

**2010 SWANA Bill Matrix
as of 9/2/2010**

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<u>AB 222</u> <u>Adams R</u> Child care.	ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT 8/31/2010 - In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Urgency clause adopted. Senate amendments concurred in. To enrollment.	Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services to establish a trustline registry for trustline providers who meet prescribed requirements. This bill would, instead, require that, commencing January 1, 2011, a person 18 years of age or older who provides child care or child care supervision in an ancillary day care center, be registered as a trustline provider. It would specifically provide that nothing in the trustline provider provisions shall be construed to prevent a person under 18 years of age from being employed in an ancillary day care center. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/31/2010	Oppose Unless Amended
<u>AB 231</u> <u>Huber D</u> Environment: California Environmental Quality Act: overriding consideration.	ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT 8/31/2010 - In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Urgency clause adopted. Senate amendments concurred in. To enrollment.	The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. The CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. For projects whose environmental impacts can not be mitigated to less than significance, existing law authorizes a lead agency to find that specified overriding economic, legal, social, technological, or other benefits of the project outweigh the significant effects on the environment. If an EIR has been prepared and certified for a program, plan, policy, or ordinance, a lead agency is required to use a tiered EIR for a later project if the lead agency determines that the later project is consistent with the program, plan, policy, or ordinance, and satisfies other criteria. This bill would authorize a lead agency, until January 1, 2016, to incorporate by reference a finding of overriding consideration made in a prior EIR for a later project if specified conditions are met, including that the lead agency determines that the later project's significant impacts on the environment are not greater than or different from those identified in the prior EIR. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 8/20/2010	
<u>AB 479</u> <u>Chesbro D</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	Oppose

		<p>composted. The bill would prohibit the board from imposing any enforceable requirements against a local agency or a solid waste enterprise or that includes aspects of solid waste handling that are of local concern to implement this 75% diversion level. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 8/17/2009</p>	
<p>AB 737 Chesbro D</p> <p>Solid waste: diversion.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT 8/31/2010 - Senate amendments concurred in. To enrollment.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan containing specified components, including a source reduction component, a recycling component, and a composting component. With certain exceptions, the source reduction and recycling element of that plan is required to divert 50% of all solid waste from landfill disposal or transformation by January 1, 2000, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. The bill would require the department, by January 1, 2013, to report to the Legislature on the current diversion rate in the state and provide strategies to increase the diversion rate to 75% by 2020. The bill would repeal this requirement on January 1, 2017. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 8/20/2010</p>	Watch
<p>AB 747 Emmerson R</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>	Watch
<p>AB 903 Chesbro D</p> <p>Solid waste: compostable plastic bags.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. SUSPENSE FILE 8/27/2009 - In committee: Held under submission.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, prohibits a person from selling a plastic bag in this state that is labeled with the term "compostable" or "marine degradable" unless, at the time of sale, the plastic bag meets specified standards for those types of bags. This bill would require, beginning July 1, 2010, a manufacturer of a compostable plastic bag meeting those standards to ensure that the compostable plastic bag is readily and easily identifiable from other plastic bags. The bill would define "readily and easily identifiable," to include a compostable plastic bag labeled with a board-approved certification logo and that meets other labeling requirements. The bill would prohibit a compostable plastic bag sold in the state from displaying a chasing arrow resin identification code or recycling type of symbol in any form. The bill would require the manufacturers or suppliers of compostable plastic bags to submit a yearly report to the board containing certain information, subject those manufacturers or suppliers to audit by the board, and require the board to refer a false or misleading certification or other information reported by those manufacturers or suppliers to the Attorney General for prosecution.</p> <p>Last Amended on 8/17/2009</p>	Watch
<p>AB 907 Chesbro D</p> <p>California Oil Recycling</p>	<p>SENATE INACTIVE FILE 9/8/2009 - To inactive file on motion of Senator</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</p>	Watch

