase (AADC) Deficiency Awareness Day.

**SUMMARY:** Proclaims October 23, 2021, as Aromatic L-Amino Acid Decarboxylase (AADC) Deficiency Awareness Day in the State of California, and encourages Californians to become better informed about and aware of AADC deficiency. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) A rare disease is generally considered to be a disease that affects fewer than 200,000 people in the United States at any given time. There are more than 6,800 rare diseases. Altogether, rare diseases affect an estimated 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 Americans.
- 2) Aromatic L-amino acid decarboxylase (AADC) deficiency is a life-limiting, severely debilitating genetic neurologic condition that significantly impacts a patient's development, motor skills, growth, and cognitive and language skills.
- 3) AADC deficiency results from an inherited genetic disease where patients lack the AADC enzyme that is required to create dopamine. Without dopamine, patients will never achieve motor milestones like holding their heads up, sitting, standing, or develop the ability to communicate or perform the most basic of life's needs. Patients are diagnosed through genetic and other biochemical tests.
- 4) AADC deficiency affects approximately one in 100,000 people in the United States. Patients suffering from AADC deficiency often have low muscle tone that is unexplained and not improving. There are also other symptoms, such as developmental delays and involuntary eye movements.
- 5) Caregivers of patients with AADC deficiency face many challenges and are often responsible for the overall care of the patient.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** None

**REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

**Support**

California Chronic Care Coalition  
PTC Therapeutics

**Opposition**

None on file

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



June 28, 2021

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

**Re: Senate Concurrent Resolution 36 (Melendez) – Support**

Dear Chairman Cooley:

The California Chronic Care Coalition is pleased to support Senate Concurrent Resolution (SCR) 36, which designates October 23, 2021, as Aromatic L-amino Acid Decarboxylase (AADC) Deficiency Awareness Day.

The California Chronic Care Coalition is a unique alliance of more than 30 leading consumer health organizations, including physician and provider groups representing Californians living with chronic conditions. We advise and promote the collaborative work of policy makers, industry leaders, and patient-centered stakeholders emphasizing access to affordable, quality healthcare focusing on all levels of prevention, coordinated care, and the wellness and longevity of patients.

AADC deficiency is a neurotransmitter disorder that can lead to the manifestation of a broad spectrum of symptoms, including hypotonia, developmental delay, and movement disorders. In short, AADC deficiency affects how cells send signals to each other. Signs of AADC deficiency typically present in the first year of life. Many of the most common symptoms of AADC deficiency can also be attributed to a number of other conditions, such as cerebral palsy and epilepsy, resulting in a high rate of misdiagnosis.

Currently, AADC treatment involves a variety of medications that exhibit varying degrees of success from patient to patient. Early diagnosis is a key to giving patients a chance at successful treatment. While there is no cure for AADC deficiency, investigational gene therapies are being developed, providing hope to patients and their families.

By promoting AADC deficiency awareness, the Legislature can help to better inform parents, caregivers, health care providers and the public, with the goals of increased early diagnosis, faster, more effective treatment, and finding a cure.

The Honorable Ken Cooley  
California State Assembly  
Page 2

For these reasons, the California Chronic Care Coalition is pleased to stand in strong support of SCR-36.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Liz Helms". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Liz Helms  
President & CEO  
California Chronic Care Coalition

cc: Members  
Assembly Committee on Rules

Michael Erke, Consultant  
Assembly Committee on Rules



# Valencia Government Relations, Inc.

June 28, 2021

## **VIA E-MAIL**

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

### **Re: Senate Concurrent Resolution 36 (Melendez) – Support**

Dear Chairman Cooley:

Our client, PTC Therapeutics, has asked us to convey their strong support of Senate Concurrent Resolution (SCR) 36, which designates October 23, 2021, as Aromatic L-amino Acid Decarboxylase (AADC) Deficiency Awareness Day.

