

**SWANA 2009-10 Bill Matrix
as of 10/22/2010**

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 68 Brownley D</p> <p>Solid waste: single-use carryout bags.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/31/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(3). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 1/21/2010)</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 D</p> <p>Single-use carryout bags: environmental effects: mitigation.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/31/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(3). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 1/21/2010)</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 222 Adams R</p> <p>Child care.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 9/29/2010 - Chaptered by the Secretary of State, Chapter Number 431, Statutes of 2010</p>	<p>Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services to establish a trustline registry for trustline providers who meet prescribed requirements. This bill would, instead, require that, commencing January 1, 2011, a person 18 years of age or older who provides child care or child care supervision in an ancillary day care center, be registered as a trustline provider. It would specifically provide that nothing in the trustline provider provisions shall be construed to prevent a person under 18 years of age from being employed in an ancillary day care center. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 8/31/2010</p>	<p>Oppose Unless Amended</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 231 Huber D</p> <p>Environment: California Environmental Quality Act: overriding consideration.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 9/29/2010 - Chaptered by the Secretary of State, Chapter Number 432, Statutes of 2010</p>	<p>The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. The CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. For projects whose environmental impacts can not be mitigated to less than significance, existing law authorizes a lead agency to find that specified overriding economic, legal, social, technological, or other benefits of the project outweigh the significant effects on the environment. If an EIR has been prepared and certified for a program, plan, policy, or ordinance, a lead agency is required to use a tiered EIR for a later project if the lead agency determines that the later project is consistent with the program, plan, policy, or ordinance, and satisfies other criteria. This bill would authorize a lead agency, until January 1, 2016, to incorporate by reference a finding of overriding consideration made in a prior EIR for a later project if specified conditions are met, including that the lead agency determines that the later project's significant impacts on the environment are not greater than or different from those identified in the prior EIR. This bill contains other related provisions.</p> <p>Last Amended on 8/20/2010</p>	
<p>AB 238 Adams R</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 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.</p>	
<p>AB 283 Chesbro D</p> <p>Solid waste: extended producer responsibility program.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/22/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 10/26/2009)</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 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.</p>	<p>Support if Amended</p>

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		<p>This bill contains other related provisions.</p> <p>Last Amended on 4/23/2009</p>	
<p>AB 478 Chesbro D</p> <p>Greenhouse gas emissions: recycling and waste management.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 8/13/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. on 7/16/2009)</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Last Amended on 7/16/2009</p>	Oppose
<p>AB 479 Chesbro D</p> <p>Solid waste: diversion.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 8/31/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/27/2009)</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Last Amended on 8/17/2009</p>	Oppose
<p>AB 536 Arambula I</p> <p>Hazardous waste: financial assurances.</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>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.</p>	Watch
<p>AB 737 Chesbro D</p> <p>Solid waste: diversion.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY VETOED 9/28/2010 - Vetoed by the Governor</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, 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</p>	Watch

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		<p>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. The bill would require the department, by January 1, 2013, to report to the Legislature on the current diversion rate in the state and provide strategies to increase the diversion rate to 75% by 2020. The bill would repeal this requirement on January 1, 2017. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 8/20/2010</p>	
<p>AB 738 Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materi</p> <p>Hazardous materials: brownfield cleanup: loan or grant program.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/31/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(3). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 6/2/2009)</p>	<p>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.</p>	
<p>AB 747 Emmerson R</p> <p>School facilities: recycling programs.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 8/31/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was RLS. on 5/21/2009)</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Last Amended on 5/5/2009</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 903 Chesbro D</p> <p>Solid waste: compostable plastic bags.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 8/31/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/27/2009)</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 boardapproved 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</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD</p>	<p>The California Oil Recycling Enhancement Act, administered by the California Integrated Waste</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
Chesbro D California Oil Recycling Enhancement Act: rerefined oil.	8/31/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/8/2009)	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. Last Amended on 8/17/2009	
AB 925 Saldana D Recycling: single-use plastic beverage container caps.	SENATE DEAD 8/31/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 8/26/2010)	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. Last Amended on 6/30/2009	Pending Review
AB 993 Fletcher R Solid waste: rigid plastic containers.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/22/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 6/8/2009)	Existing law requires rigid plastic packaging containers sold or offered for sale in this state to meet 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.	
AB 994 Fong D Buildings: Integrated Waste Management Board.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/15/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/1/2009)	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. Last Amended on 4/13/2009	
AB 1004 Portantino D	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED	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	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
Solid waste: State Solid Waste Postclosure and Corrective Action Trust Fund.	9/28/2010 - Chaptered by the Secretary of State, Chapter Number 417, Statutes of 2010	<p>Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery that it elects to participate in the State Solid Waste Postclosure and Corrective Action Trust Fund, which is available for expenditure, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for corrective action and postclosure activities. 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 the 2010 standard, with the exception that letters of participation would be based on submission of those letters by landfill owners rather than landfill operators. The bill also would impose the participation notification requirements on the owner of a landfill rather than the operator. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 7/15/2010</p>	
<p>AB 1016 Villines R</p> <p>Energy: commission and department.</p>	ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/15/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was U. & C. on 1/4/2010)	<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 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>	Watch
<p>AB 1033 Nielsen R</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: greenhouse gas emissions: regulation.</p>	ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/15/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/1/2009)	<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</p>	

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		<p>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><u>AB 1043</u> <u>Fong D</u> 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>	<p>Watch</p>
<p><u>AB 1078</u> <u>Feuer D</u> Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority: transactions and use tax.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 9/30/2010 - Chaptered by the Secretary of State, Chapter Number 568, Statutes of 2010</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) to impose, in addition to any other tax that it is authorized to impose, a transactions and use tax at a rate of 0.5% for not more than 30 years for the funding of specified transportation-related purposes pursuant to an adopted expenditure plan, subject to voter approval. Existing law requires the MTA board to notify the members of the Legislature representing the County of Los Angeles when certain amendments are proposed to an adopted expenditure plan, including amendments that affect the schedule for the availability of funds for a capital project identified in the expenditure plan or that affect the schedule for the estimated or expected completion date of the project. This notice is required to be provided no later than 365 days prior to the adoption of an amendment to the expenditure plan. This bill would require 365-day advance notification under these circumstances if the proposed amendments would delay the schedule for the availability of funds or delay the schedule for the estimated or expected completion date of the project. The bill would also require advance notice of any proposed amendments to the expenditure plan that would accelerate funding for a project, but would not require that notice to be provided 365 days in advance. This bill contains other related provisions.</p> <p>Last Amended on 8/20/2010</p>	
<p><u>AB 1112</u> <u>Blakeslee R</u> Public contracts: California State University: service contracts: foreign countries.</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 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</p>	<p>Support</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
		<p>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.</p> <p>Last Amended on 1/13/2010</p>	
