How to Read and Analyze a Bill

Jano Dekermenjian

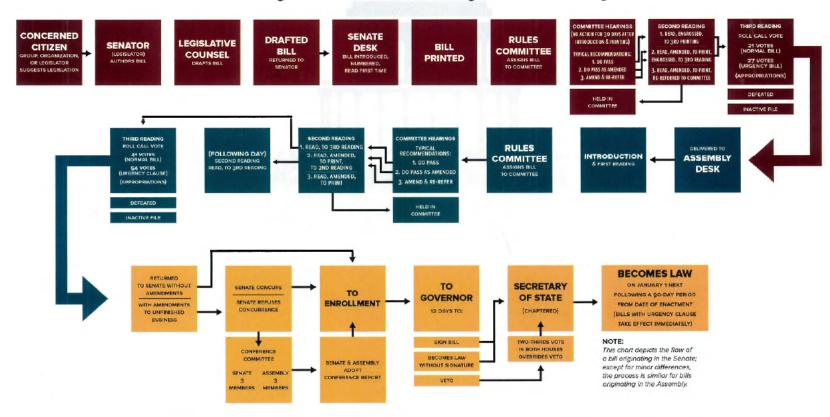
Capitol Director

Office of Senator Jerry Hill



HOW A BILL BECOMES LAW IN CALIFORNIA

A chart showing the route a bill takes through the California Legislature.



COMPLIMENTS OF: SENATOR JERRY HILL, 13TH SENATE DISTRICT

Legislative Process

- Legislator introduces bill.
- 2. Bill is heard and voted on by a policy committee. If approved...
- Bills that have a fiscal impact are heard and voted by the Appropriations Committee. If approved...
- 4. The bill is voted on by the full Senate/Assembly. If approved...
- 5. The process repeats in the second house.
- 6. If approved by the second house without amendments, the bill head to the Governor.
- 7. If approved by the second house with amendments, the bill heads back to the first house for a final vote, then heads to the Governor.
- 8. Governor signs or vetoes.

Senate Bill 39 (Hill, 2019)

Bill Summary: SB 39 imposes stricter age verification requirements for tobacco products sold online or by mail.

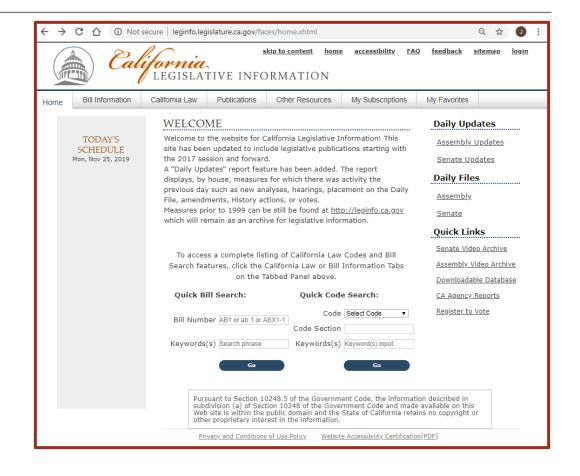
The bill requires tobacco companies to deliver tobacco products in conspicuously marked containers and obtain the signature of a person 21 years of age or older before delivering a tobacco product.



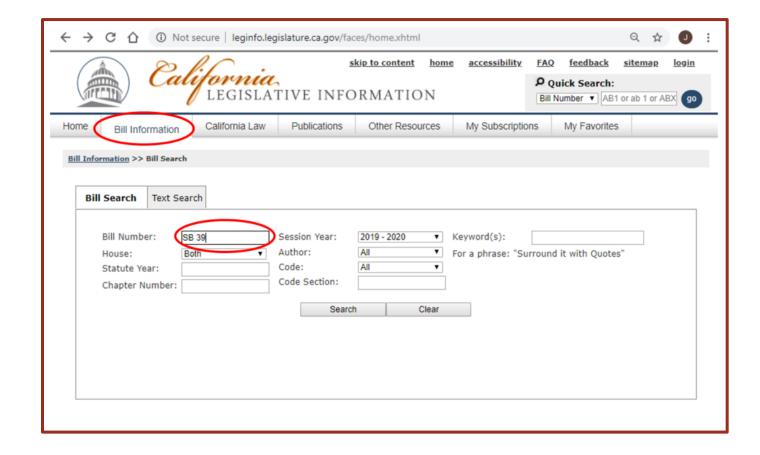
Image Source: Tobacco Control Legal Consortium

