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CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
DEBRA GRAVERT

Assembly
California Legislature
Committee on Rules

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RUBIO, BLANCA E.
VILLAPUDUA, CARLOS
WEBER, M.D., AKILAH

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

Thursday, June 10, 2021
8:45 a.m.
State Capitol, Room 4202

CONSENT AGENDA

BILL REFERRALS

1. Bill Referrals

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RESOLUTIONS

2. ACR-1 (Quirk-Silva) Taekwondo Day.
3. ACR-5 (Mathis) AMVETS 75th Anniversary.
4. ACR-80 (Luz Rivas) California Nonprofits Day.
5. ACR-82 (Cooper) Juneteenth.
6. ACR-85 (Kalra) The 2021 International Day of Yoga.
7. HR-39 (Gipson) Equity Impact Analysis Of Legislation.
8. HR-44 (Quirk) State Scientists.
9. HR-45 (Levine) X-Linked Hypophosphatemia Awareness.

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REQUESTS TO ADD URGENCY CLAUSE

10. AB 1223 (Levine) Firearms and ammunition: excise tax
11. SB 26 (Skinner) Collegiate athletics: student athlete compensation and representation

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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: 6/9/2021
Re: Consent Bill Referrals

Since you received your preliminary list of bill referrals, HR 54 and SB 262 have been added to the list of referrals. The referral recommendation for the following bills has changed: SB 306, SB 366, and SB 528.

REFERRAL OF BILLS TO COMMITTEE

06/10/2021

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

| Assembly Bill No. | Committee: |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| <u>HR 53</u> | RLS. |
| <u>HR 54</u> | RLS. |
| <u>SB 4</u> | C. & C. |
| <u>SB 10</u> | H. & C.D. |
| <u>SB 10</u> | L. GOV. |
| <u>SB 12</u> | L. GOV. |
| <u>SB 12</u> | H. & C.D. |
| <u>SB 14</u> | ED. |
| <u>SB 16</u> | PUB. S. |
| <u>SB 16</u> | JUD. |
| <u>SB 17</u> | A. & A.R. |
| <u>SB 19</u> | G.O. |
| <u>SB 22</u> | ED. |
| <u>SB 22</u> | HIGHER ED. |
| <u>SB 23</u> | PUB. S. |
| <u>SB 26</u> | A.,E.,S.,T., & I.M. |
| <u>SB 26</u> | HIGHER ED. |
| <u>SB 37</u> | E.S. & T.M. |
| <u>SB 37</u> | NAT. RES. |
| <u>SB 38</u> | NAT. RES. |
| <u>SB 42</u> | E.S. & T.M. |
| <u>SB 47</u> | NAT. RES. |
| <u>SB 48</u> | B. & P. |
| <u>SB 50</u> | HUM. S. |
| <u>SB 50</u> | ED. |
| <u>SB 56</u> | HEALTH |
| <u>SB 66</u> | TRANS. |
| <u>SB 66</u> | C. & C. |
| <u>SB 69</u> | TRANS. |
| <u>SB 72</u> | INS. |
| <u>SB 76</u> | P.E. & R. |
| <u>SB 76</u> | JUD. |
| <u>SB 80</u> | W., P., & W. |
| <u>SB 80</u> | HEALTH |
| <u>SB 98</u> | PUB. S. |
| <u>SB 109</u> | E.M. |
| <u>SB 206</u> | P.E. & R. |
| <u>SB 206</u> | JUD. |
| <u>SB 207</u> | E.S. & T.M. |
| <u>SB 208</u> | NAT. RES. |
| <u>SB 215</u> | PUB. S. |
| <u>SB 221</u> | HEALTH |
| <u>SB 222</u> | E.S. & T.M. |
| <u>SB 222</u> | U. & E. |

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| <u>SB 224</u> | ED. |
| <u>SB 227</u> | TRANS. |
| <u>SB 227</u> | W., P., & W. |
| <u>SB 231</u> | TRANS. |
| <u>SB 232</u> | INS. |
| <u>SB 237</u> | ED. |
| <u>SB 241</u> | B. & P. |
| <u>SB 241</u> | JUD. |
| <u>SB 242</u> | HEALTH |
| <u>SB 244</u> | E.S. & T.M. |
| <u>SB 244</u> | NAT. RES. |
| <u>SB 245</u> | HEALTH |
| <u>SB 246</u> | HUM. S. |
| <u>SB 246</u> | ED. |
| <u>SB 247</u> | HEALTH |
| <u>SB 248</u> | PUB. S. |
| <u>SB 250</u> | HEALTH |
| <u>SB 252</u> | JUD. |
| <u>SB 255</u> | HEALTH |
| <u>SB 256</u> | HEALTH |
| <u>SB 262</u> | PUB. S. |
| <u>SB 264</u> | PUB. S. |
| <u>SB 268</u> | L. GOV. |
| <u>SB 268</u> | W., P., & W. |
| <u>SB 270</u> | P.E. & R. |
| <u>SB 270</u> | JUD. |
| <u>SB 278</u> | P.E. & R. |
| <u>SB 280</u> | HEALTH |
| <u>SB 284</u> | INS. |
| <u>SB 287</u> | TRANS. |
| <u>SB 293</u> | HEALTH |
| <u>SB 296</u> | PUB. S. |
| <u>SB 299</u> | PUB. S. |
| <u>SB 306</u> | HEALTH |
| <u>SB 306</u> | B. & P. |
| <u>SB 310</u> | B. & P. |
| <u>SB 310</u> | HEALTH |
| <u>SB 314</u> | G.O. |
| <u>SB 316</u> | HEALTH |
| <u>SB 320</u> | PUB. S. |
| <u>SB 320</u> | JUD. |
| <u>SB 321</u> | L. & E. |
| <u>SB 321</u> | JUD. |
| <u>SB 332</u> | JUD. |
| <u>SB 332</u> | NAT. RES. |
| <u>SB 335</u> | INS. |
| <u>SB 336</u> | HEALTH |
| <u>SB 338</u> | L. & E. |

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| <u>SB 338</u> | JUD. |
| <u>SB 339</u> | TRANS. |
| <u>SB 343</u> | NAT. RES. |
| <u>SB 343</u> | JUD. |
| <u>SB 344</u> | H. & C.D. |
| <u>SB 348</u> | M. & V.A. |
| <u>SB 355</u> | JUD. |
| <u>SB 357</u> | PUB. S. |
| <u>SB 358</u> | PUB. S. |
| <u>SB 360</u> | B. & F. |
| <u>SB 362</u> | B. & P. |
| <u>SB 366</u> | TRANS. |
| <u>SB 368</u> | HEALTH |
| <u>SB 372</u> | TRANS. |
| <u>SB 372</u> | NAT. RES. |
| <u>SB 381</u> | H. & C.D. |
| <u>SB 393</u> | HUM. S. |
| <u>SB 393</u> | ED. |
| <u>SB 395</u> | REV. & TAX. |
| <u>SB 395</u> | HEALTH |
| <u>SB 399</u> | TRANS. |
| <u>SB 399</u> | M. & V.A. |
| <u>SB 402</u> | HEALTH |
| <u>SB 406</u> | NAT. RES. |
| <u>SB 418</u> | NAT. RES. |
| <u>SB 419</u> | NAT. RES. |
| <u>SB 419</u> | L. & E. |
| <u>SB 420</u> | INS. |
| <u>SB 420</u> | PUB. S. |
| <u>SB 422</u> | P.E. & R. |
| <u>SB 423</u> | U. & E. |
| <u>SB 423</u> | NAT. RES. |
| <u>SB 428</u> | HEALTH |
| <u>SB 446</u> | PUB. S. |
| <u>SB 451</u> | NAT. RES. |
| <u>SB 453</u> | AGRI. |
| <u>SB 453</u> | HIGHER ED. |
| <u>SB 456</u> | NAT. RES. |
| <u>SB 459</u> | ELECTIONS |
| <u>SB 461</u> | JUD. |
| <u>SB 464</u> | HUM. S. |
| <u>SB 465</u> | HEALTH |
| <u>SB 470</u> | W., P., & W. |
| <u>SB 472</u> | PUB. S. |
| <u>SB 476</u> | L. GOV. |
| <u>SB 476</u> | B. & F. |
| <u>SB 480</u> | L. GOV. |
| <u>SB 483</u> | PUB. S. |

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| <u>SB 488</u> | ED. |
| <u>SB 491</u> | REV. & TAX. |
| <u>SB 491</u> | PUB. S. |
| <u>SB 496</u> | W., P., & W. |
| <u>SB 497</u> | B. & F. |
| <u>SB 497</u> | HUM. S. |
| <u>SB 500</u> | TRANS. |
| <u>SB 500</u> | C. & C. |
| <u>SB 501</u> | JUD. |
| <u>SB 503</u> | ELECTIONS |
| <u>SB 504</u> | ELECTIONS |
| <u>SB 504</u> | PUB. S. |
| <u>SB 510</u> | HEALTH |
| <u>SB 512</u> | HIGHER ED. |
| <u>SB 512</u> | HUM. S. |
| <u>SB 519</u> | PUB. S. |
| <u>SB 519</u> | HEALTH |
| <u>SB 521</u> | HEALTH |
| <u>SB 523</u> | HEALTH |
| <u>SB 523</u> | L. & E. |
| <u>SB 528</u> | HUM. S. |
| <u>SB 528</u> | HEALTH |
| <u>SB 533</u> | U. & E. |
| <u>SB 533</u> | JUD. |
| <u>SB 535</u> | HEALTH |
| <u>SB 538</u> | JUD. |
| <u>SB 538</u> | PUB. S. |
| <u>SB 539</u> | REV. & TAX. |
| <u>SB 545</u> | ED. |
| <u>SB 546</u> | C. & C. |
| <u>SB 546</u> | HUM. S. |
| <u>SB 547</u> | AGRI. |
| <u>SB 547</u> | HIGHER ED. |
| <u>SB 552</u> | W., P., & W. |
| <u>SB 552</u> | L. GOV. |
| <u>SB 555</u> | REV. & TAX. |
| <u>SB 555</u> | JUD. |
| <u>SB 562</u> | HEALTH |
| <u>SB 567</u> | PUB. S. |
| <u>SB 568</u> | HEALTH |
| <u>SB 583</u> | ELECTIONS |
| <u>SB 583</u> | TRANS. |
| <u>SB 586</u> | PUB. S. |
| <u>SB 589</u> | C. & C. |
| <u>SB 589</u> | TRANS. |
| <u>SB 593</u> | ED. |
| <u>SB 598</u> | P.E. & R. |
| <u>SB 598</u> | JUD. |

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| <u>SB 601</u> | REV. & TAX. |
| <u>SB 603</u> | REV. & TAX. |
| <u>SB 603</u> | B. & P. |
| <u>SB 606</u> | L. & E. |
| <u>SB 606</u> | JUD. |
| <u>SB 609</u> | HUM. S. |
| <u>SB 611</u> | A.,E.,S.,T., & I.M. |
| <u>SB 611</u> | REV. & TAX. |
| <u>SB 612</u> | U. & E. |
| <u>SB 625</u> | J., E.D., & E. |
| <u>SB 626</u> | W., P., & W. |
| <u>SB 637</u> | HEALTH |
| <u>SB 639</u> | L. & E. |
| <u>SB 640</u> | TRANS. |
| <u>SB 643</u> | NAT. RES. |
| <u>SB 643</u> | TRANS. |
| <u>SB 650</u> | HEALTH |
| <u>SB 661</u> | M. & V.A. |
| <u>SB 664</u> | HEALTH |
| <u>SB 665</u> | M. & V.A. |
| <u>SB 665</u> | L. & E. |
| <u>SB 674</u> | L. & E. |
| <u>SB 674</u> | TRANS. |
| <u>SB 675</u> | REV. & TAX. |
| <u>SB 682</u> | HEALTH |
| <u>SB 684</u> | J., E.D., & E. |
| <u>SB 686</u> | ELECTIONS |
| <u>SB 687</u> | HEALTH |
| <u>SB 687</u> | JUD. |
| <u>SB 692</u> | ED. |
| <u>SB 693</u> | ED. |
| <u>SB 699</u> | ED. |
| <u>SB 702</u> | A. & A.R. |
| <u>SB 702</u> | JUD. |
| <u>SB 705</u> | ED. |
| <u>SB 705</u> | L. & E. |
| <u>SB 710</u> | PUB. S. |
| <u>SB 715</u> | PUB. S. |
| <u>SB 716</u> | W., P., & W. |
| <u>SB 718</u> | HEALTH |
| <u>SB 719</u> | L. GOV. |
| <u>SB 719</u> | H. & C.D. |
| <u>SB 722</u> | ED. |
| <u>SB 725</u> | ED. |
| <u>SB 726</u> | NAT. RES. |
| <u>SB 726</u> | TRANS. |
| <u>SB 727</u> | L. & E. |
| <u>SB 727</u> | JUD. |

