

**2010 SWANA Bill Matrix
as of 2/1/2010**

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 68 Brownley</p> <p>Solid waste: single-use carryout bags.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. SUSPENSE FILE 1/21/2010 - In committee: Set, second hearing. Held under submission.</p>	<p>Existing law requires an operator of a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program that provides to customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store. Existing law imposes various requirements on at-store recycling programs, including requiring a store to maintain records describing the collection, transport, and recycling of plastic carryout bags collected by the store. This bill would, on and after July 1, 2011, prohibit a store, as defined, from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer unless the store charges a fee of not less than \$0.25 per bag at the point of sale. The bill would exempt certain customers from paying the fee. The bill would establish the Bag Pollution Fund in the State Treasury and would require a store to remit the single-use carryout bag fees, less a specified amount, to the State Board of Equalization for deposit in that fund. The bill would prohibit a store from distributing a single-use carryout bag that is not a plastic or compostable carryout bag that meets specific requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 1/13/2010</p>	<p>Pending Review</p>
<p>AB 87 Davis</p> <p>Single-use carryout bags: environmental effects: mitigation.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. SUSPENSE FILE 1/21/2010 - In committee: Set, second hearing. Held under submission.</p>	<p>Existing law requires, until January 1, 2013, an operator of a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program that provides to customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store. Existing law imposes various requirements on at-store recycling programs, including requiring a store to maintain records describing the collection, transport, and recycling of plastic carryout bags collected by the store. This bill would instead prohibit, on and after July 1, 2010, a store, as defined, from providing a single-use carryout bag, including a green carryout bag, to a customer unless the store charges a fee of not less than \$0.25 per bag at the point of sale. The bill would exempt certain customers from paying the fee. The bill would establish the Bag Pollution Fund in the State Treasury and, by January 31, 2011, would require a store that collects the single-use carryout bag fees to remit the fees, less a specified amount to be used as required, to the State Board of Equalization for deposit in that fund, and do so on a quarterly basis thereafter. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 4/27/2009</p>	<p>Pending Review</p>
<p>AB 177 Ruskin</p> <p>Public contracts: small businesses and disabled veteran business</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 1/25/2010 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p>	<p>Existing law provides for various programs to encourage the participation of small businesses and disabled veteran business enterprises, as certified by the Department of General Services, in state agency contracts. Existing law revokes, for a specified period, the small business or microbusiness certification of a business that obtained the classification as a small business or microbusiness by reason of having furnished incorrect supporting information or withholding relevant information, and suspends that business from transacting with the state, as specified. Existing law extends the period of</p>	

enterprises.		<p>revocation and suspension for additional or subsequent violations. This bill would increase the period of certification revocation and suspension for such violations, and additionally require the revocation of the business' seller's permit for additional or subsequent violations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 1/4/2010</p>	
<p>AB 222 Adams</p> <p>Energy: biofuels.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 7/16/2009 - In committee: Set, second hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Public Interest Research, Development, and Demonstration Fund in the State Treasury, and provides that the money collected by the public goods charge to support cost-effective energy efficiency and conservation activities and public interest energy research, development, and demonstration projects not adequately provided by competitive and regulated markets, be deposited in the fund for use by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission). Existing law requires the Energy Commission to use those funds to develop, implement, and administer the Public Interest Research, Development, and Demonstration Program to develop technologies to, among other things, improve environmental quality, enhance electrical system reliability, increase efficiency of energy-using technologies, lower electrical system costs, or provide other tangible benefits to electric utility customers. Existing law defines "in-state renewable electricity generation facility" for the purposes of the program to include, among other things, a facility that uses municipal solid waste conversion. This bill would instead define "in-state renewable electricity generation facility" to include a facility that uses conversion at a biorefinery. The bill would define "biorefinery" to mean a facility that uses a nonincineration thermal, chemical, biological, or mechanical conservation process, or a combination of those processes, to produce clean burning fuel for generating electricity or a renewable fuel from carbonaceous materials not derived from fossil fuel or solid waste feedstock . This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 7/8/2009</p>	Support
<p>AB 231 Huffman</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Climate Protection Trust Fund.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 6/18/2009 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on EQ.</p>	<p>Requires that revenues collected pursuant to the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 be deposited into a Climate Protection Trust Fund, and establishes parameters by which those funds can be distributed for the reduction of GHG and mitigation of climate change impacts.</p> <p>Last Amended on 6/26/2009</p>	
<p>AB 238 Adams</p> <p>Renewable energy resources.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/22/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 6/8/2009)</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, as defined. The Public Utilities Act imposes various duties and responsibilities on the commission with respect to the purchase of electricity and requires the commission to review and adopt a procurement plan and a renewable energy procurement plan for each electrical corporation pursuant to the California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program. The renewables portfolio standard program requires that a retail seller of electricity purchase a specified minimum percentage of electricity generated by eligible renewable energy resources, as defined, in</p>	