Leginfo: CA's Legislative Information Website

- http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov
- One stop shop for:
 - ➤ Bill information
 - ► California law
 - ➤ Legislative publications
 - ➤ Variety of other legislative resources



How to Look up a Bill

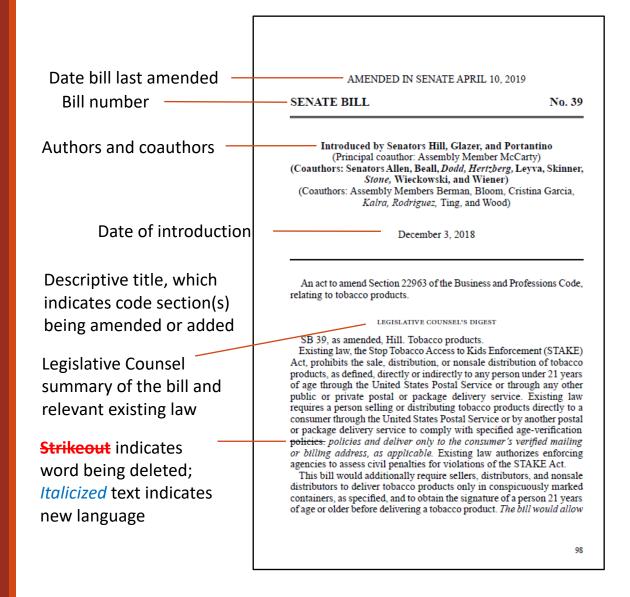


Key Features: Leginfo Bill Page

- Bill Text
- Votes
- History/Status
- Committee Analysis
- Tracking Notification



How to Read a Bill



How to Read a Bill (continued)

Page number

Bill Key: Indicates vote threshold, if bill is fiscal, if bill creates a state mandated local program

Line number

Actual bill language that will be codified

Amendments:

Strikeout indicates
word being deleted;
Italicized text indicates
new language

SB 39

a person to designate an address for delivery that is different from the person's mailing or billing address, if the persons's mailing or billing address has been verified in accordance with specified provisions.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.

State-mandated local program: no.

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

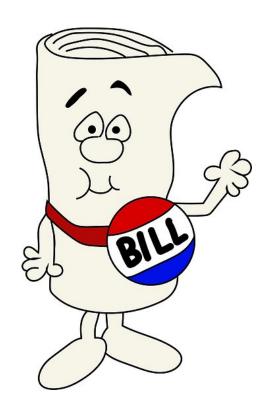
SECTION 1. Section 22963 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

22963. (a) The sale, distribution, or nonsale distribution of tobacco products directly or indirectly to any person under 21 years of age through the United States Postal Service or through any other public or private postal or package delivery service at locations, including, but not limited to, public mailboxes and mailbox stores, is prohibited.

- 9 (b) Any person selling or distributing, or engaging in the nonsale
 10 distribution of, tobacco products directly to a consumer in the state
 11 through the United States Postal Service or by any other public or
 12 private postal or package delivery service, including orders placed
 13 by mail, telephone, facsimile transmission, or the Internet, internet,
 14 shall comply with the following provisions:
- (1) (A) Before enrolling a person as a customer, or distributing or selling, or engaging in the nonsale distribution of, the tobacco product through any of these means, the distributor or seller shall verify that the purchaser or recipient of the product is 21 years of age or older. The distributor or seller shall attempt to match the name, address, and date of birth provided by the customer to information contained in records in a database of individuals whose age has been verified to be 21 years or older by reference to an appropriate database of government records kept by the distributor, a direct marketing firm, or any other entity. In the case of a sale, the distributor or seller shall also verify that the billing address on the check or credit card offered for payment by the purchaser matches the address listed in the database.
- 28 (B) If the seller, distributor, or nonsale distributor, is unable to
 29 verify that the purchaser or recipient is 21 years of age or older
 30 pursuant to subparagraph (A), he or she the seller, distributor, or
 31 nonsale distributor shall require the customer or recipient to submit
 32 an age-verification kit consisting of an attestation signed by the

