

**2010 SWANA Bill Matrix
as of 3/26/2010**

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<u>AB 177</u> <u>Ruskin</u> Public contracts: small businesses and disabled veteran business enterprises.	SENATE G.O. 2/4/2010 - Referred to Coms. on G.O. and V.A. 4/13/2010 9:30 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION, WRIGHT, Chair	Existing law provides for various programs to encourage the participation of small businesses and disabled veteran business enterprises, as certified by the Department of General Services, in state agency contracts. Existing law revokes, for a specified period, the small business or microbusiness certification of a business that obtained the classification as a small business or microbusiness by reason of having furnished incorrect supporting information or withholding relevant information, and suspends that business from transacting with the state, as specified. Existing law extends the period of revocation and suspension for additional or subsequent violations. This bill would increase the period of certification revocation and suspension for such violations, and additionally require the revocation of the business' seller's permit for additional or subsequent violations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 1/4/2010	
<u>AB 222</u> <u>Adams</u> Energy: biofuels.	SENATE E.Q. 7/16/2009 - In committee: Set, second hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.	Existing law establishes the Public Interest Research, Development, and Demonstration Fund in the State Treasury, and provides that the money collected by the public goods charge to support cost-effective energy efficiency and conservation activities and public interest energy research, development, and demonstration projects not adequately provided by competitive and regulated markets, be deposited in the fund for use by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission). Existing law requires the Energy Commission to use those funds to develop, implement, and administer the Public Interest Research, Development, and Demonstration Program to develop technologies to, among other things, improve environmental quality, enhance electrical system reliability, increase efficiency of energy-using technologies, lower electrical system costs, or provide other tangible benefits to electric utility customers. Existing law defines "in-state renewable electricity generation facility" for the purposes of the program to include, among other things, a facility that uses municipal solid waste conversion. This bill would instead define "in-state renewable electricity generation facility" to include a facility that uses conversion at a biorefinery. The bill would define "biorefinery" to mean a facility that uses a nonincineration thermal, chemical, biological, or mechanical conservation process, or a combination of those processes, to produce clean burning fuel for generating electricity or a renewable fuel from carbonaceous materials not derived from fossil fuel or solid waste feedstock . This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/8/2009	Support
<u>AB 231</u> <u>Huffman</u>	SENATE E.Q. 6/18/2009 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to	Requires that revenues collected pursuant to the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 be deposited into a Climate Protection Trust Fund, and establishes parameters by which those funds can be distributed for the reduction of GHG and mitigation of climate change impacts.	

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California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Climate Protection Trust Fund.	committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on EQ.	Last Amended on 6/26/2009	
<u>AB 478</u> <u>Chesbro</u> Greenhouse gas emissions: recycling and waste management.	SENATE APPR. 8/17/2009 - In committee: Set, second hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.	Existing law, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt greenhouse gas emissions limits and emission reduction measures by regulation. The state board is required to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020. This bill would require the California Integrated Waste Management Board , in consultation with the State Air Resources Board and the State Water Resources Control Board, to adopt rules and regulations relating to recycling and solid waste management to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and would subject violators of these rules and regulations to civil and criminal penalties . This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/16/2009	Oppose
<u>AB 479</u> <u>Chesbro</u> Solid waste: diversion.	SENATE APPR. SUSPENSE FILE 8/27/2009 - In committee: Held under submission.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan containing specified components, including a source reduction component, a recycling component, and a composting component. With certain exceptions, the source reduction and recycling element of that plan is required to divert 50% of all solid waste from landfill disposal or transformation by January 1, 2000, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. This bill would require the board, on January 1, 2020, and annually thereafter, to ensure that 75% of all solid waste generated is source reduced, recycled, and composted. The bill would prohibit the board from imposing any enforceable requirements against a local agency or a solid waste enterprise or that includes aspects of solid waste handling that are of local concern to implement this 75% diversion level. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/17/2009	Oppose
<u>AB 737</u> <u>Chesbro</u> Solid waste: diversion.	SENATE APPR. 9/8/2009 - Read second time. To third reading. Re-referred to Com. on APPR. pursuant to Joint Rule 10.5.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan containing specified components, including a source reduction component, a recycling component, and a composting component. With certain exceptions, the source reduction and recycling element of that plan is required to divert 50% of all solid waste from landfill disposal or transformation by January 1, 2000, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. This bill would require the board, on January 1, 2020, and annually thereafter, to ensure that 75% of all solid waste generated is source reduced, recycled, or composted. The bill would prohibit the board from imposing any enforceable requirements against a local agency or a solid waste enterprise or that	Active Oppose

