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HR-56 (2021-2022)





REVISED AUGUST 26, 2021

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE— 2021–2022 REGULAR SESSION

## **HOUSE RESOLUTION**

NO. 56

## **Introduced by Assembly Member Levine**

(Coauthors: Assembly Members Aguiar-Curry, Arambula, Bauer-Kahan, Bigelow, Bloom, Boerner Horvath, Bryan, Burke, Calderon, Carrillo, Cervantes, Chau, Chiu, Choi, Cooley, Cooper, Cunningham, Megan Dahle, Davies, Flora, Fong, Frazier, Friedman, Gabriel, Gallagher, Cristina Garcia, Eduardo Garcia, Gipson, Lorena Gonzalez, Gray, Holden, Irwin, Jones-Sawyer, Kalra, Lackey, Maienschein, Mathis, Mayes, Medina, Mullin, Muratsuchi, Nazarian, O'Donnell, Patterson, Petrie-Norris, Quirk, Quirk-Silva, Ramos, Rendon, Reyes, Luz Rivas, Robert Rivas, Rodriguez, Blanca Rubio, Salas, Santiago, Seyarto, Stone, Ting, Valladares, Villapudua, Voepel, Waldron, Ward, Akilah Weber, Wicks, and Wood)

June 28, 2021

Relative to public health.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

HR 56, as introduced, Levine.

WHEREAS, Prostate cancer is the most frequently diagnosed cancer in men aside from skin cancer. It is estimated that one in eight men will develop prostate cancer in their lifetime; and

WHEREAS, The American Cancer Society estimates there will be approximately 248,530 new cases of prostate cancer in the United States in 2021, resulting in an estimated 34,130 deaths; and

WHEREAS, It is estimated 25,880 men in California will be diagnosed with prostate cancer this year, and it is estimated that 4,140 men in California will die from this disease; and

WHEREAS, Black men have the highest prostate cancer incidence rates in the world, and their prostate cancer mortality rate in the United States is more than twice that of any other ethnic group; and

WHEREAS, Having a father or brother with prostate cancer more than doubles a man's risk of developing the disease; and

WHEREAS, Advanced prostate cancer commonly spreads to the bones, which can cause pain in the hips, spine, ribs, or other areas in the body; and

WHEREAS, The five-year survival rate approaches 100 percent when prostate cancer is diagnosed and treated early, but drops to 29 percent when it spreads to other parts of the body; and

WHEREAS, Treatment options for prostate cancer vary depending on age, the stage and grade of cancer, and other existing medical conditions; and

WHEREAS, The American Cancer Society recommends that a man should have an opportunity to make an informed decision about whether to be tested for prostate cancer based on personal values and preferences; and

WHEREAS, For men who desire screening, prostate-specific antigen testing may begin at 55 years of age for average-risk men, and for men at higher than average risk (i.e., Black men, men with a family history, men with a genetic predisposition, and veterans), testing should begin at 40 years of age; and

WHEREAS, The cost of screening for early detection is a barrier that stifles detecting prostate cancer; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, That the Assembly hereby proclaims September 2021 as Prostate Cancer Awareness Month in California; and be it further

Resolved, That the Assembly urges all levels of government to provide an educational campaign to increase awareness about the importance for men to make an informed decision with their health care provider about early detection and testing for prostate cancer; and be it further

Resolved, The Assembly joins communities across our nation to increase awareness about the importance of removing barriers to increase early detection and testing for prostate cancer so men can have the opportunity to make informed decisions with their health care provider about early treatment options; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.
REVISIONS:
Heading—Line 2.