Tips for Reading a Bill

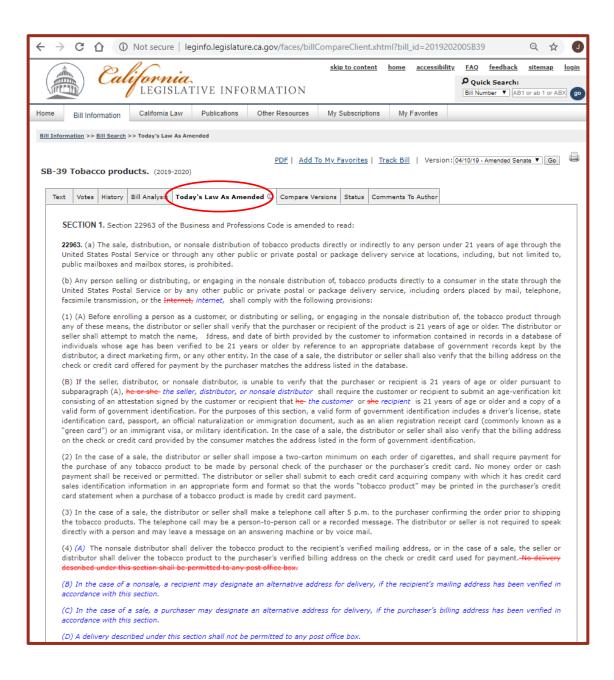
- Check to see if the bill is adding new language, amending existing language, or both.
- ➤ While the Legislative Counsel summary is helpful, be sure to read the actual bill text carefully.
- ➤ Have the latest version of the bill.
- > Review the committee analysis, if available.
- > Do not hesitate to contact the author's office.
- For complex bills, or bills that are heavily amended, consider using the "Today's Law as Amended" feature on the Leginfo website.



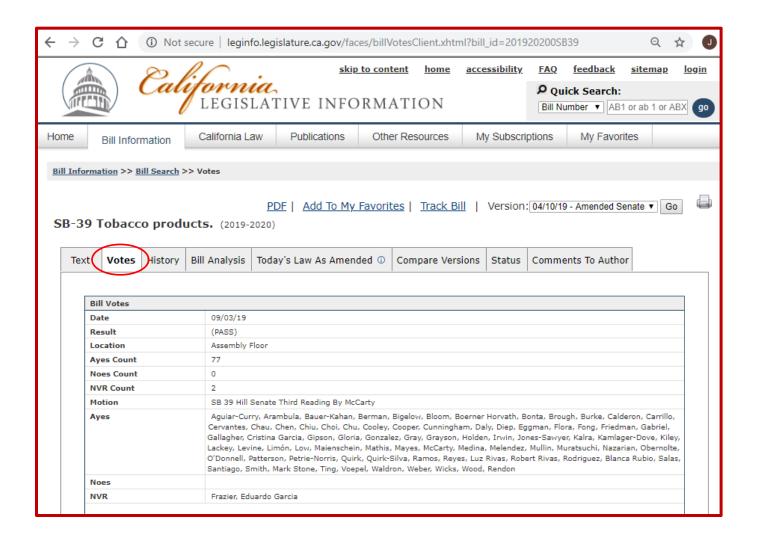
Today's Law as Amended

"Today's Law As Amended" indicates how the <u>current</u> law would be changed if the bill takes effect. The proposed *text* additions to the code section are displayed in blue italics and the proposed <u>deletions</u> are displayed in red strikeout.

