

SWANA 2011-12 Bill Matrix

as of 7/31/2012

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 298 Brownley D</p> <p>Solid waste: single-use carryout bags.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 7/6/2012 - From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (July 2).</p> <p>8/6/2012 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, KEHOE, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, until January 1, 2013, 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 and prohibits a city, county, or other local public agency from taking specified regulatory actions with regard to the recycling of plastic carryout bags. The bill would also require these stores, on and after January 1, 2013, to provide a plastic bag collection bin for their customers, for the purpose of collecting and recycling single-use plastic bags and reusable bags. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 6/18/2012</p>	Watch
<p>AB 480 Solorio D</p> <p>Insurance: solid waste facilities.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. SUSPENSE FILE 6/25/2012 - In committee: Placed on APPR. suspense file.</p>	<p>Existing law regulates solid waste facilities and requires that any person owning or operating a solid waste landfill submit evidence of financial ability to provide for the cost of closure and postclosure maintenance, except as specified. Existing law provides that if the evidence of financial ability for closure, postclosure, or corrective action is demonstrated by use of insurance, either through an independent insurer or where the insurance carrier is established by a solid waste facility operator to meet the financial assurance obligations of that operator, the insurance mechanism may be approved by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery if the insurance carrier meets specified requirements. This bill would specify that, until January 1, 2018, an insurance carrier established by a solid waste facility operator to meet the financial assurance obligations of that operator that meets all of those specified requirements shall be eligible to provide that insurance and shall not be required to be a California admitted insurer nor be required to provide the insurance through a surplus line broker. The bill would add as a requirement for approval of a solid waste facility operator meeting its financial assurance obligations by establishing an insurance carrier that the insurance mechanism not provide in excess of 50% of the financial assurance obligation that the solid waste facility operator is required to meet in the state. The bill would also require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the Department of Insurance, to submit to the Legislature, on or before January 1, 2016, a report on the use of the mechanisms demonstrating financial ability to provide for the cost of closure and postclosure maintenance, including, among other things, any financial liability the state may assume if the mechanisms permitted under this bill and existing law fail.</p> <p>Last Amended on 5/29/2012</p>	Oppose
<p>AB 508 Swanson D</p> <p>Displaced public transit, solid waste handling, and recycling services employees.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 8/26/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. on 6/23/2011)</p>	<p>Existing law requires a local government agency letting a public transit service contract out to bid to give a bidding preference for contractors and subcontractors who agree to retain, for a period of at least 90 days, certain employees who were employed to perform essentially the same services by the previous contractor or subcontractor. Under this law, contractors or subcontractors who agree to retain employees must offer employment to those employees except for reasonable and substantiated cause. Additionally, the law provides that if a successor contractor or subcontractor determines that fewer employees are needed than under the prior contract, qualified employees must be retained by seniority within the job classification. Further, the existing contractor, when required by the awarding authority, must provide employment information relating to wage rates, benefits, dates of hire, and job classifications of employees under the existing service contract to the awarding authority or a successor contractor. This bill would add employees of solid waste handling and</p>	Watch

		recycling contractors and subcontractors to those provisions. By requiring local agencies to give a bidding preference to such contractors and subcontractors, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AB 549 Carter D Recycling: electronic waste.	SENATE THIRD READING 6/26/2012 - Read second time and amended. Ordered to third reading.	Existing law, the Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 (act), requires a retailer selling a covered electronic device in this state to collect a covered electronic waste recycling fee from the consumer, as specified. These fees are deposited in the Electronic Waste Recovery and Recycling Account, and the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (department) is continuously appropriated the money in the account to, among other things, make electronic waste recovery payments and recycling payments. The department is authorized to make these payments only if certain conditions are met. Existing law requires the act to be enforced pursuant to the hazardous waste control laws, a violation of which, including the making of a false statement or representation in a document, is a crime. This bill would additionally require, as a condition of making these payments, that the covered electronic waste is demonstrated to have been generated by a person who used the covered electronic device while located in this state. The bill would specify that covered electronic waste generated outside of the state and subsequently brought into the state is not eligible for payment and would require the department to establish documentation requirements necessary to demonstrate that covered electronic waste was generated in the state and eligible for payment. Since a false statement or representation in that document would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/26/2012	
AB 812 Ma D Solid waste: recycled asphalt.	SENATE APPR. 7/2/2012 - Do pass as amended, and re-refer to the Committee on Appropriations	Under existing law, it is the policy of the state to conserve and protect resources by encouraging the recycling of solid waste and the purchase of those recycled materials, including recycled concrete and rubberized asphalt concrete. This bill would authorize the Department of Transportation, by January 1, 2014, to establish specifications for the use of reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP) of up to 40% for hot mix asphalt mixes. The bill would require the department to submit a report to the Legislature, by March 1, 2016, on its progress, since the year 2011, toward the development and implementation of these specifications. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 1/12/2012	Support
AB 837 Nestande R Solid waste: plastic products.	SENATE THIRD READING 7/3/2012 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	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. Existing law prohibits a person, on and after January 1, 2013, from selling a plastic product that is labeled as "biodegradable," "compostable," "degradable," or as otherwise specified, unless, at the time of the sale, the product meets the applicable ASTM standard specification or other specified certification requirements. These provisions are generally administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, and a city, a county, or the state may impose civil liability for a violation. This bill would require a manufacturer or supplier making an environmental marketing claim relating to the recycled content of a plastic food container product, as defined, to maintain certain information and documentation in support of that claim. The bill would require a manufacturer or supplier to furnish this information to any member of the public upon request or to provide the information and documentation by furnishing a link to a document on its Internet Web site. The bill would repeal these requirements on January 1, 2018. Last Amended on 6/7/2012	
AB 960 Lowenthal, Bonnie D Recycling: electronic waste.	SENATE 2 YEAR 8/26/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/11/2011)	Existing law, 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, as specified. These fees are deposited in the Electronic Waste Recovery and Recycling Account, and the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) is continuously appropriated the money in the account to, among other	