<p>Enhancement Act: rerefined oil.</p>	<p>Hancock.</p>	<p>used oil and oil byproducts, development and implementation of an information and education program to promote alternatives to the illegal disposal of used oil, and a reporting, monitoring, and enforcement program to ensure that laws relating to used oil are properly carried out. A violation of the act is a crime. This bill would define the term "rerefined oil" and revise the definition of "used oil hauler" for purposes of the act, and would revise and recast the used oil recycling program, so that, among other things, it would no longer provide for loans, and it would provide for the development and implementation of an information and education program to promote methods to reduce the amounts of used oil generated and to promote the use of rerefined oil in automotive and industrial lubricants. The bill would revise the purposes for which grants under the program may be made and would authorize contracts additionally to be made with private entities. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 8/17/2009</p>	
<p><u>AB 925</u> <u>Saldana D</u> Recycling: single-use plastic beverage container caps.</p>	<p>SENATE INACTIVE FILE 8/26/2010 - 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><u>AB 1004</u> <u>Portantino D</u> Solid waste: State Solid Waste Postclosure and Corrective Action Trust Fund.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROLLED 8/26/2010 - Enrolled and to the Governor at 3 p.m.</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, which is available for expenditure, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for corrective action and postclosure activities. However, the fee will not be operative on or after January 1, 2012, unless the department receives, on or before July 1, 2011, letters of participation in the fund from landfill operators representing at least 50% of the total volume of waste disposed of in 2010. The act requires the department to notify the State Board of Equalization on or before August 31, 2011, if the increased fee will become operative. This bill would extend all of those dates by 6 months, except the total volume of waste would still be measured by the 2010 standard, with the exception that letters of participation would be based on submission of those letters by landfill owners rather than landfill operators. The bill also would impose the participation notification requirements on the owner of a landfill rather than the operator. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 7/15/2010</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p><u>AB 1078</u> <u>Feuer D</u> Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority: transactions and use tax.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT 8/27/2010 - Urgency clause adopted. Senate amendments concurred in. To enrollment.</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) to impose, in addition to any other tax that it is authorized to impose, a transactions and use tax at a rate of 0.5% for not more than 30 years for the funding of specified transportation-related purposes pursuant to an adopted expenditure plan, subject to voter approval. Existing law requires the MTA board to notify the members of the Legislature representing the County of Los Angeles when certain amendments are proposed to an adopted expenditure plan, including amendments that affect the schedule for the availability of funds for a capital project identified in the expenditure plan or that affect the schedule for the estimated or expected completion date of the project. This notice is required to be provided no later than 365 days prior to the adoption of an amendment to the expenditure plan. This bill would require 365-day advance notification under these circumstances if the proposed amendments would delay the schedule for the availability of funds or delay the schedule for the estimated or expected completion date of the</p>	

		<p>project. The bill would also require advance notice of any proposed amendments to the expenditure plan that would accelerate funding for a project, but would not require that notice to be provided 365 days in advance. This bill contains other related provisions.</p> <p>Last Amended on 8/20/2010</p>	
<p>AB 1329 Brownley D</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 D</p> <p>Solid waste: architectural paint: recovery program.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT 8/31/2010 - In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Senate amendments concurred in. To enrollment.</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 recovery program that would be enforced by the department . On or before April 1, 2012 , a manufacturer or designated stewardship organization would be required to submit to the department an architectural paint stewardship plan to develop and implement a recovery program to reduce the generation of postconsumer paint, promote the reuse of postconsumer architectural paint, and manage the end-of-life of postconsumer architectural paint, in an environmentally sound fashion, including collection, transportation, processing, and disposal. The plan would be required to contain specified elements of an architectural paint stewardship program, including, but not limited to, an architectural paint stewardship assessment, approved by the department , on each container of architectural paint sold in this state. The bill would require the plan to be reviewed and approved by the department within 90 days of receipt . This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 8/31/2010</p>	Support
<p>AB 1581 Torres D</p> <p>California Environmental Quality Act: retail facilities: project review.</p>	<p>SENATE INACTIVE FILE 8/31/2010 - To inactive file on motion of Senator Romero.</p>	<p>The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project, as defined, that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment, as defined, or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. This bill would, until January 1, 2014, exempt from those CEQA requirements a project that consists of the alteration of a vacant retail structure that existed prior to January 1, 2008, is not more than 120,000 square feet in area, and meets specified requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 8/20/2010</p>	
<p>AB 1609 Blumenfield D</p> <p>2010-11 Budget.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 8/31/2010 - Read third time. Urgency clause refused adoption. Motion to reconsider made by Assembly Member Charles Calderon.</p> <p>9/2/2010 #16 ASSEMBLY UNFINISHED</p>	<p>This bill would make appropriations for support of state government for the 2010-11 fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions.</p> <p>Last Amended on 8/10/2010</p>	