This feature can be helpful for complex or heavily amended bills.

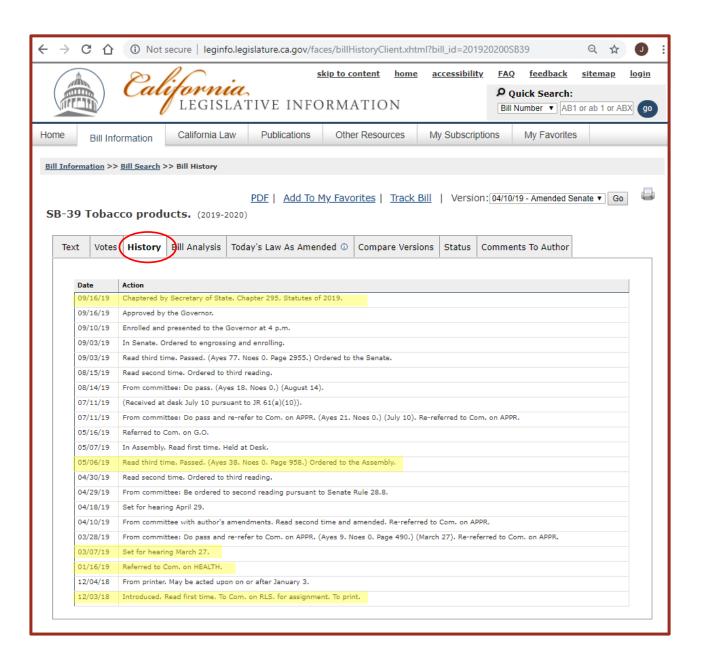


Votes



History/Status

Shows where a bill has gone, and where a bill will go.



Committee Analysis

The analysis incudes:

- > Summary of existing law
- Explanation of what the bill does
- Background on the policy
- List of support and opposition
- Questions/concerns the committee staff may have

PDF | Add To My Favorites | Track Bill | Version: 04/10/19 - Amended Senate ▼ G

SB-39 Tobacco products. (2019-2020)

Text Votes History Bill Analysis Today's Law As Amended ① Compare Versions Status Comments To Author

SENATE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH

Senator Dr. Richard Pan, Chair

BILL NO: SB 3

AUTHOR: Hill, Glazer, and Portantino VERSION: December 3, 2018 HEARING DATE: March 27, 2019 CONSULTANT: Reves Diaz

SUBJECT: Tobacco products

SUMMARY: Requires a tobacco product to be delivered only in a container that is conspicuously labeled as being a tobacco product that requires the signature or a person 21 years of age or older. Requires, before completing a delivery, a specified entity to obtain the signature of a person 21 years of age or older upon delivering the product to the recipient's or purchaser's address.

Existing law:

- Requires the Department of Public Health (DPH) to establish and develop a program to reduce the availability of "tobacco products," as defined, to persons under 21 years of age through authorized enforcement activities, as specified, pursuant to the Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement Act (STAKE Act). [BPC §22952]
- Prohibits the sale, distribution, or nonsale distribution of tobacco products directly or indirectly to any person under 21 through the U.S. Postal Service or through any other public or private postal or package delivery service at locations, including, but not limited to, public mailboxes and mailbox stores. IBPC \$229631
- 3) Requires any person selling or distributing, or engaging in the nonsale distribution of, tobacco products directly to a consumer in the state through the U.S. Postal Service or by any other public or private postal or package delivery service, including orders placed by mail, telephone, facsimile transmission, or the Internet, to comply with specific provisions that include, but are not limited to:
 - a) Verifying that the purchaser or recipient of the product is 21 by attempting to match the name, address, and date of birth provided by the customer to information contained in records in a database of individuals whose age has been verified to be 21 or older by reference to an appropriate database of government records kept by the distributor, a direct marketing firm, or any other entity, or,
 - b) Requiring a customer or recipient of tobacco products to submit an ageverification kit consisting of an attestation signed by the customer or recipient that he or she is 21 or older, and a copy of a valid form of government identification, as specified. IBPC \$229631
- 4) Permits a district attorney, city attorney, or the California Attorney General to assess civil penalties against any person, firm, corporation, or other entity that violates 2) or 3) above of existing law ranging from \$1,000 to \$10,000 for a first, second, third, fourth, or fifth violation within a five-year period. [BPC §22963]
- Defines "tobacco product" as a product containing, made, or derived from tobacco or nicotine that is intended for human consumption, as specified, including an electronic device