		things, make electronic waste recovery payments and recycling payments. CalRecycle is authorized to make these payments only if certain conditions are met. A violation of the act is a crime. This bill would define the terms "electronic waste" and "electronic device" and would additionally require, as a condition of CalRecycle making those payments, that CalRecycle determine that the recycler has demonstrated to the Department of Toxic Substances Control that all electronic waste handled by the recycler making the claim has been managed in a specified manner, among other things . This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/27/2011	
AB 1178 Ma D Solid waste: place of origin.	SENATE E.Q. 8/31/2011 - In committee: That the measure be held in committee pursuant to Senate Rule 29.10.	The existing California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 allows each county, city, or district to determine aspects of solid waste handling that are of local concern and the means by which the services are to be provided. This bill would prohibit an ordinance enacted by a city or county, including an ordinance enacted by initiative by the voters of a city or county, from otherwise restricting or limiting the importation of solid waste into a privately owned solid waste facility in that city or county based on place of origin. The bill would provide that this prohibition does not require a privately owned or operated solid waste facility to accept certain waste, does not allow a privately owned solid waste facility to abrogate certain agreements, does not prohibit a city, county, or a regional agency from requiring a privately owned solid waste facility to guarantee permitted capacity to a host jurisdiction, and does not otherwise limit or affect the land use authority of a city or county . Last Amended on 8/24/2011	Oppose
AB 1359 Skinner D Solid waste: beverage containers: fiberglass.	SENATE THIRD READING 7/2/2012 - From Special Consent Calendar pursuant to Joint Rule 22.2. Ordered to third reading.	Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to establish reporting periods of 6 months each for redemption rates and recycling rates for specified types of beverage containers. The act also requires the department to determine the redemption rates and recycling rates for those beverage containers for each reporting period and to issue a report on those determinations. The act defines various words for purposes of those provisions, including "redemption rate." This bill would delete the provisions that require the department to establish reporting periods for redemption rates and that require the department to determine redemption rates for specified types of beverage containers. The bill also would delete the definition of "redemption rate" and make other conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 1/4/2012	Watch
AB 1442 Wieckowski D Pharmaceutical waste.	SENATE APPR. 7/6/2012 - From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (July 2). 8/6/2012 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, KEHOE, Chair	The existing Medical Waste Management Act, administered by the State Department of Public Health, regulates the management and handling of medical waste, as defined. Existing law requires that all medical waste be hauled by either a registered hazardous waste hauler or by a person with an approved limited-quantity exemption granted pursuant to specified provisions of law. Violation of these provisions of law is a crime. This bill would define pharmaceutical waste for purposes of the Medical Waste Management Act, and would exempt a pharmaceutical waste generator or parent organization that employs health care professionals who generate pharmaceutical waste from specified medical waste hauling requirements if the generator, health care professional, or parent organization retains specified documentation and meets specified requirements and if the facility receiving the medical waste retains specified documentation and meets specified requirements . The bill would authorize pharmaceutical waste to be transported by the generator or health care professional who generated the pharmaceutical waste, a staff member of the generator or health care professional, or common carrier, as defined, pursuant to these provisions. By expanding the definition of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/14/2012	Support
AB 1508 Carter D	SENATE THIRD READING	Existing law requires junk dealers and recyclers, as defined, to keep written records of all sales and purchases made in the course of their business.	Watch