		any given year as a specified percentage of total kilowatthours sold to retail end-use customers each calendar year. Existing law includes legislative findings and declarations relative to the program that include a declaration that new and modified electric transmission facilities may be necessary to facilitate the state achieving its renewables portfolio standard targets. This bill would revise the legislative findings and declarations to declare that new and modified electric transmission facilities, including the employment of smart grid technologies, may be necessary to facilitate the state achieving its energy efficiency goals and renewables portfolio standard targets.	
AB 283 Chesbro Solid waste: extended producer responsibility program.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/22/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 10/26/2009)	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, is required to reduce, recycle, and reuse solid waste generated in the state to the maximum extent feasible in an efficient cost-effective manner to conserve water, energy, and other natural resources. This bill would create the California Product Stewardship Act of 2009 and would require the board to administer the program. The bill would require the board to adopt regulations by July 1, 2011, in order to implement the program to provide environmentally sound product stewardship protocols that encourage producers to research alternatives during the product design and packaging phases to foster cradle-to-cradle producer responsibility and reduce the end-of-life environmental impacts of the product. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 4/23/2009	Support if Amended
AB 478 Chesbro Greenhouse gas emissions: recycling and waste management.	SENATE APPR. 8/17/2009 - In committee: Set, second hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.	Existing law, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt greenhouse gas emissions limits and emission reduction measures by regulation. The state board is required to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020. This bill would require the California Integrated Waste Management Board , in consultation with the State Air Resources Board and the State Water Resources Control Board, to adopt rules and regulations relating to recycling and solid waste management to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and would subject violators of these rules and regulations to civil and criminal penalties . This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/16/2009	Oppose
AB 479 Chesbro Solid waste: diversion.	SENATE APPR. SUSPENSE FILE 8/27/2009 - In committee: Held under submission.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan containing specified components, including a source reduction component, a recycling component, and a composting component. With certain exceptions, the source reduction and recycling element of that plan is required to divert 50% of all solid waste from landfill disposal or transformation by January 1, 2000, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. This bill would require the board, on January 1, 2020, and annually thereafter, to ensure that 75% of all solid waste generated is source reduced, recycled, and composted. The bill would prohibit the board from imposing any enforceable requirements against a local agency or a solid waste enterprise or that includes aspects of solid waste handling that are of local concern to implement this 75% diversion level. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Oppose

		Last Amended on 8/17/2009	
<u>AB 536</u> <u>Arambula</u> Hazardous waste: financial assurances.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/15/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/1/2009)	Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt and revise standards and regulations to, among other things, specify financial assurances to be provided by an owner or operator of a hazardous waste facility that are necessary to respond adequately to provide for the cost of closure and subsequent maintenance of the facility. Existing law specifies, if the facility is required to obtain a permit under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended, various mechanisms that satisfy the financial assurance obligation. This bill, additionally, would include a financial test as a financial assurance mechanism. The bill would specifically provide that a local government owner of a hazardous waste facility would be eligible to meet its postclosure financial obligations by utilizing financial assurance mechanisms authorized by the federal act. This bill contains other related provisions.	Watch
<u>AB 737</u> <u>Chesbro</u> Solid waste: diversion.	SENATE APPR. 9/8/2009 - Read second time. To third reading. Re-referred to Com. on APPR. pursuant to Joint Rule 10.5.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan containing specified components, including a source reduction component, a recycling component, and a composting component. With certain exceptions, the source reduction and recycling element of that plan is required to divert 50% of all solid waste from landfill disposal or transformation by January 1, 2000, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. This bill would require the board, on January 1, 2020, and annually thereafter, to ensure that 75% of all solid waste generated is source reduced, recycled, or composted. The bill would prohibit the board from imposing any enforceable requirements against a local agency or a solid waste enterprise or that includes aspects of solid waste handling that are of local concern to implement this 75% diversion level. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/4/2009	Active Oppose
<u>AB 738</u> <u>Committee on</u> <u>Environmental Safety</u> <u>and Toxic Materi</u> Hazardous materials: brownfield cleanup: loan or grant program.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 6/2/2009 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. on 05/28/2009)	Existing law authorizes the Department of Toxic Substances Control to provide loans to eligible entities for the purposes of brownfield cleanup. This bill would authorize the department to administer and implement a loan or grant program consistent with federal regulations implementing the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act, using only federal grant funds if available for that purpose.	
<u>AB 747</u> <u>Emmerson</u> School facilities: recycling programs.	SENATE RLS. 5/21/2009 - Referred to Com. on RLS.	Under existing law, each school district and campus of the California State University is authorized and is encouraged to establish and maintain a paper recycling program in specified areas owned or leased by the school district or campus where a significant quantity of wastepaper is generated or may be collected. This bill would authorize and encourage school districts and campuses of the University of California, California State University , and California Community Colleges also to establish and maintain a paper recycling program and a beverage container recycling program in those areas. Last Amended on 5/5/2009	Watch

<p>AB 903 Chesbro</p> <p>Solid waste: compostable plastic bags.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. SUSPENSE FILE 8/27/2009 - In committee: Held under submission.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, prohibits a person from selling a plastic bag in this state that is labeled with the term "compostable" or "marine degradable" unless, at the time of sale, the plastic bag meets specified standards for those types of bags. This bill would require, beginning July 1, 2010, a manufacturer of a compostable plastic bag meeting those standards to ensure that the compostable plastic bag is readily and easily identifiable from other plastic bags. The bill would define "readily and easily identifiable," to include a compostable plastic bag labeled with a board-approved certification logo and that meets other labeling requirements. The bill would prohibit a compostable plastic bag sold in the state from displaying a chasing arrow resin identification code or recycling type of symbol in any form. The bill would require the manufacturers or suppliers of compostable plastic bags to submit a yearly report to the board containing certain information, subject those manufacturers or suppliers to audit by the board, and require the board to refer a false or misleading certification or other information reported by those manufacturers or suppliers to the Attorney General for prosecution.</p> <p>Last Amended on 8/17/2009</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 907 Chesbro</p> <p>California Oil Recycling Enhancement Act: rerefined oil.</p>	<p>SENATE INACTIVE FILE 9/8/2009 - To inactive file on motion of Senator Hancock.</p>	<p>The California Oil Recycling Enhancement Act, administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, among other things, defines terms and establishes the used oil recycling program, consisting of a recycling incentive system, grants or loans to local governments and nonprofit entities for specified purposes related to used lubricating oil collection and recycling and stormwater pollution from used oil and oil byproducts, development and implementation of an information and education program to promote alternatives to the illegal disposal of used oil, and a reporting, monitoring, and enforcement program to ensure that laws relating to used oil are properly carried out. A violation of the act is a crime. This bill would define the term "rerefined oil" and revise the definition of "used oil hauler" for purposes of the act, and would revise and recast the used oil recycling program, so that, among other things, it would no longer provide for loans, and it would provide for the development and implementation of an information and education program to promote methods to reduce the amounts of used oil generated and to promote the use of rerefined oil in automotive and industrial lubricants. The bill would revise the purposes for which grants under the program may be made and would authorize contracts additionally to be made with private entities. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 8/17/2009</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 925 Saldana</p> <p>Recycling: single-use plastic beverage container caps.</p>	<p>SENATE INACTIVE FILE 9/8/2009 - To inactive file on motion of Senator Liu.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, requires every rigid plastic packaging container, as defined, sold or offered for sale in this state, to generally meet one of specified criteria. This bill would define terms and would prohibit a retailer, on and after January 1, 2012, from selling or offering for sale a single-use plastic beverage container with a cap that is not tethered to or contiguously affixed to the beverage container.</p> <p>Last Amended on 6/30/2009</p>	<p>Pending Review</p>
<p>AB 993</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD</p>	<p>Existing law requires rigid plastic packaging containers sold or offered for sale in this state to meet</p>	