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		<p>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 9/4/2009</p>	
<p>AB 747 Emmerson</p> <p>School facilities: recycling programs.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 5/21/2009 - Referred to Com. on RLS.</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</p> <p>Solid waste: compostable plastic bags.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. SUSPENSE FILE 8/27/2009 - In committee: Held under submission.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, prohibits a person from selling a plastic bag in this state that is labeled with the term "compostable" or "marine degradable" unless, at the time of sale, the plastic bag meets specified standards for those types of bags. This bill would require, beginning July 1, 2010, a manufacturer of a compostable plastic bag meeting those standards to ensure that the compostable plastic bag is readily and easily identifiable from other plastic bags. The bill would define "readily and easily identifiable," to include a compostable plastic bag labeled with a 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 Chesbro</p> <p>California Oil Recycling Enhancement Act: rerefined oil.</p>	<p>SENATE INACTIVE FILE 9/8/2009 - To inactive file on motion of Senator Hancock.</p>	<p>The California Oil Recycling Enhancement Act, administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, among other things, defines terms and establishes the used oil recycling program, consisting of a recycling incentive system, grants or loans to local governments and nonprofit entities for specified purposes related to used lubricating oil collection and recycling and stormwater pollution from used oil and oil byproducts, development and implementation of an information and education program to promote alternatives to the illegal disposal of used oil, and a reporting, monitoring, and enforcement program to ensure that laws relating to used oil are properly carried out. A violation of the act is a crime. This bill would define the term "rerefined oil" and revise the definition of "used oil hauler" for purposes of the act, and would revise and recast the used oil recycling program, so that, among other things, it would no longer provide for loans, and it would provide for the development and implementation of an information and education program to promote methods to reduce the amounts of used oil generated and to promote the use of rerefined oil</p>	<p>Watch</p>

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		<p>in automotive and industrial lubricants. The bill would revise the purposes for which grants under the program may be made and would authorize contracts additionally to be made with private entities. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 8/17/2009</p>	
<p>AB 925 Saldana</p> <p>Recycling: single-use plastic beverage container caps.</p>	<p>SENATE INACTIVE FILE 9/8/2009 - To inactive file on motion of Senator Liu.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, requires every rigid plastic packaging container, as defined, sold or offered for sale in this state, to generally meet one of specified criteria. This bill would define terms and would prohibit a retailer, on and after January 1, 2012, from selling or offering for sale a single-use plastic beverage container with a cap that is not tethered to or contiguously affixed to the beverage container.</p> <p>Last Amended on 6/30/2009</p>	<p>Pending Review</p>
<p>AB 1004 Portantino</p> <p>Solid waste: State Solid Waste Postclosure and Corrective Action Trust Fund.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 1/20/2010 - Referred to Com. on EQ. From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on EQ.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires a solid waste disposal fee, on and after January 1, 2012, to be increased by \$0.12 per ton for each operator of a solid waste landfill that notifies the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery that it elects to participate in the State Solid Waste Postclosure and Corrective Action Trust Fund. However, the fee will not be operative on or after January 1, 2012, unless the department receives, on or before July 1, 2011, letters of participation in the fund from landfill operators representing at least 50% of the total volume of waste disposed of in 2010. The act requires the department to notify the State Board of Equalization on or before August 31, 2011, if the increased fee will become operative. This bill would extend all of those dates by 6 months, except the total volume of waste would still be measured by 2010 standards. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 1/20/2010</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 1078 Feuer</p> <p>Hazardous materials: toxic substances.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 5/21/2009 - Referred to Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control, in the California Environmental Protection Agency, to establish a Toxics Information Clearinghouse for the collection, maintenance, and distribution of specific chemical hazard traits and environmental and toxicological endpoint data. Existing law defines various terms for the purposes of those provisions, including "consumer product." This bill would make a technical, clarifying change to that definition . This bill contains other related provisions.</p> <p>Last Amended on 5/6/2009</p>	
<p>AB 1329 Brownley</p> <p>Waste management.</p>	<p>SENATE THIRD READING 10/28/2009 - Read second time. To 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 Huffman</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. SUSPENSE FILE 8/27/2009 - In committee: Held under</p>	<p>Existing law prohibits the disposal of latex paint in the land or waters of the state and authorizes certain persons to accept latex paint for recycling. This bill would create an architectural paint</p>	<p>Support</p>

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Solid waste: architectural paint: recovery program.	submission.	<p>recovery program that would be enforced by the board. On or before January 1, 2011, a manufacturer or designated stewardship organization would be required to submit to the board an architectural paint stewardship plan to develop and implement a recovery program to reduce the generation of postconsumer paint, promote the reuse of postconsumer architectural paint, and manage the end-of-life of postconsumer architectural paint, in an environmentally sound fashion, including collection, transportation, processing, and disposal. The plan would be required to contain specified elements of an architectural paint stewardship program, including, but not limited to, an architectural paint stewardship assessment, approved by the board, on each container of architectural paint sold in this state. The bill would require the plan to be reviewed and approved by the board, and if the board does not act on the plan within 90 days of receipt, it would be deemed adopted. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 7/13/2009</p>	
AB 1581 Committee on Natural Resources Solid waste: recycling market development.	SENATE E.Q. 5/21/2009 - Referred to Com. on EQ.	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, establishes an integrated waste management program. The act authorizes a local governing body, as defined, to propose eligible parcels of property within its jurisdiction as a recycling market development zone, as defined, and to apply to the board for designation as a recycling market development zone. The board is authorized to designate or redesignate recycling market development zones for persons applying for that designation. The act requires a parcel of property designated as a recycling market development zone to retain that designation for 10 years . This bill , instead, would require a recycling market development zone to retain that designation for 10 years or until the local governing body repeals the designation, whichever is sooner. The bill also would contain a legislative finding and declaration that cities and counties are encouraged to propose recycling market development zones to stimulate economic development and to create green jobs .</p> <p>Last Amended on 4/23/2009</p>	
AB 1609 Evans 2010-11 Budget.	ASSEMBLY BUDGET 1/21/2010 - Referred to Com. on BUDGET.	<p>This bill would make appropriations for support of state government for the 2010-11 fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	
AB 1672 Jeffries State Air Resources Board: election of board members.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/22/2010 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Failed passage.	<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 the state board and would make other conforming changes.</p>	