<p>Junk dealers and recyclers: nonferrous materials.</p>	<p>7/2/2012 - Read second time and amended. Ordered to third reading.</p>	<p>Existing law prohibits a junk dealer or recycler from providing payment for nonferrous material , as defined, unless the payment is made by cash or check, the check is mailed or the cash or check is provided no earlier than 3 days after the date of sale, and the dealer or recycler obtains a photograph or video of the seller and certain other identifying information, as specified, which information is to be retained by the dealer or recycler for a specified period of time. Existing law exempts from the payment by cash or check requirement, among others, the redemption of nonferrous material of a certain value when the primary purpose of the transaction is the redemption of beverage containers, as specified. This bill would modify that exemption to apply to the purchase of nonferrous material of a certain value when the majority of the transaction is for the redemption of beverage containers, as specified, and would exclude the purchase of materials made of copper or copper alloys from the exemption. Last Amended on 7/2/2012</p>	
<p>AB 1541 Dickinson D Public Utilities Commission: public records.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 7/3/2012 - Do pass as amended, and re-refer to the Committee on Appropriations</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Public Records Act, requires any public record of a state or local agency to be open to inspection at all times during office hours of the agency and, upon request, a copy shall be made promptly available to any person upon payment of copying costs. The act makes certain records exempt from disclosure. This bill would subject to the California Public Records Act, except as specified, an order or recommendation made by the commission and any accident report filed with the commission pursuant to these requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/24/2012</p>	
<p>AB 1583 Hernández, Roger D Bulk merchandise pallets.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 7/2/2012 - Set, first hearing. Hearing cancelled at request of author. (Refers to 7/2/2012 hearing) 8/6/2012 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, KEHOE, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes junk dealers and recyclers, as defined, to sell and purchase junk, which includes secondhand and used furniture, pallets, or other personal property, as specified. Existing law requires junk dealers and recyclers to maintain written records of specified information, and makes a violation of the recordkeeping requirements a misdemeanor. This bill would prohibit junk dealers and recyclers from purchasing or receiving bulk merchandise pallets, as defined, marked with an indicia of ownership, as defined, from anyone except the indicated owner, unless specified information is provided to the junk dealer or recycler, and would require the junk dealer or recycler to maintain a written record of that information. The bill would also require that payment by the junk dealer for 5 or more bulk merchandise pallets to a person other than the indicated owner be made by check mailed to the address of the seller, as specified, or by check or cash on or after the 3rd business day following the transaction. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/15/2012</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 1598 Buchanan D Public contracts: public works: installation.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. SUSPENSE FILE 7/2/2012 - In committee: Placed on APPR. suspense file.</p>	<p>Existing law defines the term "public works" for purposes of requirements regarding the payment of prevailing wages. Existing law generally defines "public works" to include construction, alteration, demolition, installation, or repair work done under contract and paid for in whole or in part out of public funds. Existing law makes a willful violation of laws relating to the payment of prevailing wages on public works a misdemeanor. This bill would modify the definition of installation to include the assembly and disassembly of freestanding and affixed modular office systems. Because this bill would expand the definition of a crime, it would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/26/2012</p>	
<p>AB 1612 Lara D Administrative practices.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 7/5/2012 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR. 8/6/2012 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, KEHOE, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law requires every state agency subject to the Administrative Procedure Act to provide an initial statement of reasons for proposing the adoption, amendment, or repeal of a regulation. Existing law requires that the initial statement of reasons include, among other things, facts, evidence, documents, testimony, or other evidence on which the agency relies to support a specified determination. This bill would additionally require that if a regulation that is a building standard impacts housing, the initial statement of reasons include the estimated cost of compliance and the potential benefits of the regulation and the related assumptions used in determining that estimate, except as specified. This bill contains other</p>	<p>Watch</p>

		related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/5/2012	
AB 1620 Wieckowski D Hazardous waste: contained gaseous material.	SENATE CONSENT CALENDAR 7/6/2012 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. (Ayes 36. Noes 0. Page 4317.).	Under existing law, "contained gaseous material " is regulated by the Department of Toxic Substances Control as a hazardous waste. Existing law defines contained gaseous material as any gas that is contained in an enclosed cylinder or other enclosed container. Existing law exempts from the definition of contained gaseous material any exhaust gas, flue gas, or other vapor stream, regardless of the source, that is controlled by a permitted or exempted air pollution control device. This bill would instead exempt from the definition of "contained gaseous material" any exhaust or flue gas, or other vapor stream, or any air or exhaust gas stream that is filtered or otherwise processed to remove particulates, dusts, or other air pollutants, regardless of the source. Last Amended on 6/27/2012	Watch
AB 1647 Gordon D Solid waste: waste tires: enforcement.	SENATE APPR. 7/3/2012 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 1.) (July 2). Re-referred to Com. on APPR. 8/6/2012 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, KEHOE, Chair	Existing law requires, upon the order of the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, a person who stores, stockpiles, or accumulates waste tires in violation of the provisions regulating the storage, stockpiling, or accumulation of waste tires to clean up those waste tires and abate the effects of the waste tires or take other necessary remedial actions in the case of threatened pollution or nuisance. Existing law requires the Attorney General, at the request of the department, to petition the appropriate superior court for the issuance of an injunction if the person fails to comply with the cleanup or abatement order. Existing law authorizes, at the request of the department, the district attorney or county counsel of the county in which the violation occurred to petition the court for the issuance of an injunction if the Attorney General fails to petition the court within 45 days of the department's request to the Attorney General. This bill would shorten that time period to 30 days. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/20/2012	Support
AB 1834 Brownlev D Recycling: reusable bags.	SENATE THIRD READING 6/26/2012 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, as administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires an operator of a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program that provides customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store and to make reusable bags , as defined, available to customers. Existing law prohibits a city, county, or other local public agency from taking specified regulatory actions with regard to plastic carryout bags. A violation of these requirements is subject to civil liability penalties imposed by a local agency or the state. These requirements and prohibitions are repealed on January 1, 2013. This bill would revise the definition of the term "reusable bag" to require the bag to meet specified requirements concerning lifetime use, volume, contest, labeling, and washability, and would require the operator of a store to make these reusable bags available to customers after July 1, 2013. The bill also would delete the prohibition on a city, county, or other local public agency from taking specified regulatory actions with regard to plastic carryout bags . This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 5/24/2012	Watch
AB 1900 Gatto D Renewable energy resources: biomethane.	SENATE APPR. 7/2/2012 - Do pass as amended, and re-refer to the Committee on Appropriations	Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) 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 PUC. 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 require the PUC to identify all constituents that may be found in landfill gas that is to be injected into a common carrier pipeline and that could adversely impact the health and safety of the public, and to specify the maximum amount of those constituents that may be found in that landfill gas. This bill would require the PUC to develop reasonable and prudent testing protocols for gas	Watch

