

**SWANA LTF Bill Matrix**  
**As of 9/5/2012**

<b>APA</b>			
<b>Bill ID/Topic</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Position</b>
<a href="#"><u>SB 964</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Wright D</u></a>  Administrative Procedure Act: State Water Resources Control Board and California regional water quality control boards.	SENATE DEAD 4/27/2012 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was S. E.Q. on 4/23/2012)	Existing law establishes the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards and authorizes them to adopt regulations to carry out their powers and duties. Existing law generally requires state agencies to adopt regulations in accordance with prescribed procedures and requirements, and requires the Office of Administrative Law to review adopted regulations and to make specified determinations. However, existing law grants to the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards various exemptions to the above requirements, including an exemption for the adoption of regulations for the issuance, denial, or revocation of specified waste discharge requirements and permits. This bill would provide that the exemption for the adoption of regulations for the issuance, denial, or revocation of specified waste discharge requirements and permits shall not apply to any general permits or waivers issued under state law or the federal National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, as defined, thereby requiring the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards to comply with provisions that require the adoption of regulations under those circumstances. <b>Last Amended on 4/9/2012</b>	Support In Concept
<a href="#"><u>SB 965</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Wright D</u></a>  State and local government.	SENATE ENROLLMENT 8/31/2012 - In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending. Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 36. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.	Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board (state board) and the California regional water quality control boards (regional boards) implement the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act by prescribing waste discharge requirements for discharges to the waters of the state, as specified. Existing law authorizes the state board and the regional boards to hold hearings necessary for carrying out their duties, as specified. This bill would provide that the ex parte communications provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act do not apply to specified proceedings of the state board or a regional board. The bill would define an ex parte communication for these purposes as an oral or written communication with one or more board members regarding those specified state board or regional board proceedings. This bill would specify the instances in which an ex parte communication involving those specified proceedings is permissible. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 8/29/2012</b>	Support
<a href="#"><u>SB 1374</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Harman R</u></a>	SENATE DEAD 5/11/2012 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last	Existing law provides that every person is responsible, not only for the result of his or her willful acts, but also for an injury occasioned to another by his or her want of ordinary care or skill in the management of his or her property or person, except so far as the latter has,	Watch

<p>Liability: good faith reliance on administrative regulation.</p>	<p>location was S. JUD. on 5/9/2012)</p>	<p>willfully or by want of ordinary care, brought the injury upon himself or herself. This bill would provide that any person who relies upon a written order, ruling, approval, interpretation, or enforcement policy of a state agency shall not be liable or subject to punishment for a violation of a civil statute or regulation in a judicial or administrative proceeding if the person pleads and proves to the trier of fact that, at the time the alleged act or omission occurred, the person had sought an applicable written order, ruling, approval, interpretation, or enforcement policy from the state agency charged with interpreting that area of law, and relied upon and conformed to that order, ruling, approval, interpretation, or enforcement policy . The bill would provide that these provisions apply to all actions and proceedings that have not resulted in a final judgment on or after January 1, 2013, regardless of whether the action or proceeding was commenced, or based upon, an alleged act or omission that occurred before, on, or after January 1, 2013. Additionally, the bill would state that it would not require a state agency to issue an order, ruling, approval, interpretation, or enforcement policy. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 4/23/2012</b></p>	
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### Bags