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| <u>SB 728</u> | H. & C.D. |
| <u>SB 728</u> | L. GOV. |
| <u>SB 731</u> | PUB. S. |
| <u>SB 739</u> | HUM. S. |
| <u>SB 742</u> | PUB. S. |
| <u>SB 744</u> | HEALTH |
| <u>SB 744</u> | JUD. |
| <u>SB 749</u> | HEALTH |
| <u>SB 752</u> | ELECTIONS |
| <u>SB 767</u> | ED. |
| <u>SB 775</u> | PUB. S. |
| <u>SB 776</u> | E.S. & T.M. |
| <u>SB 776</u> | JUD. |
| <u>SB 777</u> | J., E.D., & E. |
| <u>SB 777</u> | REV. & TAX. |
| <u>SB 788</u> | INS. |
| <u>SB 790</u> | W., P., & W. |
| <u>SB 790</u> | TRANS. |
| <u>SB 791</u> | H. & C.D. |
| <u>SB 791</u> | L. GOV. |
| <u>SB 792</u> | REV. & TAX. |
| <u>SB 796</u> | W., P., & W. |
| <u>SB 804</u> | NAT. RES. |
| <u>SB 804</u> | PUB. S. |
| <u>SB 807</u> | JUD. |
| <u>SB 820</u> | G.O. |
| <u>SB 820</u> | REV. & TAX. |
| <u>SB 828</u> | A. & A.R. |
| <u>SCR 45</u> | RLS. |
| <u>SCR 48</u> | RLS. |

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JUNE 3, 2021
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY FEBRUARY 4, 2021
CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2021–22 REGULAR SESSION

Assembly Concurrent Resolution

No. 1

Introduced by Assembly Members Quirk-Silva and Choi

December 7, 2020

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 1—Relative to Taekwondo Day.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 1, as amended, Quirk-Silva. Taekwondo Day.

This measure would designate September 4, 2021, and the same date each year thereafter, as Taekwondo Day in California.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, Taekwondo is a Korean traditional martial art that
2 is highly popular worldwide, with more than 70,000,000
3 practitioners from more than 200 countries; and
4 WHEREAS, Officially developed as a unified style of martial
5 arts in the 1950s, the roots of Taekwondo stretch back nearly 5,000
6 years, incorporating elements of many traditional Korean martial
7 arts; and
8 WHEREAS, Taekwondo began as a defense martial art called
9 “~~Subak~~” “*Subak*” or “~~Taekkyon~~,” “*Taekkyon*,” and developed as
10 a way of training body and mind in the ancient kingdom of
11 Koguryo, under the name of “~~Sunbae~~.” “*Sunbae*.” In the Silla
12 period, it became the backbone of Hwa Rang Do that aimed at
13 producing leaders of the country; and

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1 WHEREAS, Taekwondo is one of the most systematic and
2 scientific Korean traditional martial arts that teaches more than
3 physical fighting skills. It is a discipline that shows ways of
4 enhancing one's spirit and life through training the body and mind;
5 and

6 WHEREAS, Taekwondo cultivates mental strength as well as
7 physical fitness and teaches students to use knowledge and internal
8 power and to follow the Taekwondo tenets of courtesy, integrity,
9 perseverance, self-control, and indomitable spirit; and

10 WHEREAS, Taekwondo has become a global sport that has
11 gained an international reputation and stands among the official
12 games in the Olympics. Debuting at the 2000 Olympic Games in
13 Sydney, Australia, it is one of only two Asian martial arts included
14 as a medal event in the Olympic Games; and

15 WHEREAS, In addition to the sporting and self-defense aspects
16 of Taekwondo, there is also an exercise element that provides
17 health improvements, including balance, flexibility, stamina,
18 strength, and posture; and

19 WHEREAS, As well as the physical health improvements,
20 Taekwondo is also known to benefit mental health through
21 increased confidence and improved self-esteem, focus,
22 concentration levels, self-discipline, agility, and reflexes; and

23 WHEREAS, During the COVID-19 pandemic, social distancing
24 and quarantines have had an impact on the mental health of
25 children and adults; and

26 WHEREAS, Exercise, including Taekwondo, combats mental
27 health issues by boosting endorphin levels and reducing stress,
28 and it has been shown that endorphin-rich movement improves
29 mental focus and cognitive skills; and

30 WHEREAS, Men, women, and children of all ages, races, and
31 creeds throughout the California build strong character, pursue
32 self-fulfillment through good discipline, and improve physical as
33 well as mental health by practicing Taekwondo; now, therefore,
34 be it

35 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
36 *thereof concurring,* That the Legislature hereby designates
37 September 4, 2021, and the same date each year thereafter, as
38 Taekwondo Day in California; and be it further

- 1 *Resolved*, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit a copy
- 2 *copies* of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution;
- 3 ~~and be it further distribution.~~
- 4 ~~*Resolved*, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly post the~~
- 5 ~~designation of this day on the Assembly's internet website.~~

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Date of Hearing: June 10, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
ACR 1 (Quirk-Silva) – As Amended June 3, 2021

SUBJECT: Taekwondo Day.

SUMMARY: Designates September 4, 2021, and the same date each year thereafter, as Taekwondo Day in California. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Taekwondo is a Korean traditional martial art that is highly popular worldwide, with more than 70,000,000 practitioners from more than 200 countries. Officially developed as a unified style of martial arts in the 1950s, the roots of Taekwondo stretch back nearly 5,000 years, incorporating elements of many traditional Korean martial arts.
- 2) Taekwondo is one of the most systematic and scientific Korean traditional martial arts that teaches more than physical fighting skills. It is a discipline that shows ways of enhancing one's spirit and life through training the body and mind.
- 3) Taekwondo has become a global sport that has gained an international reputation and stands among the official games in the Olympics. Debuting at the 2000 Olympic Games in Sydney, Australia, it is one of only two Asian martial arts included as a medal event in the Olympics.
- 4) Taekwondo cultivates mental strength as well as physical fitness and teaches students to use knowledge and internal power and to follow the Taekwondo tenets of courtesy, integrity, perseverance, self-control, and indomitable spirit.
- 5) During the COVID-19 pandemic, social distancing and quarantines have had an impact on the mental health of children and adults. Exercise, including Taekwondo, combats mental health issues by boosting endorphin levels and reducing stress, and it has been shown that endorphin-rich movement improves mental focus and cognitive skills.
- 6) Men, women, and children of all ages, races, and creeds throughout California build strong character, pursue self-fulfillment through good discipline, and improve physical as well as mental health by practicing Taekwondo.

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. 5

Introduced by Assembly Member Mathis

December 14, 2020

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 5—Relative to veterans.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 5, as introduced, Mathis. AMVETS 75th Anniversary.

This measure would commend AMVETS Department of California on its 75th year of providing benefits and services to Veterans.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, The unprecedented call to military service
2 demanded by World War II led to a record number of returning
3 war Veterans in need of assistance and support; and
4 WHEREAS, The roots of AMVETS National can be traced to
5 a gathering of 18 Veterans in Kansas City, Missouri, on December
6 10, 1944, who named themselves “The American Veterans” of
7 World War II; and
8 WHEREAS, This group sought to provide more comprehensive
9 assistance than was currently available from organizations run by
10 Veterans of earlier wars and those operating on college campuses
11 during that time; and
12 WHEREAS, On July 23, 1947, AMVETS National became the
13 first World War II organization chartered by Congress when
14 President Harry S. Truman signed Public Law 216 (H.R. 1888),
15 giving AMVETS a federal charter under Title 36 of the United
16 States Code and status as a 501(c)(19) nonprofit Veterans service
17 organization; and

1 WHEREAS, In honor and recognition of the sacrifices made by
2 all Veterans, membership in AMVETS is open to anyone who is
3 currently serving or has honorably served in the United States
4 Armed Forces, Coast Guard, and Merchant Marine, as well as the
5 National Guard and reserve components; and

6 WHEREAS, The AMVETS Department of California was
7 established on October 20, 1945, and today has more than 8,000
8 members and 48 local posts in California communities; and

9 WHEREAS, AMVETS established a partnership between the
10 United States Department of Veterans Affairs and the AMVETS
11 Department of California Service Foundation, chartered June 7,
12 1949, called the Welcome Home program that offers furnishings
13 and household items to homeless Veterans who receive federal
14 Department of Housing and Urban Development assistance and
15 supports the United States Department of Veterans Affairs' goal
16 to end Veteran homelessness; and

17 WHEREAS, The AMVETS Welcome Home program operates
18 four thrift stores in Fresno, Long Beach, and the Hilltop and
19 Sutherland areas of San Diego and the AMVETS Welcome Home
20 program has made more than 5,300 successful furnishing and
21 household item deliveries throughout California since 2012; and

22 WHEREAS, Welcome Home deliveries set the standard for
23 thanking formerly homeless Veterans for their service by getting
24 them not only off the streets, but into a furnished residence,
25 providing them with purpose, hope, and dignity; and

26 WHEREAS, In reflection of AMVETS Department of
27 California's mission to serve at the forefront of community and
28 Veterans' services in California, any patriotic citizen can participate
29 through volunteerism and by donating used clothing and household
30 goods to the AMVETS thrift stores; and

31 WHEREAS, AMVETS service officers assisted California
32 Veterans in filing 42,052 claims with the United States Department
33 of Veterans Affairs, which resulted in new and retroactive claim
34 payments of almost \$56,600,000 for California Veterans; and

35 WHEREAS, AMVETS is active in advocating on behalf of
36 Veterans and their dependents before the Legislature, the state
37 Department of Veterans Affairs, and state and local agencies, as
38 well as supporting California's National Guard; and

39 WHEREAS, AMVETS sponsors legislation, supports and
40 monitors numerous Veteran-related bills during legislative sessions,

1 and actively monitors aspects of the state budget process, which
2 affect such issues as Veterans Homes, CalVet, National Guard,
3 County Veterans Service Officers, and Veterans outreach programs;
4 and

5 WHEREAS, In 2010 AMVETS noted the unimaginable number
6 of Veterans committing suicide and began a campaign called
7 Every Day to help Veterans and others to recognize the signs of
8 suicide, bring awareness of higher rates of suicide among women
9 Veterans, and explore the causes of suffering and feeling of
10 helplessness, which led to 80 verified successful interventions;
11 now, therefore, be it

12 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
13 *thereof concurring*, That AMVETS, since 1945, has exhibited
14 leadership, advocacy, and service for California's Veterans and
15 their families; and be it further

16 *Resolved*, That the Legislature commends AMVETS Department
17 of California for providing benefits and services to their fellow
18 Veterans, as well as playing an important role in the civic life of
19 their communities for 75 years; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: June 10, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
ACR 5 (Mathis) – As Introduced December 14, 2020

SUBJECT: AMVETS 75th Anniversary.

SUMMARY: Commends AMVETS Department of California on its 75th year of providing benefits and services to Veterans and playing an important role in the civic life of their communities for 75 years. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The roots of AMVETS National can be traced to a gathering of 18 Veterans in Kansas City, Missouri, on December 10, 1944, who named themselves “The American Veterans” of World War II.
- 2) This group sought to provide more comprehensive assistance than was currently available from organizations run by Veterans of earlier wars and those operating on college campuses during that time.
- 3) On July 23, 1947, AMVETS National became the first World War II organization chartered by Congress when President Harry S. Truman signed Public Law 216 (H.R. 1888), giving AMVETS a federal charter under Title 36 of the United States Code and status as a 501(c)(19) nonprofit Veterans service organization.
- 4) The AMVETS Department of California was established on October 20, 1945, and today has more than 8,000 members and 48 local posts in California communities.
- 5) AMVETS established a partnership between the United States Department of Veterans Affairs and the AMVETS Department of California Service Foundation, called the Welcome Home program, which offers furnishings and household items to homeless Veterans who receive federal Department of Housing and Urban Development assistance, and supports the United States Department of Veterans Affairs’ goal to end Veteran homelessness.
- 6) AMVETS service officers assisted California Veterans in filing 42,052 claims with the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, which resulted in new and retroactive claim payments of almost \$56,600,000 for California Veterans.