PTC Therapeutics is a global biopharmaceutical company focused on innovative small molecule and gene therapies for rare genetic disorders, operating offices and research labs in more than 20 countries and occupying a business footprint in more than 50 countries around the world. PTC Therapeutics is deeply committed to a single purpose: extending life's moments for patients with rare diseases and their loved ones.

AADC deficiency is a neurotransmitter disorder that can lead to the manifestation of a broad spectrum of symptoms, including hypotonia, developmental delay, and movement disorders. In short, AADC deficiency affects how cells send signals to each other. Signs of AADC deficiency typically present in the first year of life. Many of the most common symptoms of AADC deficiency can also be attributed to a number of other conditions, such as cerebral palsy and epilepsy, resulting in a high rate of misdiagnosis.

Currently, AADC treatment involves a variety of medications that exhibit varying degrees of success from patient to patient. Early diagnosis is a key to giving patients a chance at successful treatment. While there is no cure for AADC deficiency, investigational gene therapies are being developed, providing hope to patients and their families.

By promoting AADC deficiency awareness, the Legislature can help to better inform parents, caregivers, health care providers and the public, with the goals of increased early diagnosis, faster, more effective treatment, and finding a cure.

For these reasons, PTC Therapeutics is pleased to stand in strong support of SCR-36.

The Honorable Ken Cooley  
California State Assembly  
Page 2

Should you have any questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 701-8999 or alex@valencialobby.com.

Sincerely,



ALEX A. KHAN

cc: Members  
Assembly Committee on Rules

Michael Erke, Consultant  
Assembly Committee on Rules

AMENDED IN SENATE JUNE 10, 2021

**Senate Concurrent Resolution**

**No. 41**

**Introduced by ~~Senator~~ *Senators Bradford and Kamlager***

**(~~Coauthor: Senator Kamlager~~)**

(Coauthors: Assembly Members Burke, Cooper, Gipson, Holden,  
Jones-Sawyer, McCarty, and Akilah Weber)

May 4, 2021

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 41—Relative to Juneteenth.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SCR 41, as amended, Bradford. Juneteenth.

This measure would recognize June 19, 2021, as Juneteenth and would urge the people of California to join in celebrating Juneteenth as a day to honor and reflect on the significant role that African Americans have played in the history of the United States and how they have enriched society through their steadfast commitment to promoting unity and equality.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, Juneteenth, also known as “Juneteenth  
2 Independence Day,” “Emancipation Day,” “Emancipation  
3 Celebration,” and “Freedom Day,” is the oldest African American  
4 holiday observance in the United States; and

5 WHEREAS, Juneteenth, or June 19, 1865, is considered the  
6 date when the last slaves in America were freed when General  
7 Gordon Granger rode into Galveston, Texas, and issued General  
8 Order No. 3, almost two and one-half years after President Lincoln  
9 issued the Emancipation Proclamation; and

1 WHEREAS, 2021 marks 156 years of freedom celebrations;  
2 and

3 WHEREAS, Juneteenth commemorates the strong survival  
4 instinct of African Americans who were first brought to this  
5 country stacked and shackled in the bottom of slave ships in a  
6 month long journey across the Atlantic Ocean known as the  
7 “Middle Passage”; and

8 WHEREAS, August 2019 marked 400 years since the first  
9 arrival of Africans to colonial America, and the United States  
10 Congress has established the 400 Years of African-American  
11 History Commission to commemorate the historic heritage and  
12 contributions that Americans of African descent have made to help  
13 shape the cultural, academic, social, economic, and moral attributes  
14 of this nation; and

15 WHEREAS, In August 1619, the first documented Africans  
16 arrived in the English colony of Virginia. The group, recorded  
17 upon arrival as “20 and odd Negros,” was part of a larger group  
18 of West Africans enslaved by Portuguese slave traders. They were  
19 on their way to Veracruz, Mexico, aboard a Spanish ship when  
20 they were captured off the coast of Mexico by an English privateer  
21 ship and transported to Virginia, where they were put ashore at  
22 what is now Hampton, Virginia, and sold as involuntary laborers  
23 or indentured servants; and