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 298</a> <a href="#">Brownley D</a></p> <p>Solid waste: single-use carryout bags.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 8/17/2012 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was S. APPR. on 8/16/2012)</p>	<p>Existing law, until January 1, 2013, requires an operator of a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program that provides to customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store and prohibits a city, county, or other local public agency from taking specified regulatory actions with regard to the recycling of plastic carryout bags. The bill would also require these stores, on and after January 1, 2013, to provide a plastic bag collection bin for their customers, for the purpose of collecting and recycling single-use plastic bags and reusable bags. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 8/6/2012</b></p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 1834</a> <a href="#">Brownley D</a></p> <p>Recycling: reusable bags.</p>	<p>SENATE INACTIVE FILE 8/30/2012 - Ordered to inactive file pursuant to Senate Rule 29. Ordered to inactive file at the request of Senator Dutton.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, as administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires an operator of a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program that provides customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store and to make reusable bags , as defined, available to customers. Existing law prohibits a city, county, or other local public agency from taking specified regulatory actions with regard to plastic carryout bags. A violation of these requirements is subject to civil liability penalties imposed by a local agency or the state. These requirements and prohibitions are repealed on January 1, 2013. This bill would revise the definition of the term "reusable bag" to require the bag to meet specified requirements concerning lifetime use, volume, contest, labeling, and washability, and would require the operator of a store to make these reusable bags available to customers after July 1, 2013. The bill also would delete the prohibition on a city, county, or other local public agency from</p>	<p>Watch</p>

		taking specified regulatory actions with regard to plastic carryout bags . This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended on 5/24/2012</b>	
<a href="#"><u>SB 915</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Calderon D</u></a>  Recycling: plastic bags.	SENATE DEAD 1/13/2012 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(1). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/10/2011)	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 require plastic bag use to be reduced by an unspecified percent by an unspecified year. The bill also would establish a mandatory level of recycled content in plastic bags according to a specified schedule. The bill would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to establish a working group of stakeholders to develop strategies for increasing the recycling of plastic bags and develop suggestions for funding increased consumer awareness . <b>Last Amended on 3/25/2011</b>	Watch
<a href="#"><u>SB 1159</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Calderon D</u></a>  Plastic bag: labeling.	SENATE E.Q. 5/14/2012 - Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.	Existing law requires an operator of a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program that provides to customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store. Existing law prohibits a city, county, or other local public agency from taking specified regulatory actions with regard to the recycling of plastic carryout bags. These requirements and prohibitions are repealed on January 1, 2013. This bill would enact the Plastic Bag Reduction and Recycling Act of 2012 and would prohibit the operator of a supermarket, as defined, on and after July 1, 2013, from distributing a plastic carryout bag to a customer unless the plastic carryout bag displays the phrase "Please Recycle This Bag," in accordance with specified requirements. The bill would provide that a violation of this requirement by the operator of a supermarket is an infraction, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime. The bill would authorize the city attorney or district attorney to bring an action against the operator of the supermarket convicted of violating this requirement for the recovery of the costs of the enforcement action. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 4/17/2012</b>	Watch
<a href="#"><u>SB 1219</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Wolk D</u></a>  Recycling: plastic bags.	SENATE ENROLLED 8/24/2012 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4:30 p.m.	Existing law requires an operator of a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program that provides to customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store. This requirement is repealed on January 1, 2013. Existing law prohibits a city, county, or other local public agency from taking specified regulatory actions with regard to the recycling of plastic carryout bags. Existing law provides for the enforcement of those provisions by local agencies and by the state and requires the civil penalties collected by the state to be expended by the Attorney General, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to implement these requirements. This bill would extend those at-store recycling program requirements until January 1, 2020, and would repeal the provisions preempting local regulatory action.	Watch