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. 80

Introduced by Assembly Member Luz Rivas
(Principal coauthor: Senator Limón)

May 3, 2021

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 80—Relative to California Nonprofits Day.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 80, as introduced, Luz Rivas. California Nonprofits Day.

This measure would declare June 23, 2021, as California Nonprofits Day in recognition of the importance of nonprofit organizations to the economy and well-being of this state.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, Nonprofit organizations are a large and vital part
2 of California’s economy, with nonprofit economic activity
3 contributing 15 percent, or one-sixth, of California’s gross state
4 product; and

5 WHEREAS, Nonprofit organizations rank as the fourth largest
6 employer by industry in California, with more than 1.2 million
7 people employed by nonprofits, accounting for 1 in every 14
8 California jobs; and

9 WHEREAS, Each year nonprofit organizations bring more than
10 \$40 billion into California from out-of-state sources; and

11 WHEREAS, California nonprofit organizations keep jobs local
12 and employ greater percentages of women and people of color
13 than does the overall civilian workforce; and

1 WHEREAS, California's nonprofit community includes houses
2 of worship, universities and preschools, local theaters and
3 world-class symphonies, after-school sports leagues and senior
4 day centers, health clinics, and other types of organizations that
5 attract people to California and that support the well-being of
6 Californians; and

7 WHEREAS, California nonprofit organizations are trusted
8 institutions that exist to provide services to the needy and
9 vulnerable, improve quality of life, express community values,
10 and promote social change; and

11 WHEREAS, During the COVID-19 pandemic and economic
12 crisis, California nonprofit organizations responded quickly, as
13 they always do in a crisis, to the changing needs of their
14 communities, often providing increased services with fewer
15 resources and higher costs; and

16 WHEREAS, The nonprofit organization community in California
17 is a strong economic power that uses that power for the common
18 good; and

19 WHEREAS, A vibrant nonprofit sector in California is key to
20 a strong economic recovery; and

21 WHEREAS, California's nonprofit organizations are national
22 and international groundbreakers and leaders in the environment,
23 science and health care, safety-net innovations, civil rights, the
24 arts and humanities, and the pursuit of democratic ideals; and

25 WHEREAS, Since the first California Nonprofits Day in 2016,
26 more than 450 nonprofit organizations have been honored by their
27 Assembly Members and Senators; now, therefore, be it

28 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
29 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature, in recognition of the
30 importance of nonprofit organizations to the economy and
31 well-being of this state, declares June 23, 2021, as California
32 Nonprofits Day; 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: June 10, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
ACR 80 (Luz Rivas) – As Introduced May 3, 2021

SUBJECT: California Nonprofits Day.

SUMMARY: Declares June 23, 2021, as California Nonprofits Day in recognition of the importance of nonprofit organizations to the economy and well-being of this state. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Nonprofit organizations are a large and vital part of California's economy, with nonprofit economic activity contributing 15 percent, or one-sixth, of California's gross state product.
- 2) Nonprofit organizations rank as the fourth largest employer by industry in California, with more than 1.2 million people employed by nonprofits, accounting for 1 in every 14 California jobs.
- 3) California nonprofit organizations keep jobs local and employ greater percentages of women and people of color than does the overall civilian workforce. Each year nonprofit organizations bring more than \$40 billion into California from out-of-state sources.
- 4) During the COVID-19 pandemic and economic crisis, California nonprofit organizations responded quickly, as they always do in a crisis, to the changing needs of their communities, often providing increased services with fewer resources and higher costs.
- 5) The nonprofit organization community in California is a strong economic power that uses that power for the common good. A vibrant nonprofit sector in California is key to a strong economic recovery.
- 6) California's nonprofit organizations are national and international groundbreakers and leaders in the environment, science and health care, safety-net innovations, civil rights, the arts and humanities, and the pursuit of democratic ideals.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

California Association of Nonprofits (CalNonprofits)

Opposition

None on file

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

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June 8, 2021

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

RE: Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 80 (Rivas) - SUPPORT

Dear Assemblymember Cooley,

On behalf of the California Association of Nonprofits (CalNonprofits), I write in support of ACR 80, which will declare June 23, 2021 as California Nonprofits Day. We appreciate the legislature's recognition of the important role that nonprofit organizations play in the state economy, workforce, and services supply chain.

CalNonprofits, a statewide policy alliance of more than 10,000 organizations, is the voice for California's nonprofit community. Through our advocacy, we protect and enhance the ability of California nonprofits to serve our local communities, our state, the nation, and the world.

California nonprofits generate 15 percent of the Gross State Product, employ one in 14 Californians, and bring into the state \$40+ billion in out-of-state resources. Government also counts on the nonprofit sector to provide a broad range of services throughout the state, including nearly a third of all Medi-Cal services. During the current pandemic, nonprofits have stepped up, as we always do, to meet the changing needs of our communities, often with fewer financial resources available to us and with increased costs.

CalNonprofits supports ACR 80 because it acknowledges the vital work nonprofits do as service providers, employers, and economic drivers and provides California legislators with a designated day in the year to honor the nonprofits in their districts. More than 450 nonprofits have been honored as a Nonprofit of the Year by their assemblymembers and senators since the first California Nonprofits Day in 2016.

ACR 80 continues this important tradition, which is particularly meaningful this year, given the extra challenges nonprofits have faced over the past year and a half.

We thank you for your leadership and for your support for California's nonprofit community.

Sincerely,



Jan Masaoka, CEO, California Association of Nonprofits

cc: Jennifer Fearing, Sacramento Advocate, California Association of Nonprofits

Assembly Concurrent Resolution

No. 82

Introduced by Assembly Member Cooper
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Burke, Gipson, Holden,
Jones-Sawyer, McCarty, and Akilah Weber)
(Coauthors: Senators Bradford and Kamlager)

May 4, 2021

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 82—Relative to Juneteenth.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 82, as introduced, Cooper. 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 and Greenfield
5 Village in Detroit, Michigan, the African American Museum in
6 Dallas, Texas, and the National Juneteenth Observance Foundation.
7 Juneteenth celebrations are a tribute to those African Americans
8 who fought so long for freedom and worked so hard to make the
9 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 Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
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 Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies
35 of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

O

Date of Hearing: June 10, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
ACR 82 (Cooper) – As Introduced May 4, 2021

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.
- 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.
- 7) 2021 marks 156 years of freedom celebrations.

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. 85

Introduced by Assembly Member Kalra

**(Coauthors: Assembly Members Boerner Horvath, Chau, Levine,
Nguyen, and Villapudua)**

(Coauthors: Senators Caballero, Glazer, Min, Ochoa Bogh, and Wiener)

May 13, 2021

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 85—Relative to the 2021 International Day of Yoga.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

ACR 85, as introduced, Kalra. The 2021 International Day of Yoga. This measure would recognize June 21, 2021, as the 2021 International Day of Yoga in California.

Fiscal committee: no.

- 1 WHEREAS, For many years, yoga teachers and students desired
- 2 a collective global celebration of the over 5,000-year-old physical,
- 3 mental, and spiritual practice of yoga, including yoga teacher
- 4 Gurudev Sri Sri Ravi Shankar, who explained, “Yoga is a lifestyle
- 5 and should not be mistaken for only asanas.” “Yoga helps a human
- 6 being to unfold his full potential. Yoga improves the quality of
- 7 life, which is so much needed today. Yoga can wipe the tears and
- 8 bring smiles on every face. It can bring celebration and skill in
- 9 everyone’s life”; and
- 10 WHEREAS, In 2014, the United Nations General Assembly
- 11 declared June 21 the International Day of Yoga. During his address
- 12 to the General Assembly in support of declaring the global
- 13 celebration, the Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi, observed,

1 “Yoga is an invaluable gift of India’s ancient tradition. It embodies
2 unity of mind and body; thought and action; restraint and
3 fulfillment; harmony between man and nature; a holistic approach
4 to health and well-being. It is not about exercise but to discover
5 the sense of oneness with yourself, the world and the nature”; and

6 WHEREAS, The word “yoga” is derived from the Sanskrit word
7 “yuj,” which means “to unite or integrate,” and one objective of
8 a yoga practice is to harmonize the body, spirit, and mind through
9 various breathing exercises, yoga poses, also called asanas, and
10 meditation; and

11 WHEREAS, California is home to many yoga teachers, students,
12 studios, and classes that have collectively contributed to the
13 significant growth of yoga throughout the United States. A 2016
14 study conducted by yoga trade leaders estimated there are 36.7
15 million people currently practicing yoga in the United States, an
16 increase from 20.4 million in 2012; and

17 WHEREAS, While yoga originated from Hindu and Vedic
18 traditions, yoga is currently practiced by people of different
19 cultures, traditions, religions, and nationalities, demonstrating that
20 all people have the shared goal to uplift the human experience;
21 and

22 WHEREAS, Yoga brings strength, stability, and unity within
23 the body, mind, and emotions. Yoga, however, can be more than
24 a type of mental or physical exercise. Yoga may be used as a means
25 to discover a sense of oneness and connection within oneself, other
26 people, the world, nature, and the universe. A regular practice of
27 yoga may help promote a healthy body, a violence-free society, a
28 clear mind, an open intellect, peacefulness with past experiences,
29 a joyful soul, and a strong breath; and

30 WHEREAS, During the COVID-19 pandemic, yoga has grown
31 in importance as a valuable tool for mental health and well-being.
32 While many were not able to socially gather at yoga studios and
33 gyms, many were still able to practice yoga as evidenced by the
34 popularity of online yoga classes and increased demand for yoga
35 equipment; now, therefore, be it

36 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate*
37 *thereof concurring*, That the Legislature hereby recognizes June
38 21, 2021, as the 2021 International Day of Yoga in California and
39 an opportunity to better understand the benefits of yoga as a path
40 to uplift the human experience; 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: June 10, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
ACR 85 (Kalra) – As Introduced May 13, 2021

SUBJECT: The 2021 International Day of Yoga.

SUMMARY: Recognizes June 21, 2021, as the 2021 International Day of Yoga in California. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) For many years, yoga teachers and students desired a collective global celebration of the over 5,000-year-old physical, mental, and spiritual practice of yoga. In 2014, the United Nations General Assembly declared June 21 the International Day of Yoga.
- 2) The word “yoga” is derived from the Sanskrit word “yuj,” which means “to unite or integrate,” and one objective of a yoga practice is to harmonize the body, spirit, and mind through various breathing exercises, yoga poses, also called asanas, and meditation.
- 3) California is home to many yoga teachers, students, studios, and classes that have collectively contributed to the significant growth of yoga throughout the United States. A 2016 study conducted by yoga trade leaders estimated there are 36.7 million people currently practicing yoga in the United States, an increase from 20.4 million in 2012.
- 4) While yoga originated from Hindu and Vedic traditions, yoga is currently practiced by people of different cultures, traditions, religions, and nationalities, demonstrating that all people have the shared goal to uplift the human experience.
- 5) Yoga brings strength, stability, and unity within the body, mind, and emotions. Yoga, however, can be more than a type of mental or physical exercise. A regular practice of yoga may help promote a healthy body, a violence-free society, a clear mind, an open intellect, peacefulness with past experiences, a joyful soul, and a strong breath.
- 6) During the COVID-19 pandemic, yoga has grown in importance as a valuable tool for mental health and well-being. While many were not able to socially gather at yoga studios and gyms, many were still able to practice yoga as evidenced by the popularity of online yoga classes and increased demand for yoga equipment.

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. 39

**Introduced by Assembly Member Gipson
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Cristina Garcia, Nazarian, Luz
Rivas, and Stone)**

April 22, 2021

House Resolution No. 39—Relative to equity impact analysis of legislation.