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AB 1674 Saldana Hazardous substances: underground storage tanks.	ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 3/25/2010 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee. (Refers to 3/23/2010 hearing)	Existing law generally regulates the storage of hazardous substances in underground storage tanks, including imposing certain requirements on those underground storage tanks installed on or after July 1, 2003, and before July 1, 2004, or on or after July 1, 2004. Existing law exempts from the underground storage tank requirements an underground storage tank that meets specified criteria, one of which is that the applicable local agency determines without objection from the State Water Resources Control Board that the underground storage tank meets or exceeds the requirements generally imposed by that regulation. This bill, with respect to the criteria that an underground storage tank is required to meet for an exemption, would delete the requirement that the board not object to the local agency's determination. The bill also would provide that the underground storage tank is not required to meet the specified requirements for underground storage tanks installed on or after July 1, 2003, and before July 1, 2004, or on or after July 1, 2004. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AB 1693 Ma Building standards: code adoption cycle.	ASSEMBLY APPR. 3/23/2010 - From committee: Do pass, and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. Re-referred. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (March 23).	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.	
AB 1789 Gilmore Solid waste: diversion requirements.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/11/2010 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 13.	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.	
AB 1793 Saldana Common interest developments: artificial turf.	ASSEMBLY H. & C.D. 3/11/2010 - From committee: Be re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D. Re-referred. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (March 11). 4/14/2010 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 126 ASSEMBLY HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, TORRES, Chair	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 bill contains other existing laws.	
AB 1794 Gilmore Emissions of greenhouse gases: California Global	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/11/2010 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 13.	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	

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Warming Solutions Act of 2006.		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.	
AB 1824 Monning Hazardous materials: nonbiodegradable toxic chemicals.	ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 2/25/2010 - Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.	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 hazardous waste control law prohibits the use of halocarbon chemicals and aromatic hydrocarbon chemicals for cleaning or unclogging a sewage disposal system and prohibits the sale of products containing these chemicals in containers that indicate the products may be used for those purposes. A violation of the hazardous waste control law is a crime. This bill would include certain organic chemicals as a nonbiodegradable toxic chemical for the purposes of the above prohibitions. Because the bill would include specific chemicals as nonbiodegradable toxic chemicals subject to the above prohibition, this bill would enlarge the scope of a crime, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AB 1858 Blumenfield Hypodermic needles and syringes: exchange services.	ASSEMBLY HEALTH 3/25/2010 - Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH. 4/6/2010 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY HEALTH, MONNING, Chair	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 control any hypodermic needle or syringe, except in accordance with those regulatory provisions. This bill would permit the State Department of Public Health to authorize entities 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 infections that are spread through the sharing of used hypodermic needles and syringes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/24/2010	
AB 1930 De La Torre Consumer safety: glass beads.	ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 3/4/2010 - Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.	Existing law prohibits the manufacture, processing, and distribution in commerce of products containing certain chemicals found to raise health risks, including, but not limited to, polybrominated diphenyl ether. This bill would prohibit a person from manufacturing, selling, offering for sale, or offering for promotional purposes in this state glass beads that contain more than a specified amount of arsenic and lead, if those glass beads will be used with certain types of blasting equipment. The bill would require each container or bag of glass beads sold for surface preparation to be labeled in a specified manner.	
AB 1939 Fletcher Solid waste: sharps waste.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/18/2010 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.	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	ASSEMBLY B. & P.	The Administrative Procedure Act generally sets forth the requirements for the adoption,	

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<p>Logue</p> <p>Regulations: five-year review and report.</p>	<p>3/18/2010 - Re-referred to Com. on B. & P.</p>	<p>publication, review, and implementation of regulations by state agencies. This bill would additionally require the California Environmental Protection Agency, the Division of Occupational Safety and Health in the Department of Industrial Relations, and the State Air Resources Board to review and report on regulations that it adopts or amends on and after January 1, 2011, five 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 five 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.</p> <p>Last Amended on 3/17/2010</p>	
<p>AB 1957 Silva</p> <p>Administrative Procedure Act: notice of proposed actions: local government agencies.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY B. & P. 3/4/2010 - Referred to Com. on B. & P.</p> <p>4/6/2010 10 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS, HAYASHI, Chair</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 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.</p>	
<p>AB 1981 Hill</p> <p>Recycling: waste tires: fees.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/22/2010 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.</p> <p>4/12/2010 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, CHESBRO, Chair</p>	<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 below a specified weight and that is sold or leased by a 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.</p>	
<p>AB 1998 Brownley</p> <p>Recycling: plastic and paper carryout bags.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/22/2010 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.</p> <p>4/12/2010 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, CHESBRO, Chair</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. This requirement is repealed on January 1, 2013. This bill would instead make those at-store recycling program requirements inoperative on July 1, 2011, and would repeal them on January 1, 2012, and would instead, on and after July 1, 2011, prohibit a store, as defined, from providing a plastic carryout bag to a customer. The bill would require a store, on and after July 1, 2011, with regard to providing carryout bags to a customer at the point of sale, to either make reusable bags available for purchase by the customer or provide a paper carryout bag that is subject to the green bag fee that</p>	