		collected from a solid waste landfill that is to be injected into a common carrier pipeline to determine if the gas contains any of the identified constituents at levels that exceed the standards set by the PUC. This bill would prohibit a gas producer from knowingly selling, supplying, transporting, or purchasing gas collected from a hazardous waste landfill. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/14/2012	
AB 1933 Gordon D Beverage containers: enforcement.	SENATE INACTIVE FILE 6/28/2012 - Ordered to inactive file at the request of Senator Corbett.	The existing California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires a distributor of specified beverage containers to pay a redemption payment to the Department of Resource Recycling and Recovery, for each beverage container, as defined, sold or transferred, for deposit in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. Existing law requires any person importing more than a 100 pounds of aluminum, bimetal, or plastic beverage container material, or more than 1,000 pounds of glass beverage container material, into the state to report the material and provide an opportunity for inspection and prohibits any person from falsifying documents required pursuant to the act or the regulations adopted by the department. A violation of the act is a crime. This bill would decrease the amount of materials for which a person is required to report to the department to 25 pounds of aluminum, bimetal, or plastic beverage container material, or more than 250 pounds of glass beverage container material, and would additionally require the person to provide the department with certain documentation regarding those materials. Since a violation of this requirement would be crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Watch
AB 1986 Davis D Redistricting.	SENATE THIRD READING 7/3/2012 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	Existing law, as added by constitutional initiative, establishes the Citizens Redistricting Commission, and charges it with various duties and responsibilities in connection with redistricting Assembly, Senate, Board of Equalization, and congressional districts, as specified. Existing law requires the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to furnish to the Citizens Redistricting Commission, not sooner than April 1, 2020, and not later than July 1, 2020, and in each year of the decennial census thereafter, specified information regarding the last known place of residence, as defined, of each inmate incarcerated in a state adult correctional facility, except an inmate whose last known place of residence is outside of California. Existing law requests the Citizens Redistricting Commission to deem each incarcerated person as residing at his or her last known place of residence, rather than at the institution of his or her incarceration, and to utilize the above information in carrying out its redistricting responsibilities. This bill would require the department to exclude all inmates in state custody for whom a last known place of residence within California cannot be determined and inmates in federal custody in a facility within California from the information furnished to the commission. The bill also would request the commission to refrain from publishing any information regarding a specific inmate's last known place of residence and would make clarifying and conforming changes. Last Amended on 3/29/2012	Watch
AB 2196 Chesbro D Renewable energy resources.	SENATE APPR. 7/6/2012 - From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 1.) (July 2). 8/6/2012 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, KEHOE, Chair	Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, as defined, while local publicly owned electric utilities, as defined, are under the direction of their governing boards . The existing California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program (RPS program) requires a retail seller of electricity, as defined, and local publicly owned electric utilities to purchase specified minimum quantities of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources, as defined, for specified compliance periods. The specified minimum quantities of electricity products are based upon a percentage of the utility's total retail sales of electricity in California. This bill would amend the RER program's definition of a renewable electrical generation facility to provide that if the RPS program eligibility of a facility is based on the use of landfill gas, digester gas, or another renewable fuel delivered to the facility through a common carrier pipeline, the transaction for the procurement of that fuel, including the source of the	Watch

		fuel and delivery method, shall meet certain conditions, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/20/2012	
AB 2298 Ma D Metal theft and related recycling crimes.	SENATE APPR. 7/3/2012 - Do pass as amended, and re-refer to the Committee on Appropriations.	Existing law, commencing July 1, 2012, establishes the Board of State and Community Corrections as an entity independent of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and commencing that date deems any reference to the "Board of Corrections" or the "Corrections Standards Authority" to refer, instead, to the Board of State and Community Corrections. This bill would require the Board of State and Community Corrections to establish a Metal Theft Task Force Program to provide grants to applicant regional task forces for the purposes of providing local law enforcement and district attorneys with the tools necessary to successfully interdict the commission of metal theft and related metal recycling crimes. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 6/25/2012	Watch
AB 2378 Huber D Rendering: enforcement.	SENATE APPR. 7/5/2012 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (July 3). Re-referred to Com. on APPR. 8/6/2012 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, KEHOE, Chair	Existing law generally regulates persons engaged in certain businesses dealing with dead animals and pet food processing, including, among others, renderers, collection center operators, pet food processors, dead animal haulers, and transporters of inedible kitchen grease. These regulatory provisions are enforced by the Department of Food and Agriculture. A person who violates these provisions is generally subject to imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year or a fine of not more than \$1,000, or both that fine and imprisonment. A person who violates these provisions either after a prior conviction for violating these provisions or with the intent to defraud or mislead is subject to punishment in a county jail or the state prison, as specified, and a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both that imprisonment and fine. Existing law also authorizes the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to levy a civil penalty not to exceed \$1,000 for each violation against a person who violates provisions governing renderers and transporters of inedible kitchen grease and any regulations adopted pursuant to those provisions. A person against whom a civil penalty is levied may appeal the penalty to the secretary within 10 days of receiving notification of the penalty. This bill would increase the maximum fines for the crimes described above to \$5,000 and \$15,000, respectively. The bill would increase the maximum civil penalty that may be imposed to \$5,000, and would extend the period of time in which a person may appeal the civil penalty to 20 days. The bill would authorize the secretary to file with the superior court a certified copy of the final decision that directs payment of a civil penalty, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/29/2012	
AB 2390 Chesbro D Electricity: biomass: incentive programs: Electric Program Investment Charge.	SENATE APPR. 7/3/2012 - Do pass as amended, and re-refer to the Committee on Appropriations.	(1) Existing law authorizes the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission), to authorize electrical corporations to collect moneys for the self-generation incentive program (SGIP) at 2008 calendar year levels through December 31, 2014. Existing law requires the PUC to require electrical corporations to administer the SGIP, until January 1, 2016. Existing law limits eligibility for SGIP incentives to distributed energy resources that the PUC, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, determines will achieve reductions in emissions of greenhouse gases pursuant to the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. This bill would state legislative findings and declarations regarding the use of waste products from forest thinning and fire prevention activities to generate electricity at biomass facilities. The bill would require the Energy Commission, in consultation with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, to establish an incentive program to compensate producers and collectors of biomass material associated with forest fuel reduction and fire prevention activities that are delivered to eligible biomass facilities, as defined, for use as a fuel source. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/26/2012	Watch
AB 2563 Smyth R	ASSEMBLY APPR. 6/28/2012 - Re-referred to	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt regulations to require the reporting and	Watch