<p>Fletcher</p> <p>Solid waste: rigid plastic containers.</p>	<p>1/22/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 6/8/2009)</p>	<p>specified criteria, including, but not limited to, that the container be made from 25% postconsumer material. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to that provision.</p>	
<p>AB 994 Fong</p> <p>Buildings: Integrated Waste Management Board.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/15/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/1/2009)</p>	<p>Under the California Integrated Waste Management Act, the Integrated Waste management Board is responsible for carrying out the act to reduce, recycle, and reuse solid waste generated in the state to the maximum extent feasible in an efficient and cost-effective manner. This bill would require the board to identify policy changes that may accelerate adoption of high performance building practices, as well as create educational training centers in state government and higher education facilities. This bill would provide that the board is required to carry out these provisions to the extent that funding is obtained from local, federal, public, or other nonstate sources.</p> <p>Last Amended on 4/13/2009</p>	
<p>AB 1004 Portantino</p> <p>Solid waste: State Solid Waste Postclosure and Corrective Action Trust Fund.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 1/20/2010 - Referred to Com. on EQ. From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on EQ.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires a solid waste disposal fee, on and after January 1, 2012, to be increased by \$0.12 per ton for each operator of a solid waste landfill that notifies the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery that it elects to participate in the State Solid Waste Postclosure and Corrective Action Trust Fund. However, the fee will not be operative on or after January 1, 2012, unless the department receives, on or before July 1, 2011, letters of participation in the fund from landfill operators representing at least 50% of the total volume of waste disposed of in 2010. The act requires the department to notify the State Board of Equalization on or before August 31, 2011, if the increased fee will become operative. This bill would extend all of those dates by 6 months, except the total volume of waste would still be measured by 2010 standards. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 1/20/2010</p>	
<p>AB 1016 Villines</p> <p>Energy: commission and department.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/15/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was U. & C. on 1/4/2010)</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission and the Electricity Oversight Board with jurisdiction related to energy matters. Existing law provides the Public Utilities Commission with jurisdiction over the certification of natural gas and electric facilities. Existing law also provides the Office of Planning and Research, the Department of General Services, and the Office of the State Architect with jurisdiction over certain energy-related matters. Existing law provides the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission with the jurisdiction over the certification of thermal powerplants. This bill would abolish the State Energy Resources and Conservation Commission and the Electricity Oversight Board. The bill would create the Department of Energy, headed by a Secretary of Energy, and would create the California Energy Board and the Office of Energy Market Oversight within the department. The bill would provide for the creation of various divisions and subdivisions as deemed necessary by the secretary. The secretary would be appointed by, and hold office at the pleasure of, the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate. The bill would require the Governor to appoint the initial secretary by January 31, 2011. The bill would authorize the Governor to appoint an Assistant Secretary of Energy who would serve at the pleasure of the Governor. The bill would require the department to create a legal subcommittee</p>	<p>Watch</p>

		<p>comprised of specified members to develop a single statewide position on litigation concerning energy matters. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 1/4/2010</p>	
<p>AB 1033 Nielsen</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: greenhouse gas emissions: regulation.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/15/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/1/2009)</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt regulations to require the reporting and verification of emissions of greenhouse gases and to monitor and enforce compliance with the reporting and verification program, and requires the state board to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020. The state board is required to adopt greenhouse gas emissions limits and emission reduction measures by regulation to achieve the prescribed emission reductions. This bill would require a state or local agency, before adopting or amending a regulation after January 1, 2010, to evaluate and measure the effectiveness of any regulations adopted by the state or local agency on or before January 1, 2010, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and obtain an independent 3rd-party economic impact analysis of any proposed regulation that the state or local agency determines would impose aggregate costs of \$1,000,000 or more on greenhouse gas emission sources subject to the proposed regulation, irrespective of the economic or noneconomic benefits of the regulation. This bill contains other related provisions.</p> <p>Last Amended on 4/2/2009</p>	
<p>AB 1043 Fong</p> <p>Biofuels.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/22/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 6/8/2009)</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020. The act requires the state board to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emission reductions. This bill would provide that it is the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to advance biofuels and other clean fuel technologies by adopting policies that promote the production and purchase of biofuels and other clean fuel technologies in California as a means to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and reduce California's reliance on petroleum fuels.</p>	Watch
<p>AB 1078 Feuer</p> <p>Hazardous materials: toxic substances.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 5/21/2009 - Referred to Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control, in the California Environmental Protection Agency, to establish a Toxics Information Clearinghouse for the collection, maintenance, and distribution of specific chemical hazard traits and environmental and toxicological endpoint data. Existing law defines various terms for the purposes of those provisions, including "consumer product." This bill would make a technical, clarifying change to that definition . This bill contains other related provisions.</p> <p>Last Amended on 5/6/2009</p>	
<p>AB 1112 Blakeslee</p> <p>Public contracts: California State University: service contracts: foreign</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/15/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was RLS. on 1/14/2010)</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the California State University under the administration of the Trustees of the California State University. Existing law, known as the California State University Contract Law sets forth a process through which contracts for projects, as defined, that are entered into with respect to the California State University may be competitively bid, entered into, and executed. This bill would authorize the trustees to enter into a contract with the government of a foreign country to provide the services of California State University staff or personnel in that foreign country. The bill would require that any contract entered into by the trustees and the government of a foreign country, to the extent</p>	Support