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		would be imposed by the bill. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<u>AB 2001</u> <u>Harkey</u> Building standards: State Department of Public Health: regulations.	ASSEMBLY B. & P. 3/4/2010 - Referred to Com. on B. & 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 transfer the responsibilities of the State Department of Public Health to adopt regulations relating to building standards to the commission.	
<u>AB 2106</u> <u>Anderson</u> Solid waste: landfills.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/21/2010 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.	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.	
<u>AB 2132</u> <u>Carter</u> Renewable energy resources.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/19/2010 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.	The Public Utilities Act imposes various duties and responsibilities on the Public Utilities 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. Existing law defines various terms for purposes of the program. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to those provisions.	
<u>AB 2137</u> <u>Chesbro</u> Fertilizing material: misbranding: labels.	ASSEMBLY AGRI. 3/4/2010 - Referred to Com. on AGRI.	Existing law generally regulates fertilizing materials, as defined, and provides for the licensure of persons who manufacture or distribute fertilizing materials. This bill would provide that a certified lab analysis showing the nutrient contents of compost, cocompost, or mulch, as defined, does not constitute a label claim for purposes of these provisions relating to fertilizing materials. This bill contains other existing laws.	
<u>AB 2138</u> <u>Chesbro</u> Recycling: food service packaging: carryout bags.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/24/2010 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee. (Refers to 3/22/2010 hearing) 4/12/2010 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, CHESBRO, Chair	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 an unspecified date, 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 meet 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 meet a specified composting or recycling rate. The department would be required to adopt regulations to implement these requirements. This bill contains other related provisions.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 2139 Chesbro Solid waste: product stewardship.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/11/2010 - Referred to Coms. on NAT. RES. and E.S. & T.M.	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 define the term "covered product" as including medical sharps, containers used to contain pesticides intended for residential use, small personal use propane tanks, personal butane lighters, and single-use food packaging that the department determines is a significant source of ocean and beach contamination. The bill would require the department by July 1, 2011, to establish a baseline collection rate for the amount of those products that is discarded and subsequently collected. The bill would provide a procedure for determining the collection rate applicable commencing January 1, 2014. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AB 2176 Blumenfeld Hazardous waste: lighting products.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/19/2010 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.	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. This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation to provide for the California Lighting Toxics Reduction and Recycling Act.	
AB 2179 Monning Tidelands and submerged lands: City of Santa Cruz and City of Long Beach.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/22/2010 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES. 4/12/2010 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, CHESBRO, Chair	Under existing law, the State Lands Commission has jurisdiction over tidelands and submerged lands of the state. Existing law authorizes grants to local entities of the right, title, and interest of the State of California in and to certain tidelands and submerged lands in trust for certain purposes. This bill would grant to the City of Santa Cruz and the City of Long Beach, respectively, all the right, title, and interest of the state in certain trust lands pursuant to an agreement of the commission. The bill would require the cities to hold, operate, and manage, in trust for the benefit of the statewide public, the described trust lands in accordance with the common law public trust doctrine and specified statutory provisions. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 3/18/2010	
AB 2192 Emmerson Medi-Cal: reimbursement levels.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/19/2010 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.	Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services and under which qualified low-income persons receive health care benefits. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to Medi-Cal program provisions.	
AB 2299 Blakeslee Air Resources: The State Air	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/19/2010 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.	Existing law generally designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency with the primary responsibility for the control of vehicular air pollution, and air pollution control districts and air quality management districts with the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from all sources other than vehicular sources. Existing law states that the state board is in the California Environmental Protection Agency, and requires the state board to consist of 11 specified members.	

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Resources Board.		This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.	
AB 2379 Feuer Environmental protection: hazardous waste source reduction.	ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 3/11/2010 - Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.	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.	
Product stewardship: carpet.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/11/2010 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES. 4/12/2010 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, CHESBRO, Chair	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. This bill would require the department, by January 1, 2012, to establish a baseline collection rate for the amount of carpet that is discarded and subsequently collected. The bill would provide a procedure for determining the collection rate for purposes of the bill, commencing January 1, 2013. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AB 2431 Fletcher Renewable energy resources.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/22/2010 - Read first time.	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.	
AB 2529 Fuentes State agencies: regulations: review.	ASSEMBLY B. & P. 3/18/2010 - Referred to Com. on B. & 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 adopt the regulatory philosophy and the principles of regulation, as outlined in Presidential Executive Order 12866, in order to achieve the same regulatory benefits within the state. This bill would require the Department of Finance to assist state agencies with the review of new and existing regulations for compliance and consistency with these requirements, and to review analyses performed by agencies in promulgating new regulations or in reviewing existing regulations. This bill contains other related provisions.	
AB 2562 Fuentes Hazardous material: landfill gas.	ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 3/18/2010 - Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.	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.	
AB 2565	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES.	The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or	