<p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: offsets.</p>	<p>Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>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. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. This bill, if the state board uses its authority to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms, would require the state board, on or before January 1, 2013, to adopt a specified process for the review and consideration of new offset protocols and, commencing in 2013 and continuing annually thereafter, use that process to review and consider new offset protocols. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 6/27/2012</p>	
<p>AB 2564 Ma D Environmental quality: pipelines: project applicants.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 7/2/2012 - Do pass as amended and be re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations.</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 exempts a project of less than one mile in length within a public street or highway or any other public right-of-way for the installation of a new pipeline, as defined, or the maintenance, repair, restoration, reconditioning, relocation, replacement, removal, or demolition of an existing pipeline. This bill would also except from CEQA a pipeline project of less than 8 miles in length, but would restrict this exemption to activities that do not take place along more than one mile at any one time. The bill would also revise the definition of the term pipeline for purposes of this exemption to delete the exclusion for surface facilities related to the operation of the underground facility. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/26/2012</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 2670 Committee on Natural Resources Solid waste recycling: facilities.</p>	<p>SENATE INACTIVE FILE 7/5/2012 - Ordered to inactive file at the request of Senator Simitian.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires rigid plastic packaging containers that are sold or offered for sale in this state to meet, on average, one of specified criteria and defines terms for purposes of those requirements. One of those criteria that a rigid plastic packaging container may meet to satisfy this requirement is that the container be source reduced. The act provides for the enforcement of these requirements by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery and provides that an entity making a false certification pursuant to those requirements is subject to a violation for fraud. This bill would revise the definitions of the various terms used in the those requirements, including revising the definition of the term "source reduced" to impose new requirements, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by changing the definition of a crime. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/20/2012</p>	
<p>AB 2675 Committee on Labor and Employment Public works: prevailing wage rates: penalty assessment.</p>	<p>SENATE THIRD READING 7/2/2012 - Ordered to third reading.</p>	<p>Existing law regulating public works contracts requires the awarding body of a public works contract to withhold and retain all amounts required to satisfy any civil wage and penalty assessment issued by the Labor Commissioner before making payments to the contractor of money due under the contract. This bill would specify that upon receipt of a final order that is no longer subject to judicial review, the retained amounts necessary to satisfy the final order shall be deemed forfeited by the contractor or subcontractor . Last Amended on 4/16/2012</p>	
<p>SB 23 Simitian D Energy: renewable energy resources.</p>	<p>SENATE SENATE 9/10/2011 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 52. Noes 17. Page 3248.) Ordered to the Senate.</p>	<p>Existing law creates the California renewables portfolio standard program (RPS program) and the Renewable Energy Resources Program to increase the amount of electricity generated per year from eligible renewable energy resources, as defined. This bill would extend the compliance date for these corresponding reporting and regulatory requirements , as provided . This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/9/2011</p>	