countries.		permitted by federal law, contain the following clauses: (1) a clause requiring that a contractor and its subcontractors shall be required to maintain a workplace that is free from harassment and discrimination against any employee on the basis of sex, sexual orientation, race, color, ancestry, religious creed, national origin, mental disability, physical disability, medical condition, age, marital status, or use of family care leave, (2) a clause requiring that a contractor and its subcontractors shall provide written assurance that they will comply with specified nondiscrimination laws and regulations in the contract, (3) a clause requiring that a contractor and any subcontractor subject to the requirements of the bill shall provide specified written notice to any labor organizations with which the contractor or subcontractor has a collective bargaining or other labor agreement, and (4) a clause requiring either that the foreign country make a specified waiver or that the contract is subject to specified laws. Last Amended on 1/13/2010	
AB 1131 Feuer Hazardous materials: green chemistry and accidental releases.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 6/2/2009 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. on 05/28/2009)	Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to establish programs for hazardous waste source reduction. This bill would additionally require the department to establish programs for life cycle toxic reduction to reduce the use, generation, release, or disposal of a chemical of concern as identified by the department during a product life cycle. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/20/2009	Watch
AB 1141 Calderon, Charles Carryout bags.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/15/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/1/2009)	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, among other things, until January 1, 2013, requires the operator of a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program that provides an opportunity for a customer of the store to return to the store clean plastic carryout bags, as defined. The act imposes requirements for that program. The act includes legislative findings and declarations that certain matters concerning plastic carryout bags are matters of statewide interest and concern and generally prohibits a city, county, or other public agency from adopting, implementing, or enforcing specified related ordinances, resolutions, regulations, or rules, unless otherwise authorized. This bill would extend the provisions regarding the at-store recycling program for plastic carryout bags until January 1, 2017, and define the term "single use carryout bag" for those purposes. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 4/13/2009	Pending Review
AB 1150 Gaines Solid waste: resource recycling and recovery.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/15/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 9/11/2009)	Existing law creates the California Integrated Waste Management Board with specified powers and duties. This bill would change certain references to the California Integrated Waste Management Board to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery in conformance with the changes made by Chapter 21 of the Statutes of 2009. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/10/2009	Watch
AB 1280 Villines	SENATE RLS. 6/29/2009 - Withdrawn from committee. Re-	Existing law provides that any person who, having the care or custody of a child who is under 8 years of age, assaults the child by means of force that to a reasonable person would be likely to produce great bodily injury, resulting in the child's death, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison	Watch

Child abuse sentencing: child becoming comatose or suffering paralysis.	referred to Com. on RLS.	for 25 years to life. This bill would, in addition, make it a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for 15 years to life, for a person, having the care or custody of a child who is under 8 years of age, to assault the child with force that to a reasonable person would be likely to produce great bodily injury, resulting in the child becoming comatose due to brain injury or suffering paralysis of a permanent nature, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/25/2009	
AB 1329 Brownley Waste management.	SENATE THIRD READING 10/28/2009 - Read second time. To third reading. 2/1/2010 #31 SENATE ASSEMBLY BILLS-THIRD READING FILE	Existing law creates the California Integrated Waste Management Board with specified powers and duties. This bill would delay the operative date of the changes made by Chapter 21 of the Statutes of 2009 to January 1, 2011. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/4/2009	
AB 1343 Huffman Solid waste: architectural paint: recovery program.	SENATE APPR. SUSPENSE FILE 8/27/2009 - In committee: Held under submission.	Existing law prohibits the disposal of latex paint in the land or waters of the state and authorizes certain persons to accept latex paint for recycling. This bill would create an architectural paint recovery program that would be enforced by the board. On or before January 1, 2011, a manufacturer or designated stewardship organization would be required to submit to the board an architectural paint stewardship plan to develop and implement a recovery program to reduce the generation of postconsumer paint, promote the reuse of postconsumer architectural paint, and manage the end-of-life of postconsumer architectural paint, in an environmentally sound fashion, including collection, transportation, processing, and disposal. The plan would be required to contain specified elements of an architectural paint stewardship program, including, but not limited to, an architectural paint stewardship assessment, approved by the board, on each container of architectural paint sold in this state. The bill would require the plan to be reviewed and approved by the board, and if the board does not act on the plan within 90 days of receipt, it would be deemed adopted. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/13/2009	Support
AB 1581 Committee on Natural Resources Solid waste: recycling market development.	SENATE E.Q. 5/21/2009 - Referred to Com. on EQ.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, establishes an integrated waste management program. The act authorizes a local governing body, as defined, to propose eligible parcels of property within its jurisdiction as a recycling market development zone, as defined, and to apply to the board for designation as a recycling market development zone. The board is authorized to designate or redesignate recycling market development zones for persons applying for that designation. The act requires a parcel of property designated as a recycling market development zone to retain that designation for 10 years . This bill , instead, would require a recycling market development zone to retain that designation for 10 years or until the local governing body repeals the designation, whichever is sooner. The bill also would contain a legislative finding and declaration that cities and	