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<p>Ammiano</p> <p>Environment: CEQA: notices.</p>	<p>3/18/2010 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p> <p>4/12/2010 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, CHESBRO, Chair</p>	<p>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 requires the lead agency to provide specified notices to a person who files a written request for the notices. If a draft EIR is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review, CEQA requires the lead agency to provide a sufficient number of copies of the document to the State Clearinghouse for review and comment by state agencies. This bill would authorize the lead agency, in lieu of providing an interested party and a public agency with a notice, response, or document as required by CEQA, to notify the interested party or public agency of the availability of the notice, response, or document on the lead agency's Internet Web site. The bill would authorize the lead agency to post, maintain, and make available on the lead agency's Internet Web site, any notices, responses, and documents that are required to be made available to the public or to other public agencies.</p>	
<p>AB 2595 Huffman</p> <p>Water quality: waste discharge requirements: waivers.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/22/2010 - Read first time.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board and a California regional water quality control board to waive certain waste discharge requirements as to a specific discharge or type of discharge if the state board or the regional board makes a specified determination. Existing law authorizes the state board or a regional board to waive the monitoring requirements for discharges that it determines do not pose a significant threat to water quality. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to that authorization.</p>	
<p>AB 2607 De Leon</p> <p>Pest control: shipments: wood pallets: study.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY AGRI. 3/18/2010 - Referred to Com. on AGRI.</p> <p>4/14/2010 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 126 ASSEMBLY AGRICULTURE, GALGIANI, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law generally regulates the shipment of articles for purposes of pest control. This bill would require the Department of Food and Agriculture, in conjunction with the University of California Cooperative Extension and in consultation with certain state agencies, to conduct a study of the health and safety issues of wood pallets used for shipping and the risks they may pose to the state's food supply. The bill would also require the study to evaluate sustainable and recyclable alternatives to wood pallets in California. The bill would require the department to report its findings and recommendations to the Legislature on or before February 1, 2012.</p>	
<p>AB 2718 Adams</p> <p>Recycling: beverage containers: recycling centers.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/18/2010 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p> <p>4/12/2010 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, CHESBRO, Chair</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 require the department to provide assistance and incentives to reduce the number of unserved convenience zones to less than 5% of total convenience zones by January 1,</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
		2012. The bill would exempt, until December 31, 2011, a dealer from the requirement to redeem beverage containers. The bill would make a dealer meeting certain requirements eligible for the payment of handling fees, thereby making an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
ACR 14 Niello California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 4/27/2009 - In committee: Refused adoption.	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 Emerson School districts: recycling programs.	ASSEMBLY CONSENT CALENDAR 3/24/2010 - Be adopted, to Consent Calendar.	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 Hazardous materials: toxic substances.	ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 2/4/2010 - To Com. on E.S. & T.M.	Existing law establishes the Department of Toxic Substances Control, in the California Environmental Protection Agency, with powers and duties regarding, among other things, hazardous waste disposal, underground storage of hazardous substances and waste, and the handling and release of hazardous materials. This bill would additionally authorize the office to recommend procedures for expediting the review and identification of hazard traits, including pending and proposed actions by other states, the federal government, and other nations to limit hazardous materials in products. This bill contains other existing laws.	
SB 25 Padilla Solid waste.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 7/6/2009 - From NAT. RES.: Not heard.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan containing specified components. The source reduction and recycling element of that plan is required to divert 50% of all solid waste from landfill disposal or transformation by January 1, 2000, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. This bill would require a jurisdiction, for each subsequent revision of the element, to divert 60% of all solid waste on and after January 1, 2015, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by imposing new duties on local agencies regarding solid waste. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/28/2009	Oppose
SB 26 Simitian	ASSEMBLY DESK 1/28/2010 - In Assembly. Read first time.	The California Oil Recycling Enhancement Act, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, establishes the used oil recycling program, consisting of, among other things, a recycling incentive system. The act requires the department, on and after January 1, 2013,	Support