	BUSINESS RECONSIDERATION		
<p>AB 1674 Saldana D</p> <p>Hazardous substances: storage tanks.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROLLED 8/30/2010 - Enrolled and to the Governor at 10:55 a.m.</p>	<p>Existing law generally regulates the storage of hazardous substances in underground storage tanks, including imposing certain requirements on those underground storage tanks installed on or after July 1, 2003, and before July 1, 2004, or on or after July 1, 2004. Existing law exempts from the underground storage tank requirements an underground storage tank that meets all of the specified criteria, one of which is that the applicable local agency determines, without objection from the State Water Resources Control Board, that the underground storage tank meets or exceeds the requirements generally imposed on underground storage tanks under existing law. This bill, with respect to the criteria that an underground storage tank is required to meet for an exemption, would delete the requirement that the board not object to the local agency's determination. To qualify for the exemption, the bill also would provide that if the underground storage tank is installed on or after July 1, 2003, the local agency would be required to determine that the tank meets or exceeds the requirements for underground storage tanks installed after January 1, 1984, except for certain in lieu conditions for motor vehicle fuel tanks, and that any portion of a vent line, vapor recovery line, or fill pipe that is beneath the surface of the ground is subject to regulation as a pipe. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 8/11/2010</p>	
<p>AB 1793 Saldana D</p> <p>Common interest developments: artificial turf.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROLLED 8/26/2010 - Enrolled and to the Governor at 4:45 p.m.</p>	<p>Existing law requires a local agency to adopt a specified updated model ordinance regarding water-efficient landscapes or a water-efficient landscape ordinance that is at least as effective in conserving water as the updated model ordinance. Existing law allows certain water providers to take specified actions regarding water conservation. This bill would provide that a provision of any of the governing documents of a common interest development would be void and unenforceable if it prohibits, or includes conditions that have the effect of prohibiting, the use of artificial turf or any other synthetic surface that resembles grass. This prohibition would not prohibit an association from applying landscape rules and regulations established in governing documents that establish design standards and quality standards for the installation of artificial turf, or any other synthetic surface that resembles grass, to the extent the rules and regulations do not prohibit the use of artificial turf or any other synthetic surface that resembles grass. This bill contains other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 4/20/2010</p>	
<p>AB 1858 Blumenfield D</p> <p>Hypodermic needles and syringes: exchange services.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT 8/26/2010 - Senate amendments concurred in. To enrollment. (Ayes 47. Noes 28.)</p>	<p>Existing law regulates the sale, possession, and disposal of hypodermic needles and syringes, and requires, with certain exceptions, a prescription to purchase a hypodermic needle or syringe for human use. Existing law prohibits any person from possessing or having under his or her control any hypodermic needle or syringe, except in accordance with those regulatory provisions. This bill would , until January 1, 2016, permit the State Department of Public Health to authorize certain entities, that meet prescribed conditions, to provide hypodermic needle and syringe exchange services in any location where the department determines that the conditions exist for the rapid spread of HIV, viral hepatitis, or any other potentially deadly or disabling infection spread through the sharing of used hypodermic needles and syringes. The bill , until January 1, 2016, would require the entities to submit an application to the department, would require a 45-day public comment period, would specify that participants shall not be subject to criminal prosecution for possession of needles and syringes acquired under the program, and would make conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 8/18/2010</p>	<p>Support if Amended</p>

<p><u>AB 1998</u> <u>Brownley D</u></p> <p>Solid waste: single-use carryout bags.</p>	<p>SENATE THIRD READING 8/31/2010 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR. Joint Rules 61(b)(15) and 62(a) suspended. (Ayes 21. Noes 13.) From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 7. Noes 3.). Ordered to third reading. Read third time, passage refused. (Ayes 14. Noes 21.)</p>	<p>(1) Existing law requires an operator of a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program that provides to customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store. This requirement is repealed on January 1, 2013. Existing law prohibits a city, county, or other local public agency from taking specified regulatory actions with regard to the recycling of plastic carryout bags. This bill would repeal those at-store recycling program requirements on January 1, 2012, and would repeal, on January 1, 2011, the provision preempting local regulatory action. The bill would, as of January 1, 2012, prohibit stores that have a specified amount of sales or retail floor space from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer. The bill would require these stores, from January 1, 2012, until June 30, 2013, to provide a specified type of reusable bag and after July 1, 2013, to only provide reusable bags that meet certain criteria. The bill would require these stores to make reusable bags available for purchase. The bill would allow a store, on and after January 1, 2013, to provide reusable bags to customers at no cost only when combined with a time limited store promotional program. The bill also would authorize a store, as of January 1, 2011, to provide recycled paper bags, but would require the store to charge the consumer, on and after January 1, 2012, the actual average cost of the recycled paper bag. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 8/27/2010</p>	<p>Support if Amended</p>
<p><u>AB 2001</u> <u>Harkey R</u></p> <p>Building standards: State Department of Public Health: regulations.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROLLED 8/25/2010 - Enrolled and to the Governor at 2:50 p.m.</p>	<p>Under existing law, the California Building Standards Law, the California Building Standards Commission is required to approve any building standard proposed by other agencies, as specified. Existing law transfers the responsibilities of certain agencies to adopt regulations relating to building standards to the commission. This bill would, except as specified, transfer the responsibilities of the State Department of Public Health to adopt regulations relating to building standards to the commission.</p> <p>Last Amended on 7/15/2010</p>	
<p><u>AB 2132</u> <u>Carter D</u></p> <p>Energy: renewable energy resources and energy improvements.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. SUSPENSE FILE 8/12/2010 - In committee: Held under submission.</p>	<p>Under the Public Utilities Act, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law requires the PUC, until January 1, 2012, to require Pacific Gas and Electric Company, San Diego Gas and Electric, and Southern California Edison to identify a separate electrical rate component to fund programs that enhance system reliability and provide in-state benefits. This rate component is a nonbypassable element of local distribution and collected on the basis of usage. Existing PUC resolutions refer to the nonbypassable rate component as a "public goods charge." The public goods charge moneys are collected to support cost-effective energy efficiency and conservation activities, public interest research and development not adequately provided by competitive and regulated markets, and renewable energy resources. The moneys collected by the public goods charge for renewable energy are required to be transferred to the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission), for deposit in the Renewable Resource Trust Fund, for use for the renewable energy resources program. Some of the money in the fund, and in the accounts in the fund, is continuously appropriated to the Energy Commission for specified purposes related to renewable energy resources. The moneys collected by the public goods charge for public interest research and development are required to be transferred to the Energy Commission, for deposit in the Public Interest Research, Development, and Demonstration Fund, for use for specified purposes, including the public interest energy research, demonstration, and development program. This bill would authorize, until January 1, 2012, the use of those revenues generated from the public goods charge for energy improvements in existing buildings built prior to July 1, 1978, thereby making an appropriation.</p> <p>Last Amended on 5/28/2010</p>	