## Bottle Bill

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 1933</a> <a href="#">Gordon D</a> Beverage containers: handling fees: enforcement.	ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT 8/31/2012 - In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Urgency clause adopted. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 79. Noes 0.).	The existing California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires a distributor of specified beverage containers to pay a redemption payment to the Department of Resource Recycling and Recovery, for each beverage container, as defined, sold or transferred, for deposit in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. From the fund, the department is continuously appropriated the amount necessary to pay handling fees to provide an incentive for the redemption of empty beverage containers in convenience zones. The department is required to pay a handling fee in an amount determined by subtracting the amount of the statewide average per-container cost to redeem beverage containers incurred by a certified recycler that does not receive a handling fee from the statewide average per-container cost incurred by recycling centers that receive handling fees, based on a survey the department is required to conduct at least once every 2 years to determine the actual cost for the redemption of beverage containers. This bill would require the per-container handling fee to be set, as of the effective date of this act, until March 1, 2013 , at an amount that is not less than the amount of the per-container handling fee that was in effect on July 1, 2011 . The bill would authorize the department to update the methodology and scrap values used for calculating the handling fee, as specified . The bill would make an appropriation by increasing the amount that the department is authorized to pay from a continuously appropriated fund. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 8/24/2012</b>	Watch
<a href="#">SB 1547</a> <a href="#">Simitian D</a> Recycling: beverage containers: enforcement.	SENATE ENROLLMENT 8/31/2012 - In Senate. Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.	The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires a distributor of specified beverage containers to pay a redemption payment to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, for each beverage container, as defined, sold or transferred. Existing law prohibits any person from paying, claiming, or receiving any refund value, processing payment, handling fee, or administrative fee for imported beverage container material, previously redeemed containers, rejected containers, line breakage, or other ineligible material. Existing law also prohibits any person from redeeming or attempting to redeem those containers or materials, returning previously redeemed containers to the marketplace for redemption, or bringing those containers or materials to the marketplace for redemption, as specified. This bill would also require the department, when conducting those surveys, to exclude other ineligible material. This bill contains other existing laws.	Watch

## Compostability

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 1634</a> <a href="#">Chesbro D</a>	SENATE THIRD READING 8/27/2012 - Read second time.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, establishes an integrated waste	Oppose

Solid waste: large-quantity commercial organics generators.	Ordered to third reading. Re-referred to Com. on RLS. pursuant to Senate Rule 29.10(c).	management program. Existing law also requires local jurisdictions to implement a commercial solid waste recycling program designed to divert commercial solid waste from businesses that generate 4 cubic yards or more of commercial solid waste per week or is a multifamily residential dwelling of 5 units or more. Existing law requires a commercial waste generator to take one of specified actions that include, among other things, subscribing to a recycling service that may include mixed waste processing that yields diversion results comparable to source separation. This bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2018, to adopt specified regulations to require a large-quantity commercial organics generator to arrange for separate organics collection and recycling services that may include, but are not limited to, self-hauling, consistent with state or local laws or requirements, as specified. The bill would authorize the department, on a case-by-case basis, to delay the recycling of organics in rural areas if it determines that the infrastructure to provide these services does not exist and are not reasonably available from a local service provider. The bill would redefine "commercial solid waste" for these purposes and define "large-quantity commercial organics generator." <b>Last Amended on 8/24/2012</b>	
<a href="#"><u>AB 2321</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Smyth</u></a> R  Plastic packaging containers: compostable.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 4/27/2012 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was A. NAT. RES. on 3/15/2012)	Existing law requires rigid plastic packaging containers, as defined, that are sold or offered for sale in this state to meet specified criteria, including, but not limited to, that the container be made from 25% postconsumer material, and provides for the enforcement of these requirements by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. Certain classes of rigid plastic packaging containers are exempt from those requirements. Existing law, as of January 1, 2013, prohibits the sale of a plastic product, as defined, labeled as "compostable," "home compostable," or "marine degradable" unless it meets certain ASTM standard specifications, or other certain requirements. This bill would define the term "compostable rigid plastic packaging container" as a rigid plastic packaging container that is labeled with the term "compostable" and is in compliance with those labeling requirements. The bill would additionally exempt compostable rigid plastic packaging from those material requirements.	Watch
<a href="#"><u>AB 2336</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Mansoor</u></a> R  Plastic products: labeling.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 4/27/2012 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was A. NAT. RES. on 4/10/2012)	Existing law, as of January 1, 2013, prohibits the sale of a plastic product, including plastic bags, labeled as "compostable," "home compostable," or "marine degradable" unless it meets certain specifications, certifications, or a standard adopted by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. Existing law also prohibits the sale of a plastic product that is labeled as "biodegradable," "degradable," "decomposable," or as otherwise specified, and imposes certain labeling requirements upon a manufacturer of a compostable plastic bag. Prior to January 1, 2013, existing law imposed those prohibitions on plastic bags and plastic food or beverage containers. Existing law provides for the imposition by a city, a county, or the state of a civil penalty for a violation of those prohibitions. This bill would instead prohibit a manufacturer from selling a plastic product that does not meet those labeling requirements. The bill would delete the authority of a city or county to impose a civil penalty	Watch