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
Recycling: used lubricating oil: rerefining incentive.	Held at Desk.	to pay a rerefining incentive to certain recycling facilities that produce rerefined base lubricants meeting specified requirements and requires the department to set the amount of the rerefining incentive, on and after January 1, 2014, at \$0.02 per gallon. This bill would make technical nonsubstantive changes to that provision. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 1/20/2010	
SB 228 DeSaulnier Plastic bags: compostable plastic bags.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 2/11/2010 - To Com. on NAT. RES.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery , prohibits a person from selling a plastic bag in this state that is labeled with the term "compostable" or "marine degradable" unless, at the time of sale, the plastic bag meets specified standards for those types of bags. This bill would require, beginning July 1, 2011, a manufacturer of a compostable plastic bag meeting those standards to ensure that the compostable plastic bag is "readily and easily identifiable," as the bill would define that term, from other plastic bags. The bill would prohibit a compostable plastic bag sold in the state from displaying a chasing arrow resin identification code or recycling type of symbol in any form. The bill would require the manufacturers or suppliers of compostable plastic bags to submit a yearly report to the department containing certain information and subject those manufacturers or suppliers to audit by the department . Last Amended on 1/25/2010	Pending Review
SB 317 Simitian Fire Alarm Device Collection Act of 2009.	ASSEMBLY APPR. SUSPENSE FILE 8/27/2009 - Set, second hearing. Held in committee and under submission.	Existing law generally regulates the disposal of hazardous waste . This bill would enact the Fire Alarm Device Collection Act of 2009. The bill would require, on or before July 1, 2010, that the California Integrated Waste Management Board, in consultation with other state and federal agencies, prepare recommendations for the safe end-of- life management of fire alarm devices. The bill also would require that, on or before July 1, 2011, each manufacturer, as defined, of a fire alarm device, as defined, that is marketed, distributed, offered for sale, or sold in this state make information available to consumers that describes where and how to return, recycle, and dispose of the fire alarm device through the use of a toll-free telephone number or Internet Web site, labeled on the device and included in the packaging. Last Amended on 6/22/2009	
SB 346 Kehoe Hazardous materials: motor vehicle brake friction materials.	ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 6/25/2009 - Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.	Existing law establishes the Department of Toxic Substances Control, in the California Environmental Protection Agency, with powers and duties regarding the management of hazardous waste. Existing law, administered by the department, prohibits the management of hazardous waste except in accordance with the hazardous waste control laws, including laws governing the removal of any mercury-containing vehicle light switch from a vehicle, and the regulations adopted by the department. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would require the department to conduct a baseline survey, on or before January 1, 2013, of the concentration levels of nickel, zinc, copper, and antimony in motor vehicle brake friction materials. The bill would require the department, commencing on January 1, 2013, and at least every 3 years thereafter, to monitor the concentration levels of those metals in motor vehicle brake friction materials to ensure that those levels do not increase by more than 50% above the baseline levels established through the baseline	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
		<p>survey. The bill would require the department to take specified action if any of those metals increased by more than 50%, and would require the department to prioritize the presence of those constituents in brake friction materials for regulation, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 6/24/2009</p>	
<p>SB 390 Kehoe</p> <p>Solid waste: recycling market development.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 2/11/2010 - To Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery establishes an integrated waste management program. The act creates the Recycling Market Development Revolving Loan Subaccount in the Integrated Waste Management Account and continuously appropriates the funds deposited in the subaccount to the department for making loans for the purposes of the Recycling Market Development Revolving Loan Program (program). Existing law makes the provisions regarding the loan program, the creation of the subaccount, and expenditures therefrom inoperative on July 1, 2011, and repeals them as of January 1, 2012, and provides for disposition of funds remaining after inoperation and repeal. This bill would define the term "department" for purposes of the act. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 1/25/2010</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p>SB 524 Correa</p> <p>Solid waste: auto shredder residue.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY INACTIVE FILE 1/11/2010 - Placed on inactive file on request of Assembly Member Torrico.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires materials that require special handling, as defined, to be removed from major appliances and vehicles in which they are contained prior to crushing for transport or transferring to a baler or shredder for recycling. The act requires the California Integrated Waste Management Board (board), in consultation with specified entities, including the Department of Toxic Substances Control, to evaluate the use of recycling residue, which is defined as nonhazardous residue or residue treated to be nonhazardous that is a direct result of a metals recovery operation for the express purposes of recycling, for use as solid waste landfill cover materials or for use as extenders for currently used cover material. This bill would require the Secretary for Environmental Protection, on or before February 1, 2010, subject to the availability of funding, to establish an auto shredder residue working group, comprised of representatives of the board, the department, the State Air Resources Board, the State Water Resources Control Board, members of the auto shredder industry, landfill operators, members of the public health and environmental communities, and other interested stakeholders. The bill would require the working group to review and evaluate the existing practice of using treated auto shredder residue as alternative daily cover, determine the effects of the department's proposed revocation of the current regulatory classification of treated auto shredder residue and resulting prohibitions on its use as alternative daily cover, determine whether the current regulatory classification of treated auto shredder residue poses a threat to human health and the environment, identify the constituents in auto shredder residue that could pose health and safety or environmental problems when used as alternative daily cover in accordance with applicable regulations, recommend approaches to work with the auto industry to manufacture vehicles that produce less hazardous waste at end-of-life, and recommend changes to statute, regulation, or agency practice, if any, based on the working group's analysis. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 531 DeSaulnier</p> <p>Solid waste: at-store recycling program.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 6/15/2009 - To Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>Last Amended on 7/7/2009</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 624 Romero</p> <p>Solid waste: anaerobic digestion.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 6/23/2009 - Hearing postponed by committee. (Refers to 6/22/2009 hearing)</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 establishes an integrated waste management program administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board that requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan, which is required to divert 50% of the solid waste subject to the element from landfill disposal or transformation, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. The act allows the source reduction and recycling element to include not more than 10% diversion through transformation, as defined. The act defines the term "compost" for the purposes of the act as the product resulting from the controlled biological decomposition of organic wastes that are source separated from the municipal solid waste stream, or which are separated at a centralized facility. The act defines the term "transformation" as meaning incineration, pyrolysis, distillation, or biological conversion, and excludes composting, gasification, or biomass conversion from that definition. This bill would define the term "anaerobic digestion" for purposes of the act. The bill would additionally define the term "composting operation" or "composting facility" as an operation or facility that produces compost, including, but not limited to, an entity that produces compost either aerobically or nonaerobically and an operation or facility that utilizes anaerobic digestion. The bill would revise the definition of the term "transformation" to exclude anaerobic digestion.</p> <p>Last Amended on 4/13/2009</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 723 DeSaulnier</p> <p>Electronic waste recovery payments.