<p><u>AB 2137</u> Chesbro D</p> <p>Fertilizing material: labels.</p>	<p>SENATE INACTIVE FILE 8/30/2010 - To inactive file on motion of Senator Romero.</p>	<p>Existing law generally regulates fertilizing materials, as defined, including the labeling of fertilizing materials. Existing law defines "label" and "labeling" for purposes of these provisions. This bill would, until January 1, 2014, provide that "label" and "labeling" do not include a certified laboratory analysis, as defined, showing the nutrient contents of compost, cocompost, or mulch, as defined, if the laboratory analysis documentation contains a specified statement and other information , as provided.</p> <p>Last Amended on 6/7/2010</p>	
<p><u>AB 2379</u> Feuer D</p> <p>Environmental protection: hazardous waste source reduction.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT 8/30/2010 - In Assembly. To enrollment.</p>	<p>(1) The Hazardous Waste Source Reduction and Management Review Act of 1989 requires specified generators of hazardous waste to maintain certain plans and reports, and summaries with regard to hazardous waste reduction practices. The act also requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to establish a technical assistance and outreach program to promote implementation of model source reduction measures in priority industry categories. The act requires the department to select at least 2 priority categories of generators by SIC Code every 2 years. This bill would instead require the department to select at least 4 priority industry categories of generators by SIC code every 2 years. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 4/7/2010</p>	
<p><u>AB 2398</u> John A. Perez D</p> <p>Product stewardship: carpet.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT 8/31/2010 - In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Senate amendments concurred in. To enrollment.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, is required to reduce, recycle, and reuse solid waste generated in the state to the maximum extent feasible in an efficient cost-effective manner to conserve water, energy, and other natural resources. The bill would require, by September 30, 2011, a manufacturer of carpets sold in this state, individually or through a carpet stewardship organization, to submit a carpet stewardship plan to the department, which would be required to include specified elements, including a funding mechanism that provides sufficient funding to carry out the plan, including administrative, operational, and capital costs of the plan , the payment of fees, and incentive payments . The bill would require the funding mechanism to establish and provide for, on and after January 1, 2013, a carpet stewardship assessment to be added to the purchase price of carpet sold in the state by a manufacturer to a California retailer or wholesaler or otherwise sold for use in the state and would require each retailer and wholesaler to add the assessment to the purchase price of all carpet sold in the state. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 8/27/2010</p>	Support
<p><u>AB 2595</u> Huffman D</p> <p>Irrigated agriculture: pesticide use: operator identification number: water quality: waste discharge requirements.</p>	<p>SENATE INACTIVE FILE 8/30/2010 - To inactive file on motion of Senator Romero.</p>	<p>Existing law regulates pesticide use and requires a pesticide use report to be submitted to the county agricultural commissioner or the Director of Pesticide Regulation, as specified, for use in the setting of priorities for, among other things, pesticide use enforcement and pest control research, environmental monitoring, and public health monitoring and research. Existing regulations provide that prior to the purchase or use of pesticides for the production of an agricultural commodity, the operator of the property, as defined, or the operator's authorized representative, shall obtain an operator identification number for pesticide use from the county agricultural commissioner of each county where pest control work will be performed. This bill would codify that requirement relating to the operator identification number and, on and after January 1, 2012, would require the county agricultural commissioner to withhold the issuance of an operator identification number for pesticide use if, pursuant to a notice transmitted by the State Water Resources Control Board or a California regional water quality control board, an operator of the property is found to be in violation of specified water quality requirements after the exhaustion of all administrative proceedings and appeals . The bill would authorize a county</p>	