<p>SB 343 De León D</p> <p>Energy: efficiency.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 7/12/2011 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations and gas corporations, as defined. Existing law requires the PUC to investigate the ability of electrical corporation and gas corporations to provide energy efficiency financing options to their customers to implement a comprehensive program developed by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) and requires the PUC to include an assessment of each electrical corporation's and each gas corporation's implementation of that program in a specified triennial report required under existing law. Pursuant to this requirement, the PUC has opened Rulemaking 09-11-014. This bill would require the PUC, in Rulemaking 09-11-014, in consultation with the Energy Commission, the Treasurer, and the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority, to determine appropriate energy efficiency financing measures, programs, and funding sources for the residential, commercial, and public building sectors in order to achieve the statewide energy efficiency goals for those sectors identified in the California Energy Efficiency Strategic Plan adopted by the PUC. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 7/12/2011</p>	
<p>SB 419 Simitian D</p> <p>Solid waste: home-generated sharps.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY INACTIVE FILE 1/9/2012 - Ordered to inactive file on request of Assembly Member Allen.</p>	<p>Existing law requires a pharmaceutical manufacturer selling or distributing medication that is intended to be self-injected at home to submit, on an annual basis, to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery a plan supporting the safe collection and proper disposal of specified waste devices. The manufacturer is required to post and maintain a copy of the plan on its Internet Web site. This bill would require the above plan to be submitted in an electronic format as prescribed by the department. The bill would require the manufacturer to post and maintain a copy of the plan in a readily accessible location on its Internet Web site.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 533 Wright D</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: State Air Resources Board regulations.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 8/26/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2011)</p>	<p>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 require the state board to make available to the public, at the time that the state board adopts a regulation pursuant to the act, any implementation schedule that is required to comply with that regulation. If a regulation adopted by the state board specifically requires a reporting form or a compliance tool, as defined, the state board would be required to make this information available to the public on the state board's Internet Web site at least 60 days prior to the date the information is required for compliance with the regulation. The bill would require training specifically required by a regulation to be made available at least 60 days prior to the compliance date for which the training is required. The bill would authorize the state board to revise a required implementation schedule, reporting form, or compliance tool after adoption of a regulation, if the state board makes a specified modification. Last Amended on 4/25/2011</p>	
<p>SB 568 Lowenthal D</p> <p>Recycling: polystyrene food containers.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY INACTIVE FILE 9/8/2011 - Ordered to inactive file on request of Assembly Member Allen.</p>	<p>Existing law requires all rigid plastic bottles and rigid plastic containers sold in the state to be labeled with a code that indicates the resin used to produce the rigid plastic bottle or rigid plastic container. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, 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. This bill would prohibit a food vendor, on and after January 1, 2016, from dispensing prepared food to a customer in a polystyrene foam food container and would define related terms. The bill would provide that a food vendor that is a school district is not required to comply with the bill's requirements until July 1, 2017, and would allow a food vendor that is a school district to dispense prepared</p>	<p>Support</p>

		<p>food to a customer in a polystyrene foam food container after that date if the governing board of the school district elects to adopt a policy to implement a verifiable recycling program for polystyrene foam food containers , which would be renewable, as specified . The bill would also allow a food vendor to dispense prepared food to a customer in a polystyrene foam food container after January 1, 2016, in a city or county if the city or county elects to adopt an ordinance establishing a specified recycling program for polystyrene foam food containers , which would be operative, as specified .</p> <p>Last Amended on 7/12/2011</p>	
<p>SB 965 Wright D</p> <p>State Water Resources Control Board and California regional water quality control boards: ex parte communications .</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 6/28/2012 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (June 28). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board (state board) and the California regional water quality control boards (regional boards) implement the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act by prescribing waste discharge requirements for discharges to the waters of the state, as specified. Existing law authorizes the state board and regional boards to hold hearings necessary for carrying out their duties, as specified. This bill would provide that the ex parte communications provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act do not apply to specified proceedings of the state board or a regional board. The bill would, instead, define an ex parte communication as an oral or written communication with one or more board members regarding those specified state or regional board proceedings , and would specify the only instances in which an ex parte communication involving those specified proceedings is permissible . The bill would permit oral ex parte communications at any time by any board member if the board member involved in the communication notifies, and provides specified requirements for the participation of, all interested persons , as defined . The bill would permit written ex parte communications by any person provided that the interested person who makes the communications provides copies of the communication to all interested persons , as specified. The bill would require that if an individual ex parte communication meeting or call is granted to any interested person , all other interested persons shall also be granted individual ex parte meetings of a substantially equal period of time with the board member. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 6/21/2012</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>SB 972 Simitian D</p> <p>Environmental quality: California Environmental Quality Act: scoping meeting and notice of completion.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 6/19/2012 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (June 18). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</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. This bill would additionally require the lead agency to provide the above notice to a public agency that has filed a written request for the notice, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 4/9/2012</p>	
<p>SB 1045 Emmerson R</p> <p>Metal theft: damages.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 6/25/2012 - From consent calendar. Ordered to third reading.</p>	<p>Existing law governs the business of buying, selling, and dealing in secondhand and used machinery and all ferrous and nonferrous scrap metals and alloys, also known as "junk." Existing law further requires junk dealers and recyclers to keep and maintain a written record of all sales and purchases made in the course of their business, including the name and address of each person to whom junk is sold or disposed of. This bill would prohibit any junk dealer or recycler from possessing a fire hydrant, fire department connection, manhole cover or lid or any part of that cover or lid, or backflow device or connection to that device without a written certification on the letterhead of the agency or utility that owns or previously owned the material certifying that the entity has sold or is offering the material for sale and that the person possessing and identified in the certificate is authorized to negotiate the sale of the material. The bill would make junk dealers and recyclers civilly liable for actual damages and also for exemplary damages of 3 times the agency's or utility's actual damages, including the value of the material, repair and replacement costs,</p>	