<p>AB 1131 Feuer D</p> <p>Hazardous materials: green chemistry and accidental releases.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/31/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(3). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 6/2/2009)</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Last Amended on 4/20/2009</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 1141 Calderon, Charles D</p> <p>Carryout bags.</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 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.</p> <p>Last Amended on 4/13/2009</p>	<p>Pending Review</p>
<p>AB 1150 Gaines R</p> <p>Solid waste: resource recycling and recovery.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 1/15/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 9/11/2009)</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Last Amended on 9/10/2009</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 1329 Brownley D</p> <p>Waste management.</p>	<p>SENATE THIRD READING 10/4/2010 - Calendar Event Set for THIRD READING</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Last Amended on 9/4/2009</p>	
<p>AB 1343</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY</p>	<p>Existing law prohibits the disposal of latex paint in the land or waters of the state and authorizes certain</p>	<p>Support</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>Huffman D</p> <p>Solid waste: architectural paint: recovery program.</p>	<p>CHAPTERED 9/28/2010 - Chaptered by the Secretary of State, Chapter Number 420, Statutes of 2010</p>	<p>persons to accept latex paint for recycling. This bill would create an architectural paint recovery program that would be enforced by the department. On or before April 1, 2012, a manufacturer or designated stewardship organization would be required to submit to the department 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 department, on each container of architectural paint sold in this state. The bill would require the plan to be reviewed and approved by the department within 90 days of receipt. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 8/31/2010</p>	
<p>AB 1581 Torres D</p> <p>California Environmental Quality Act: retail facilities: project review.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 8/31/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 8/31/2010)</p>	<p>The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project, as defined, that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment, as defined, or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. This bill would, until January 1, 2014, exempt from those CEQA requirements a project that consists of the alteration of a vacant retail structure that existed prior to January 1, 2008, is not more than 120,000 square feet in area, and meets specified requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 8/20/2010</p>	
<p>AB 1609 Blumenfield D</p> <p>2010-11 Budget.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 8/31/2010 - Read third time. Urgency clause refused adoption. (Ayes 50. Noes 28. Page 6912.) Motion to reconsider made by Assembly Member Charles Calderon.</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>Last Amended on 8/10/2010</p>	
<p>AB 1672 Jeffries R</p> <p>State Air Resources Board: election of board members.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 4/23/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/22/2010)</p>	<p>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</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
		the state board and would make other conforming changes.	
<p><u>AB 1674</u> <u>Saldana</u> D</p> <p>Hazardous substances: storage tanks.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 9/29/2010 - Chaptered by the Secretary of State, Chapter Number 535, Statutes of 2010</p>	<p>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 all of the 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 on underground storage tanks under existing law. 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. To qualify for the exemption, the bill also would provide that if the underground storage tank is installed on or after July 1, 2003, the local agency would be required to determine that the tank meets or exceeds the requirements for underground storage tanks installed after January 1, 1984, except for certain in lieu conditions for motor vehicle fuel tanks, and that any portion of a vent line, vapor recovery line, or fill pipe that is beneath the surface of the ground is subject to regulation as a pipe. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 8/11/2010</p>	
<p><u>AB 1693</u> <u>Ma</u> D</p> <p>Building standards: code adoption cycle.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 8/17/2010 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter No. 145, Statutes of 2010</p>	<p>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.</p>	
<p><u>AB 1789</u> <u>Gilmore</u> R</p> <p>Solid waste: diversion requirements.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 5/7/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was PRINT on 2/10/2010)</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to reduce the diversion requirements for rural cities and counties if the rural city or county demonstrates, and the department concurs, based on substantial evidence in the record, that achievement of the diversion requirements is not feasible due to 2 specified conditions. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.</p>	
<p><u>AB 1793</u> <u>Saldana</u> D</p> <p>Common interest developments: artificial turf.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY VETOED 9/30/2010 - Vetoed by the Governor</p>	<p>Existing law requires a local agency to adopt a specified updated model ordinance regarding water-efficient landscapes or a water-efficient landscape ordinance that is at least as effective in conserving water as the updated model ordinance. Existing law allows certain water providers to take specified actions regarding water conservation. This bill would provide that a provision of any of the governing documents of a common interest development would be void and unenforceable if it prohibits, or includes conditions that have the effect of prohibiting, the use of artificial turf or any other synthetic surface that resembles grass. This prohibition would not prohibit an association from applying landscape rules and regulations established in governing documents that establish design standards and quality standards for the installation of artificial turf, or any other synthetic surface that resembles grass, to the extent the rules and</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
		<p>regulations do not prohibit the use of artificial turf or any other synthetic surface that resembles grass. This bill contains other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 4/20/2010</p>	
<p><u>AB 1794</u> <u>Gilmore R</u></p> <p>Emissions of greenhouse gases: California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 5/7/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was PRINT on 2/10/2010)</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit, as defined, to be achieved by 2020, equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions levels in 1990. The act requires the state board, on or before January 1, 2011, to adopt greenhouse gas emission limits and emission reduction measures, as defined, by regulation to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in emissions of greenhouse gases, in furtherance of achieving the statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit, with the regulations to become operative beginning January 1, 2012. This bill would make technical and nonsubstantive revisions to the above requirements.</p>	
<p><u>AB 1824</u> <u>Monning D</u></p> <p>Hazardous materials: toxic chemicals: sewage systems.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY VETOED 8/18/2010 - Vetoed by Governor. VETOED</p>	<p>The Hazardous Waste Control Law prohibits the use of a nonbiodegradable toxic chemical in a chemical toilet, recreational vehicle, or waste facility of a vessel and the sale of a nonbiodegradable toxic chemical in a container indicating that the chemical could be used in a chemical toilet, waste facility of a recreational vehicle, or waste facility of a vessel. The department is required by June 1, 1978, to develop and adopt regulations to define nonbiodegradable toxic chemicals and set limitations on the sale of those chemicals. A violation of the hazardous waste control law is a crime. This bill would additionally prohibit the use and sale of a chemical that is detrimental to a sewage disposal system for those purposes. The bill would list those chemicals that are detrimental to a sewage disposal system and would authorize the department to adopt regulations that identify additional chemicals determined to be detrimental to a sewage disposal system. Because the bill would include additional chemicals in the prohibition against sale or use, this bill would enlarge the scope of a crime, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. The bill would also make discretionary the adoption of regulations with regard to nonbiodegradable toxic chemicals. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 5/11/2010</p>	
<p><u>AB 1858</u> <u>Blumenfield D</u></p> <p>Hypodermic needles and syringes: exchange services.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY VETOED 9/30/2010 - Vetoed by the Governor</p>	<p>Existing law regulates the sale, possession, and disposal of hypodermic needles and syringes, and requires, with certain exceptions, a prescription to purchase a hypodermic needle or syringe for human use. Existing law prohibits any person from possessing or having under his or her control any hypodermic needle or syringe, except in accordance with those regulatory provisions. This bill would, until January 1, 2016, permit the State Department of Public Health to authorize certain entities, that meet prescribed conditions, to provide hypodermic needle and syringe exchange services in any location where the department determines that the conditions exist for the rapid spread of HIV, viral hepatitis, or any other potentially deadly or disabling infection spread through the sharing of used hypodermic needles and syringes. The bill, until January 1, 2016, would require the entities to submit an application to the department, would require a 45-day public comment period, would specify that participants shall not be subject to criminal prosecution for possession of needles and syringes acquired under the program, and would make conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Support if Amended</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 1939 Fletcher R Solid waste: sharps waste.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 5/7/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was PRINT on 2/17/2010)	<p style="text-align: center;">Last Amended on 8/18/2010</p> The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires a pharmaceutical manufacturer that sells or distributes medication that is self-injected at home through the use of hypodermic needles to annually submit a plan to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery that describes how the manufacturer supports the safe collection and proper disposal of the waste devices. This bill would make a technical nonsubstantive change to that provision.	