		<p>agricultural commissioner to levy a specified civil penalty on an operator who obtains an operator identification number by means of fraud. By imposing new requirements on county agricultural commissioners, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 8/17/2010</p>	
<p>AB 2612 Committee on Agriculture</p> <p>Food and agriculture: omnibus bill.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROLLED 8/25/2010 - Enrolled and to the Governor at 2:50 p.m.</p>	<p>Existing law requires every person who is the first to sell any agricultural- or structural-use pesticide product for use in this state that is packaged in rigid, nonrefillable, high-density polyethylene (HDPE) containers of 55 gallons or less to establish a recycling program, or demonstrate participation in a recycling program to ensure HDPE containers are recycled. Existing law requires that the recycling program be certified by an accredited 3rd-party organization, as specified, as being in compliance with certain standards, as specified. Existing law requires any person who is required to establish or participate in this recycling program to provide to the Director of Pesticide Regulation, at least annually, a document certifying that this requirement has been met. This bill would instead require the registrant of any production agricultural- or structural-use pesticide product for use in this state that is packaged in HDPE containers of 55 gallons or less to establish a recycling program, or demonstrate participation in a recycling program to ensure HDPE containers are recycled. The bill would delete the 3rd-party certification requirements pertaining to the recycling program. The bill would require any registrant who is required to establish or participate in this recycling program to provide to the director, at least annually, a document certifying that this requirement has been met. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 6/16/2010</p>	
<p>AB 2718 Adams R</p> <p>Recycling: beverage containers: recycling centers.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 8/12/2010 - In committee: Held under submission.</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act (act), requires a distributor to pay a redemption payment for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state to the Division of Recycling in the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. The division is required to deposit those amounts in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. Existing law defines "convenience zone" for the purposes of the act and requires that every convenience zone is to be served by at least one certified recycling center, with specified operating hours. Existing law imposes specified requirements upon dealers located in a convenience zone that is not served by a recycling center, including that the dealer redeem beverage containers at the dealer's location when the dealer is open for business. This bill would define the term "unserved convenience zone" and would make a dealer who is located in an unserved convenience zone and meets certain requirements eligible for the payment of handling fees, thereby making an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 4/14/2010</p>	
<p>ACR 14 Niello R</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 4/27/2009 - In committee: Refused adoption.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Last Amended on 3/27/2009</p>	

<p><u>SB 22</u> <u>Simitian D</u></p> <p>Hazardous materials: toxic substances.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. SUSPENSE FILE 8/13/2010 - Set, second hearing. Held in committee and under submission.</p>	<p>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.</p>	
<p><u>SB 228</u> <u>DeSaulnier D</u></p> <p>Plastic bags: compostable plastic bags.</p>	<p>SENATE ENROLLMENT 8/26/2010 - Senate concurs in Assembly amendments. (Ayes 23. Noes 12.) To enrollment.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, prohibits a person from selling a plastic bag in this state that is labeled with the term "compostable" or "marine degradable" unless, at the time of sale, the plastic bag meets specified standards for those types of bags. The Guides for the Use of Environmental Marketing Claims, as developed by the Federal Trade Commission, provide the basis for voluntary compliance with Federal Trade Commission Act provisions regulating environmental advertising and marketing practices. This bill would require, beginning July 1, 2011, a manufacturer of a compostable plastic bag meeting the specified standards to ensure that the compostable plastic bag is "readily and easily identifiable," as the bill would define that term, from other plastic bags, in a manner that is consistent with the Federal Trade Commission Guides for the Use of Environmental Marketing Claims. The bill would prohibit a compostable plastic bag sold or distributed in the state from displaying a chasing arrow resin identification code or recycling type of symbol in any form. A manufacturer would be required to comply with these requirements only to the extent that those labeling requirements do not conflict with the Federal Trade Commission Guides for the Use of Environmental Marketing Claims.</p> <p>Last Amended on 8/18/2010</p>	<p>Pending Review</p>
<p><u>SB 317</u> <u>Simitian D</u></p> <p>Fire Alarm Device Collection Act of 2009.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. SUSPENSE FILE 8/27/2009 - Set, second hearing. Held in committee and under submission.</p>	<p>Existing law generally regulates the disposal of hazardous waste . This bill would enact the Fire Alarm Device Collection Act of 2009. The bill would require, on or before July 1, 2010, that the California Integrated Waste Management Board, in consultation with other state and federal agencies, prepare recommendations for the safe end-of- life management of fire alarm devices. The bill also would require that, on or before July 1, 2011, each manufacturer, as defined, of a fire alarm device, as defined, that is marketed, distributed, offered for sale, or sold in this state make information available to consumers that describes where and how to return, recycle, and dispose of the fire alarm device through the use of a toll-free telephone number or Internet Web site, labeled on the device and included in the packaging.</p> <p>Last Amended on 6/22/2009</p>	
<p><u>SB 346</u> <u>Kehoe D</u></p> <p>Hazardous materials: motor vehicle brake friction materials.</p>	<p>SENATE ENROLLMENT 8/31/2010 - Senate concurs in Assembly amendments. (Ayes 30. Noes 6.) To enrollment.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Department of Toxic Substances Control in the California Environmental Protection Agency, with powers and duties regarding the management of hazardous waste. Existing law, administered by the department, prohibits the management of hazardous waste except in accordance with the hazardous waste control laws, including laws governing the removal of any mercury-containing vehicle light switch from a vehicle, and the regulations adopted by the department. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. The bill, commencing on January 1, 2014, would prohibit the sale of any motor vehicle brake friction materials containing specified constituents in amounts that exceed certain concentrations. The bill would allow, until December 31, 2023, motor vehicle manufacturers and distributors, wholesalers, or retailers of replacement brake friction materials to deplete their inventory of noncompliant materials. The bill, commencing on January 1, 2021, would prohibit motor vehicle brake friction materials containing more than 5% copper by weight from being sold in the state, and, commencing on January 1, 2025, would prohibit motor vehicle brake friction materials exceeding 0.5%</p>	