1 WHEREAS, It is the intent of the Legislature to support the
2 state’s health equity and economic recovery priorities by directing
3 employees in the legislative branch to use tools to assess the equity
4 impact of bills and include information about the potential harms
5 and benefits of proposed legislation for vulnerable communities
6 in committee and floor analyses, thereby reducing the unintended
7 negative consequences of bills and preventing health and economic
8 disparities; and
9 WHEREAS, The COVID-19 pandemic has killed more than
10 500,000 Americans; and
11 WHEREAS, COVID-19 data collected by the State Department
12 of Public Health highlights racial and ethnic disparities and
13 demonstrates that Latinos, African Americans, Native Hawaiians,
14 and Pacific Islanders are unjustly dying from COVID-19 at
15 disproportionately higher levels; and
16 WHEREAS, Data collected by the United States Bureau of
17 Labor Statistics highlights gender disparities and demonstrates
18 that in December 2020 women accounted for 100 percent of job
19 losses; and
20 WHEREAS, The Governor’s Task Force on Business and Jobs
21 Recovery found that COVID-19 unemployment rates are greatest

1 in sectors that employ a greater number of workers of color with
2 low wages, including, for example, hospitality, food service, retail,
3 and construction; and

4 WHEREAS, The Senate introduced Senate Concurrent
5 Resolution 92 of the 2019–20 Regular Session, which declared
6 racism a public health crisis; and

7 WHEREAS, The Legislature voted to pass Assembly
8 Constitutional Amendment 5 of the 2019–20 Regular Session
9 (Chapter 23 of the Statutes of 2020), affirming the state’s
10 commitment to race and equity; and

11 WHEREAS, The COVID-19 pandemic contributed to a
12 projected \$54.3 billion State General Fund deficit for the 2020–21
13 state budget that necessitated prioritization, cost shifts, and reduced
14 spending; and

15 WHEREAS, Section 11135 of the Government Code states that
16 no person in the State of California shall, on the basis of sex, race,
17 color, religion, ancestry, national origin, ethnic group identification,
18 age, mental disability, physical disability, medical condition,
19 genetic information, marital status, or sexual orientation, be
20 unlawfully denied full and equal access to the benefits of, or be
21 unlawfully subjected to discrimination under, any program or
22 activity that is conducted, operated, or administered by the state
23 or by any state agency, is funded directly by the state, or receives
24 any financial assistance from the state; and

25 WHEREAS, Section 131019.5 of the Health and Safety Code
26 provides for the creation of the State Department of Public Health’s
27 Office of Health Equity and provides the following definitions:

28 (1) “Determinants of equity” means social, economic,
29 geographic, political, and physical environmental conditions that
30 lead to the creation of a fair and just society.

31 (2) “Health equity” means efforts to ensure that all people have
32 full and equal access to opportunities that enable them to lead
33 healthy lives.

34 (3) “Health and mental health disparities” means differences in
35 health and mental health status among distinct segments of the
36 population, including differences that occur by gender, age, race
37 or ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity, education or
38 income, disability or functional impairment, or geographic location,
39 or the combination of any of these factors.

1 (4) “Health and mental health inequities” means disparities in
2 health or mental health, or the factors that shape health, that are
3 systemic and avoidable and, therefore, considered unjust or unfair.

4 (5) “Vulnerable communities” include, but are not limited to,
5 women, racial or ethnic groups, low-income individuals and
6 families, individuals who are incarcerated and those who have
7 been incarcerated, individuals with disabilities, individuals with
8 mental health conditions, children, youth and young adults, seniors,
9 immigrants and refugees, individuals who are limited-English
10 proficient (LEP), and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer,
11 and questioning (LGBTQQ) communities, or combinations of
12 these populations.

13 (6) “Vulnerable places” means places or communities with
14 inequities in the social, economic, educational, or physical
15 environment or environmental health and that have insufficient
16 resources or capacity to protect and promote the health and
17 well-being of their residents; and

18 WHEREAS, Connecticut, Florida, Iowa, New Jersey, and
19 Oregon have implemented measures to implement racial impact
20 statements as a tool to assess the potential disparities and impact
21 of a policy before it is passed; and

22 WHEREAS, Seattle, Washington, passed a resolution affirming
23 the city’s race and social justice work and directing city
24 departments to use available tools to assist in the elimination of
25 racial and social disparities; and

26 WHEREAS, Takoma Park, Maryland, passed a resolution
27 recognizing the need to examine seemingly neutral policies and
28 practices to determine whether they are contributing to racial
29 inequality and where change is needed to eliminate the policy or
30 practice; and

31 WHEREAS, President Joseph R. Biden Jr., through the
32 Executive Order on Advancing Racial Equity and Support for
33 Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government,
34 ordered the identification of methods to assess equity by requiring
35 the Director of the federal Office of Management and Budget to
36 do all of the following:

37 (a) In partnership with the heads of federal agencies, study
38 methods for assessing whether federal agency policies and actions
39 create or exacerbate barriers to full and equal participation by all
40 eligible individuals. The study should aim to identify the best

1 methods, consistent with applicable law, to assist federal agencies
2 in assessing equity with respect to race, ethnicity, religion, income,
3 geography, gender identity, sexual orientation, and disability.

4 (b) As part of that study, consider whether to recommend that
5 federal agencies employ pilot programs to test model assessment
6 tools and assist federal agencies in doing so.

7 (c) Within 6 months of the date of the executive order, deliver
8 a report to the President describing the best practices identified by
9 the study and, as appropriate, recommending approaches to expand
10 use of those methods across the federal government; and

11 WHEREAS, President Joseph R. Biden Jr. has, through the
12 Executive Order on Advancing Racial Equity and Support for
13 Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government,
14 ordered the head of each federal agency to select certain of the
15 agency's programs and policies for a review that will assess
16 whether underserved communities and their members face systemic
17 barriers in accessing benefits and opportunities available pursuant
18 to those policies and programs. The order requires the head of each
19 federal agency to conduct that review and within 200 days of the
20 date of the order provide a report to the Assistant to the President
21 for Domestic Policy reflecting findings on the following:

22 (a) Potential barriers that underserved communities and
23 individuals may face to enrollment in and access to benefits and
24 services in federal programs.

25 (b) Potential barriers that underserved communities and
26 individuals may face in taking advantage of federal agency
27 procurement and contracting opportunities.

28 (c) Whether new policies, regulations, or guidance documents
29 may be necessary to advance equity in federal agency actions and
30 programs.

31 (d) The operational status and level of institutional resources
32 available to offices or divisions within the federal agency that are
33 responsible for advancing civil rights or whose mandates
34 specifically include serving underrepresented or disadvantaged
35 communities; now, therefore, be it

36 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That in
37 order to continue the Assembly's commitment to investing in
38 equity solutions and maximizing benefits for underserved and
39 marginalized communities, the Assembly will explore methods to
40 integrate equity more formally into its daily activities, including

- 1 the potential adoption of equity impact analysis into the existing
- 2 committee and floor bill analysis process; and be it further
- 3 *Resolved*, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies
- 4 of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

O

Date of Hearing: June 10, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
HR 39 (Gipson) – As Introduced April 22, 2021

SUBJECT: equity impact analysis of legislation.

SUMMARY: Encourages the Assembly to explore methods to integrate equity more formally into its daily activities, including the potential adoption of equity impact analysis into the existing committee and floor bill analysis process, in order to continue the Assembly's commitment to investing in equity solutions and maximizing benefits for underserved and marginalized communities. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) COVID-19 data collected by the State Department of Public Health highlights racial and ethnic disparities and demonstrates that Latinos, African Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders are unjustly dying from COVID-19 at disproportionately higher levels.
- 2) Data collected by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics highlights gender disparities and demonstrates that in December 2020 women accounted for 100 percent of job losses.
- 3) The Governor's Task Force on Business and Jobs Recovery found that COVID-19 unemployment rates are greatest in sectors that employ a greater number of workers of color with low wages, including, for example, hospitality, food service, retail, and construction.
- 4) Section 131019.5 of the Health and Safety Code provides for the creation of the State Department of Public Health's Office of Health Equity. "Determinants of equity" means social, economic, geographic, political, and physical environmental conditions that lead to the creation of a fair and just society.
- 5) Connecticut, Florida, Iowa, New Jersey, and Oregon have implemented measures to implement racial impact statements as a tool to assess the potential disparities and impact of a policy before it is passed.
- 6) Seattle, Washington, passed a resolution affirming the city's race and social justice work and directing city departments to use available tools to assist in the elimination of racial and social disparities.
- 7) Takoma Park, Maryland, passed a resolution recognizing the need to examine seemingly neutral policies and practices to determine whether they are contributing to racial inequality and where change is needed to eliminate the policy or practice.
- 8) President Joseph R. Biden Jr. has ordered the head of each federal agency to select certain of the agency's programs and policies for a review that will assess whether underserved communities and their members face systemic barriers in accessing benefits and opportunities available pursuant to those policies and programs.
- 9) It is the intent of the Legislature to support the state's health equity and economic recovery priorities by directing employees in the legislative branch to use tools to assess the equity

impact of bills and include information about the potential harms and benefits of proposed legislation for vulnerable communities in committee and floor analyses, thereby reducing the unintended negative consequences of bills and preventing health and economic disparities.

FISCAL EFFECT: None

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

California YIMBY
East Oakland Black Cultural Zone Community Development Corporation
Fathers & Families of San Joaquin (FFSJ)
Fresno Metro Black Chamber of Commerce
Habitat for Humanity California
The Education Trust-West
The Greenlining Institute
Western Center on Law and Poverty

Opposition

None on file

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

May 11, 2021

The Honorable Mike Gibson
California State Assembly
State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95814

Support – HR 39 – Race Equity.

Assembly Member Gibson,

I write on behalf of California YIMBY to support HR 39, which helps the State's health equity and economic recovery priorities by encouraging the California Assembly to explore methods to integrate equity more formally into its daily activities, including the potential adoption of equity impact analysis into the existing committee and floor bill analysis process. This resolution seeks to prevent unintended negative consequences to proposed legislation and help decision makers prioritize bills with the greatest impacts for vulnerable communities.

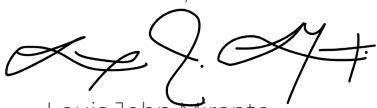
California YIMBY is a statewide organization of 80,000 neighbors who welcome more neighbors. We believe an equitable California begins with abundant, secure, affordable housing. We focus on housing and land use policy at the state and local level to ensure grassroots organizers and city leaders have the tools they need to accelerate home building, fight displacement, and fight for a California for everyone.

The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated negative health and economic outcomes for the most vulnerable in California. COVID-19 data collected by the California Department of Public Health highlights racial and ethnic disparities and demonstrates that Latinos, African Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders are unjustly dying from COVID-19 at disproportionately higher levels. The Governor's Task Force on Business and Jobs Recovery found that COVID-19 unemployment rates are greatest in sectors that employ a greater number of workers of color with low wages (e.g., hospitality, food service, retail, and construction). These outcomes are compounded by a \$54.3 billion State General Fund deficit for the 2020-21 budget that necessitated prioritization, cost shifts, and reduced spending.

There is precedence for equity analysis of bills in other states, particularly for bills relating to criminal justice and child welfare systems. Five states such as Connecticut, Florida, Iowa, Oregon, and New Jersey have adopted and implemented racial impact statements (RIS). Seven additional states have introduced RIS legislation (i.e. Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Illinois, Oklahoma, Minnesota, and Wisconsin). Given these circumstances it is imperative that decision makers have data points on the equity impact of bills in committee and floor analyses to reduce unintended consequences and help prioritize legislation that reduces the health and wealth gap. California has an opportunity to lead in this moment of COVID-19 crisis and strengthen its bill analysis process to ensure that legislation will aid our state in a fair and equitable recovery and not exacerbate health and economic inequities.

We therefore support HR 39 and thank you for bringing the bill forward.

Best wishes,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Louis John Mirante".

Louis John Mirante
California YIMBY Legislative Director
louis@cayimby.org | (510) 908-0537



Board

Greg Bridges,
President
Crystal Matson,
Secretary and
Treasurer
Bernida Regan
George McDaniels
Ahmed Ali Bob
Howard Oliver

May 3, 2021

The Honorable Ken Cooley
Chair, Assembly Rules Committee
State Capitol, Room 4202
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: HR 39 (Gipson) – SUPPORT

Dear Chairman Cooley:

The East Oakland Black Cultural Zone Community Development Corporation supports House Resolution 39 (Gipson), which helps the State's health equity and economic recovery priorities by encouraging the California Assembly to explore methods to integrate equity more formally into its daily activities, including the potential adoption of equity impact analysis into the existing committee and floor bill analysis process. This resolution seeks to prevent unintended negative consequences to proposed legislation and help decision makers prioritize bills with the greatest impacts for vulnerable communities.