AB 1949 Logue R Regulations: 5-year review and report.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 4/23/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was B. & P. on 4/13/2010)	<p style="text-align: center;">Last Amended on 4/5/2010</p> The Administrative Procedure Act generally sets forth the requirements for the adoption, publication, review, and implementation of regulations by state agencies. This bill would additionally require a state agency to review and report on regulations that it adopts or amends on and after January 1, 2011, 5 years after adoption, as specified. The bill would require that the review and report include 10 specified factors, including a summary of the written criticisms of the regulation received by the agency within the immediately preceding 5 years and the estimated economic, small business, and consumer impact of the regulation. The bill would require the Office of Administrative Law to make the review and report available on the office's Internet Web site.	
AB 1957 Silva R Administrative Procedure Act: notice of proposed actions: local government agencies.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 6/4/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/21/2010)	Existing law, the Administrative Procedure Act, governs the procedure for the adoption, amendment, or repeal of regulations by state agencies and for the review of those regulatory actions by the Office of Administrative Law. This bill would require an agency to mail a notice of proposed action to adopt, amend, or repeal a regulation to local government agencies or local government agency representatives that the agency believes may be interested in, or impacted by, the proposed action, as prescribed. This bill would require the office, for purposes of this notice, to create, maintain, and make available to a requesting agency, a notification list of local government agency representatives, as prescribed.	
AB 1981 Hill D Recycling: waste tires: fees.	SENATE DEAD 7/2/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/10/2010)	<p style="text-align: center;">Last Amended on 5/28/2010</p> The California Tire Recycling Act requires a person who purchases a new tire to pay a California tire fee and the revenue generated from the fee is deposited in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund, for expenditure by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for programs related to the disposal of waste tires, except that a specified amount of the fee is designated for programs and projects that mitigate or remediate air pollution caused by waste tires. The tire fee is imposed upon, among other things, a new tire sold with a new or used motor vehicle, including the spare tire. This bill would exclude, from the tire fee, a tire on a vehicle that is sold or leased by a new motor vehicle dealer. The bill would instead require a person who purchases or leases those vehicles to pay a California vehicle tire fee and would require the retail vehicle seller, as defined, to collect the California vehicle tire fee. The retail vehicle seller would be required to remit the fee, except as specified, to the state for deposit in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 1998 Brownley D</p> <p>Solid waste: single-use carryout bags.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 8/31/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was THIRD READING on 8/31/2010)</p>	<p>(1) 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. This requirement is repealed on January 1, 2013. Existing law prohibits a city, county, or other local public agency from taking specified regulatory actions with regard to the recycling of plastic carryout bags. This bill would repeal those at-store recycling program requirements on January 1, 2012, and would repeal, on January 1, 2011, the provision preempting local regulatory action. The bill would, as of January 1, 2012, prohibit stores that have a specified amount of sales or retail floor space from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer. The bill would require these stores, from January 1, 2012, until June 30, 2013, to provide a specified type of reusable bag and after July 1, 2013, to only provide reusable bags that meet certain criteria. The bill would require these stores to make reusable bags available for purchase. The bill would allow a store, on and after January 1, 2013, to provide reusable bags to customers at no cost only when combined with a time limited store promotional program. The bill also would authorize a store, as of January 1, 2011, to provide recycled paper bags, but would require the store to charge the consumer, on and after January 1, 2012, the actual average cost of the recycled paper bag. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 8/27/2010</p>	<p>Support if Amended</p>
<p>AB 2001 Harkey R</p> <p>Building standards: State Department of Public Health: regulations.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 9/24/2010 - Chaptered by the Secretary of State, Chapter Number 246, Statutes of 2010</p>	<p>Under existing law, the California Building Standards Law, the California Building Standards Commission is required to approve any building standard proposed by other agencies, as specified. Existing law transfers the responsibilities of certain agencies to adopt regulations relating to building standards to the commission. This bill would, except as specified, transfer the responsibilities of the State Department of Public Health to adopt regulations relating to building standards to the commission.</p> <p>Last Amended on 7/15/2010</p>	
<p>AB 2106 Anderson R</p> <p>Solid waste: landfills.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 5/7/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was PRINT on 2/18/2010)</p>	<p>Under existing law, the purpose of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, is to reduce, recycle, and reuse solid waste generated in the state to the maximum extent feasible. This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation to address landfill and waste disposal management.</p>	
<p>AB 2132 Carter D</p> <p>Energy: renewable energy resources and energy improvements.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 8/31/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2010)</p>	<p>Under the Public Utilities Act, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law requires the PUC, until January 1, 2012, to require Pacific Gas and Electric Company, San Diego Gas and Electric, and Southern California Edison to identify a separate electrical rate component to fund programs that enhance system reliability and provide in-state benefits. This rate component is a nonbypassable element of local distribution and collected on the basis of usage. Existing PUC resolutions refer to the nonbypassable rate component as a "public goods charge." The public goods charge moneys are collected to support cost-effective energy efficiency and conservation activities, public interest research and development not adequately provided by competitive and regulated markets, and renewable energy resources. The moneys collected by the public goods charge for renewable</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
		<p>energy are required to be transferred to the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission), for deposit in the Renewable Resource Trust Fund, for use for the renewable energy resources program. Some of the money in the fund, and in the accounts in the fund, is continuously appropriated to the Energy Commission for specified purposes related to renewable energy resources. The moneys collected by the public goods charge for public interest research and development are required to be transferred to the Energy Commission, for deposit in the Public Interest Research, Development, and Demonstration Fund, for use for specified purposes, including the public interest energy research, demonstration, and development program. This bill would authorize, until January 1, 2012 , the use of those revenues generated from the public goods charge for energy improvements in existing buildings built prior to July 1, 1978, thereby making an appropriation.</p> <p>Last Amended on 5/28/2010</p>	
<p>AB 2137 Chesbro D</p> <p>Fertilizing material: labels.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 8/31/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 8/30/2010)</p>	<p>Existing law generally regulates fertilizing materials, as defined, including the labeling of fertilizing materials. Existing law defines "label" and "labeling" for purposes of these provisions. This bill would, until January 1, 2014, provide that "label" and "labeling" do not include a certified laboratory analysis, as defined, showing the nutrient contents of compost, cocompost, or mulch, as defined, if the laboratory analysis documentation contains a specified statement and other information , as provided.</p> <p>Last Amended on 6/7/2010</p>	
<p>AB 2138 Chesbro D</p> <p>Product management: single-use recyclable packaging containers.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 6/4/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/28/2010)</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery requires every rigid plastic packaging container, as defined, sold or offered for sale in this state, to generally meet one of specified criteria. Existing law requires the operator of a store to establish an at-store recycling program for plastic carryout bags, until January 1, 2013. This bill would enact the Plastic Ocean Pollution Reduction, Recycling, and Composting Act and would prohibit a food provider, after July 1, 2011, but not after July 1, 2013, from distributing a disposable food service packaging or a single-use carryout bag, as defined, unless the packaging or bag meets the criteria for either compostable packaging or recyclable packaging. The bill would prohibit a food provider, on and after July 1, 2013, from distributing a disposable food service packaging or a single-use carryout bag to a consumer, unless the department determines the packaging or bag is recovered for composting or recovered for recycling at a rate of 25 percent or more.</p> <p>Last Amended on 4/14/2010</p>	Concerns