- Support. The sponsors of this bill argue that a study by the Journal of the American Medical Association found that more than 96% of 15 to 16 year olds were able to find an Internet cigarettes vendor and place an order in less than 25 minutes, with most completing the order in seven minutes. The sponsors state that this bill will be a critical component in the efforts to restrict the sales of tobacco to children. The sponsors and other supporters of this bill, largely health advocates, health professionals, and local governments, argue that tobacco products remain the leading cause of preventable illness, disability, and death in the nation. Supporters argue that the effects of tobacco are even more concerning in youth, whose brains are still developing, and that products are increasingly marketed to youth with enticing flavors and product design. Supporters cite recent studies that found youth users of ESDs rose by 78% between 2017 and 2018, and that 440,000 youth in the state are expected to die prematurely as a result of tobacco use. Further, supporters state that an alarming 80% of youths who have ever used tobacco started with a flavored product. Supporters argue that this bill would help reduce access to youth and help protect them from establishing a deadly addiction and serious health problems.
- 9) Opposition. The Cigar Association of America, Inc. (CAA) states that they are adamantly opposed to youth usage of cigars and pipe tobacco, but this bill would disproportionately harm their industry. CAA argues that this bill would make it more difficult for adult consumers to purchase products that are not available to them in a local retail setting. CAA argues that this bill creates an additional barrier despite the lack of evidence demonstrating that existing statutory requirements have been ineffective in preventing products from reaching adult consumers. CAA states the majority of parcel deliveries occur during business hours when consumers are not home, and orders would ultimately be returned to the sender without delivery.

SUPPORT AND OPPOSITION:

upport: American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network (co-sponsor)

American Heart Association (co-sponsor)
American Lung Association (co-sponsor)
Alameda County Tobacco Control Coalition

American Academy of Pediatrics, California Association of California Healthcare Districts

California Chapter of the American College of Cardiology

California Dental Association

California Society of Addiction Medicine

California State PTA The Cancer Journey City of Palo Alto

City of San Leandro City of San Pablo

County Health Executives Association of California

County of Santa Clara

Families Uniting Locally to Solve Tobacco Proliferation

Flavors Hook Kids-Livermore

Health Access California

Lucile Packard Children's Hospital Stanford

National Association of Pediatric Nurse Practitioners, SF Bay Area Chapter

Sierra Club California

USC Health, Emotion, and Addiction Laboratory

USC Institute for Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Research

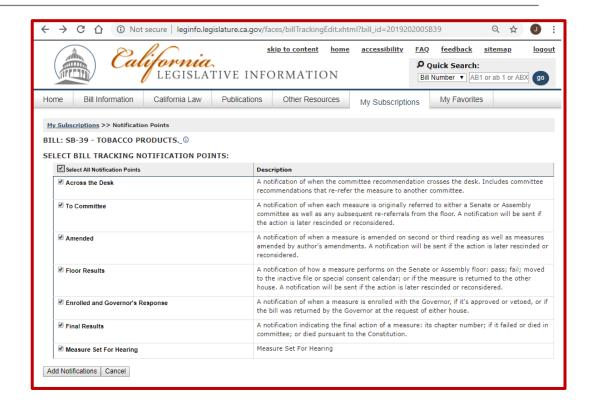
USC Tobacco Center on Regulatory Science

Various individuals

Oppose: Cigar Association of America, Inc.