		<p>for a violation of those provisions. The bill would prohibit a civil penalty or other liability from being assessed, and would prohibit an action to enforce the labeling requirements from being commenced, continued, or maintained, unless the action is preceded by a written notice and the person is given an opportunity of not less than 30 days to remedy the violation. The bill would apply this prohibition to assessments and actions to enforce labeling requirements pursuant to the provisions regulating the labeling of plastic products on and after January 1, 2013, or plastic bags before that date, if the person manufacturing the plastic product submits an action plan to the department, city, or county and the plan is approved, as specified. The bill would provide that the action plan may allow the sale of a plastic product that is not in compliance until a date specified in the action plan. The bill would require the department, city, or county to approve the action plan within a specified time and the person would be required to agree to comply with the labeling requirements on or after the date specified in the action plan.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 4/9/2012</b></p>	
<b>Energy</b>			
<b>Bill ID/Topic</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Position</b>
<p><a href="#">AB 1900</a> <a href="#">Gatto D</a></p> <p>Renewable energy resources: biomethane.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT 8/31/2012 - In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Assembly Rule 63 suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 77. Noes 2.).</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to specify the maximum amount of vinyl chloride that may be found in landfill gas. Existing law prohibits a gas producer from knowingly selling, supplying, or transporting to a gas corporation, and a gas corporation from knowingly purchasing, landfill gas containing vinyl chloride in a concentration exceeding the maximum amount determined by the PUC. Existing law requires a person who produces, sells, supplies, or releases landfill gas for sale offsite to a gas corporation to sample and test, bimonthly, the gas at the point of distribution for chemicals known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity. This bill would require OEHHA, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, the Department of Toxic Substances Control, the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, and the California Environmental Protection Agency, to compile a list of constituents of concern that could pose risks to human health and that are found in biogas, as defined, at concentrations that significantly exceed the concentrations of those constituents in natural gas. The bill would require OEHHA to determine the health protective levels for that list, as specified, and would require the state board to identify realistic exposure scenarios and the health risks associated with those scenarios, as specified. The bill would require the state board to determine the appropriate concentrations of those constituents, as specified. The bill would also provide that actions taken pursuant to the above-described requirements do not constitute regulations and are exempt from the Administrative Procedure Act. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 8/31/2012</b></p>	Watch
<a href="#">AB 2196</a>	ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT	Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public	Watch