		<p>copper by weight from being sold in the state. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 8/25/2010</p>	
<p><u>SB 390</u> <u>Kehoe D</u></p> <p>Solid waste: recycling market development.</p>	<p>SENATE ENROLLMENT 8/25/2010 - Senate concurs in Assembly amendments. (Ayes 35. Noes 0.) To enrollment.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, establishes an integrated waste management program. The act creates the Recycling Market Development Revolving Loan Subaccount in the Integrated Waste Management Account and continuously appropriates the funds deposited in the subaccount to the department for making loans for the purposes of the Recycling Market Development Revolving Loan Program (program). Existing law makes the provisions regarding the loan program, the creation of the subaccount, and expenditures therefrom inoperative on July 1, 2011, and repeals them as of January 1, 2012, and provides for disposition of funds remaining after inoperation and repeal. This bill would define the term "department" for purposes of the act. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 8/20/2010</p>	Support
<p><u>SB 524</u> <u>Correa D</u></p> <p>Solid waste: auto shredder residue.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY INACTIVE FILE 1/11/2010 - Placed on inactive file on request of Assembly Member Torrico.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires materials that require special handling, as defined, to be removed from major appliances and vehicles in which they are contained prior to crushing for transport or transferring to a baler or shredder for recycling. The act requires the California Integrated Waste Management Board (board), in consultation with specified entities, including the Department of Toxic Substances Control, to evaluate the use of recycling residue, which is defined as nonhazardous residue or residue treated to be nonhazardous that is a direct result of a metals recovery operation for the express purposes of recycling, for use as solid waste landfill cover materials or for use as extenders for currently used cover material. This bill would require the Secretary for Environmental Protection, on or before February 1, 2010, subject to the availability of funding, to establish an auto shredder residue working group, comprised of representatives of the board, the department, the State Air Resources Board, the State Water Resources Control Board, members of the auto shredder industry, landfill operators, members of the public health and environmental communities, and other interested stakeholders. The bill would require the working group to review and evaluate the existing practice of using treated auto shredder residue as alternative daily cover, determine the effects of the department's proposed revocation of the current regulatory classification of treated auto shredder residue and resulting prohibitions on its use as alternative daily cover, determine whether the current regulatory classification of treated auto shredder residue poses a threat to human health and the environment, identify the constituents in auto shredder residue that could pose health and safety or environmental problems when used as alternative daily cover in accordance with applicable regulations, recommend approaches to work with the auto industry to manufacture vehicles that produce less hazardous waste at end-of-life, and recommend changes to statute, regulation, or agency practice, if any, based on the working group's analysis. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 7/7/2009</p>	
<p><u>SB 722</u> <u>Simitian D</u></p> <p>Utilities: renewable energy resources.</p>	<p>SENATE UNFINISHED BUSINESS 8/31/2010 - In Senate. To unfinished business.</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, as defined. Existing law requires the PUC to require the state's 3 largest electrical corporations, Pacific Gas and Electric Company, San Diego Gas and Electric, and Southern California Edison, to identify a separate electrical rate component to fund programs that enhance system reliability and provide in-state benefits. This rate component is a nonbypassable element of local distribution and collected on the basis of usage. Existing PUC resolutions refer to the nonbypassable rate</p>	Oppose Unless Amended