The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated negative health and economic outcomes for the most vulnerable in California. [COVID-19 data collected by the California Department of Public Health](#) highlights racial and ethnic disparities and demonstrates that Latinos, African Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders are unjustly dying from COVID-19 at disproportionately higher levels. The [Governor's Task Force on Business and Jobs Recovery](#) found that COVID-19 unemployment rates are greatest in sectors that employ a greater number of workers of color with low wages (e.g., hospitality, food service, retail, and construction). These outcomes are compounded by a [\\$54.3 billion State General Fund deficit for the 2020-21 budget](#) that necessitated prioritization, cost shifts, and reduced spending.

There is precedence for equity analysis of bills in other states, particularly for bills relating to criminal justice and child welfare systems. Five states such as Connecticut, Florida, Iowa, Oregon, and New Jersey have adopted and implemented racial impact statements (RIS). Seven additional states have introduced RIS legislation (i.e., Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Illinois, Oklahoma, Minnesota, and Wisconsin).

Given these circumstances it is imperative that decision makers have data points on the equity impact of bills in committee and floor analyses to reduce unintended consequences and help prioritize legislation that reduces the health & wealth gap. California has an opportunity to lead in this moment of COVID-19 crisis and strengthen its bill analysis process to ensure that legislation will aid our state in a fair and equitable recovery and not exacerbate health and economic inequities.

The Black Cultural Zone addresses the disparate impact that decades of disinvestment in East Oakland and more recent displacement of Black People and Black Businesses from their legacy communities here in Oakland by centering Black Arts and Culture within a community development framework.

Mailing Address: 8495 Pardee Drive, #6006 Oakland California 94621
(510) 463-4687 ♦ info@blackculturalzone.org ♦ www.blackculturalzone.org



The Black Cultural Zone Collaborative designated the East Oakland Black Cultural Zone as the 50 square blocks from High Street to the San Leandro Border and focused on implementing arts and cultural strategies and engaging artists and community members in art activism.

The Black Cultural Zone CDC was founded as a non-profit in November 2019. The CDC works on behalf of and with the Black Community with a focus on current and legacy East Oakland residents, businesses, entrepreneurs, organizations and artists. The barrier we face is the rising cost of living amidst stagnant or declining community wealth for legacy and current community members. The barriers to wealth building are tied to disproportionate levels of high unemployment, high underemployment, low business ownership and limited economic opportunity. These disparities have been made more visible during the COVID 19 pandemic and reflects decades of public/private disinvestment and other systemic and institutional barriers.

For these reasons, The Black Cultural Zone CDC supports HR 39 (Gipson) and respectfully requests your "Aye" vote. Thank you for your time and consideration.



338 East Market Street
Stockton, CA 95202
Ph: (209) 941-0701 | Fax: (209) 941-0784

www.ffsj.org

EIN # 32-0171398

May 11, 2021

The Honorable Ken Cooley
Chair, Assembly Rules Committee
State Capitol, Room 4202
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: HR 39 (Gipson) – SUPPORT

Dear Chairman Cooley:

Fathers & Families of San Joaquin (FFSJ), as a co-sponsor, supports House Resolution 39 (Gipson), which helps the State's health equity and economic recovery priorities by encouraging the California Assembly to explore methods to integrate equity more formally into its daily activities, including the potential adoption of equity impact analysis into the existing committee and floor bill analysis process. This resolution seeks to prevent unintended negative consequences to proposed legislation and help decision makers prioritize bills with the greatest impacts for vulnerable communities.

The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated negative health and economic outcomes for the most vulnerable in California. COVID-19 data collected by the California Department of Public Health highlights racial and ethnic disparities and demonstrates that Latinos, African Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders are unjustly dying from COVID-19 at disproportionately higher levels. The Governor's Task Force on Business and Jobs Recovery found that COVID-19 unemployment rates are greatest in sectors that employ a greater number of workers of color with low wages (e.g., hospitality, food service, retail, and construction). These outcomes are compounded by a \$54.3 billion State General Fund deficit for the 2020-21 budget that necessitated prioritization, cost shifts, and reduced spending.

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Given these circumstances it is imperative that decision makers have data points on the equity impact of bills in committee and floor analyses to reduce unintended consequences and help prioritize legislation that reduces the health & wealth gap. California has an opportunity to lead in this moment of COVID-19 crisis and strengthen its bill analysis process to ensure that legislation will aid our state in a fair and equitable recovery and not exacerbate health and economic inequities.

FFSJ was established in 2003 in Stockton, California - one of the most diverse cities in America. The agency is a progressive, solutions-oriented community organization working on the front lines of racial justice, community healing, trauma-informed care, community re-entry, and education equity. Since 2003, we have worked with youth to dismantle structural and systemic barriers negatively impacting life trajectory and overall well-being. Using healing informed and culturally-rooted practices, our youth develop a positive, healthy identity aimed at empowering and developing their skills to be the positive agents of change in their communities.



338 East Market Street
Stockton, CA 95202
Ph: (209) 941-0701 | Fax: (209) 941-0784

www.ffsj.org

EIN # 32-0171398

For these reasons, FFSJ supports HR 39 (Gipson) and respectfully requests your “Aye” vote. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Respectfully,

Erasmo Viveros, Co-Manager
Youth & Racial Justice Department
Fathers & Families of San Joaquin



1444 Fulton Street, Suite 206, Fresno, CA 93721
(559) 441-7929 • info@fmbcc.com • www.fmbcc.com

Dr. Cassandra Little
*Interim Chief
Executive Officer*

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Brandon K. Gary
Member at Large
Freeman Law Firm

Dr. Tiffany White
Member at Large
Fresno County
Department of
Behavioral Health

Mike Quick
Member at Large
Team Quick Athletics
Foundation

May 12, 2021

The Honorable Ken Cooley
Chair, Assembly Rules Committee
State Capitol, Room 4202
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: HR 39 (Gipson) – SUPPORT

Dear Chairman Cooley:

The Fresno Metro Black Chamber of Commerce supports House Resolution 39 (Gipson), which helps the State's health equity and economic recovery priorities by encouraging the California Assembly to explore methods to integrate equity more formally into its daily activities, including the potential adoption of equity impact analysis into the existing committee and floor bill analysis process. This resolution seeks to prevent unintended negative consequences to proposed legislation and help decision makers prioritize bills with the greatest impacts for vulnerable communities.

The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated negative health and economic outcomes for the most vulnerable in California. [COVID-19 data collected by the California Department of Public Health](#) highlights racial and ethnic disparities and demonstrates that Latinos, African Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders are unjustly dying from COVID-19 at disproportionately higher levels. The [Governor's Task Force on Business and Jobs Recovery](#) found that COVID-19 unemployment rates are greatest in sectors that employ a greater number of workers of color with low wages (e.g., hospitality, food service, retail, and construction). These outcomes are compounded by a [\\$54.3 billion State General Fund deficit for the 2020-21 budget](#) that necessitated prioritization, cost shifts, and reduced spending.

There is precedence for equity analysis of bills in other states, particularly for bills relating to criminal justice and child welfare systems. Five states such as Connecticut, Florida, Iowa, Oregon, and New Jersey have adopted and implemented racial impact statements (RIS). Seven additional states have introduced RIS legislation (i.e. Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Illinois, Oklahoma, Minnesota, and Wisconsin).

Given these circumstances it is imperative that decision makers have data points on the equity impact of bills in committee and floor analyses to reduce unintended consequences and help prioritize legislation that reduces the health & wealth gap. California has an opportunity to lead in this moment of COVID-19 crisis and strengthen its bill analysis process to ensure that legislation will aid our state in a fair and equitable recovery and not exacerbate health and economic inequities.

FMBCC's mission is to engage, educate, and empower Black businesses. When we are successful, we remove social, political, and economic barriers to the financial success of Black people. As such we are committed to equity and justice in legislative decision making.

For these reasons, FMBCC supports HR 39 (Gipson) and respectfully requests your "Aye" vote. Thank you for your time and consideration.



1444 Fulton Street, Suite 206, Fresno, CA 93721
(559) 441-7929 • info@fmbcc.com • www.fmbcc.com

Sincerely,

Cassandra Little

Dr. Cassandra Little
Interim CEO
Fresno Metro Black Chamber of Commerce

Send Email to: Michael Erke Michael.Erke@asm.ca.gov
Send Copy to Brianna Leon, Brianna.Leon@asm.ca.gov and Kelsey Lyles
KelseyL@Greenlining.org



May 25, 2021

The Honorable Ken Cooley
Chair, Assembly Rules Committee
State Capitol, Room 4202
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: HR 39 (Gipson) – SUPPORT

Dear Chairman Cooley:

Habitat for Humanity California supports House Resolution 39 (Gipson), which helps the State's health equity and economic recovery priorities by encouraging the California Assembly to explore methods to integrate equity more formally into its daily activities, including the potential adoption of equity impact analysis into the existing committee and floor bill analysis process. This resolution seeks to prevent unintended negative consequences to proposed legislation and help decision makers prioritize bills with the greatest impacts for vulnerable communities.

The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated negative health and economic outcomes for the most vulnerable in California. COVID-19 data collected by the California Department of Public Health highlights racial and ethnic disparities and demonstrates that Latinos, African Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders are unjustly dying from COVID-19 at disproportionately higher levels. The Governor's Task Force on Business and Jobs Recovery found that COVID-19 unemployment rates are greatest in sectors that employ a greater number of workers of color with low wages (e.g., hospitality, food service, retail, and construction). These outcomes are compounded by a \$54.3 billion State General Fund deficit for the 2020-21 budget that necessitated prioritization, cost shifts, and reduced spending.

There is precedence for equity analysis of bills in other states, particularly for bills relating to criminal justice and child welfare systems. Five states such as Connecticut, Florida, Iowa, Oregon, and New Jersey have adopted and implemented racial impact statements (RIS). Seven additional states have introduced RIS legislation (i.e., Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Illinois, Oklahoma, Minnesota, and Wisconsin).

Given these circumstances it is imperative that decision makers have data points on the equity impact of bills in committee and floor analyses to reduce unintended consequences and help prioritize legislation that reduces the health & wealth gap. California has an opportunity to lead in this moment of COVID-19 crisis and strengthen its bill analysis process to ensure that legislation will aid our state in a fair and equitable recovery and not exacerbate health and economic inequities.

For these reasons, Habitat for Humanity California supports HR 39 (Gipson) and respectfully requests your "Aye" vote. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Debbie Arakel".

Debbie Arakel
Executive Director
Habitat for Humanity California

May 4, 2021

The Honorable Ken Cooley
Chair, Assembly Rules Committee
State Capitol Room 4202
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: SUPPORT FOR HR 39 (Gipson)

Dear Chair Cooley,

As an organization working to expose and eradicate the injustices and inequities in California’s education system from early learning and care to college, The Education Trust–West (ETW) is pleased to support House Resolution 39 (Gipson). This measure would help the State’s health equity and economic recovery priorities by encouraging the California Assembly to explore methods to integrate equity more formally into its daily activities, including the potential adoption of equity impact analysis into the existing committee and floor bill analysis process. This resolution seeks to prevent unintended negative consequences to proposed legislation and help decision makers prioritize bills with the greatest impacts for vulnerable communities.

In recent years, the concept of equity has become the new “coconut water” – there is significant talk around equity, and yet the implementation falls far short of what the concept actually is. The Education Trust–West strongly believes that in order to address and fix systemic social issues we need to explicitly consider the impacts, both intended and unintended, of proposed legislation on Black, Latinx, AANHPI, Native American and other historically underserved communities. This resolution will truly allow our state to operationalize and integrate its commitment to equity by ensuring future legislation analyses incorporate this critical lens.

The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated negative health and economic outcomes for the most vulnerable in California. [COVID-19 data collected by the California Department of Public Health](#) highlights racial and ethnic disparities and demonstrates that Latinos, African Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders are unjustly dying from COVID-19 at disproportionately higher levels. The [Governor’s Task Force on Business and Jobs Recovery](#) found that COVID-19 unemployment rates are greatest in sectors that employ a greater number of workers of color with low wages (e.g., hospitality, food service, retail, and construction).