Bill Tracking on Leginfo

- Leginfo allows users to track a bill.
- ➤ You will get email notifications whenever there is a bill update, like amendments or a committee hearing.
- There is also a Keyword Tracking feature which provides an easy way to be notified when bills impacting a particular subject are introduced or amended.



Working with the Legislature

- If your are concerned about a specific bill or issue, let your legislator know.
- Give them a call, write a letter, request a meeting.
- > Reach out to their staff.
- Request a "fact sheet" for bills that are of interest.

SAMPLE LETTER OF SUPPORT

November 25, 2019

The Honorable Jerry Hill Senator, 13th District State Capitol, Room 5035 Sacramento, CA 95814

Re.: Senate Bills 39 - Support

Dear Senator Hill:

On behalf of the [insert your/ organization name], I am writing to express support for SB 39, which will strengthen laws for tobacco delivery.

The sale of tobacco products online presents a significant public health problem. Many internet tobacco vendors do little to verify the age and identity of their customers, making it very easy for minors to purchase tobacco products. Also, tobacco-marketing restrictions that apply to television and billboards do not apply to online advertising, which allows tobacco companies to aggressively market their products online.

Modeled after laws for alcohol delivery, SB 39 will close a major loophole in online tobacco sales by requiring tobacco vendors to obtain the signature of a person 21 years of age or older before delivering a tobacco product. The bill will also require parcels containing tobacco products to be clearly labeled as containing tobacco.

Should you have any questions about our position on this legislation, please do not hesitate to contact [contact name/title] at [phone and/or email].

Sincerely,

[Signature

[Name] [Title] [Organization [Address]

SB 39 Fact Sheet



Senator Jerry Hill, 13th Senate District

SB 39 - Age Verification for Tobacco Delivery

IN BRIE

SB 39 will impose stricter age verification requirements for tobacco products sold online or by mail. The bill would require tobacco companies to deliver tobacco products in conspicuously marked containers and obtain the signature of a person 21 years of age or older before delivering a tobacco product.

THE PROBLEM

The sale of tobacco products online presents a significant public health problem. Many internet tobacco vendors do little to verify the age and identity of their customers, making it very easy for minors to purchase tobacco products. In addition, tobacco-marketing restrictions that apply to television and billboards do not apply to online advertising, which allows tobacco companies to aggressively market their products online.

Despite state and federal laws that prohibit marketing and selling tobacco to minors, there are several loopholes in the online tobacco marketplace. For example, flavored cigarettes have been banned for years but vendors continue to market and sell these products online 12

Several studies have concluded that youth have easy access to tobacco products online. A comprehensive analysis found that in 2014 63.2 percent tobacco vendors employed no age verification or relied exclusively on strategies that cannot effectively verify age.³ Another study found that minors are easily able to purchase e-cigarettes online due to a lack of appropriate age-verification standards. Specifically, minors were successful in buying e-cigarettes online 93 percent of the time, and 95 percent of e-cigarette deliveries were simply left at the door.⁴

CURRENT LAW

Tobacco Delivery: The Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement (STAKE) Act, prohibits the sale of tobacco products to any person under 21 years of age through the United States Postal Service or through any other delivery service. Prior to the sale of tobacco products online, or any other means of delivery, tobacco companies must verify the age of the purchaser or recipient. However, tobacco product containers sold via delivery are not required to labeled as containing tobacco and do not need to be signed by a person 21 years of age or older.

Alcohol Delivery: State law limits alcohol mail delivery to two cases of wine (no more than nine liters each case) per month to any person 21 years of age or older. Packages containing wine need to be labeled and the signature of a person 21 years of age or older is required upon delivery.

THE SOLUTION

Modeled after standards for alcohol delivery, SB 39 will require tobacco products to be delivered only in containers labeled with the words: "CONTAINS TOBACCO PRODUCTS: SIGNATURE OF PERSON 21 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER REQUIRED FOR DELIVERY."

The bill also will require tobacco vendors to obtain the signature of a person 21 years of age or older before delivering a tobacco product.