		<p>component as a "public goods charge." The public goods charge moneys are collected to support cost-effective energy efficiency and conservation activities, public interest research and development not adequately provided by competitive and regulated markets, and renewable energy resources. This bill would require an applicant to inform the United States Department of Defense of a proposed project and that an application will be filed with the commission if the site and related facility specified in the application is proposed to be located within 1,000 feet of a military installation, or lies within special use airspace or beneath a low-level flight path, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 8/31/2010</p>	
<p><u>SB 874</u> <u>Ducheny D</u> 2010-11 Budget.</p>	<p>SENATE B. & F. 6/9/2010 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time. Amended. Re-referred to Com. on B. & F.R.</p>	<p>This bill would make appropriations for support of state government for the 2010-11 fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions.</p> <p>Last Amended on 6/9/2010</p>	
<p><u>SB 894</u> Committee on Local Government Local Government Omnibus Act of 2010.</p>	<p>SENATE ENROLLMENT 8/19/2010 - Senate concurs in Assembly amendments. (Ayes 35. Noes 0. Page 4645.) To enrollment.</p>	<p>Existing law requires a challenge to the validity of any proceedings for the incorporation of a municipal corporation, the annexation of territory to a municipal corporation, or for the consolidation of municipal corporations, to be brought within 3 months after the completion of those proceedings. This bill would repeal this requirement. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 6/7/2010</p>	
<p><u>SB 920</u> <u>Yee D</u> Alphabetical telephone directories: distribution.</p>	<p>SENATE INACTIVE FILE 6/14/2010 - Placed on inactive file on request of Senator Yee.</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including telephone corporations. Existing law provides that, unless certain determinations are made by the commission about the impact of federal action, the commission has no jurisdiction or control over classified telephone directories (commonly known as yellow pages) or commercial advertising included as part of a telephone corporation's alphabetical telephone directories (commonly known as white pages). Existing law requires the commission to require all telephone corporations that are local exchange carriers to include in their telephone directory information concerning emergency situations that may affect the telephone network. This bill would require a telephone corporation or one of its affiliates to allow any telephone service subscriber to opt out of receiving a telephone directory published by a telephone corporation . The bill would prohibit telephone corporations from delivering directories to subscribers who opt out of receiving a directory and require that a directory contain clear and conspicuous language regarding opting out of receiving future directories and recycling of the directory. The bill would require each 3rd-party vendor, as defined, as a contractual condition for receiving telephone subscriber information from the telephone corporation that is to be incorporated into a telephone directory, to allow any telephone service customer to opt out of receiving a telephone directory published by the 3rd-party vendor, to not deliver directories to subscribers who opt out of receiving a directory , and to include clear and conspicuous language on the front cover of the directory regarding opting out of receiving future directories and recycling of the directory.</p> <p>Last Amended on 5/28/2010</p>	
<p><u>SB 1006</u></p>	<p>SENATE ENROLLMENT</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Strategic Growth Council to take certain actions with regard to coordinating</p>	

<p><u>Pavley D</u></p> <p>Natural resources: climate change: Strategic Growth Council.</p>	<p>8/25/2010 - Senate concurs in Assembly amendments. (Ayes 23. Noes 11.) To enrollment.</p>	<p>programs of member state agencies to improve air and water quality, improve natural resource protection, increase the availability of affordable housing, improve transportation, meet the goals of the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, encourage sustainable land use planning, and revitalize urban and community centers in a sustainable manner. Existing law defines certain terms for the purposes of the Strategic Growth Council. This bill would, instead, require the council to manage and award revolving loans or grants to a city, county, special district, nonprofit organization, or entity formed under a joint powers agreement. The bill would require that these revolving loans or grants be awarded for urban greening plans and projects. This bill contains other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 8/20/2010</p>	
<p><u>SB 1010</u> <u>Correa D</u></p> <p>Environment: California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 4/5/2010 - Set, first hearing. Failed passage in committee. (Ayes 2. Noes 4. Page 3083.) Reconsideration granted.</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 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.</p>	
<p><u>SB 1029</u> <u>Yee D</u></p> <p>Hypodermic needles and syringes.</p>	<p>SENATE ENROLLMENT 8/31/2010 - In Senate. Senate concurs in Assembly amendments. (Ayes 21. Noes 16.) To enrollment.</p>	<p>Existing law regulates the sale, possession, and disposal of hypodermic needles and syringes, and requires, with certain exceptions, a prescription to purchase a hypodermic needle or syringe for human use. Existing law prohibits any person from possessing or having under his or her control any hypodermic needle or syringe, except in accordance with those regulatory provisions. This bill would 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.</p> <p>Last Amended on 6/23/2010</p>	<p>Support if Amended</p>
<p><u>SB 1100</u> <u>Corbett D</u></p> <p>Product stewardship: household batteries.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY RLS. 8/31/2010 - Re-referred to Com. on RULES.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, is required to reduce, recycle, and reuse solid waste generated in the state to the maximum extent feasible in an efficient cost-effective manner to conserve water, energy, and other natural resources. The bill would require, by September 30, 2011, a producer or the household battery stewardship organization created by one or more producers of a household battery to submit a household battery stewardship plan to the department, which would be required to include specified elements, including product goals and a collection rate for the household batteries subject to the plan, calculated in a specified manner. The bill would allow a registered hazardous waste transporter to elect to submit a household battery stewardship plan to the department on behalf of one or more producers and would</p>	<p>Support</p>