<p>AB 2139 Chesbro D</p> <p>Solid waste: product stewardship.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 6/4/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(11). (Last location was THIRD READING on 6/3/2010)</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires a pharmaceutical manufacturer that sells or distributes medication that is self-injected at home through the use of hypodermic needles and other similar devices to submit a plan to the department that describes how the manufacturer supports the safe collection and proper disposal of the waste devices. This bill would create the California Product Stewardship Act and would require the department, by January 1, 2012, in consultation with specified state agencies, to submit a report to the Legislature recommending that one or more consumer products be included as a covered product for purposes of the act . This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	Support

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 2176 Blumenfield D</p> <p>Hazardous waste: lighting products.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 6/4/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/28/2010)</p>	<p>Last Amended on 6/1/2010</p> <p>Existing law, the California Lighting Efficiency and Toxics Reduction Act, administered by the Department of Toxic Substances Control, prohibits a person from manufacturing for sale or selling in the state specified general purpose lights that contain levels of hazardous substances prohibited by the European Union pursuant to the RoHS Directive. A violation of the hazardous waste control law is a crime. This bill would enact the California Lighting Toxics Reduction and Jobs Act and would define terms, including defining a "class 1 lamp" as a lamp containing mercury and a "class 2 lamp" as a lamp that produces less than a specified amount of light per watt. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 4/22/2010</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>AB 2299 Blakeslee R</p> <p>State Air Resources Board: rules and regulations: impacts analysis.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 6/4/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/28/2010)</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the State Air Resources Board to regulate pollution from primarily vehicular sources, and designates the state board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. This bill would require the state board to complete and place into the rulemaking record a related impacts analysis for a proposed adoption, amendment, or repeal of a major regulation that will have an adverse economic impact on California business enterprises and individuals in an amount exceeding \$10,000,000 , as provided. The bill would authorize a person to request the state board to submit the related impacts analysis for external peer review in accordance with specified requirements. The state board would be authorized to assess a fee on a person making a request for external peer review to cover the administrative costs of processing that request.</p> <p>Last Amended on 4/26/2010</p>	
<p>AB 2379 Feuer D</p> <p>Environmental protection: hazardous waste source reduction.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 9/27/2010 - Chaptered by the Secretary of State, Chapter Number 386, Statutes of 2010</p>	<p>The Hazardous Waste Source Reduction and Management Review Act of 1989 requires specified generators of hazardous waste to maintain certain plans and reports, and summaries with regard to hazardous waste reduction practices. The act also requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to establish a technical assistance and outreach program to promote implementation of model source reduction measures in priority industry categories. The act requires the department to select at least 2 priority categories of generators by SIC Code every 2 years. This bill would instead require the department to select at least 4 priority industry categories of generators by SIC code every 2 years. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 4/7/2010</p>	
<p>AB 2398 John A. Perez D</p> <p>Product stewardship: carpet.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 9/30/2010 - Chaptered by the Secretary of State, Chapter Number 681, Statutes of 2010</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, 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. The bill would require, by September 30, 2011, a manufacturer of carpets sold in this state, individually or through a carpet stewardship organization, to submit a carpet stewardship plan to the department, which would be required to include specified elements, including a funding mechanism that provides sufficient funding to carry out the plan, including administrative, operational, and capital costs of the plan, the payment of fees, and incentive payments. The bill would require the funding mechanism to</p>	<p>Support</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
		<p>establish and provide for, on and after January 1, 2013, a carpet stewardship assessment to be added to the purchase price of carpet sold in the state by a manufacturer to a California retailer or wholesaler or otherwise sold for use in the state and would require each retailer and wholesaler to add the assessment to the purchase price of all carpet sold in the state. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 8/27/2010</p>	
<p>AB 2431 Fletcher R</p> <p>Renewable energy resources.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 5/7/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was PRINT on 2/19/2010)</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission to review and adopt a renewable energy procurement plan for each electrical corporation, as defined, pursuant to the California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program. This bill would make technical and nonsubstantive changes to the program's legislative findings and declarations.</p>	
<p>AB 2529 Fuentes D</p> <p>State agencies: regulations: review.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 7/2/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was B., P. & E.D. on 6/23/2010)</p>	<p>Existing law, the Administrative Procedure Act, governs the procedure for the adoption, amendment, or repeal of regulations by state agencies and for the review of those regulatory actions by the Office of Administrative Law. This bill would require the State Air Resources Board, Energy Commission, Department of Fish and Game, and the Department of Housing and Community Development to complete a related economic impacts analysis, as defined, for any proposed regulation that will have an adverse economic impact on California business enterprises and individuals in an amount exceeding \$10,000,000, as specified. This bill would also require these entities to submit the related economic impacts analysis to a prescribed peer review process, if certain conditions occur. This bill contains other related provisions.</p> <p>Last Amended on 5/28/2010</p>	
<p>AB 2562 Fuentes D</p> <p>Hazardous material: landfill gas.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 5/7/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 3/18/2010)</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission to specify the maximum amount of vinyl chloride that may be found in landfill gas. Existing law prohibits a gas producer from knowingly selling, supplying, or transporting to a gas corporation, and a gas corporation from knowingly purchasing, landfill gas containing vinyl chloride in a concentration exceeding the maximum amount determined by the commission. Existing law requires a person who produces, sells, supplies, or releases landfill gas for sale offsite to a gas corporation to sample and test, bimonthly, the gas at the point of distribution for chemicals known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity. This bill would, on and after January 1, 2011, restrict the above provisions to gas collected at a Class I landfill.</p>	Concerns
<p>AB 2565 Ammiano D</p> <p>Environment: CEQA: lead agency: documents.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 8/27/2010 - Chaptered by the Secretary of State, Chapter Number 210, Statutes of 2010</p>	<p>The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA authorizes a lead agency to charge and collect a reasonable fee from a person proposing a project that is subject to</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
		<p>CEQA to recover the estimated costs incurred by the lead agency in conducting the environmental review. The bill would authorize a public agency to charge and collect a reasonable fee from members of the public for a copy of an environmental document, as defined, that does not exceed the cost of reproducing the environmental document. The bill would authorize the public agency to provide the environmental document in an electronic format.</p> <p>Last Amended on 6/17/2010</p>	
<p>AB 2595 Huffman D</p> <p>Irrigated agriculture: pesticide use: operator identification number: water quality: waste discharge requirements.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 8/31/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 8/30/2010)</p>	<p>Existing law regulates pesticide use and requires a pesticide use report to be submitted to the county agricultural commissioner or the Director of Pesticide Regulation, as specified, for use in the setting of priorities for, among other things, pesticide use enforcement and pest control research, environmental monitoring, and public health monitoring and research. Existing regulations provide that prior to the purchase or use of pesticides for the production of an agricultural commodity, the operator of the property, as defined, or the operator's authorized representative, shall obtain an operator identification number for pesticide use from the county agricultural commissioner of each county where pest control work will be performed. This bill would codify that requirement relating to the operator identification number and, on and after January 1, 2012, would require the county agricultural commissioner to withhold the issuance of an operator identification number for pesticide use if, pursuant to a notice transmitted by the State Water Resources Control Board or a California regional water quality control board, an operator of the property is found to be in violation of specified water quality requirements after the exhaustion of all administrative proceedings and appeals. The bill would authorize a county agricultural commissioner to levy a specified civil penalty on an operator who obtains an operator identification number by means of fraud. By imposing new requirements on county agricultural commissioners, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 8/17/2010</p>	