24 WHEREAS, Slavery had not yet been institutionalized, so the  
25 Africans were informed they would work under contract for a  
26 certain period of time before being granted freedom and the rights  
27 afforded other settlers. However, while European indentured  
28 servants were listed along with their year of expected freedom, no  
29 such information accompanied the names of the African indentured  
30 servants; and

31 WHEREAS, On September 22, 1862, President Lincoln issued  
32 the celebrated Emancipation Proclamation, warning the rebellious  
33 Confederate States that he would declare their slaves “forever free”  
34 if those states did not return to the Union by January 1, 1863.  
35 Enforcement of the Emancipation Proclamation occurred only in  
36 Confederate States that were under Union Army control; and

37 WHEREAS, Even after the lapse of California’s Fugitive Slave  
38 Law in 1855, masters informally held enslaved people in California  
39 until 1864, and it was not until June 28, 1864, that all fugitive slave  
40 laws were officially repealed; and

1 WHEREAS, Prior to the end of the Civil War, on January 31,  
2 1865, Congress passed the Thirteenth Amendment to the United  
3 States Constitution, which abolished slavery throughout the United  
4 States and its territories. Spontaneous celebrations erupted  
5 throughout the country when African Americans learned of their  
6 freedom; and

7 WHEREAS, Texas, as a part of the Confederacy, was resistant  
8 to the Emancipation Proclamation. But on June 18, 1865, Union  
9 troops arrived in Galveston, Texas, to take possession of the state  
10 and enforce the emancipation of its slaves. Former slaves in  
11 Galveston rejoiced in the streets with jubilant celebrations. The  
12 following day, June 19th, became known as “Juneteenth,” a name  
13 derived from a portmanteau of the words “June” and “nineteenth.”  
14 Juneteenth celebrations began in Texas the following year; and

15 WHEREAS, Juneteenth education and celebrations declined in  
16 America in the early part of the 20th century. But the Civil Rights  
17 Movement of the 1950s and 1960s saw a resurgence of interest in  
18 Juneteenth, along with renewed community celebrations of the  
19 day; and

20 WHEREAS, On January 1, 1980, Juneteenth became an official  
21 state holiday in Texas through the efforts of Al Edwards, an African  
22 American state legislator. The successful passage of this bill  
23 marked Juneteenth as the first emancipation celebration granted  
24 official state recognition; and

25 WHEREAS, In 2021, North Dakota became the forty-eighth  
26 state in the country to recognize Juneteenth as an official state  
27 holiday or day of observance. Hawaii and South Dakota are the  
28 only two states that still do not recognize Juneteenth; and

29 WHEREAS, In June of 2020, after the brutal murder of George  
30 Floyd, several prominent companies like Nike, the NFL, Twitter,  
31 and Square, announced plans to offer Juneteenth as a paid holiday  
32 to their employees. Further, financial institutions like JPMorgan  
33 Chase, Northern Trust, Fifth Third Bank, PNC Bank, and Capital  
34 One also announced that they will be closing all or parts of their  
35 business early on June 19th while paying employees for the full  
36 day; and

37 WHEREAS, A growing number of American and African  
38 American cultural institutions have sponsored Juneteenth cultural  
39 events designed to make all Americans aware of this celebration,  
40 including the Smithsonian Institution’s National Museum of

1 American History in Washington, D.C., the Chicago Historical  
2 Society, the Black Archives of Mid-America, Inc., in Kansas City,  
3 Missouri, the California African American Museum in Los  
4 Angeles, California, the Henry Ford Museum *of American*  
5 *Innovation* and Greenfield Village in Detroit, Michigan, the African  
6 American Museum ~~in~~ *of* Dallas, Texas, and the National Juneteenth  
7 Observance Foundation. Juneteenth celebrations are a tribute to  
8 those African Americans who fought so long for freedom and  
9 worked so hard to make the dream of equality a reality; and