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 6/15/2009 - To Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Integrated Waste Management Board, in collaboration with the Department of Toxic Substances Control, to establish on July 1, every two years, an electronic waste recovery payment schedule to cover the net cost of an authorized collector in operating a free and convenient system for collecting, consolidating, and transporting covered electronic wastes. Existing law requires the board to make those payments, as specified. This bill would instead require that the board, in collaboration with the department, establish an electronic waste recovery payment schedule to cover the net cost of an authorized collector on July 1 of every year. The bill would also</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>SB 874 Ducheny</p> <p>2010-11 Budget.</p>	<p>SENATE BUDGET & F.R. 1/21/2010 - To Com. on B. & F.R.</p>	<p>delete an obsolete provision.</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>SB 894 Committee on Local Government</p> <p>Local Government Omnibus Act of 2010.</p>	<p>SENATE L. GOV. 3/4/2010 - Set for hearing April 21. 4/21/2010 9:30 a.m. - Room 112 SENATE LOCAL GOVERNMENT, COX, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the use of mediation in any action brought in the superior court relating to the approval or denial by a public agency of any development project, any act or decision of a public agency made pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act, the failure of a public agency to meet the time limits specified by the Permit Streamlining Act or the Subdivision Map Act, fees levied against development projects by school districts or for construction or reconstruction of school facilities, fees for development projects, the adequacy of a general plan or specific plan, the validity of any sphere of influence, urban service area, change of organization or reorganization, or any other decision made pursuant to the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000, the adoption or amendment of a redevelopment plan pursuant to the Community Redevelopment Law, the validity of any specified zoning decision, or the validity of any decision made pursuant by an Airport Land Use Commission, as specified. This bill would include a cross reference to this authorization in each of the affected provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>SB 1006 Pavley</p> <p>Natural resources: climate change.</p>	<p>SENATE N.R. & W. 3/17/2010 - Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.</p>	<p>Existing law declares that resource conservation is of fundamental importance to the prosperity and welfare of the people of the state. Existing law states that it is the policy of the state to adopt conservation practices to save the basic resources of soil, water, and air from unreasonable and economically preventable waste and destruction. This bill would require the Natural Resources Agency, in developing and implementing climate change adaptation strategies and activities, to fully consider and undertake, to the maximum extent practicable, initiatives that, among other things, protect or enhance natural ecosystem functions in relation to wetlands, beaches, flood plains, watersheds, and greenhouse gas emissions. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	
<p>SB 1010 Correa</p> <p>Environment: California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 3/25/2010 - Set for hearing April 5. 4/5/2010 1:30 p.m. or upon adjournment of session - Room 112 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, SIMITIAN, Chairman</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 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</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
		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</u> Environmental quality: California Environmental Quality Act:(CEQA).	SENATE RLS. 2/18/2010 - To Com. on RLS.	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</u> Hypodermic needles and syringes.	SENATE B., P. & E.D. 3/24/2010 - Do pass as amended, and re-refer to the Committee on Business, Professions and Economic Development. 4/12/2010 1:30 p.m. - Room 3191 SENATE BUSINESS, PROFESSIONS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, NEGRETE MCLEOD, Chair	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 3/17/2010	
<u>SB 1052</u> <u>Oropeza</u> Electronic waste: state agencies.	SENATE E.Q. 3/19/2010 - Set for hearing April 5. 4/5/2010 1:30 p.m. or upon adjournment of session - Room 112 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, SIMITIAN, Chairman	Existing law requires each state agency, as defined, to develop and adopt, in consultation with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, an integrated waste management plan, to provide for the diversion at least 50% of the solid waste generated by the state agency from landfill disposal or transformation. Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt regulations that identify electronic devices that are presumed to be, when discarded, a hazardous waste subject to the hazardous waste control laws. This bill would require the Department of Toxic Substances Control, the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, and the Department of General Services to jointly collaborate to identify the methods that state agencies are required to adopt to properly handle and dispose of electronic waste, as defined, and would require each state agency to adopt an electronic waste management plan. The bill would require the plan to be submitted to the Department of Toxic Substances Control, by January 1, 2012, for review and approval, and would require each state agency to submit an annual report to the Department of Toxic Substances Control regarding the implementation of the plan. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<u>SB 1067</u> <u>Oropeza</u> Juvenile justice:	SENATE PUB. S. 3/23/2010 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time. Amended. Re-referred to Com. on PUB. S.	Existing law provides that the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation consists of Juvenile Justice, among others. Existing law creates within the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation under the Chief Deputy Secretary for Juvenile Justice, the Division of Juvenile Facilities, the Division of Juvenile Programs, and the Division of Juvenile Parole Operations. This bill would	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
recidivism.	4/6/2010 9:30 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE PUBLIC SAFETY, LENO, Chair	make a clarifying change by creating the Division of Juvenile Justice. The bill would also make other nonsubstantive conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/23/2010	
SB 1100 Corbett Product stewardship: household batteries.	SENATE E.Q. 3/25/2010 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time. Amended. Re-referred to Com. on EQ. 4/5/2010 1:30 p.m. or upon adjournment of session - Room 112 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, SIMITIAN, Chairman	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 product stewardship organization created by one or more producers of a covered product to submit a product 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 following manner . The department would be required to review a product 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 3/25/2010	
SB 1107 Kehoe Water quality: interceptor and trap grease.	SENATE F. & A. 3/24/2010 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time. Amended. Re-referred to Com. on F. & A. 4/6/2010 10 a.m. - Room 113 SENATE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, FLOREZ, Chair	Existing law regulates the transportation of inedible kitchen grease and requires the transporters of inedible kitchen grease to be registered and to pay specified fees. The State Water Resources Control Board is among the principal state agencies with authority relating to water quality. This bill would enact the Interceptor and Trap Grease Transportation Act of 2010. The bill , on and after January 1, 2012, would prohibit any person or entity from engaging in the transportation of interceptor and trap grease, unless that person or entity is registered with, and possesses a valid registration certificate issued by, the state board. The bill would require the state board to impose a registration fee sufficient to cover the costs of implementing the act. The bill would require the state board to deposit all revenues from the registration fee in the Interceptor and Trap Grease Fund, which the bill would establish. The bill would authorize the board to expend moneys in the fund to implement the act, subject to appropriation for that purpose . The bill would define "interceptor and trap grease" to mean grease that is principally derived from food preparation, processing, or waste, and that is removed from a grease trap or grease interceptor . Last Amended on 3/24/2010	
SB 1138 Cedillo Horsemeat and pet food: Rendering Industry Advisory Board.	SENATE F. & A. 3/23/2010 - Set for hearing April 6. 4/6/2010 10 a.m. - Room 113 SENATE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, FLOREZ, Chair	Existing law generally regulates persons engaged in certain businesses dealing with dead animals and pet food processing, including, among others, renderers, pet food processors, dead haulers, and transporters of inedible kitchen grease. These regulatory provisions are administered and enforced by the Department of Food and Agriculture. This bill would establish in state government the Rendering Industry Advisory Board composed of an unspecified number of persons appointed by the Secretary of Food and Agriculture who are licensed under the above-mentioned regulatory provisions. The bill would authorize the secretary to appoint an additional member to the board who is a public member, as provided. The bill would authorize the board, on or before January 15 of any	