<p>AB 2612 Committee on Agriculture</p> <p>Food and agriculture: omnibus bill.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 9/27/2010 - Chaptered by the Secretary of State, Chapter Number 393, Statutes of 2010</p>	<p>Existing law requires every person who is the first to sell any agricultural- or structural-use pesticide product for use in this state that is packaged in rigid, nonrefillable, high-density polyethylene (HDPE) containers of 55 gallons or less to establish a recycling program, or demonstrate participation in a recycling program to ensure HDPE containers are recycled. Existing law requires that the recycling program be certified by an accredited 3rd-party organization, as specified, as being in compliance with certain standards, as specified. Existing law requires any person who is required to establish or participate in this recycling program to provide to the Director of Pesticide Regulation, at least annually, a document certifying that this requirement has been met. This bill would instead require the registrant of any production agricultural- or structural-use pesticide product for use in this state that is packaged in HDPE containers of 55 gallons or less to establish a recycling program, or demonstrate participation in a recycling program to ensure HDPE containers are recycled. The bill would delete the 3rd-party certification requirements pertaining to the recycling program. The bill would require any registrant who is required to establish or participate in this recycling program to provide to the director, at least annually, a document certifying that this requirement has been met. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 2718 Adams R Recycling: beverage containers: recycling centers.	SENATE DEAD 8/31/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was APPR. on 8/12/2010)	<p>Last Amended on 6/16/2010</p> <p>Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act (act), requires a distributor to pay a redemption payment for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state to the Division of Recycling in the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. The division is required to deposit those amounts in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. Existing law defines "convenience zone" for the purposes of the act and requires that every convenience zone is to be served by at least one certified recycling center, with specified operating hours. Existing law imposes specified requirements upon dealers located in a convenience zone that is not served by a recycling center, including that the dealer redeem beverage containers at the dealer's location when the dealer is open for business. This bill would define the term "unserved convenience zone" and would make a dealer who is located in an unserved convenience zone and meets certain requirements eligible for the payment of handling fees, thereby making an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 4/14/2010</p>	
ABX8 7 Committee on Budget Environmental pollution: program funding.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 3/8/2010 - Chaptered by the Secretary of State, Chapter Number 5, Statutes of 2010	<p>Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act (act), requires a distributor to pay a redemption payment no later than the 3rd month following the sale of a beverage container to the Division of Recycling in the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. The division is required to deposit those amounts in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. Under existing law, the money in the fund is continuously appropriated to the division to pay, among other things, handling fees to provide an incentive for the redemption of empty beverage containers in convenience zones. A violation of the act is a crime. This bill would instead require, between February 1, 2010, and June 30, 2012, a distributor to submit the redemption payment to the department not later than the 2nd month following the sale, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by changing the definition of a crime. The bill would require the department, on or before January 10, 2012, to submit to the relevant policy and budget committees of the Legislature an assessment of the effect of ending the bimonthly payment on the solvency of the fund. The bill would revise the conditions under which a distributor may make an annual payment of redemption payments. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 2/17/2010</p>	
ABX8 37 Calderon, Charles D Environment: California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).	ASSEMBLY DEAD 3/15/2010 - Final adjournment: Eighth Extraordinary Session on 3/15/2010. (Last location was DEAD on 3/11/2010)	<p>The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA provides for the judicial review of a lead agency's decision to certify an EIR. The bill would enact the CEQA Litigation Protection Pilot Program of 2010 and would require the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency to select projects that meet specified requirements from specified regions for each calendar year</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
		between 2010 and 2014. The bill would exempt from judicial review, pursuant to CEQA, a lead agency's decision to certify the EIR of, or to adopt a mitigated negative declaration based on an initial study for, the selected projects, a lead agency's and responsible agency's approval of the selected project, and the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency' s selection of the projects. The bill would require the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency, by December 31 of each year, to submit an annual report to the Governor and to the Legislature summarizing the designation of projects, and the job creation and investment attributable to the designated projects. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
ACR 14 Niello R California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 8/31/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 4/27/2009)	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 deadlines for regulations. Last Amended on 3/27/2009	
ACR 128 Emmerson R School districts: recycling programs.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 7/6/2010 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter No. 48, Statutes of 2010	This measure would encourage school districts to engage in recycling programs and to promote awareness of available state resources that schools may utilize to establish and maintain recycling programs. Last Amended on 3/11/2010	
SB 22 Simitian D Hazardous materials: toxic substances.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 8/31/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/5/2010)	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 D Solid waste: rendering.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 7/2/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was AGRI. on 6/21/2010)	The California Meat and Poultry Inspection Act prohibits the adulteration and misbranding of livestock and poultry products, as specified. "Renderer" and "rendering" are defined for purposes of that act. This bill would, for purposes of the act, provide that "renderer" does not include a person operating a solid waste facility licensed by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery that hauls, handles, or processes mammalian, poultry, or fish tissue from the food service industry, grocery stores, or residential food scrap collection, or as part of a research composting operation, as specified. The bill would similarly provide that "rendering" does not include recycling, processing, or conversion by a solid waste facility licensed by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery of mammalian, poultry, or fish tissue from the food service industry, grocery stores, or residential food scrap collection, or as part of a research composting operation, as specified.	Oppose

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SB 26 Simitian D	ASSEMBLY DEAD 8/13/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 6/10/2010)	<p>Last Amended on 6/21/2010</p> <p>Existing law authorizes the Department of Toxic Substances Control to allow a household hazardous waste collection facility to accept hazardous waste in specified amounts from a conditionally exempt small quantity generator (CESQG). A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would additionally prohibit a household hazardous waste collection facility that is authorized by the department to accept hazardous waste from a CESQG from accepting more than 1000 kilograms of recyclable latex paint. The bill would also make a clarifying revision to the definition of CESQG. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 6/10/2010</p>	Support
SB 35 Oropeza D	SENATE DEAD 1/22/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 6/2/2009)	<p>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.</p> <p>Last Amended on 5/4/2009</p>	
SB 44 Denham R	SENATE DEAD 1/15/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/1/2009)	<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 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>	Watch
SB 128 Padilla D	SENATE DEAD 1/22/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 6/2/2009)	<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,</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