10 WHEREAS, California law requires the Governor to proclaim  
11 the third Saturday in June of each year to be known as “Juneteenth  
12 National Freedom Day: A day of observance,” to urge all  
13 Californians in celebrating this day to honor and reflect on the  
14 significant roles that African Americans have played in the history  
15 of the United States and how African Americans have enriched  
16 society through their steadfast commitment to promoting freedom,  
17 brotherhood, and equality; and

18 WHEREAS, Juneteenth commemorates African American  
19 freedom and emphasizes education and achievement. It is a day,  
20 a week, and in some areas, a month marked with celebrations,  
21 guest speakers, picnics, and family gatherings. It is a time for  
22 reflection and rejoicing. It is a time for assessment,  
23 self-improvement, and for planning the future; now, therefore, be  
24 it

25 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*  
26 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature of the State of California  
27 hereby recognizes June 19, 2021, as Juneteenth; and be it further

28 *Resolved*, That the Legislature urges the people of California to  
29 join in celebrating Juneteenth as a day to honor and reflect on the  
30 significant role that African Americans have played in the history  
31 of the United States and how they have enriched society through  
32 their steadfast commitment to promoting unity and equality; and  
33 be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: July 8, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES  
Ken Cooley, Chair  
SCR 41 (Bradford) – As Amended June 10, 2021

**SENATE VOTE:** 38-0

**SUBJECT:** Juneteenth.

**SUMMARY:** Recognizes June 19, 2021, as Juneteenth; and, urges the people of California to join in celebrating Juneteenth as a day to honor and reflect on the significant role that African Americans have played in the history of the United States, and how they have enriched society through their steadfast commitment to promoting unity and equality. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Juneteenth, also known as “Juneteenth Independence Day,” “Emancipation Day,” “Emancipation Celebration,” and “Freedom Day,” is the oldest African American holiday observance in the United States. 2021 marks 156 years of freedom celebrations.
- 2) Juneteenth, or June 19, 1865, is considered the date when the last slaves in America were freed when General Gordon Granger rode into Galveston, Texas, and issued General Order No. 3, almost two and one-half years after President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation.
- 3) Juneteenth education and celebrations declined in America in the early part of the 20th century. But the Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s and 1960s saw a resurgence of interest in Juneteenth, along with renewed community celebrations of the day.
- 4) On January 1, 1980, Juneteenth became an official state holiday in Texas through the efforts of Al Edwards, an African American state legislator. The successful passage of this bill marked Juneteenth as the first emancipation celebration granted official state recognition.
- 5) California law requires the Governor to proclaim the third Saturday in June of each year to be known as “Juneteenth National Freedom Day: A day of observance,” to urge all Californians in celebrating this day to honor and reflect on the significant roles that African Americans have played in the history of the United States.
- 6) Juneteenth commemorates African American freedom and emphasizes education and achievement. It is a day, a week, and in some areas, a month marked with celebrations, guest speakers, picnics, and family gatherings. It is a time for reflection and rejoicing. It is a time for assessment, self-improvement, and for planning the future.

**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 Senator Dodd

May 11, 2021

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Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 45—Relative to Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse Awareness Month.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

SCR 45, as introduced, Dodd. Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse Awareness Month.

This measure would proclaim and acknowledge the month of June 2021 as Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse Awareness Month in California and would reiterate the importance of annually recognizing Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse Awareness Month in the state.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, Elder and dependent adult abuse is a serious and  
2 growing crisis in California; and  
3 WHEREAS, Not a day goes by without reports of horrific cases  
4 of abuse or exploitation of the elderly or adults with disabilities;  
5 and  
6 WHEREAS, Throughout the United States, 10,000 people a day  
7 are turning 65 years of age; and  
8 WHEREAS, One in every nine individuals over 65 years of age  
9 is living with Alzheimer’s dementia and nearly one in two people  
10 with dementia experiences some form of abuse by others; and  
11 WHEREAS, Alzheimer’s and dementia deaths have increased  
12 by 16 percent during the COVID-19 pandemic and COVID-19  
13 has extended the resources of nursing homes and long-term care  
14 facilities to their limits; and