		<p>require a hazardous waste transporter making that election to comply with the provisions of the bill applicable to a household battery stewardship organization. The department would be required to review a household battery stewardship plan submitted to the department and deem the plan either complete or incomplete within 45 days after receipt. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 6/15/2010</p>	
<p><u>SB 1351</u> <u>Wright D</u></p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: State Air Resources Board regulations.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 8/19/2010 - Motion failed in committee. (Ayes 2. Noes 1. Page 4742.)</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 requires a reporting form, compliance tool, or training, 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 in accordance with the implementation schedule. The bill would authorize the state board to revise a required implementation schedule, reporting form, compliance tool, or training after adoption of a regulation, provided that the state board makes a specified modification.</p> <p>Last Amended on 8/2/2010</p>	
<p><u>SB 1401</u> <u>Simitian D</u></p> <p>Beverage containers: redemption payments.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY INACTIVE FILE 8/2/2010 - From Consent Calendar. Placed on inactive file on request of Assembly Member Charles Calderon.</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act (act), requires a distributor to pay a redemption payment of \$0.04 for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state to the Division of Recycling in the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. This bill would change the amount of time when the department is authorized to eliminate those expenditures to on or before 180 days, but not less than 80 days after the date when that notice is sent and would make a conforming change regarding the review of the fund . This bill contains other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 4/21/2010</p>	
<p><u>SB 1402</u> <u>Dutton R</u></p> <p>State Air Resources Board: administrative and civil penalties.</p>	<p>SENATE ENROLLMENT 8/26/2010 - Senate concurs in Assembly amendments. (Ayes 32. Noes 0.) To enrollment.</p>	<p>Existing law subjects violators of air pollution laws to specified civil and administrative penalties. Existing law imposes various duties on the State Air Resources Board relative to the reduction of air pollution. This bill would require a written communication from the state board alleging that an administrative or civil penalty will be, or could be, imposed either by the state board or another party, including the Attorney General, for a violation of air pollution law, to contain specified information. The bill would require this information and final mutual settlement agreements reached between the state board and a person alleged to have violated air pollution laws to be made available to the public. This bill contains other related provisions.</p> <p>Last Amended on 8/16/2010</p>	
<p><u>SB 1454</u> <u>DeSaulnier D</u></p> <p>Recycling: plastic</p>	<p>SENATE ENROLLMENT 8/25/2010 - Senate concurs in Assembly amendments. (Ayes 24. Noes 7.) To</p>	<p>Existing law prohibits a person from selling a plastic bag or a plastic food or beverage container that is labeled as "compostable" or "marine degradable" unless that plastic bag or container meets certain American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standard specifications or a standard adopted by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. Existing law prohibits the sale of a plastic bag or</p>	

products.	enrollment.	<p>plastic food or beverage container that is labeled as "biodegradable," "degradable," "decomposable," or as otherwise specified. Existing law provides for the imposition of a civil penalty for a violation of these prohibitions. This bill would repeal those prohibitions and would instead prohibit the sale of a plastic product, as defined, labeled as "compostable" or "marine degradable" unless it meets those ASTM standard specifications or a standard adopted by the department, or unless the plastic product is labeled with a qualified claim for which the department has adopted an existing standard, and the plastic product meets that standard. The bill would prohibit the sale of a plastic product that is labeled as "biodegradable," "degradable," "decomposable," or as otherwise specified. The bill would provide for the imposition of a civil penalty for a violation of those prohibitions. This bill contains other related provisions.</p> <p>Last Amended on 8/16/2010</p>	
<p><u>SB 1456</u> <u>Simitian D</u></p> <p>Environmental quality: cumulative effects and mediation.</p>	<p>SENATE ENROLLMENT 8/31/2010 - Re-referred to Com. On EQ. From committee: That the Assembly amendments be concurred in. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) Senate concurs in Assembly amendments. (Ayes 35. Noes 0.) To enrollment.</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 on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. This bill, until January 1, 2016, would provide that if a lead agency determines that a cumulative effect has been adequately addressed in a prior environmental impact report, in accordance with a specified procedure, that cumulative effect is not required to be examined in a later environmental impact report, mitigated negative declaration, or negative declaration. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 8/27/2010</p>	