		<p>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 D</p> <p>Plastic bags: compostable plastic bags.</p>	<p>SENATE CHAPTERED 9/28/2010 - Chaptered by the Secretary of State, Chapter Number 406, Statutes of 2010</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. The Guides for the Use of Environmental Marketing Claims, as developed by the Federal Trade Commission, provide the basis for voluntary compliance with Federal Trade Commission Act provisions regulating environmental advertising and marketing practices. This bill would require, beginning July 1, 2011, a manufacturer of a compostable plastic bag meeting the specified standards to ensure that the compostable plastic bag is "readily and easily identifiable," as the bill would define that term, from other plastic bags, in a manner that is consistent with the Federal Trade Commission Guides for the Use of Environmental Marketing Claims. The bill would prohibit a compostable plastic bag sold or distributed in the state from displaying a chasing arrow resin identification code or recycling type of symbol in any form. A manufacturer would be required to comply with these requirements only to the extent that those labeling requirements do not conflict with the Federal Trade Commission Guides for the Use of Environmental Marketing Claims.</p> <p>Last Amended on 8/18/2010</p>	<p>Pending Review</p>
<p>SB 295 Dutton R</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 2/1/2010 - Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.</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 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 D</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 8/31/2010 - Failed</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</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
Fire Alarm Device Collection Act of 2009.	Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/27/2009)	<p>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 D</p> <p>Voluntary Greenhouse Gas Emission Offset Program Fund.</p>	SENATE DEAD 1/22/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 6/2/2009)	<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 D</p> <p>Hazardous materials: motor vehicle brake friction materials.</p>	SENATE CHAPTERED 9/27/2010 - Chaptered by the Secretary of State, Chapter Number 307, Statutes of 2010	<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. The bill, commencing on January 1, 2014, would prohibit the sale of any motor vehicle brake friction materials containing specified constituents in amounts that exceed certain concentrations. The bill would allow, until December 31, 2023, motor vehicle manufacturers and distributors, wholesalers, or retailers of replacement brake friction materials to deplete their inventory of noncompliant materials. The bill, commencing on January 1, 2021, would prohibit motor vehicle brake friction materials containing more than 5% copper by weight from being sold in the state, and, commencing on January 1, 2025, would prohibit motor vehicle brake friction materials exceeding 0.5% copper by weight from being sold in the state. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 8/25/2010</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 366 Aanestad R</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 D</p> <p>Solid waste: recycling market development.</p>	<p>SENATE CHAPTERED 9/24/2010 - Chaptered by the Secretary of State, Chapter Number 275, Statutes of 2010</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 8/20/2010</p>	Support
<p>SB 497 Correa D</p> <p>School recycling programs.</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>Existing law establishes the public school system in this state and, among other things, provides for the 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 quantity 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>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
		Last Amended on 5/4/2009	
<p>SB 524 Cogdill R</p> <p>Transportation funds.</p>	<p>SENATE CHAPTERED 10/19/2010 - Chaptered by the Secretary of State, Chapter Number 716, Statutes of 2010</p>	<p>Existing law, pursuant to Article XIX B of the California Constitution, requires a specified portion of the sales tax on gasoline to be transferred from the General Fund to the Transportation Investment Fund for allocation to the state transportation improvement program, city and county streets and roads, and the Public Transportation Account. In order for a city or a county to receive a streets and roads allocation from the Transportation Investment Fund, it is required to annually expend from its general fund for street, road, and highway purposes an amount not less than the annual average of its expenditures from its general fund for those purposes during the 1996-97, 1997-98, and 1998-99 fiscal years. Existing law provides that if a city or county fails to comply with this maintenance of effort requirement in a particular fiscal year, it may alternatively comply by expending in that year and the following fiscal year a combined total amount that is not less than the amount otherwise required to be expended in the 2 fiscal years. This bill would, notwithstanding those provisions, provide that the County of Fresno would have until June 30, 2015, to meet the maintenance of effort requirement applicable to counties in order to receive a streets and roads allocation from the Transportation Investment Fund for the 2009-10 fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions.</p> <p>Last Amended on 10/8/2010</p>	
<p>SB 531 DeSaulnier D</p> <p>Solid waste: at-store recycling program.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 7/2/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 6/15/2009)</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>SB 722 Simitian D</p> <p>Utilities: renewable energy resources.</p>	<p>SENATE THIRD READING 10/6/2010 - Action From THIRD READING: To THIRD READING.</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, as defined. Existing law requires the PUC to require the state's 3 largest electrical corporations, Pacific Gas and Electric Company, San Diego Gas and Electric, and Southern California Edison, to identify a separate electrical rate component to fund programs that enhance system reliability and provide in-state benefits. This rate component is a nonbypassable element of local distribution and collected on the basis of usage. Existing PUC resolutions refer to the nonbypassable rate component as a "public goods charge." The public goods charge moneys are collected to support cost-effective energy efficiency and conservation activities, public interest research and development not adequately provided by competitive and regulated markets, and renewable energy resources. This bill would require an applicant to inform the United States Department of Defense of a proposed project and that an application will be filed with the commission if the site and related facility specified in the application is proposed to be located within 1,000 feet of a military installation, or lies within special use</p>	<p>Oppose Unless Amended</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
		<p>airspace or beneath a low-level flight path, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 8/31/2010</p>	
<p><u>SB 723</u> <u>DeSaulnier D</u></p> <p>Electronic waste recovery payments.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 7/2/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 6/15/2009)</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 803</u> <u>DeSaulnier D</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 855</u> Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review</p> <p>Resources.</p>	<p>SENATE CHAPTERED 10/19/2010 - Chaptered by the Secretary of State, Chapter Number 718, Statutes of 2010</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Toxic Substances Control Account in the General Fund and authorizes the moneys deposited in the account to be appropriated to the Department of Toxic Substances Control for specified purposes related to response actions to hazardous substance releases. Existing law generally authorizes the department to expend the funds in the Hazardous Waste Control Account for specified purposes related to the regulation of the handling of hazardous waste. Existing law requires the administrative and civil penalties collected pursuant to the provisions regulating lead-containing jewelry and lead wheel weights be deposited in the Hazardous Waste Control Account, for expenditure by the Department of Toxic Substances Control, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to implement and enforce those provisions. Existing law also imposes specified criminal penalties upon a manufacturer or supplier that violates certain toxic packaging requirements. This bill would provide for the deposit of the penalties collected to enforce the requirements of the hazardous waste control laws regarding lead-containing jewelry, toxic packaging, and lead wheel weights in the Toxic Substances Control Account and would make conforming changes with regard to those provisions. The bill would authorize the Department of Toxic Substances Control to expend the money in the Toxic Substances Control Account to implement and enforce those provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 10/7/2010</p>	
<p><u>SB 874</u> <u>Ducheny D</u></p>	<p>SENATE B. & F. 6/9/2010 - From committee with author's</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>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
2010-11 Budget.	amendments. Read second time. Amended. Re-referred to Com. on B. & F.R.	Last Amended on 6/9/2010	
SB 894 Committee on Local Government Local Government Omnibus Act of 2010.	SENATE CHAPTERED 9/30/2010 - Chaptered by the Secretary of State, Chapter Number 699, Statutes of 2010	Existing law requires a challenge to the validity of any proceedings for the incorporation of a municipal corporation, the annexation of territory to a municipal corporation, or for the consolidation of municipal corporations, to be brought within 3 months after the completion of those proceedings. This bill would repeal this requirement. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/7/2010	