1 WHEREAS, The incidence of abuse and exploitation of the  
2 developmentally disabled population is shocking. Over 80 percent  
3 of women with developmental disabilities and over 30 percent of  
4 men with developmental disabilities are sexually abused at least  
5 once during their lifetime; and

6 WHEREAS, Given that one in every 54 babies born today has  
7 a disorder on the autism spectrum, the rapid growth of special  
8 populations in need of enhanced protection will further challenge  
9 an overwhelmed patchwork of programs and services intended to  
10 protect dependent adult populations; and

11 WHEREAS, The elderly and adults with disabilities may be  
12 impacted by a constellation of physical, mental, pharmaceutical,  
13 or medical influences, any one of which could restrict their ability  
14 to protect themselves or self-advocate, to report to authorities when  
15 abuse occurs, or to testify against perpetrators; and

16 WHEREAS, The necessary care and equipment for individuals  
17 with a disability must be offered to provide the maximum  
18 autonomy, protection, and accountability; and

19 WHEREAS, Research by the National Institute of Justice found  
20 that 11 percent of older adults reported experiencing at least one  
21 form of mistreatment, including emotional, physical, or sexual  
22 mistreatment or neglect, in the past year; and

23 WHEREAS, Elder and dependent adult abuse may be physical,  
24 emotional, sexual, or fiduciary and consists of crimes that recognize  
25 no boundaries of economic, educational, or social status, gender,  
26 race, culture, religion, or geographic location; and

27 WHEREAS, Subtle indicators that abuse may be occurring  
28 include bruises or pressure marks, unexplained withdrawal from  
29 normal activities, a change in alertness, unusual depression, sudden  
30 changes in financial situations, strained or tense relationships, or  
31 frequent arguments; and

32 WHEREAS, Recognizing these signs is the first step toward the  
33 prevention of elder and dependent adult abuse; and

34 WHEREAS, Elders who experience abuse or mistreatment face  
35 a greater risk of impacting the health system or impacting the social  
36 service system; and

37 WHEREAS, Elder and dependent adult victims have a mortality  
38 rate three times that of the general public and are 300 percent more  
39 likely to die a premature death; and

1 WHEREAS, Current estimates suggest that as few as one in 14  
2 cases of elder and dependent adult abuse is reported, including  
3 fewer than one in 25 incidents of financial abuse, because the  
4 victims are ashamed, hopeless, intimidated, or afraid of the  
5 perpetrator; and

6 WHEREAS, A comprehensive central data repository of all  
7 child abuse investigations has been in existence since 1965, but  
8 no similar repository exists for investigations of crimes against  
9 dependent, elderly, and other dependent adults; and

10 WHEREAS, Despite the rapidly expanding population of older  
11 adults and adults with disabilities, the State of California has only  
12 recently begun collecting comprehensive data on abuse cases,  
13 reports, or investigations, leaving the government with limited  
14 capacity to track existing trends and to make informed decisions  
15 about the strategic use of existing resources, let alone improve the  
16 reporting system, enhance protections, or give law enforcement  
17 partners the tools necessary to secure justice; and

18 WHEREAS, The lack of statewide elder and dependent adult  
19 abuse data prevents policymakers from measuring the extent of  
20 these crimes and tragedies; and

21 WHEREAS, All older adults and adults with disabilities have  
22 the right to live safely in the least restrictive environment, whether  
23 in their homes or health care facilities, and to enjoy an optimum  
24 quality of life while being protected from all forms of injustice;  
25 and

26 WHEREAS, Achieving health equity for older people of color  
27 and older LGBTQ individuals are important and continuing goals  
28 that must be priorities for our state; and

29 WHEREAS, Private citizens and public agencies must work to  
30 combat crime and violence against older adults and adults with  
31 disabilities through increased public awareness, knowing the signs  
32 of abuse, and reporting; and

33 WHEREAS, June 15 is recognized internationally as World  
34 Elder Abuse Awareness Day, first established in 2006 to raise  
35 awareness of elder and dependent adult abuse and to promote better  
36 understanding of the cultural, social, economic, and demographic  
37 issues behind the growing incidence of elder and dependent adult  
38 abuse around the globe; and