<p><b><a href="#">Chesbro D</a></b></p> <p>Renewable energy resources.</p>	<p>8/31/2012 - In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Assembly Rule 63 suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 52. Noes 25.).</p>	<p>utilities, including electrical corporations, as defined, while local publicly owned electric utilities, as defined, are under the direction of their governing boards. The existing California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program (RPS program) requires a retail seller of electricity, as defined, and local publicly owned electric utilities to purchase specified minimum quantities of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources, as defined, for specified compliance periods. The specified minimum quantities of electricity products are based upon a percentage of the utility's total retail sales of electricity in California. This bill would amend the RER program's definition of a renewable electrical generation facility to provide that if the RPS program eligibility of a facility is based on the use of landfill gas, digester gas, or another renewable fuel delivered to the facility through a common carrier pipeline, the transaction for the procurement of that fuel, including the source of the fuel and delivery method, shall meet certain conditions, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 8/31/2012</b></p>	
<p><b><a href="#">AB 2390</a></b> <b><a href="#">Chesbro D</a></b></p> <p>Electricity: biomass: incentive programs.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 8/17/2012 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was S. APPR. on 8/16/2012)</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission), to authorize electrical corporations to collect moneys for the self-generation incentive program (SGIP) at 2008 calendar year levels through December 31, 2014. Existing law requires the PUC to require electrical corporations to administer the SGIP, until January 1, 2016. Existing law limits eligibility for SGIP incentives to distributed energy resources that the PUC, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, determines will achieve reductions in emissions of greenhouse gases pursuant to the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. This bill would state legislative findings and declarations regarding the use of waste products from forest thinning and fire prevention activities to generate electricity at biomass facilities. The bill would require the Energy Commission, in consultation with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, to establish an incentive program to compensate producers and collectors of biomass material associated with forest fuel reduction and fire prevention activities that are delivered to eligible biomass facilities, as defined, for use as a fuel source.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 8/6/2012</b></p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p><b><a href="#">AB 2564</a></b> <b><a href="#">Ma D</a></b></p> <p>Environmental quality: pipelines: project applicants.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT 8/31/2012 - In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Assembly Rule 63 suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 69. Noes 2.).</p>	<p>The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA exempts a project of less than one mile in length within a public street or highway or any other public right-of-way for the installation of a new pipeline, as defined, or the maintenance, repair, restoration, reconditioning, relocation, replacement, removal, or demolition of an existing pipeline. Existing law excludes from the definition of pipeline, for purposes of this exemption, certain surface facilities. This bill would , until</p>	<p>Watch</p>

		<p>January 1, 2018, revise that definition of pipeline to delete the exclusion of those surface facilities and to include surface accessories or appurtenances to a pipeline. The bill would require a resource agency, as defined, when determining the applicability of the exemption of pipelines from the act with regard to a natural gas pipeline safety enhancement activity, as defined, to consider only the length of pipeline that is within its legal jurisdiction. The bill would impose a state-mandated local program by imposing new duties upon local agencies with regard to the exemption of pipelines from the act and upon a local agency that is a resource agency regarding the applicability of the exemption regarding a natural gas pipeline safety enhancement activity. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 8/31/2012</b></p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>SB 971</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Cannella R</u></a></p> <p>Renewable energy resources.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 4/27/2012 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was S. E. U., &amp; C. on 2/2/2012)</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, as defined, while local publicly owned electric utilities, as defined, are under the direction of their governing board. The existing Renewables Portfolio Standard Program (RPS program) requires a retail seller of electricity, as defined, and local publicly owned electric utilities to purchase specified minimum quantities of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources, as defined, for specified compliance periods. The specified minimum quantities of electricity products are based upon a percentage of the utility's total retail sales of electricity in California. This bill would revise the RPS program so that the specified minimum quantities of electricity products required to be procured are based upon a percentage of the utility's net program retail sales of electricity in California. The bill would define "net program retail sales" of electricity as being the total retail sales of electricity by the retail seller or local publicly owned electric utility within California, minus those retail sales where the load was met by noneligible hydroelectric generation, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	Watch
<p><a href="#"><u>SB 1455</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Kehoe D</u></a></p> <p>Alternative and vehicle technologies: funding programs.</p>	<p>SENATE T. &amp; H. 8/31/2012 - In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending. Re-referred to Com. on RLS. pursuant to Senate Rule 29.10. From committee: Be re-referred to Com. on T. &amp; H. pursuant to Senate Rule 29.10. (Ayes 4. Noes 0.) Re-referred to Com. on T. &amp; H. From committee: That the Assembly amendments be concurred in. (Ayes 5. Noes</p>	<p>(1) Existing law establishes the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program, administered by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (commission), to provide to specified entities, upon appropriation by the Legislature, grants, loans, loan guarantees, revolving loans, or other appropriate measures, for the development and deployment of innovative technologies that would transform California's fuel and vehicle types to help attain the state's climate change goals. Existing law specifies that only certain projects or programs are eligible for funding, including block grants administered by public entities or not-for-profit technology entities for multiple projects, education and program promotion within California, and development of alternative and renewable fuel and vehicle technology centers. Existing law require the commission to develop and adopt an investment plan to determine priorities and opportunities for the program. This bill would prohibit the State Air Resources Board (state board) from submitting, until a specified date, to the Office of Administrative Law specified amendments</p>	Watch