		and labor costs , unless the court determines that extenuating circumstances do not justify awarding exemplary damages . Last Amended on 5/8/2012	
SB 1118 Hancock D Solid waste: used mattresses: recycling and recovery.	ASSEMBLY APPR. 7/2/2012 - Do pass as amended and be re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations.	Existing law requires a retailer of various specified products, such as rechargeable batteries and cell phones, sold in the state to have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of those products for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal. This bill would establish the Used Mattress Recovery and Recycling Act and would require a manufacturer of mattresses sold in this state, individually, collectively, or through a designated third party, to submit a mattress recovery and recycling plan to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery by April 1, 2013. The bill would specify the requirements to be included in the plan, including provisions for meeting specified recycling targets and demonstrating achievement with those targets. The bill would require the department to review the mattress recovery and recycling plan and within 90 days of receipt to adopt a finding of the plan's compliance or noncompliance with the act. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 6/25/2012	Support if Amended
SB 1122 Rubio D Energy: renewable biomass and biogas projects.	ASSEMBLY APPR. 7/3/2012 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (July 2). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities. Existing law requires every electrical corporation to file with the commission a standard tariff for electricity generated by an electric generation facility, as defined, that qualifies for the tariff, is owned and operated by a retail customer of the electrical corporation, and is located within the service territory of, and developed to sell electricity to, the electrical corporation. Existing law requires an electrical corporation to make the tariff available to the owner or operator of an electric generation facility within the service territory of the electrical corporation, as specified, until the electrical corporation meets its proportionate share of a statewide cap of 750 megawatts, as specified. This bill would require the commission, by June 1, 2013, to direct electrical corporations, as defined, to collectively procure at least 250 megawatts of electrical generating capacity from startup developers of biomass and biogas projects, as defined. The bill would authorize the commission to increase the 750 megawatt statewide cap in order to allocate 250 megawatts to startup developers of biomass and biogas projects fueled by specified sources of bioenergy. The bill would, among other things, require the commission, in implementing the 250 megawatt procurement requirement, to direct each electrical corporation to develop standard contract terms and conditions, as specified, and to provide a streamlined contracting process for that procurement requirement. The bill would also require the commission, at least once a year, to solicit electricity from startup developers of biomass or biogas projects through a competitive solicitation process for specified project application categories. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 6/28/2012	
SB 1139 Rubio D Greenhouse gas: carbon capture and storage.	ASSEMBLY APPR. 7/2/2012 - Do pass as amended and be re-referred to the Committee on Appropriations.	Existing law requires the Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources to regulate the construction and operation of wells. Under existing federal law, the division has been delegated with the responsibility of regulating class II wells under the federal Underground Injection Control program. This bill would, upon the adoption by the State Air Resources Board of a final methodology for carbon capture and storage projects seeking to demonstrate geologic sequestration of greenhouse gases, specifically require the division to regulate carbon dioxide enhanced oil recovery projects that seek to demonstrate carbon sequestration under various laws providing for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/25/2012	
SB 1159 Calderon D Plastic bag: labeling.	SENATE E.Q. 5/14/2012 - Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.	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 prohibits a city, county, or other local public agency from taking specified regulatory actions with regard to the recycling of plastic carryout bags. These requirements and prohibitions are repealed on January 1, 2013. This bill	Watch

		would enact the Plastic Bag Reduction and Recycling Act of 2012 and would prohibit the operator of a supermarket, as defined, on and after July 1, 2013, from distributing a plastic carryout bag to a customer unless the plastic carryout bag displays the phrase "Please Recycle This Bag," in accordance with specified requirements. The bill would provide that a violation of this requirement by the operator of a supermarket is an infraction, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime. The bill would authorize the city attorney or district attorney to bring an action against the operator of the supermarket convicted of violating this requirement for the recovery of the costs of the enforcement action. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/17/2012	
SB 1219 Wolk D Recycling: plastic bags.	ASSEMBLY APPR. 6/19/2012 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 3.) (June 18). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	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. Existing law provides for the enforcement of those provisions by local agencies and by the state and requires the civil penalties collected by the state to be expended by the Attorney General, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to implement these requirements. This bill would extend those at-store recycling program requirements until January 1, 2020, and would repeal the provisions preempting local regulatory action.	Watch
SB 1329 Simitian D Prescription drugs: collection and distribution program.	ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 6/27/2012 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	Existing law authorizes a county to establish, by ordinance, a repository and distribution program under which a pharmacy that is owned by or contracts with the county may distribute surplus unused medications, as defined, to persons in need of financial assistance to ensure access to necessary pharmaceutical therapies. Existing law requires a county that has established a program to establish procedures to, among other things, ensure proper safety and management of any medications collected and maintained by a participating pharmacy. Existing law authorizes a skilled nursing facility, specified drug manufacturer, or pharmacy wholesaler to donate medications to the program. Existing law requires medication under the program to be dispensed to an eligible patient, destroyed, or returned to a reverse distributor, as specified. Except in cases of noncompliance, bad faith, or gross negligence, existing law prohibits certain people and entities from being subject to criminal or civil liability for injury caused when donating, accepting, or dispensing prescription drugs in compliance with the program's provisions. This bill would authorize a county to establish the program by action of the county board of supervisors or by action of a public health officer of the county, as prescribed. This bill would also authorize specified primary care clinics and pharmacies to participate in the program. This bill would require a pharmacy or clinic seeking to participate in the program to inform the county health department in writing of its intent and prohibit the pharmacy or clinic from participating until the county health department has confirmed that it has received this notice. This bill would require participating pharmacies and clinics to disclose specified information to the county health department and require the county board of supervisors or public health officer to make this information available upon request to the California State Board of Pharmacy. This bill would authorize the county board of supervisors, public health officer, and California State Board of Pharmacy to prohibit a pharmacy or clinic from participating in the program, under certain circumstances, and require written notice to be provided to prohibited pharmacies or clinics. This bill would authorize licensed health and care facilities, as specified, to donate unused medications to the program. This bill would also make other conforming changes to those provisions. Last Amended on 6/26/2012	Watch
SB 1359 Simitian D Solid waste:	ASSEMBLY APPR. 6/19/2012 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.)	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, defines "compost" for purposes of the act as the product resulting from the controlled biological decomposition of organic wastes that are source	Watch