39 WHEREAS, All Californians are strongly encouraged to report  
40 suspected abuse of an elder or dependent adult by calling their

1 local adult protective services agency, Long-Term Care  
2 Ombudsman, law enforcement, or emergency services agencies;  
3 now, therefore, be it

4 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*  
5 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature proclaims and  
6 acknowledges the month of June 2021 as Elder and Dependent  
7 Adult Abuse Awareness Month and reiterates the importance of  
8 annually recognizing Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse Awareness  
9 Month in the state; and be it further

10 *Resolved*, That California's recognition of elder and dependent  
11 adult abuse in June is consistent with the World Elder Abuse  
12 Awareness Day of June 15; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: July 8, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES  
Ken Cooley, Chair  
SCR 45 (Dodd) – As Introduced May 11, 2021

**SENATE VOTE:** 40-0

**SUBJECT:** Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse Awareness Month.

**SUMMARY:** Proclaims and acknowledges the month of June 2021 as Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse Awareness Month and reiterates the importance of annually recognizing Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse Awareness Month in the state. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Elder and dependent adult abuse is a serious and growing crisis in California. Not a day goes by without reports of horrific cases of abuse or exploitation of the elderly or adults with disabilities.
- 2) One in every nine individuals over 65 years of age is living with Alzheimer's dementia and nearly one in two people with dementia experiences some form of abuse by others.
- 3) Alzheimer's and dementia deaths have increased by 16 percent during the COVID-19 pandemic and COVID-19 has extended the resources of nursing homes and long-term care facilities to their limits.
- 4) The elderly and adults with disabilities may be impacted by a constellation of physical, mental, pharmaceutical, or medical influences, any one of which could restrict their ability to protect themselves or self-advocate, to report to authorities when abuse occurs, or to testify against perpetrators.
- 5) Elder and dependent adult abuse may be physical, emotional, sexual, or fiduciary and consists of crimes that recognize no boundaries of economic, educational, or social status, gender, race, culture, religion, or geographic location.
- 6) Subtle indicators that abuse may be occurring include bruises or pressure marks, unexplained withdrawal from normal activities, a change in alertness, unusual depression, sudden changes in financial situations, strained or tense relationships, or frequent arguments.
- 7) Recognizing these signs is the first step toward the prevention of elder and dependent adult abuse. Private citizens and public agencies must work to combat crime and violence against older adults and adults with disabilities through increased public awareness, knowing the signs of abuse, and reporting.

**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 Senator Hertzberg**

**(Coauthors: Senators Becker, Glazer, Min, Stern, and Wiener)**

(Coauthors: Assembly Members Chiu, Gabriel, Levine, Nazarian, Blanca Rubio, and Ting)

May 12, 2021

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Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 47—Relative to Sugihara Visas Day.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

SCR 47, as introduced, Hertzberg. Sugihara Visas Day.

This measure would designate July 29, 2021, as Sugihara Visas Day to memorialize the great achievements of Sugihara Chiune in saving thousands of Jewish lives during World War II.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, During World War II, the heroic efforts of a  
2 Japanese diplomat named Sugihara Chiune enabled thousands of  
3 displaced Jews to escape persecution; and  
4 WHEREAS, In 1939, Sugihara became a vice consul of the  
5 newly opened Japanese consulate in Kaunas, Lithuania; and  
6 WHEREAS, Soon after Sugihara's posting at the Kaunas  
7 consulate, World War II erupted, and a large number of Jewish  
8 refugees from Poland had gathered at the Japanese Consulate in  
9 Kaunas seeking transit visas that would allow them to pass through  
10 Japan and to take refuge in other countries; and  
11 WHEREAS, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan had  
12 instructed Sugihara to issue transit visas to applicants who had  
13 completed immigration procedures to their final destinations and  
14 possessed sufficient funds to pay for their travel and stay in Japan,

1 but Sugihara, acting as a humanitarian, also issued transit visas to  
2 those who did not meet these requirements; and