SB 920 Yee D Alphabetical telephone directories: distribution.	SENATE DEAD 8/31/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/14/2010)	Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including telephone corporations. Existing law provides that, unless certain determinations are made by the commission about the impact of federal action, the commission has no jurisdiction or control over classified telephone directories (commonly known as yellow pages) or commercial advertising included as part of a telephone corporation's alphabetical telephone directories (commonly known as white pages). Existing law requires the commission to require all telephone corporations that are local exchange carriers to include in their telephone directory information concerning emergency situations that may affect the telephone network. This bill would require a telephone corporation or one of its affiliates to allow any telephone service subscriber to opt out of receiving a telephone directory published by a telephone corporation . The bill would prohibit telephone corporations from delivering directories to subscribers who opt out of receiving a directory and require that a directory contain clear and conspicuous language regarding opting out of receiving future directories and recycling of the directory. The bill would require each 3rd-party vendor, as defined, as a contractual condition for receiving telephone subscriber information from the telephone corporation that is to be incorporated into a telephone directory, to allow any telephone service customer to opt out of receiving a telephone directory published by the 3rd-party vendor, to not deliver directories to subscribers who opt out of receiving a directory , and to include clear and conspicuous language on the front cover of the directory regarding opting out of receiving future directories and recycling of the directory. Last Amended on 5/28/2010	
SB 1006 Pavley D Natural resources: climate change: Strategic Growth Council.	SENATE CHAPTERED 9/30/2010 - Chaptered by the Secretary of State, Chapter Number 632, Statutes of 2010	Existing law requires the Strategic Growth Council to take certain actions with regard to coordinating programs of member state agencies to improve air and water quality, improve natural resource protection, increase the availability of affordable housing, improve transportation, meet the goals of the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, encourage sustainable land use planning, and revitalize urban and community centers in a sustainable manner. Existing law defines certain terms for the purposes of the Strategic Growth Council. This bill would, instead, require the council to manage and award revolving loans or grants to a city, county, special district, nonprofit organization, or entity formed under a joint powers agreement. The bill would require that these revolving loans or grants be awarded for urban	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
		greening plans and projects. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/20/2010	
<u>SB 1010</u> <u>Correa D</u> Environment: California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).	SENATE E.Q. 4/5/2010 - Apr. 5 Set, first hearing. Failed passage in committee. (Ayes 2. Noes 4. Page 3083.) Reconsideration granted.	The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA provides for the judicial review of a lead agency's decision to certify an EIR. The bill would enact the CEQA Litigation Protection Pilot Program of 2010 and would require the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency to select projects that meet specified requirements from specified regions for each calendar year between 2010 and 2014. The bill would exempt from judicial review, pursuant to CEQA, a lead agency's decision to certify the EIR of, or to adopt a mitigated negative declaration based on an initial study for, the selected projects, a lead agency's and responsible agency's approval of the selected project, and the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency's selection of the projects. The bill would require the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency, by December 31 of each year, to submit an annual report to the Governor and to the Legislature summarizing the designation of projects, and the job creation and investment attributable to the designated projects. This bill contains other related provisions.	
<u>SB 1012</u> <u>Runner R</u> Environmental quality: California Environmental Quality Act:(CEQA).	SENATE DEAD 6/4/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(11). (Last location was RLS. on 2/18/2010)	The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared by contract, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project, as defined, that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment, or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.	
<u>SB 1029</u> <u>Yee D</u> Hypodermic needles and syringes.	SENATE VETOED 9/30/2010 - Vetoed by the Governor	Existing law regulates the sale, possession, and disposal of hypodermic needles and syringes, and requires, with certain exceptions, a prescription to purchase a hypodermic needle or syringe for human use. Existing law prohibits any person from possessing or having under his or her control any hypodermic needle or syringe, except in accordance with those regulatory provisions. This bill would delete the prohibition against any person possessing or having under his or her control any hypodermic needle or syringe, except in accordance with the aforementioned regulatory provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/23/2010	Support if Amended
<u>SB 1052</u> <u>Oropeza D</u> Electronic waste: state	SENATE DEAD 6/4/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(11). (Last	Existing law , the State Contract Act, requires, among other things, that each state agency ensure that at least 50% o f reportable purchases are recycled products. This bill would require the Department of General Services, in collaboration with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery and the Department of Toxic Substances Control, to identify the methods that state agencies are required to use to	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
agencies.	location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/27/2010)	properly handle, recycle, and dispose of electronic waste, and to assist state agencies to comply with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations governing the management of hazardous waste. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/7/2010	
<u>SB 1100</u> <u>Corbett D</u> Product stewardship: household batteries.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 8/31/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was RLS. on 8/31/2010)	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, 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. The bill would require, by September 30, 2011, a producer or the household battery stewardship organization created by one or more producers of a household battery to submit a household battery stewardship plan to the department, which would be required to include specified elements, including product goals and a collection rate for the household batteries subject to the plan, calculated in a specified manner. The bill would allow a registered hazardous waste transporter to elect to submit a household battery stewardship plan to the department on behalf of one or more producers and would require a hazardous waste transporter making that election to comply with the provisions of the bill applicable to a household battery stewardship organization. The department would be required to review a household battery stewardship plan submitted to the department and deem the plan either complete or incomplete within 45 days after receipt. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/15/2010	Support
<u>SB 1241</u> <u>Wolk D</u> Greenhouse gas emissions reduction: agriculture.	SENATE DEAD 6/4/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/27/2010)	Existing law sets forth various powers and duties of the Secretary of Food and Agriculture and the Department of Food and Agriculture. Existing law, the Cannella Environmental Farming Act of 1995, requires the department to establish and oversee an environmental farming program to provide incentives to farmers whose practices promote the well-being of ecosystems, air quality, and wildlife and their habitat, and requires the secretary to convene a Scientific Advisory Panel on Environmental Farming for the purpose of providing advice and assistance to federal, state, and local government agencies on issues relating to air, water, and wildlife habitat. This bill would require the secretary to establish and convene the California Agricultural Climate Benefits Advisory Committee to advise the state board on strategies to support agricultural activities that reduce global warming impacts that may negatively impact agriculture and the rest of the state. The provisions of this bill would become inoperative on July 1, 2013, and would be repealed on January 1, 2014. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/22/2010	
<u>SB 1263</u> <u>Wyland R</u> California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: inoperative.	SENATE DEAD 4/23/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was E.Q. on 3/4/2010)	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020, and 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 make the provisions of the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, and any regulation adopted pursuant to the act, inoperative.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SB 1311 Maldonado R Pest control: regulations.	SENATE DEAD 6/4/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(11). (Last location was RLS. on 3/4/2010)	Existing law requires the Director of Pesticide Regulation to adopt regulations which govern the conduct of the business of pest control. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to these provisions.	