		counties are encouraged to propose recycling market development zones to stimulate economic development and to create green jobs . Last Amended on 4/23/2009	
<u>AB 1609</u> <u>Evans</u> 2010-11 Budget.	ASSEMBLY BUDGET 1/21/2010 - Referred to Com. on BUDGET.	This bill would make appropriations for support of state government for the 2010-11 fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions.	
<u>AB 1672</u> <u>Jeffries</u> State Air Resources Board: election of board members.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 1/27/2010 - Referred to Coms. on NAT. RES. and E. & R.	Existing law establishes in the California Environmental Protection Agency the State Air Resources Board, which is responsible for control of emissions from motor vehicles and is designated the air pollution control agency for all purposes set forth in federal law. Existing law requires the state board to consist of 11 members appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, and specifies the qualifications of those members. This bill, commencing with the 2012 statewide general election, would require the members of the state board to be elected by district voters. The bill would require the state board, by January 1, 2012, to draw district boundaries in accordance with prescribed criteria, for the purpose of the election of state board members. The bill would prescribe requirements for the election of the members of the state board and would make other conforming changes.	
<u>AB 1674</u> <u>Saldana</u> Hazardous substances: underground storage tanks.	ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 1/27/2010 - Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.	Existing law generally regulates the storage of hazardous substances in underground storage tanks, including imposing certain requirements on those underground storage tanks installed on or after July 1, 2003, and before July 1, 2004, or on or after July 1, 2004. Existing law exempts from the underground storage tank requirements an underground storage tank that meets specified criteria, one of which is that the applicable local agency determines without objection from the State Water Resources Control Board that the underground storage tank meets or exceeds the requirements generally imposed by that regulation. This bill, with respect to the criteria that an underground storage tank is required to meet for an exemption, would delete the requirement that the board not object to the local agency's determination. The bill also would provide that the underground storage tank is not required to meet the specified requirements for underground storage tanks installed on or after July 1, 2003, and before July 1, 2004, or on or after July 1, 2004. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<u>AB 1693</u> <u>Ma</u> Building standards: code adoption cycle.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 1/29/2010 - From printer. May be heard in committee February 28.	The California Building Standards Law provides for the promulgation of building standards by state agencies by requiring all state agencies that adopt or propose adoption of any building standard to submit the building standard to the California Building Standards Commission for approval or adoption. Existing law requires that the commission receive proposed building standards from state agencies for consideration in an annual code adoption cycle. This bill would modify the code adoption cycle and extend it to 18 months. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<u>ACR 14</u> <u>Niello</u> California Global Warming Solutions Act	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 4/27/2009 - Be adopted and be re-referred to the Committee on	This measure would call upon the State Air Resources Board, prior to any regulatory action being taken consistent with the scoping plan for the implementation of the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, to perform an economic analysis that will give the State of California a more complete and accurate picture of the costs and benefits of the act's implementation. The measure would also call upon the Governor to use the authority granted by the act to adjust any applicable	

of 2006.	Appropriations.(AYES 3. NOES 6.) (FAIL)	deadlines for regulations. Last Amended on 3/27/2009	
SB 22 Simitian Hazardous materials: toxic substances.	ASSEMBLY DESK 1/25/2010 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	Existing law establishes the Department of Toxic Substances Control, in the California Environmental Protection Agency, with powers and duties regarding, among other things, hazardous waste disposal, underground storage of hazardous substances and waste, and the handling and release of hazardous materials. This bill would additionally authorize the office to recommend procedures for expediting the review and identification of hazard traits, including pending and proposed actions by other states, the federal government, and other nations to limit hazardous materials in products. This bill contains other existing laws.	
SB 25 Padilla Solid waste.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 7/6/2009 - From NAT. RES.: Not heard.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan containing specified components. The source reduction and recycling element of that plan is required to divert 50% of all solid waste from landfill disposal or transformation by January 1, 2000, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. This bill would require a jurisdiction, for each subsequent revision of the element, to divert 60% of all solid waste on and after January 1, 2015, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by imposing new duties on local agencies regarding solid waste. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/28/2009	Oppose
SB 26 Simitian Recycling: used lubricating oil: rerefining incentive.	ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLY 1/28/2010 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 24. Noes 10. Page 2730.) To Assembly.	The California Oil Recycling Enhancement Act, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, establishes the used oil recycling program, consisting of, among other things, a recycling incentive system. The act requires the department, on and after January 1, 2013, to pay a rerefining incentive to certain recycling facilities that produce rerefined base lubricants meeting specified requirements and requires the department to set the amount of the rerefining incentive, on and after January 1, 2014, at \$0.02 per gallon. This bill would make technical nonsubstantive changes to that provision. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 1/20/2010	Support
SB 35 Oropeza Food donations.	SENATE DEAD 1/22/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 6/2/2009)	Existing law, with specified exceptions, exempts a food facility that donates any food that is fit for human consumption at the time it was donated to a nonprofit charitable organization or a food bank from liability for any damage or injury resulting from the consumption of the donated food. This bill would require the Governor to designate a state agency to establish and maintain a clearinghouse database that enables a food bank or a nonprofit organization, as defined, that has an interest in receiving nonperishable and perishable food donations to contact a food facility, as defined, that has an interest in donating food. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 5/4/2009	
SB 44	SENATE DEAD	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the California Integrated	Watch