SUPPORT

- American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network (Co-Sponsor)
- · American Heart Association (Co-Sponsor)
- American Lung Association (Co-Sponsor)
- Alameda County
- Alameda County Tobacco Control Coalition
- · American Academy of Pediatrics
- American College of Cardiology, California Chapter
- Association of California Healthcare Districts
- California Children's Hospital Association
- California Dental Association
- California Medical Association
- · California Society of Addiction Medicine
- California State PTA
- · The Cancer Journey
- · City and County of San Francisco
- · City of Emeryville
- City of Oakland
- City of Palo Alto
- · City of Sacramento
- · City of San Leandro
- City of San Pablo
- County Health Executives Association of California
- Families Uniting Locally to Solve Tobacco Proliferation

- Fight Back Leadership Coalition
- · Flavors Hook Kids Livermore
- Health Access
- Institute for Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Research
- Lucile Packard Children's Hospital, Stanford
- National Association of Pediatric Nurse Practitioners, San Francisco Bay Area Chapter
- San Francisco Bay Area Physicians for Social Responsibility
- · Santa Clara County
- Sierra Club California

- University of Southern California (USC) Health, Emotion, and Addiction Laboratory
- USC Tobacco Center on Regulatory Science

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Jano Dekermenjian 916-651-4013 Jano Dekermenjian@sen.ca.gov

¹ Allem, Jon-Patrick, et al. "When a Ban Really Is Not a Ban: Internet Loopholes and Djarum Flavoured Cigarettes in the USA." Tobacco Control, vol. 25, no. 4, 2015, pp. 489–490., doi:10.1136/tobaccocontrol-2015-052309.

² Jo, Catherine L., et al. "Tobacco Products Sold by Internet Vendors Following Restrictions on Flavors and Light Descriptors." Nicotine & Tobacco Research, vol. 17, no. 3, 2014, pp. 344–349., doi:10.1093/ntr/ntu167.

³ Williams, Rebecca S, et al. "Content Analysis of Age Verification, Purchase and Delivery Methods of Internet e-Cigarette Vendors, 2013 and 2014." Tobacco Control., vol. 27, no. 3, Aug. 2017, pp. 287–293., doi:10.1136/tobaccocontrol-2016-053616.

Williams, Rebecca S., et al. "Electronic Cigarette Sales to Minors via the Internet." JAMA Pediatrics, vol. 169, no. 3, Feb. 2015, doi:10.1001/jamapediatrics.2015.63.

Page 2 of 2

Working with Committees

- Committees specialize in specific policy areas.
- Committee staff are subject matter experts that review bills assigned to the committee.
- You can write a letter to the committee and testify during hearings to voice your position on a bill.
- Committee information is available on the Senate (<u>www.senate.ca.gov</u>) and Assembly (<u>www.assembly.ca.gov</u>) websites.
- Hearing dates and times are available in the Daily File or Senate and Assembly Websites.



Submitting Letters to Committees

- Support and opposition letters can be submitted to committees.
- Letters to the committee are reflected in the bill's analysis and part of the committee's bill record.
- ➤ Be mindful of deadlines. Letters need to be provided to committees prior to a bill hearing.
- Committee rules and deadlines vary, so consult the committee's webpage or call the committee directly.



everychild, one voice,

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March 6, 2019

The Honorable Richard Pan, Chair Senate Health Committee State Capitol, Room 2191 Sacramento. CA 95814

RE: SB 39 (Hill) CAPTA Position: Support

Dear Senator Pan and Members of the Senate Health Committee

The California State PTA a taken support position on SB 39 (Hill) and we ask for your "AYE" vote when this measure is heard in the Senate Health Committee. This bill will protect children and youth by restricting the delivery of tobacco, tobacco products and vaping products. Like the delivery of wine in California, this bill would require the signature of an adult, 21 years of age or older, for delivery and clear labeling to the contents of the deliveryel the deliveryel the signature.