SB 1326 Oropeza D Solid waste: tires.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 8/13/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. on 6/29/2010)	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to administer a tire recycling program and authorizes the tire recycling program to include, among other things, the awarding of grants to public entities involved in activities and applications that result in reduced landfill disposal of used whole tires and reduced illegal disposal or stockpiling of used whole tires. This bill would require a public entity that submits an application for a grant from the Local Government Waste Tire Cleanup and Amnesty Event Grant Program administered by the department to ask the local community conservation corps, as the bill would define that term, if it wishes to assist with cleanup or amnesty events in the event that the public entity receives a program grant. The public entity would be required to include with its application a statement that it has complied with that requirement and a statement of whether the local community conservation corps wishes to participate. If there is no local community conservation corps in the city in which cleanup or amnesty events will occur, the public entity would be required to include with its application a statement to that effect. Last Amended on 6/23/2010	Oppose Unless Amended
SB 1351 Wright D California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: State Air Resources Board regulations.	SENATE DEAD 8/31/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was E.Q. on 8/17/2010)	Existing law, the Administrative Procedure Act, governs the procedure for the adoption, amendment, or repeal of regulations by state agencies. Existing law requires the Office of Administrative Law to review specified regulations and make determinations using prescribed standards, including clarity, as defined. This bill would revise the definition of "clarity" to additionally mean that regulations include all implementation schedules and forms necessary for compliance with the regulation. Last Amended on 8/2/2010	
SB 1401 Simitian D Beverage containers: redemption payments.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 8/31/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 8/2/2010)	Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act (act), requires a distributor to pay a redemption payment of \$0.04 for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state to the Division of Recycling in the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. This bill would change the amount of time when the department is authorized to eliminate those expenditures to on or before 180 days, but not less than 80 days after the date when that notice is sent and would make a conforming change regarding the review of the fund . This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/21/2010	
SB 1402 Dutton R	SENATE CHAPTERED 9/28/2010 - Chaptered by	Existing law subjects violators of air pollution laws to specified civil and administrative penalties. Existing law imposes various duties on the State Air Resources Board relative to the reduction of air pollution. This bill would require a written communication from the state board alleging that an administrative or civil	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
State Air Resources Board: administrative and civil penalties.	the Secretary of State, Chapter Number 413, Statutes of 2010	penalty will be, or could be, imposed either by the state board or another party, including the Attorney General, for a violation of air pollution law, to contain specified information. The bill would require this information and final mutual settlement agreements reached between the state board and a person alleged to have violated air pollution laws to be made available to the public. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 8/16/2010	
SB 1454 DeSaulnier D Recycling: plastic products.	SENATE VETOED 9/28/2010 - Vetoed by the Governor	Existing law prohibits a person from selling a plastic bag or a plastic food or beverage container that is labeled as "compostable" or "marine degradable" unless that plastic bag or container meets certain American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standard specifications or a standard adopted by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. Existing law prohibits the sale of a plastic bag or plastic food or beverage container that is labeled as "biodegradable," "degradable," "decomposable," or as otherwise specified. Existing law provides for the imposition of a civil penalty for a violation of these prohibitions. This bill would repeal those prohibitions and would instead prohibit the sale of a plastic product, as defined, labeled as "compostable" or "marine degradable" unless it meets those ASTM standard specifications or a standard adopted by the department, or unless the plastic product is labeled with a qualified claim for which the department has adopted an existing standard, and the plastic product meets that standard. The bill would prohibit the sale of a plastic product that is labeled as "biodegradable," "degradable," "decomposable," or as otherwise specified. The bill would provide for the imposition of a civil penalty for a violation of those prohibitions. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 8/16/2010	
SB 1456 Simitian D Environmental quality: cumulative effects and mediation.	SENATE CHAPTERED 9/29/2010 - Chaptered by the Secretary of State, Chapter Number 496, Statutes of 2010	The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. This bill, until January 1, 2016, would provide that if a lead agency determines that a cumulative effect has been adequately addressed in a prior environmental impact report, in accordance with a specified procedure, that cumulative effect is not required to be examined in a later environmental impact report, mitigated negative declaration, or negative declaration. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/27/2010	
SB 1469 Simitian D Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta: California Water Plan: water quality.	SENATE DEAD 6/4/2010 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/27/2010)	Existing law establishes the State Water Resources Control Board as a state agency with authority to administer the water resources of the state. Existing law authorizes the board to investigate all streams, stream systems, lakes, or other bodies of water, take testimony relating to the rights to water or the use of water, and ascertain whether water filed upon or attempted to be appropriated is appropriated under the laws of the state. Existing law requires the board to take appropriate actions to prevent waste or the unreasonable use of water. This bill would require the board , by January 1, 2012, to identify all parties, including public and private parties, that benefit from waters originating in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta watershed and whose activities impact the Delta watershed. The bill would also require the board , by that date, to develop a process for determining the degree of responsibility attributable to each of the	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
		<p>identified parties for physical and environmental impacts on the Delta. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 4/14/2010</p>	
<p>SBX4 12 Ducheny D State government.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 8/24/2009 - Final adjournment: Forth Extraordinary Session on 8/24/2009. (Last location was DEAD on 7/24/2009)</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 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.</p> <p>Last Amended on 7/23/2009</p>	
<p>SBX8 30 Oropeza D California Conservation Corps: local conservation corps.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 3/15/2010 - Final adjournment: Eighth Extraordinary Session on 3/15/2010. (Last location was DESK on 3/4/2010)</p>	<p>The Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 requires a retailer selling a covered electronic device in this state to collect a covered electronic waste recycling fee from the consumer. Under existing law, the fees are deposited in the Electronic Waste Recovery and Recycling Account and are continuously appropriated for specified purposes. This bill would appropriate \$15,000,000 from that account to the California Conservation Corps for the purposes of making direct grants to certified local community conservation corps to collect and recycle covered electronic devices, as defined, consistent with the Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003, and for activities related to that collection and recycling. The bill would also appropriate \$10,000,000 from that account to the California Conservation Corps to collect and recycle those covered electronic devices. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 3/1/2010</p>	