<p>Denham</p> <p>Integrated waste management.</p>	<p>1/15/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/1/2009)</p>	<p>Waste Management Board, is required to reduce, recycle, and reuse solid waste generated in the state to the maximum extent feasible in an efficient cost-effective manner to conserve water, energy, and other natural resources. This bill would abolish the board and transfer all of its authority, duties, powers, purposes, responsibilities, and jurisdiction to the Department of Conservation and the Department of Toxic Substances Control, as described.</p> <p>Last Amended on 4/13/2009</p>	
<p>SB 128 Padilla</p> <p>California Climate Change Institute.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 1/22/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 6/2/2009)</p>	<p>The existing California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board (state board) to adopt regulations to require the reporting and verification of emissions of greenhouse gases and to monitor and enforce compliance with the reporting and verification program, and requires the state board to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020. The act requires the state board to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emission reductions. This bill would create the California Climate Change Institute to (A) identify and support, through a merit-based peer-reviewed competitive grant process, research and education to be undertaken at academic and research institutions and laboratories throughout the state, (B) oversee, coordinate, and manage a nonduplicative, targeted research and development program for the purposes of achieving the state's targets for reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and mitigating the effects of those emissions, (C) develop effective model education pathways, training, model curriculum, and professional development necessary for emerging green technologies and industries, and (D) ensure that its climate change research is conducted in a manner that is targeted and nonduplicative of other research programs. The bill would make implementation of its provisions subject to sufficient funds being appropriated by the Legislature for its purposes.</p> <p>Last Amended on 4/2/2009</p>	
<p>SB 228 DeSaulnier</p> <p>Plastic bags: compostable plastic bags.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLY 1/28/2010 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 24. Noes 10. Page 2731.) To Assembly.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery , prohibits a person from selling a plastic bag in this state that is labeled with the term "compostable" or "marine degradable" unless, at the time of sale, the plastic bag meets specified standards for those types of bags. This bill would require, beginning July 1, 2011, a manufacturer of a compostable plastic bag meeting those standards to ensure that the compostable plastic bag is "readily and easily identifiable," as the bill would define that term, from other plastic bags. The bill would prohibit a compostable plastic bag sold in the state from displaying a chasing arrow resin identification code or recycling type of symbol in any form. The bill would require the manufacturers or suppliers of compostable plastic bags to submit a yearly report to the department containing certain information and subject those manufacturers or suppliers to audit by the department .</p> <p>Last Amended on 1/25/2010</p>	<p>Pending Review</p>
<p>SB 295 Dutton</p> <p>California Global</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 6/8/2009 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt regulations to require the reporting and verification of emissions of greenhouse gases and to monitor and enforce compliance with the reporting and verification program, and requires the state board to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions</p>	

<p>Warming Solutions Act of 2006.</p>	<p>location was E.Q. on 5/1/2009)</p>	<p>level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020. The act requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. The state board is required to evaluate the total potential costs and total potential economic and noneconomic benefits of the plan. The state board is required by January 1, 2011, to adopt greenhouse gas emissions limits and emission reduction measures by regulation to achieve the prescribed emission reductions. This bill would require the state board to complete a study to reevaluate the evaluation of costs discussed above, and provide this study to the Legislature by October 1, 2009. The state board would be required to report to the Legislature by November 1, 2009, on whether the revised analysis has led, or will lead, to any changes to the scoping plan, and whether any changes should be made to the act' s timelines. The bill would require the Legislative Analyst to review the state board's implementation of these requirements, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions.</p> <p>Last Amended on 5/13/2009</p>	
<p>SB 317 Simitian Fire Alarm Device Collection Act of 2009.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. SUSPENSE FILE 8/27/2009 - Set, second hearing. Held in committee and under submission.</p>	<p>Existing law generally regulates the disposal of hazardous waste . This bill would enact the Fire Alarm Device Collection Act of 2009. The bill would require, on or before July 1, 2010, that the California Integrated Waste Management Board, in consultation with other state and federal agencies, prepare recommendations for the safe end-of- life management of fire alarm devices. The bill also would require that, on or before July 1, 2011, each manufacturer, as defined, of a fire alarm device, as defined, that is marketed, distributed, offered for sale, or sold in this state make information available to consumers that describes where and how to return, recycle, and dispose of the fire alarm device through the use of a toll-free telephone number or Internet Web site, labeled on the device and included in the packaging.</p> <p>Last Amended on 6/22/2009</p>	
<p>SB 333 Hancock Voluntary Greenhouse Gas Emission Offset Program Fund.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 1/22/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 6/2/2009)</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt regulations to require the reporting and verification of emissions of greenhouse gases and to monitor and enforce compliance with the reporting and verification program, and requires the state board to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020. This bill would create the Voluntary Greenhouse Gas Emission Offset Program Fund, and would provide that funds received by the state on a voluntary basis from the federal government, individuals, businesses, organizations, industry, or other sources for the mitigation of climate change impacts related to greenhouse gas emissions be deposited in this fund. The moneys in the fund would be available, upon appropriation, for expenditure by the Natural Resources Agency for specified projects through a competitive grant process . The bill would require that moneys from the fund be directed to the California Conservation Corps and local conservation corps for specified projects. The Natural Resources Agency would be required, by October 1, 2012 , to adopt guidelines for the distribution of moneys from the fund and to develop strategies for the sale of voluntary greenhouse gas emission offsets by the state and other opportunities for contributions by the public to the Voluntary Greenhouse Gas Emission Offset Program Fund.</p> <p>Last Amended on 5/4/2009</p>	