In our resolution Delivery of Unsolicited or Hazardous Products we seek legislation to eliminate the delivery of hazardous products through the mail or other delivery services. Tobacco, tobacco products flavored e-juice and vaping materials sold on line would qualify as hazardous to our members. Also, our resolution Tobacco Advertising That Targets Minors (2013) we seek and support legislation and regulations that restrict any tobacco advertisine or promotion that tends to encourage tobacco experimentation by vouths.

The use of electronic smoking devices and the liquid e-juice by young Californians has greatly increased in the past decade. Limiting access to the online sale and delivery of these and other tobacco products will restrict access for our youth, similar to the regulation already in place for delivery of alcohol in California.

The California State PTA thanks Senator Hill for his work on S8 39, which requires an adult signature for any delivery of tobacco products, and tobacco products set for delivery be clearly labeled. We ask for your "AYE" vote when this measure is heard in the Senate Health Committee.

Sincerely.

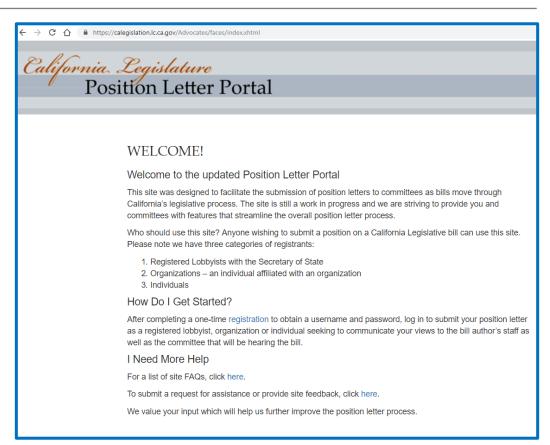
Cathy Hall Health Advocate California State PTA Email: <u>chall@capta.org</u>

Phone: (559) 406 9013

Position Letter Portal

https://calegislation.lc.ca.gov/Advocates/

- ➤ You can now submit position letters via the online Position Letter Portal.
- This site was designed to facilitate the submission of position letters to committees as bills move through California's legislative process.
- ➤ Information on how to submit a letter are provided on the Advocacy Quick Reference Guide.



Committee Hearings

- Committee hearings are open to the public and a great opportunity to engage in the legislative process.
- ➤ You can monitor hearings online, or attend the hearing in person and provide testimony on a bill.
- Find out when a bill is scheduled to be heard by checking the committee website or Daily File.
- ➤ Senate Committees: https://www.senate.ca.gov/committees
- Assembly Committees: https://www.assembly.ca.gov/committees



Hearings and Floor Session are Streamed and Archived





https://www.senate.ca.gov/media

https://www.assembly.ca.gov/audioandtv

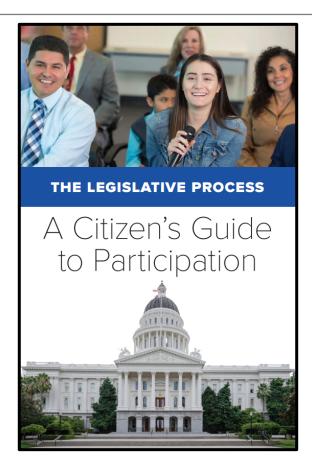
Resources

- ➤ Leginfo: http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes.xhtml
- Find your state legislators: http://findyourrep.legislature.ca.gov/
- > CA Senate: https://www.senate.ca.gov/
- > CA Assembly: https://www.assembly.ca.gov/
- > Daily File (legislative schedule, printed daily during legislative session):
 - Senate: https://www.senate.ca.gov/dailyfile
 - Assembly: https://www.assembly.ca.gov/dailyfile/pdfpublications
- ➤ **Position Letter Portal** (for submitting letters to committees): https://calegislation.lc.ca.gov/Advocates/
- Advocacy Quick Reference Guide (instruction on how to use the portal): https://www.senate.ca.gov/sites/senate.ca.gov/files/2019 quick ref guide advocacy.pdf

Resources (continued)

➤ Legislative Process Handbook:

https://www.senate.ca.gov/sites/senate.ca.go
v/files/legislative_process.pdf



Thank you

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