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		year, to establish or designate one or more entities to administer all or any part of the above-mentioned regulatory provisions for the fiscal year beginning July 1 of the same year through June 30 of the following year, in accordance with the regulations and procedures adopted or established by the secretary. The bill would provide that the secretary is responsible for the enforcement of these regulatory provisions and for the establishment of enforcement procedures.	
SB 1263 Wyland California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: inoperative.	SENATE E.Q. 3/4/2010 - To Com. on EQ. 4/19/2010 1:30 p.m. or upon adjournment of session - Room 112 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, SIMITIAN, Chairman	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.	
SB 1311 Maldonado Pest control: regulations.	SENATE RLS. 3/4/2010 - To Com. on RLS.	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 1401 Simitian Beverage containers: redemption payments.	SENATE E.Q. 3/24/2010 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time. Amended. Re-referred to Com. on EQ. 4/5/2010 1:30 p.m. or upon adjournment of session - Room 112 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, SIMITIAN, Chairman	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 exclude from those prohibitions encumbrances made on or before March 8, 2010. This bill would also make technical changes regarding the review of the fund and elimination of expenditures. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/24/2010	
SB 1456 Simitian Environmental quality: mediation.	SENATE E.Q. 3/25/2010 - Re-referred to Com. on EQ. 4/5/2010 1:30 p.m. or upon adjournment of session - Room 112 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, SIMITIAN, Chairman	(1) The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) imposes requirements for an attempted settlement upon a public agency that has been served a petition or complaint for specified violations of CEQA. CEQA provides that the settlement meeting is intended to be conducted concurrently with any judicial proceedings. This bill would provide that mediation proceeding also is intended to be conducted concurrently with any judicial proceedings. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/23/2010	
SB 1469 Simitian Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta:	SENATE RLS. 3/24/2010 - Withdrawn from committee. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.	Under existing law, the Department of Water Resources has various responsibilities with regard to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, including a requirement to evaluate the potential impacts on water supplies derived from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta based on 50-, 100-, and 200-year projections for possible impacts on the Delta from specified events, and to determine, with the Department of Fish and Game, the principal options for the Delta. This bill would require the	

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State Water Resources Development System: water quality.		<p>department, 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 department, by that date, to develop a process for determining the degree of responsibility attributable to each of the 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 3/23/2010</p>	
<p>SBX8 30 Oropeza</p> <p>California Conservation Corps: local conservation corps.</p>	<p>SENATE DESK 3/11/2010 - From Assembly without further action.</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>	