compost.	(June 18). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	separated from the municipal solid waste stream or source separated at a centralized facility and includes vegetable, yard, and wood wastes that are not hazardous waste. Existing law also defines "compost" for purposes of certain provisions within the act requiring the purchase of compost by state agencies in similar a manner except that it does not include wastes source separated at a centralized facility and does not specify that wastes include vegetable, yard, or wood wastes that are not hazardous waste. This bill would revise the definition of compost applicable to state agency purchases to conform to the definition applicable to the whole act. This bill contains other related provisions.	
SB 1387 Emmerson R Metal theft.	ASSEMBLY APPR. 7/3/2012 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (July 3). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Existing law governs the business of buying, selling, and dealing in secondhand and used machinery and all ferrous and nonferrous scrap metals and alloys, also known as "junk." Existing law requires junk dealers and recyclers to keep a written record of all sales and purchases made in the course of their business, including the name and address of each person to whom junk is sold or disposed of, and to preserve the written record for at least 2 years after making the final entry of any purchase or sale of junk. Existing law provides that the failure to keep a written record as required is punishable as a misdemeanor. This bill would prohibit any junk dealer or recycler from possessing a reasonably recognizable, disassembled or inoperative fire hydrant or fire department connection, including, but not limited to, bronze or brass fittings or parts, a manhole cover or lid, or any part of that cover or lid, or a backflow device and connections to that device , that was owned by a public agency, city, county, city and county, special district, or private utility, without a written certification on the letterhead of the entity that owns or previously owned the material and that the entity has sold or is offering the material for sale, and that the person possessing the certificate and identified in the certificate is authorized to negotiate the sale of the material. The bill would require a junk dealer or recycler who unknowingly takes possession of prohibited material as part of a load of otherwise nonprohibited materials without written certification to notify the appropriate law enforcement agency by the end of the next business day upon discovery of the prohibited material. By imposing this prohibition, the violation of which would be a misdemeanor pursuant to other provisions of existing law, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 6/27/2012	Watch
SB 1455 Kehoe D Alternative fuels.	ASSEMBLY APPR. 6/26/2012 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 4.) (June 25). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, in partnership with the State Air Resources Board, to develop and adopt a state plan to increase the use of alternative transportation fuels. This bill would require the commission and the state board, among other things, to coordinate efforts to implement the state alternative fuels goal, as specified. The bill would require the commission and the state board, on or before November 1, 2014, to update a specified economic analysis, evaluate how the use of new and existing investment programs could be used to attain the state alternative transportation fuels goal, and evaluate how the impact of federal fuel policies and existing state policies will help attain the state alternative transportation fuels goal. The bill would require the commission and the state board, on or before November 1, 2015 , and every 2 years thereafter, to report in the integrated energy policy report, as specified, the status and implementation of reaching the state alternative transportation fuels goals, as specified, and make specified evaluations. The bill would require the state board to include a finding on the effect of proposed regulations related to the state alternative transportation fuels goal. Last Amended on 5/29/2012	Watch
SB 1547 Simitian D Recycling: beverage containers:	ASSEMBLY APPR. 7/3/2012 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.)	The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires a distributor of specified beverage containers to pay a redemption payment to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, for each beverage container, as defined, sold or transferred. Existing law prohibits any person from paying, claiming, or receiving any refund value, processing payment, handling fee, or administrative fee for imported	Watch

enforcement.	(July 2). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	beverage container material, previously redeemed containers, rejected containers, line breakage, or other ineligible material. Existing law also prohibits any person from redeeming or attempting to redeem those containers or materials, returning previously redeemed containers to the marketplace for redemption, or bringing those containers or materials to the marketplace for redemption, as specified. This bill would also require the department, when conducting those surveys, to exclude other ineligible material. This bill contains other existing laws.	
SB 1572 Pavley D California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: AB 32 Investment Fund.	ASSEMBLY APPR. 7/3/2012 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 3.) (July 2). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	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 act 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, and to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum, technologically feasible, and cost-effective greenhouse gas emission reductions. The act authorizes the state board to include use of market-based compliance mechanisms. The state board has adopted by regulation a program pursuant to the act to cap greenhouse gas emissions and provide for market-based compliance mechanisms, including the auction of allowances (cap-and-trade program). The act authorizes the state board to adopt a schedule of fees to be paid by the sources of greenhouse gas emissions regulated pursuant to the act, and requires the revenues collected pursuant to that fee schedule be deposited into the Air Pollution Control Fund and be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the purposes of carrying out the act. This bill, with certain exceptions, would require revenues collected by the state board and derived from the auction or sale of allowances to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Account which the bill would establish. Under the bill, a specified portion of the money in the fund would be available, subject to appropriation by the Legislature, to administering agencies to fund prescribed projects that meet certain goals relating to greenhouse gas emissions reductions. The bill would require administering agencies to prepare and submit to the Legislature quarterly reports on funded projects and activities. The bill would require the state board to publish information on projects on its Internet Web site. Last Amended on 6/25/2012	Watch

Total Measures: 48

Total Tracking Forms: 48