There is precedence for equity analysis of bills in other states, particularly for bills relating to criminal justice and child welfare systems. Five states such as Connecticut, Florida, Iowa, Oregon, and New Jersey have adopted and implemented racial impact statements (RIS). Seven additional states have introduced RIS legislation (i.e. Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Illinois, Oklahoma, Minnesota, and Wisconsin).

Given these circumstances it is imperative that decision makers have data points on the equity implications of bills in committee and floor analyses to reduce unintended consequences and help prioritize legislation that reduces the health & wealth gap. California has an opportunity to lead in this moment of COVID-19 crisis and strengthen its bill analysis process to ensure that legislation will aid our state in a fair and equitable recovery and not exacerbate health and economic inequities.

For these reasons, we strongly support HR 39 (Gipson) and respectfully requests your “Aye” vote.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,



Brian M. Rivas
Senior Director, Policy and Government Relations

cc: Assemblymember Mike Gipson
Members of the Assembly Rules Committee
Michael Erke, Consultant, Assembly Rules Committee



360 14TH STREET, 2ND FLOOR
OAKLAND, CA 94612
GREENLINING.ORG

The Honorable Ken Cooley
Chair, Assembly Rules Committee
State Capitol, Room 4202
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: HR 39 (Gipson) – STRONG SUPPORT

Dear Chairman Cooley:

The Greenlining Institute strongly supports House Resolution 39 (Gipson), which helps the State’s health equity and economic recovery priorities by encouraging the California Assembly to explore methods to integrate equity more formally into its daily activities, including the potential adoption of equity impact analysis into the existing committee and floor bill analysis process. This resolution seeks to prevent unintended negative consequences to proposed legislation and help decision makers prioritize bills with the greatest impacts for vulnerable communities.

The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated negative health and economic outcomes for the most vulnerable in California. [COVID-19 data collected by the California Department of Public Health](#) highlights racial and ethnic disparities and demonstrates that Latinos, African Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders are unjustly dying from COVID-19 at disproportionately higher levels. The [Governor’s Task Force on Business and Jobs Recovery](#) found that COVID-19 unemployment rates are greatest in sectors that employ a greater number of workers of color with low wages (e.g., hospitality, food service, retail, and construction). These outcomes are compounded by a [\\$54.3 billion State General Fund deficit for the 2020-21 budget](#) that necessitated prioritization, cost shifts, and reduced spending.

There is precedence for equity analysis of bills in other states, particularly for bills relating to criminal justice and child welfare systems. Five states such as Connecticut, Florida, Iowa, Oregon, and New Jersey have adopted and implemented racial impact statements (RIS). Seven additional states have introduced RIS legislation (i.e. Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Illinois, Oklahoma, Minnesota, and Wisconsin).

Given these circumstances it is imperative that decision makers have data points on the equity impact of bills in committee and floor analyses to reduce unintended consequences and help prioritize legislation that reduces the health & wealth gap. California has an opportunity to lead in this moment of COVID-19 crisis and strengthen its bill analysis process to ensure that legislation will aid our state in a fair and equitable recovery and not exacerbate health and economic inequities.

The Greenlining Institute is a statewide advocacy organization that envisions a California where race is never a barrier to opportunity and communities have what they need to thrive and combat the structural and socioeconomic conditions of racism.

For these reasons, The Greenlining Institute supports HR 39 (Gipson) and respectfully requests your “Aye” vote. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Best regards,
Kelsey Lyles
Senior Racial Equity Policy Manager
The Greenlining Institute
KelseyL@greenlining.org

May 6, 2021

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

RE: HR 39 (Gipson) – SUPPORT

Dear Chairman Cooley:

Western Center on Law and Poverty is pleased to support House Resolution 39 (Gipson). HR 39 would further the State's health equity and economic recovery priorities by encouraging the California Assembly to explore methods to integrate equity more formally into its daily activities, including the potential adoption of equity impact analysis into the existing committee and floor bill analyses. This resolution seeks to prevent unintended negative consequences to proposed legislation and help decision makers prioritize bills with the greatest impacts for vulnerable communities.

The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated negative health and economic outcomes for the most vulnerable in California. [COVID-19 data collected by the California Department of Public Health](#) highlights racial and ethnic disparities and demonstrates that Latinos, African Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders are unjustly dying from COVID-19 at disproportionately higher levels. The [Governor's Task Force on Business and Jobs Recovery](#) found that COVID-19 unemployment rates are greatest in sectors that employ a greater number of workers of color with low wages (e.g., hospitality, food service, retail, and construction). These outcomes are compounded by a [\\$54.3 billion State General Fund deficit for the 2020-21 budget](#) that necessitated prioritization, cost shifts, and reduced spending.

There is precedence for equity analysis of bills in other states, particularly for bills relating to criminal justice and child welfare systems. Five states such as Connecticut, Florida, Iowa, Oregon, and New Jersey have adopted and implemented racial impact statements (RIS). Seven additional states have introduced RIS legislation (i.e. Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Illinois, Oklahoma, Minnesota, and Wisconsin).

Given these circumstances it is imperative that decision makers have data points on the equity impact of bills in committee and floor analyses to reduce unintended consequences and help prioritize legislation that reduces the health & wealth gap. California has an opportunity to lead in this moment of COVID-19 crisis and strengthen its bill analysis process to ensure that legislation will aid our state in a fair and equitable recovery and not exacerbate health and economic inequities.

Western Center uses the lens of economic and racial justice to secure housing, health care and a strong safety net for Californians with low incomes. When we sponsor or take a position on a bill,



we do so to further equity for the communities we represent and seek to include this impact in the letters we submit. Many of our partner organizations do the same and many organizations have expertise in the data or lived experience that could support an analysis of the equity impact of proposed legislation. The California Legislature should draw on this collective experience to improve the legislative process.

For these reasons, Western Center supports HR 39 (Gipson) and respectfully requests your “Aye” vote.

Sincerely,

Jen Flory
Policy Advocate

cc: Members, Assembly Rules Committee
Michael Erke Michael.Erke@asm.ca.gov
Brianna Leon, Brianna.Leon@asm.ca.gov
Kelsey Lyles KelseyL@Greenlining.org

House Resolution

No. 44

Introduced by Assembly Member Quirk

May 12, 2021

House Resolution No. 44—Relative to state scientists.

1 WHEREAS, The state employs nearly 3,000 professional
2 scientists in over 30 state departments working in more than 81
3 scientific classifications; and

4 WHEREAS, State scientists hold graduate degrees in virtually
5 every scientific discipline, including biology, nematology, virology,
6 seismology, epidemiology, toxicology, and many others; and

7 WHEREAS, State scientists are required to make critical
8 decisions every day based on rigorous scientific fact-finding, and
9 these decisions ultimately protect the health, lives, and property
10 of all Californians; and

11 WHEREAS, State scientists perform important work in the areas
12 of infectious disease prevention, oil spill prevention and cleanup,
13 public health drinking water monitoring, the protection of
14 agricultural crops, brownfields mitigation, chemical and
15 radiological disaster response, and much more; and

16 WHEREAS, State scientists are represented by the California
17 Association of Professional Scientists (CAPS), which is dedicated
18 to professionalism, independence, and responsible advocacy; and

19 WHEREAS, CAPS regularly features the important work of its
20 members to educate the public and policymakers about the
21 important work state scientists perform to protect the public from
22 life-threatening diseases, safeguard our wildlife and abundant
23 natural resources, and protect our air and water from toxic waste
24 and pollution; and

1 WHEREAS, CAPS members ensure the continuance of
 2 important government programs and served on the frontlines of
 3 the COVID-19 pandemic, putting themselves at risk of exposure
 4 while protecting the people of California; and
 5 WHEREAS, CAPS cosponsors the Sacramento Regional STEM
 6 Fair and supports California’s 14 regional science and engineering
 7 fairs, serving hundreds of middle and high school students
 8 throughout California; and
 9 WHEREAS, State scientists have sparked an interest in science
 10 for thousands of California schoolchildren, legislators, state
 11 employees, and members of the public by sponsoring the annual
 12 State Scientist Day at the Capitol, which was unfortunately
 13 postponed this year due to the COVID-19 pandemic; now,
 14 therefore, be it
 15 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That the
 16 Assembly hereby recognizes and pays tribute to the dedication
 17 and professionalism of the state scientists who work on behalf of
 18 all the residents of California; and be it further
 19 *Resolved*, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies
 20 of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution. .

O

Date of Hearing: June 10, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
HR 44 (Quirk) – As Introduced May 12, 2021

SUBJECT: state scientists.

SUMMARY: Recognizes and pays tribute to the dedication and professionalism of the state scientists who work on behalf of all the residents of California. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The state employs nearly 3,000 professional scientists in over 30 state departments working in more than 81 scientific classifications.
- 2) State scientists are required to make critical decisions every day based on rigorous scientific fact-finding, and these decisions ultimately protect the health, lives, and property of all Californians.
- 3) State scientists perform important work in the areas of infectious disease prevention, oil spill prevention and cleanup, public health drinking water monitoring, the protection of agricultural crops, brownfields mitigation, chemical and radiological disaster response, and much more.
- 4) State scientists are represented by the California Association of Professional Scientists (CAPS), which is dedicated to professionalism, independence, and responsible advocacy.
- 5) CAPS regularly features the important work of its members to educate the public and policymakers about the important work state scientists perform to protect the public from life-threatening diseases, safeguard our wildlife and abundant natural resources, and protect our air and water from toxic waste and pollution.
- 6) State scientists have sparked an interest in science for thousands of California schoolchildren, legislators, state employees, and members of the public by sponsoring the annual State Scientist Day at the Capitol, which was unfortunately postponed this year due to the COVID-19 pandemic

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. 45

Introduced by Assembly Member Levine

May 12, 2021

House Resolution No. 45—Relative to X-Linked Hypophosphatemia awareness.

1 WHEREAS, X-Linked Hypophosphatemia (XLH) is a
2 whole-body, whole-life rare genetic disorder that affects the person
3 from birth through childhood, adulthood, and advanced age,
4 affecting the patient’s muscular, skeletal, auditory, and nervous
5 systems; and

6 WHEREAS, XLH affects about one in 20,000 newborns,
7 according to the National Institutes of Health; and

8 WHEREAS, The effects of the disease cause serious and
9 debilitation symptoms that have a major impact on the lives of
10 those people who suffer from XLH and their families; and

11 WHEREAS, Patients affected by XLH and their families often
12 encounter a variety of problems outside of the illness itself, such
13 as difficulty in obtaining accurate and timely diagnoses, finding
14 effective treatment options, and being able to afford the appropriate
15 treatment; and

16 WHEREAS, XLH is not a curable disease; however, dedicated
17 researchers around the world continue their efforts to understand
18 how genetic mutations work with the hope that a cure will be
19 developed one day; and

20 WHEREAS, Educational programs must be public and constant
21 so that new parents and health providers can be exposed to the
22 most up-to-date information; and

1 WHEREAS, The XLH Network, Inc., (www.xlhnetwork.org)
2 is a nonprofit organization in support of caregivers and patients
3 affected by XLH; now, therefore, be it

4 *Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California*, That the
5 Assembly hereby proclaims June 23, 2021, as X-Linked
6 Hypophosphatemia Awareness Day and June 2021 as XLH
7 Awareness Month in California; and be it further

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

O

Date of Hearing: June 10, 2021

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON RULES
Ken Cooley, Chair
HR 45 (Levine) – As Introduced May 12, 2021

SUBJECT: X-Linked Hypophosphatemia awareness.

SUMMARY: Proclaims June 23, 2021, as X-Linked Hypophosphatemia Awareness Day and June 2021 as XLH Awareness Month in California. Specifically, **this resolution** makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) X-Linked Hypophosphatemia (XLH) is a whole-body, whole-life rare genetic disorder that affects the person from birth through childhood, adulthood, and advanced age, affecting the patient's muscular, skeletal, auditory, and nervous systems.
- 2) XLH affects about one in 20,000 newborns, according to the National Institutes of Health. The effects of the disease cause serious and debilitating symptoms that have a major impact on the lives of those people who suffer from XLH and their families.
- 3) Patients affected by XLH and their families often encounter a variety of problems outside of the illness itself, such as difficulty in obtaining accurate and timely diagnoses, finding effective treatment options, and being able to afford the appropriate treatment.
- 4) XLH is not a curable disease; however, dedicated researchers around the world continue their efforts to understand how genetic mutations work with the hope that a cure will be developed one day.
- 5) Educational programs must be public and constant so that new parents and health providers can be exposed to the most up-to-date information.