3 WHEREAS, On July 29, 1940, Sugihara began issuing the transit  
4 visas, which have become known as “visas for life;” and

5 WHEREAS, The visa list from the Kaunas consulate that exists  
6 today contains nearly 2,140 names, but because family members  
7 were also allowed entry with a single visa granted to the head of  
8 a household, and because some visas were issued without being  
9 noted on the list, the number of lives saved is thought to be much  
10 higher; and

11 WHEREAS, In 1985, the Israeli Holocaust memorial, Yad  
12 Vashem, honored Sugihara with the title of “Righteous Among  
13 the Nations,” a title bestowed upon non-Jews who risked their  
14 lives to save Jews from the Holocaust; and

15 WHEREAS, In 2000, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan  
16 established a commemorative plaque in honor of Sugihara’s  
17 humanitarian acts, which is on display at the Ministry’s Diplomatic  
18 Archives along with other documents related to the “visas for life”;  
19 and

20 WHEREAS, In the Little Tokyo district of Los Angeles, the  
21 historic heart of the region’s Japanese American community, a  
22 bronze statue of Sugihara was installed in 2002, bringing greater  
23 awareness to Sugihara’s story; and

24 WHEREAS, The year 2020 marks 80 years since Sugihara began  
25 issuing the “visas for life”; and

26 WHEREAS, California has the largest number of residents of  
27 Japanese heritage of all states in the United States; and

28 WHEREAS, The legacy of Sugihara Chiune has helped to foster  
29 friendship between Japan and the Jewish American and Japanese  
30 American communities; now, therefore, be it

31 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly*  
32 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature recognizes July 29, 2021,  
33 as “Sugihara Visas Day” to memorialize the great achievements  
34 of Sugihara Chiune in saving thousands of Jewish lives and as a  
35 testament to what one person can do to change the course of the  
36 lives of others; and be it further

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

O



Date of Hearing: July 8, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES  
Ken Cooley, Chair  
SCR 47 (Hertzberg) – As Introduced May 12, 2021

**SENATE VOTE:** 38-0

**SUBJECT:** Sugihara Visas Day.

**SUMMARY:** Designates July 29, 2021, as Sugihara Visas Day to memorialize the great achievements of Sugihara Chiune in saving thousands of Jewish lives during World War II. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) During World War II, the heroic efforts of a Japanese diplomat named Sugihara Chiune enabled thousands of displaced Jews to escape persecution.
- 2) In 1939, Sugihara became a vice consul of the newly opened Japanese consulate in Kaunas, Lithuania. Soon after Sugihara's posting at the Kaunas consulate, World War II erupted, and a large number of Jewish refugees from Poland had gathered at the Japanese Consulate in Kaunas seeking transit visas that would allow them to pass through Japan and to take refuge in other countries.
- 3) On July 29, 1940, Sugihara began issuing the transit visas, which have become known as “visas for life”. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan had instructed Sugihara to issue transit visas to applicants who had completed immigration procedures to their final destinations and possessed sufficient funds to pay for their travel and stay in Japan, but Sugihara, acting as a humanitarian, also issued transit visas to those who did not meet these requirements.
- 4) The visa list from the Kaunas consulate that exists today contains nearly 2,140 names, but because family members were also allowed entry with a single visa granted to the head of a household, and because some visas were issued without being noted on the list, the number of lives saved is thought to be much higher.
- 5) In 2000, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan established a commemorative plaque in honor of Sugihara's humanitarian acts, which is on display at the Ministry's Diplomatic Archives along with other documents related to the “visas for life”.
- 6) In the Little Tokyo district of Los Angeles, the historic heart of the region's Japanese American community, a bronze statue of Sugihara was installed in 2002, bringing greater awareness to Sugihara's story.
- 7) California has the largest number of residents of Japanese heritage of all states in the United States. The legacy of Sugihara Chiune has helped to foster friendship between Japan and the Jewish American and Japanese American communities.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** None

**REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

**Support**

None on file

**Opposition**

None on file

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