<p>SB 346 Kehoe</p> <p>Hazardous materials: motor vehicle brake friction materials.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 6/25/2009 - Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Department of Toxic Substances Control, in the California Environmental Protection Agency, with powers and duties regarding the management of hazardous waste. Existing law, administered by the department, prohibits the management of hazardous waste except in accordance with the hazardous waste control laws, including laws governing the removal of any mercury-containing vehicle light switch from a vehicle, and the regulations adopted by the department. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would require the department to conduct a baseline survey, on or before January 1, 2013, of the concentration levels of nickel, zinc, copper, and antimony in motor vehicle brake friction materials. The bill would require the department, commencing on January 1, 2013, and at least every 3 years thereafter, to monitor the concentration levels of those metals in motor vehicle brake friction materials to ensure that those levels do not increase by more than 50% above the baseline levels established through the baseline survey. The bill would require the department to take specified action if any of those metals increased by more than 50%, and would require the department to prioritize the presence of those constituents in brake friction materials for regulation, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 6/24/2009</p>	
<p>SB 366 Aanestad</p> <p>Energy: renewable energy: biomass.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 1/15/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/1/2009)</p>	<p>The Public Utilities Act imposes various duties and responsibilities on the Public Utilities Commission with respect to the purchase of electricity. Existing law requires every electric distribution utility or cooperative to develop a standard contract or tariff providing for net energy metering, and to make this contract available to eligible customer-generators, as defined, upon request. Existing law requires every electric service provider, upon request, to make available to eligible customer-generators, contracts for net energy metering subject to specified limitations on the number of contracts. Existing law limits eligible customer-generators to residential, small commercial, commercial, industrial, or agricultural customers of an electric service provider that use a solar or a wind turbine electrical generating facility, or a hybrid solar and wind turbine generating facility. The commission is responsible for enforcing these provisions. This bill would change the definition of eligible customer-generators to include residential, small commercial, commercial, industrial, or agricultural customers of an electric service provider that use biomass electricity generating facilities.</p>	
<p>SB 390 Kehoe</p> <p>Solid waste: recycling market development.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLY 1/28/2010 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 35. Noes 0. Page 2731.) To Assembly.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery establishes an integrated waste management program. The act creates the Recycling Market Development Revolving Loan Subaccount in the Integrated Waste Management Account and continuously appropriates the funds deposited in the subaccount to the department for making loans for the purposes of the Recycling Market Development Revolving Loan Program (program). Existing law makes the provisions regarding the loan program, the creation of the subaccount, and expenditures therefrom inoperative on July 1, 2011, and repeals them as of January 1, 2012, and provides for disposition of funds remaining after inoperation and repeal. This bill would define the term "department" for purposes of the act. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 1/25/2010</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>SB 497</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the public school system in this state and, among other things, provides for the</p>	

<p>Correa</p> <p>School recycling programs.</p>	<p>1/22/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 6/2/2009)</p>	<p>establishment of school districts throughout the state and for their provision of instruction at the public elementary and secondary schools they operate and maintain. Existing law authorizes school districts to establish and maintain a paper recycling program in all classrooms, administrative offices, and other areas owned or leased by the school district where a significant quality of wastepaper is generated or may be collected. Existing law requires the California Integrated Waste Management Board to develop and implement a source reduction and recycling program for schools in which schools are encouraged, but not required, to participate. This bill would express findings and declarations of the Legislature with respect to the potential benefits of school recycling programs. The bill would, until January 1, 2012, require each school district to establish a beverage container recycling program at each school campus and public office of that school district, but only to the extent that the district does not incur costs. Under the bill, a school district would be authorized to choose whether to operate its own beverage container recycling program, to contact its local Community Conservation Corps or another recycler to collect the beverage containers, to provide a beverage container collection program as a fundraising activity for the school district, or to continue a recycling program in existence on January 1, 2010 . Because the bill would impose new duties on school districts, it would constitute a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 5/4/2009</p>	
<p>SB 524 Correa</p> <p>Solid waste: auto shredder residue.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY INACTIVE FILE 1/11/2010 - Placed on inactive file on request of Assembly Member Torrico.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires materials that require special handling, as defined, to be removed from major appliances and vehicles in which they are contained prior to crushing for transport or transferring to a baler or shredder for recycling. The act requires the California Integrated Waste Management Board (board), in consultation with specified entities, including the Department of Toxic Substances Control, to evaluate the use of recycling residue, which is defined as nonhazardous residue or residue treated to be nonhazardous that is a direct result of a metals recovery operation for the express purposes of recycling, for use as solid waste landfill cover materials or for use as extenders for currently used cover material. This bill would require the Secretary for Environmental Protection, on or before February 1, 2010, subject to the availability of funding, to establish an auto shredder residue working group, comprised of representatives of the board, the department, the State Air Resources Board, the State Water Resources Control Board, members of the auto shredder industry, landfill operators, members of the public health and environmental communities, and other interested stakeholders. The bill would require the working group to review and evaluate the existing practice of using treated auto shredder residue as alternative daily cover, determine the effects of the department's proposed revocation of the current regulatory classification of treated auto shredder residue and resulting prohibitions on its use as alternative daily cover, determine whether the current regulatory classification of treated auto shredder residue poses a threat to human health and the environment, identify the constituents in auto shredder residue that could pose health and safety or environmental problems when used as alternative daily cover in accordance with applicable regulations, recommend approaches to work with the auto industry to manufacture vehicles that produce less hazardous waste at end-of-life, and recommend changes to statute, regulation, or agency practice, if any, based on the working group's analysis. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 7/7/2009</p>	