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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June 3, 2021

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

Re: Request to Add an Urgency Clause to AB 1223 (Levine)

Dear Chair Cooley:

I am writing to respectfully request that an urgency clause be added to my AB 1223 (Levine).

California is facing a public health crisis due to gun violence. According to the Gun Violence Archive, in the first five months of 2021, there have been 240 mass shootings in America. From January 1 to June 1 of this year, 18,132 Americans were killed due to gun violence. Adding an urgency clause to AB 1223 will allow California to take immediate action to address this continued public health crisis.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

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

MARC LEVINE

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MAY 28, 2021

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MAY 24, 2021

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 29, 2021

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 19, 2021

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2021–22 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 1223

**Introduced by Assembly Member Levine
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Berman, McCarty, Nazarian, and
Wicks)**

February 19, 2021

An act to add Part 16 (commencing with Section 36001) to Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, relating to firearms.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

AB 1223, as amended, Levine. Firearms and ammunition: excise tax.

Existing law establishes the California Violence Intervention and Prevention (CalVIP) Grant Program, administered by the Board of State and Community Corrections, to award competitive grants for the purpose of violence intervention and prevention.

Existing law imposes various taxes, including taxes on the privilege of engaging in certain activities. The Fee Collection Procedures Law, the violation of which is a crime, provides procedures for the collection of certain fees and surcharges.

This bill, the Gun Violence Prevention, Healing, and Recovery Act, would, commencing July 1, 2022, impose an excise tax in the amount of 10% of the sales price of a handgun and 11% of the sales price of a long gun, rifle, firearm precursor part, and ammunition, as specified.

The tax would be collected by the state pursuant to the Fee Collection Procedures Law. The bill would require that the revenues collected be deposited in the ~~General Fund~~. *Gun Violence Prevention, Healing, and Recovery Fund, which the bill would establish in the State Treasury.*

This bill would include a change in state statute that would result in a taxpayer paying a higher tax within the meaning of Section 3 of Article XIII A of the California Constitution, and thus would require for passage the approval of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the membership of each house of the Legislature.

Because this bill would expand the scope of the Fee Collection Procedures Law, the violation of which is a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

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

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Vote: $\frac{2}{3}$. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.
State-mandated local program: yes.

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

- 1 SECTION 1. This act shall be known, and may be cited, as the
- 2 Gun Violence Prevention, Healing, and Recovery Act.
- 3 SEC. 2. The Legislature hereby finds and declares all of the
- 4 following:
- 5 (a) Gun violence is a public health and safety crisis. While
- 6 California's gun homicide and gun death rates are lower than the
- 7 national average, firearm violence remains a leading cause of death,
- 8 injury, and trauma for young people and especially young people
- 9 of color in this state.
- 10 (b) Preventing gun violence and delivering community peace
- 11 and safety to all Californians is a matter of racial justice. From
- 12 2016 to 2018, homicide was responsible for 46 percent of all deaths
- 13 among Black teenage males in California, according to data from
- 14 the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Over 96
- 15 percent of these young homicide victims were killed with firearms.
- 16 The parents of a Black son in this age group were as likely to lose
- 17 their child to gun violence in California as nearly every other cause
- 18 of death combined.

1 (c) Gun violence imposes enormous harms on those who are
2 not direct victims as well. The Director of the CDC's Division of
3 Violence Prevention presented research to Congress demonstrating
4 that "youth living in inner cities show a higher prevalence of
5 post-traumatic stress disorder than soldiers" in the nation's wartime
6 military.

7 (d) People who have been victims of violence are also at
8 substantially higher risk of being violently reattacked or killed.
9 Relatedly, exposure to violence and associated traumas can
10 encourage some people to seek safety from armed groups or to
11 become involved themselves in cycles of retaliatory community
12 violence.

13 (e) In addition to this enormous human toll, gun violence also
14 causes economic harm in impacted communities and imposes
15 enormous fiscal burdens on state and local governments and
16 taxpayers. A report from the National Institute for Criminal Justice
17 Reform in 2020 determined that each firearm homicide in Stockton,
18 California cost tax payers at least \$2,500,000 in direct government
19 costs such as medical, law enforcement, court expenses, and lost
20 tax revenue; nonfatal shootings with a single suspect were also
21 estimated to cost taxpayers nearly \$1,000,000 on average. A 2021
22 report by Everytown for Gun Safety found that gun death and
23 injury costs California \$22.6 billion annually, of which \$1.2 billion
24 is paid by taxpayers every year. Gun violence also imposes broader
25 indirect costs in the form of reduced home values and reduced
26 profitability for local businesses. A report by the Urban Institute
27 found that each additional homicide in a census tract in Oakland,
28 California was "significantly associated with five fewer job
29 opportunities among contracting businesses (businesses losing
30 employees) the next year."

31 (f) The year 2020 saw an unprecedented surge in firearm and
32 ammunition sales across the nation, and this trend has continued
33 into 2021. The Washington Post reported that January 2021 had
34 the third highest monthly firearm sales total on record, with an
35 80-percent year-over-year increase compared to January 2020. A
36 spokesman for the National Shooting Sports Foundation (NSSF),
37 the chief national trade association for the firearm and ammunition
38 industry, told the Financial Times in August 2020 that "There has
39 never been a sustained surge in firearm sales quite like what we
40 are in the midst of." In addition, a 2020 NSSF report noted that

1 “the economic growth America’s firearm and ammunition industry
2 has experienced in recent years has been nothing short of
3 remarkable.”

4 (g) This surge in firearm and ammunition sales and profits has
5 occurred alongside an unprecedented nationwide spike in shootings
6 and gun homicides. The Washington Post reported in late
7 December 2020 that “The United States has experienced the largest
8 single one-year increase in homicides since the country started
9 keeping such records,” and that this unprecedented spike in murders
10 was “due largely to gun violence.”

11 (h) As the firearm industry has gained record profits, state and
12 local taxpayers have faced increased costs and economic harms
13 as a consequence, while more families and communities have
14 suffered the brutal loss or victimization of a loved one.

15 (i) Firearms, ammunition, and firearm precursor parts sold by
16 licensed dealers and vendors of these products contribute to high
17 rates of gun violence, and broader human, mental health, and
18 economic harms. Gun dealers, for example, are the leading source
19 of firearms trafficked to illegal markets, often through straw
20 purchases, as well as negligent losses. Data from the federal Bureau
21 of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) indicates
22 that from 2016 to 2019 alone, licensed dealers in California
23 reported losing track of nearly 1,300 firearms from their
24 inventories, not including firearms reported as stolen. The true
25 number of these misplaced firearms, including unreported losses,
26 is likely substantially higher.

27 (j) For these reasons, record gun and ammunition sales in 2020
28 and 2021 can be expected to contribute to increases in trafficked
29 and stolen firearms fueling additional gun violence. This was
30 confirmed by a cross-sectional time series study conducted by
31 researchers from the University of California Firearm Violence
32 Research Center finding “a significant increase in firearm violence
33 in the United States associated with the coronavirus
34 pandemic-related surge in firearm purchasing.” This result is
35 consistent with other studies showing that previous spikes in gun
36 sales were associated with increased fatal and nonfatal firearm
37 injury in California.

38 (k) The excise tax on firearm retailers proposed in this act is
39 analogous to longstanding federal law, which has, since 1919,
40 placed a 10 to 11 percent excise tax on the sale of firearms and

ammunition by manufacturers, producers, and importers. Revenues from this excise tax have been used, since passage of the Pittman-Robertson Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act in 1937, to fund wildlife conservation efforts that remediate the effects firearms and ammunition have on wildlife populations through game hunting, particularly through grants to state wildlife agencies, and for conservation-related research, technical assistance, hunter safety, and “hunter development.”

(l) This act will similarly place a reasonable tax on sellers profiting from the sale of firearms, ammunition, and firearm precursor parts in order to generate sustained revenue for programs that are specifically focused at remediating the devastating effects these products cause families and communities across our state.

(m) The National Rifle Association has referred to the Pittman-Robertson federal Firearms and Ammunition Excise tax as a “legislative model” and “friend of the hunter,” and the NSSF has repeatedly emphasized the importance of this federal excise tax as well. A 2019 statement by an NSSF director published on NSSF’s web page emphasized that “an often overlooked, and certainly under-communicated benefit, is the impact that excise taxes on firearms and ammunition have on conservation and wildlife populations,” and a similar 2018 statement from NSSF praised Key Pittman and Willis Robertson, the legislators who sponsored the Pittman-Robertson excise tax, as “heroes of the most successful conservation model in the world.”

(n) The tax specified in this act is a modest and reasonable excise tax on sellers whose lawful and legitimate commercial activity still imposes enormous harmful externalities on California’s families, communities, and taxpayers. The modest tax proposed in this measure mirrors the Pittman-Robertson federal excise tax on other firearm and ammunition industry participants and is similarly unlikely to discourage lawful sales and commerce in firearms, ammunition, or firearm precursor parts. A gun policy research review by the Rand Corporation in 2018 noted that the available “research suggests that moderate tax increases on guns or ammunition would do little to disrupt hunting or recreational gun use.”

SEC. 3. Part 16 (commencing with Section 36001) is added to Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, to read:

1 PART 16. FIREARM, AMMUNITION, AND FIREARM
2 PRECURSOR PART EXCISE TAX

3
4 CHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS

5
6 36001. For purposes of this part:

7 (a) The following terms shall have the same meaning provided
8 in Division 2 (commencing with Section 16100) of Title 1 of Part
9 6 of the Penal Code: “ammunition,” “ammunition vendor,”
10 “firearm,” “firearm precursor part,” “firearm precursor part
11 vendor.”

12 (b) “Licensed firearms dealer” shall have the same meaning
13 provided in Section 26700 of the Penal Code.

14 (c) “Department” means the California Department of Tax and
15 Fee Administration.

16 (d) “Law enforcement agency” means any department or agency
17 of the state or of any county, city, or other political subdivision
18 thereof that employs any peace officer who is authorized to carry
19 a firearm while on duty, or any department or agency of the federal
20 government or a federally recognized Indian tribe with jurisdiction
21 that has tribal land in California, that employs any police officer
22 or criminal investigator authorized to carry a firearm while on
23 duty.

24 (e) “Peace officer” means any person described in Chapter 4.5
25 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2 of the Penal
26 Code who is authorized to carry a firearm on duty, or any police
27 officer or criminal investigator employed by the federal government
28 or a federally recognized Indian tribe with jurisdiction that has
29 tribal land in California, who is authorized to carry a firearm while
30 on duty.

31 36005. *(a) There is hereby established in the State Treasury*
32 *the Gun Violence Prevention, Healing, and Recovery Fund to*
33 *receive moneys pursuant to Section 36041.*

34 *(b) All moneys in the Gun Violence Prevention, Healing, and*
35 *Recovery Fund, including interest or dividends earned by the fund,*
36 *shall be used to fund gun violence prevention programs, gun*
37 *violence prevention education, and gun violence prevention*
38 *research, upon appropriation by the Legislature.*

CHAPTER 2. IMPOSITION AND RATE OF TAX

36011. Commencing July 1, 2022, an excise tax is hereby imposed upon licensed firearms dealers, ammunition vendors, and firearm precursor part vendors, at the rate of 10 percent of the sales price of a handgun, and 11 percent of the sales price of a long gun, rifle, firearm precursor part, and ammunition sold in this state to mirror the Pittman-Robertson Act federal excise tax rate.

CHAPTER 3. EXEMPTIONS

36021. There are exempted from the tax imposed by this part, the sale of any firearm, ammunition, or firearm precursor part to a peace officer or any law enforcement agency employing that peace officer, for use in the normal course of employment.

CHAPTER 4. COLLECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

36031. (a) The department shall administer and collect the taxes imposed by this part pursuant to the Fee Collection Procedures Law (Part 30 (commencing with Section 55001)). For purposes of this part, the references in the Fee Collection Procedures Law to “fee” shall include the taxes imposed by this part, and references to “feepayer” shall mean any person liable for the payment of the taxes imposed under this part and collected pursuant to that law.