<p><u>SB 531</u> <u>DeSaulnier</u></p> <p>Solid waste: at-store recycling program.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 6/15/2009 - To Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>Existing law requires an operator of a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program that provides to customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store. Under existing law, the California Integrated Waste Management Board administers laws related to waste management. This bill would require that in developing the educational materials for use on and after July 1, 2011, the manufacturer consult with specified entities. The bill would authorize the board to modify and require the board to approve those educational materials by January 1, 2012 . The bill would also set minimum requirements for information to be included in the educational materials, including, but not limited to, information regarding the requirements for compliance with the program, an Internet Web site with a training program for store personnel and customers on implementing the program, and materials and resources for stores for education of consumers at point of sale. This bill contains other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 4/29/2009</p>	<p>Pending Review</p>
<p><u>SB 624</u> <u>Romero</u></p> <p>Solid waste: anaerobic digestion.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 6/23/2009 - Hearing postponed by committee. (Refers to 6/22/2009 hearing)</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 establishes an integrated waste management program administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board that requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan, which is required to divert 50% of the solid waste subject to the element from landfill disposal or transformation, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. The act allows the source reduction and recycling element to include not more than 10% diversion through transformation, as defined. The act defines the term "compost" for the purposes of the act as the product resulting from the controlled biological decomposition of organic wastes that are source separated from the municipal solid waste stream, or which are separated at a centralized facility. The act defines the term "transformation" as meaning incineration, pyrolysis, distillation, or biological conversion, and excludes composting, gasification, or biomass conversion from that definition. This bill would define the term "anaerobic digestion" for purposes of the act. The bill would additionally define the term "composting operation" or "composting facility" as an operation or facility that produces compost, including, but not limited to, an entity that produces compost either aerobically or nonaerobically and an operation or facility that utilizes anaerobic digestion. The bill would revise the definition of the term "transformation" to exclude anaerobic digestion.</p> <p>Last Amended on 4/13/2009</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p><u>SB 723</u> <u>DeSaulnier</u></p> <p>Electronic waste recovery payments.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 6/15/2009 - To Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Integrated Waste Management Board, in collaboration with the Department of Toxic Substances Control, to establish on July 1, every two years, an electronic waste recovery payment schedule to cover the net cost of an authorized collector in operating a free and convenient system for collecting, consolidating, and transporting covered electronic wastes. Existing law requires the board to make those payments, as specified. This bill would instead require that the board, in collaboration with the department, establish an electronic waste recovery payment schedule to cover the net cost of an authorized collector on July 1 of every year. The bill would also delete an obsolete provision.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p><u>SB 730</u> <u>Wiggins</u></p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES.</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including gas and electric corporations. Under existing law the commission is required to evaluate data</p>	

<p>Sonoma County Energy Efficiency Pilot Project Act of 2010.</p>	<p>9/9/2009 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time. Amended. Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>from the Solar Water Heating Pilot Project conducted by the California Center for Sustainable Energy, and if it determines that the program is cost effective for ratepayers, to design and implement a program to achieve the goal of the Legislature to promote the installation of 200,000 solar water heating systems in homes and businesses by 2017. This bill would establish the Sonoma Energy Efficiency Pilot Project Act of 2010 and would require the commission, in cooperation with the Sonoma County Water Agency, to institute a rulemaking proceeding for the creation of a pilot project to grant rebates for the installation of energy efficient heating and cooling systems, as defined, in Sonoma County. The bill would require the rebates and incentives be made from funds collected from a surcharge imposed by the commission on gas and electric ratepayers in Sonoma County. This bill contains other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 9/9/2009</p>	
<p><u>SB 803</u> <u>DeSaulnier</u></p> <p>Solid waste: plastic waste: polyvinyl chloride clamshell packaging.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 1/15/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/1/2009)</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, is required to reduce, recycle, and reuse solid waste generated in the state to the maximum extent feasible in an efficient cost-effective manner to conserve water, energy, and other natural resources. This bill would require the board, by January 1, 2011, to develop regulations, after consultation with polyvinyl chloride (PVC) clamshell packaging manufacturers, product manufacturers, retailers, and the environmental community, that would reduce the volume of hard-to-recycle PVC clamshell packaging, as defined, by 50%.</p> <p>Last Amended on 4/2/2009</p>	
<p><u>SB 874</u> <u>Ducheny</u></p> <p>2010-11 Budget.</p>	<p>SENATE B. & F. 1/21/2010 - To Com. on B. & F.R.</p>	<p>This bill would make appropriations for support of state government for the 2010-11 fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	
<p><u>SB 894</u> <u>Committee on Local Government</u></p> <p>Local Government Omnibus Act of 2010.</p>	<p>SENATE PRINT 1/26/2010 - From print. May be acted upon on or after February 25.</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the use of mediation in any action brought in the superior court relating to the approval or denial by a public agency of any development project, any act or decision of a public agency made pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act, the failure of a public agency to meet the time limits specified by the Permit Streamlining Act or the Subdivision Map Act, fees levied against development projects by school districts or for construction or reconstruction of school facilities, fees for development projects, the adequacy of a general plan or specific plan, the validity of any sphere of influence, urban service area, change of organization or reorganization, or any other decision made pursuant to the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000, the adoption or amendment of a redevelopment plan pursuant to the Community Redevelopment Law, the validity of any specified zoning decision, or the validity of any decision made pursuant by an Airport Land Use Commission, as specified. This bill would include a cross reference to this authorization in each of the affected provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><u>SBX4 12</u> <u>Ducheny</u></p> <p>State government.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 7/24/2009 - In Senate. To unfinished business.</p>	<p>Existing law, operative July 1, 2009, provides that, notwithstanding any other provision of law and in lieu of any license fee payable to the state prescribed for or referred to in specified provisions of the Horse Racing Law, any association or fair that conducts a racing meeting shall pay a license fee to the state to fund the California Horse Racing Board and the equine drug testing program, as provided. This</p>	

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bill would instead require any association or fair to pay its proportional amount, as determined by the formula devised by the board in consultation with the industry, as a license fee to the state, to be deposited into the Horse Racing Fund, which the bill would establish, to fund the board and the equine drug testing program, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Last Amended on 7/23/2009