(b) The department may prescribe, adopt, and enforce rules and regulations, including emergency regulations as necessary, relating to the administration and enforcement of this part, including, but not limited to, collections, reporting, refunds, and appeals.

36032. The taxes imposed by this part are due and payable to the department quarterly on or before the last day of the month next succeeding each quarterly period of three months.

36033. On or before the last day of the month following each quarterly period, a return for the preceding quarterly period shall be filed with the department.

CHAPTER 5. DISPOSITION OF PROCEEDS

36041. All amounts required to be paid pursuant to Section 36011 shall be paid to the department in the form of remittances payable to the department, and those revenues, net of refunds, and costs of administration, shall be deposited in the ~~General Fund~~. *Gun Violence Prevention, Healing, and Recovery Fund, established pursuant to Section 36005.*

CHAPTER 6. NONPREEMPTION

36042. This part shall not be construed to preclude or preempt a local ordinance that imposes any additional requirements, fee, or surtax on the sale of firearms, ammunition, or firearm precursor parts. The tax imposed by this part shall be in addition to any other tax or fee imposed by the state, or a city, county, or city and county.

SEC. 4. If any section, subsection, sentence, or clause of this act is for any reason declared unconstitutional, invalid, or unenforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the constitutionality, validity, or enforceability of the remaining portions of this act or any part thereof. The Legislature hereby declares that it would have adopted this act notwithstanding the unconstitutionality, invalidity, or unenforceability of any one or more of its sections, subsections, sentences, or clauses.

SEC. 5. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.

O

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CHAIR
BUDGET & FISCAL REVIEW
JOINT LEGISLATIVE BUDGET

VICE CHAIR
CALIFORNIA LEGISLATIVE
WOMEN'S CAUCUS

COMMITTEES
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
HOUSING
PUBLIC SAFETY
TRANSPORTATION

June 8, 2021

Assembly Member Ken Cooley
Chair of the Rules Committee
State Capitol, Room 3016
Sacramento, CA 95814

Subject: Request for Urgency Clause for SB 26

Dear Chair Cooley,

I'm writing to request an urgency clause for SB 26, college athletes' rights. When Gov. Newsom signed SB 206, the Fair Pay to Play Act, in 2019, California became the first state to enact a law granting college athletes the right to earn money from their name, image, and likeness (NIL).

As SB 206 was the first law of its kind, it contained an effective date of Jan. 1, 2023 to give colleges and the NCAA time to adjust. However, 17 additional states have now enacted comparable laws, including six of which are scheduled to take effect this year, in advance of California's NIL law.

As currently written, SB 26 would move up the implementation date of California's NIL law to Jan. 1, 2022. However, because of the flurry of activity nationwide, California schools and student athletes would still be at a disadvantage to other states where NIL laws go into effect this year. Additionally, the NCAA has proposed rule changes that could take effect prior to SB 206 taking effect, potentially causing our schools to implement new NCAA rules and then have to redo those rules once California's NIL law takes effect.

As a result, I'm requesting to amend SB 26 to include an urgency clause so that California's NIL law can take effect Sept. 1, 2021. To date, SB 26 has had no opposition and has yet to receive a "no" vote. It was on consent on the Senate Floor, where it was passed unanimously.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

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

Nancy Skinner
State Senator, District 9

AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 20, 2021

SENATE BILL

No. 26

**Introduced by Senators Skinner and Bradford
(Coauthor: Senator Wilk)**

December 7, 2020

An act to amend Section 67456 of the Education Code, relating to collegiate athletics.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 26, as amended, Skinner. Collegiate athletics: student athlete compensation and representation.

Existing law prohibits California postsecondary educational institutions except community colleges, and every athletic association, conference, or other group or organization with authority over intercollegiate athletics, from providing a prospective intercollegiate student athlete with compensation in relation to the athlete's name, image, or likeness, or preventing a student participating in intercollegiate athletics from earning compensation as a result of the use of the student's name, image, or likeness or obtaining professional representation relating to the student's participation in intercollegiate athletics. Existing law prohibits an athletic association, conference, or other group or organization with authority over intercollegiate athletics from preventing a postsecondary educational institution other than a community college from participating in intercollegiate athletics as a result of the compensation of a student athlete for the use of the student's name, image, or likeness. Existing law prohibits the revocation of a student's scholarship as a result of earning compensation or obtaining legal representation as authorized under these provisions. Existing law prohibits a student athlete from entering into a contract providing

compensation to the athlete for use of the athlete's name, image, or likeness if a provision of the contract is in conflict with a provision of the athlete's team contract. Existing law prohibits a team contract from preventing a student athlete from using the athlete's name, image, or likeness for a commercial purpose when the athlete is not engaged in official team activities, as specified. Existing law makes these provisions operative on January 1, 2023.

This bill, the Fair Pay to Play Act, would make these provisions operative on January 1, 2022, or when specified ~~rules~~ *rule* changes adopted by the Board of Governors of the National Collegiate Athletic Association take effect, whichever occurs first. The bill would prohibit California postsecondary educational institutions except community colleges, and every athletic association, conference, or other group or organization with authority over intercollegiate athletics, from providing a prospective intercollegiate student athlete with compensation in relation to the athlete's athletic reputation, or preventing a student participating in intercollegiate athletics from earning compensation as a result of the use of the student's athletic reputation. The bill would prohibit an athletic association, conference, or other group or organization with authority over intercollegiate athletics from preventing a postsecondary educational institution other than a community college from participating in intercollegiate athletics as a result of the compensation of a student athlete for the use of the student's athletic reputation. The bill would prohibit the revocation of a student's scholarship as a result of earning compensation for the use of the student's athletic reputation.

The bill would prohibit a student athlete from entering into a contract providing compensation to the athlete for use of the athlete's athletic reputation if a provision of the contract is in conflict with a provision of the athlete's team contract. The bill would prohibit a team contract from preventing a student athlete from using the athlete's athletic reputation for a commercial purpose when the athlete is not engaged in official team activities, as specified. ~~The bill would authorize a student athlete who prevails in an action brought against an institution for a violation of these provisions to recover reasonable attorney's fees and court costs, in addition to any damages or equitable relief, against the institution.~~

The bill would prohibit a postsecondary educational institution from denying a student athlete any rights provided to other college students

at the institution, except as provided. ~~The bill would make these provisions severable, as specified.~~

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.
State-mandated local program: no.

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

1 SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of the
2 following:

3 (a) On September 27, 2019, Governor Gavin Newsom signed
4 into law Senate Bill 206, *206 of the 2019–20 Regular Session*, a
5 bill by Senator Nancy Skinner and Senator Steven Bradford, at a
6 signing ceremony hosted by LeBron James, a lead proponent and
7 advocate for the legislation.

8 (b) Senate Bill 206 made California the first state in the nation
9 to enact a law to restore to college athletes a right everyone else
10 has: the right to earn compensation from their name, image, and
11 likeness (NIL), or athletic reputation.

12 (c) After Senate Bill 206 was signed into law, at least 30 other
13 states initiated plans to introduce similar laws, and ~~four~~ 10 states
14 have enacted them. ~~The State of Florida’s NIL law is scheduled~~
15 *NIL laws of the States of Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, and New*
16 *Mexico* take effect first, on July 1, 2021.

17 SEC. 2. This act shall be known, and may be ~~cited as~~, *cited*,
18 *as the Fair Pay to Play Act*.

19 SEC. 3. Section 67456 of the Education Code is amended to
20 read:

21 67456. (a) (1) A postsecondary educational institution shall
22 not uphold any rule, requirement, standard, or other limitation that
23 prevents a student of that institution participating in intercollegiate
24 athletics from earning compensation as a result of the use of the
25 student’s name, image, ~~or~~ likeness, or athletic reputation. Earning
26 compensation from the use of a student’s name, image, ~~or~~ likeness,
27 or athletic reputation shall not affect the student’s scholarship
28 eligibility.

29 (2) An athletic association, conference, or other group or
30 organization with authority over intercollegiate athletics, including,
31 but not limited to, the National Collegiate Athletic Association,
32 shall not prevent a student of a postsecondary educational
33 institution participating in intercollegiate athletics from earning

1 compensation as a result of the use of the student's name, image,
2 ~~or~~ likeness, or athletic reputation.

3 (3) An athletic association, conference, or other group or
4 organization with authority over intercollegiate athletics, including,
5 but not limited to, the National Collegiate Athletic Association,
6 shall not prevent a postsecondary educational institution from
7 participating in intercollegiate athletics as a result of the
8 compensation of a student athlete for the use of the student's name,
9 image, ~~or~~ likeness, or athletic reputation.

10 (b) A postsecondary educational institution, athletic association,
11 conference, or other group or organization with authority over
12 intercollegiate athletics shall not provide a prospective student
13 athlete with compensation in relation to the athlete's name, image,
14 ~~or~~ likeness, or athletic reputation.

15 (c) (1) A postsecondary educational institution, athletic
16 association, conference, or other group or organization with
17 authority over intercollegiate athletics shall not prevent a California
18 student participating in intercollegiate athletics from obtaining
19 professional representation in relation to contracts or legal matters,
20 including, but not limited to, representation provided by athlete
21 agents or legal representation provided by attorneys.

22 (2) Professional representation obtained by student athletes shall
23 be from persons licensed by the state. Professional representation
24 provided by athlete agents shall be by persons licensed pursuant
25 to Chapter 2.5 (commencing with Section 18895) of Division 8 of
26 the Business and Professions Code. Legal representation of student
27 athletes shall be by attorneys licensed pursuant to Article 1
28 (commencing with Section 6000) of Chapter 4 of Division 3 of
29 the Business and Professions Code.

30 (3) Athlete agents representing student athletes shall comply
31 with the federal Sports Agent Responsibility and Trust Act,
32 established in Chapter 104 (commencing with Section 7801) of
33 Title 15 of the United States Code, in their relationships with
34 student athletes.

35 (d) A scholarship from the postsecondary educational institution
36 in which a student is enrolled that provides the student with the
37 cost of attendance at that institution is not compensation for
38 purposes of this section, and a scholarship shall not be revoked as
39 a result of earning compensation or obtaining legal representation
40 pursuant to this section.

1 (e) (1) A student athlete shall not enter into a contract providing
2 compensation to the athlete for use of the athlete's name, image,
3 ~~or~~ likeness, or athletic reputation if a provision of the contract is
4 in conflict with a provision of the athlete's team contract.

5 (2) A student athlete who enters into a contract providing
6 compensation to the athlete for use of the athlete's name, image,
7 ~~or~~ likeness, or athletic reputation shall disclose the contract to an
8 official of the institution, to be designated by the institution.

9 (3) An institution asserting a conflict described in paragraph
10 (1) shall disclose to the athlete or the athlete's legal representation
11 the relevant contractual provisions that are in conflict.

12 (f) A team contract of a postsecondary educational institution's
13 athletic program shall not prevent a student athlete from using the
14 athlete's name, image, ~~or~~ likeness, or athletic reputation for a
15 commercial purpose when the athlete is not engaged in official
16 team activities. It is the intent of the Legislature that this prohibition
17 shall apply only to contracts entered into, modified, or renewed
18 on or after the enactment of this section.

19 ~~(g) A student athlete who prevails in an action brought against~~
20 ~~an institution for a violation of this section may recover reasonable~~
21 ~~attorney's fees and court costs, in addition to any damages or~~
22 ~~equitable relief, against the institution.~~

23 ~~(h)~~

24 (g) A postsecondary educational institution shall not deny a
25 student athlete any rights provided to other college students at the
26 institution, except in relation to recruitment.

27 ~~(i)~~

28 (h) For purposes of this section, "postsecondary educational
29 institution" means any campus of the University of California or
30 the California State University, an independent institution of higher
31 education, as defined in Section 66010, or a private postsecondary
32 educational institution, as defined in Section 94858.

33 ~~(j) The provisions of this section are severable. If any provision~~
34 ~~of this section or its application is held invalid, that invalidity shall~~
35 ~~not affect other provisions or applications that can be given effect~~
36 ~~without the invalid provision or application.~~

37 ~~(k)~~

38 (i) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2022, or
39 when rule changes adopted by the Board of Governors of the
40 National Collegiate Athletic Association to allow student athletes

- 1 to receive compensation for third-party endorsements take effect,
- 2 whichever occurs first.

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