	<p>2.) Senate refused to concur in Assembly amendments. (Ayes 25. Noes 10.)</p>	<p>to the state board's clean fuels outlet regulation. The bill would require the state board to aggregate and make available to the public, no later than January 1, 2014, and every two years thereafter, the number of vehicles that automobile manufacturers project to be sold or leased, as reported to the state board. The bill would require the commission to allocate \$20 million each fiscal year, as specified, and up to \$20 million each fiscal year thereafter, as specified, for purposes of constructing and operating a hydrogen fueling network sufficient to provide convenient fueling to vehicle owners, and expand that network as necessary to support a growing market for vehicles requiring hydrogen fuel, until there are at least 100 publicly available hydrogen fueling stations. The bill, on or before December 31, 2015, and annually thereafter, would require the state board and the commission to jointly review and report on the progress toward establishing a hydrogen fueling network that provides the coverage and capacity to fuel vehicles requiring hydrogen fuel that are being placed into operation in the state, as specified. The bill would authorize the commission to design loan incentive programs, revolving loan programs, and other forms of financial assistance, as specified, for purposes of assisting in the implementation of these provisions. The bill, no later than July 1, 2013, would require the state board to convene working groups to evaluate the specified policies and goals of specified programs. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 8/24/2012</b></p>	
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**EPR**

<b>Bill ID/Topic</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Position</b>
<p><a href="#">AB 1442</a> <a href="#">Wieckowski D</a>  Pharmaceutical waste.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT 8/29/2012 - Assembly Rule 77 suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 79. Noes 0.).</p>	<p>The existing Medical Waste Management Act, administered by the State Department of Public Health, regulates the management and handling of medical waste, as defined. Existing law requires that all medical waste be hauled by either a registered hazardous waste hauler or by a person with an approved limited-quantity exemption granted pursuant to specified provisions of law. Violation of these provisions of law is a crime. This bill would define pharmaceutical waste for purposes of the Medical Waste Management Act, and would exempt a pharmaceutical waste generator or parent organization that employs health care professionals who generate pharmaceutical waste from specified medical waste hauling requirements if the generator, health care professional, or parent organization retains specified documentation and meets specified requirements and if the facility receiving the medical waste retains specified documentation and meets specified requirements. The bill would authorize pharmaceutical waste to be transported by the generator or health care professional who generated the pharmaceutical waste, a staff member of the generator or health care professional, or common carrier, as defined, pursuant to these provisions. By expanding the definition of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 8/21/2012</b></p>	<p>Support</p>

<p><b><a href="#">SB 419</a></b> <b><a href="#">Simitian</a> D</b></p> <p>Solid waste: home-generated sharps.</p>	<p>SENATE ENROLLMENT 8/30/2012 - In Senate. Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.</p>	<p>Existing law requires a pharmaceutical manufacturer selling or distributing medication that is intended to be self-injected at home to submit, on an annual basis, to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery a plan supporting the safe collection and proper disposal of specified waste devices. The manufacturer is required to post and maintain a copy of the plan on its Internet Web site. This bill would require the above plan to be submitted in an electronic format as prescribed by the department. The bill would require the manufacturer to post and maintain a copy of the plan in a readily accessible location on its Internet Web site.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p><b><a href="#">SB 589</a></b> <b><a href="#">Lowenthal</a> D</b></p> <p>Recycling: household mercury-containing lamps.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 7/6/2012 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was A. 2 YEAR on 7/8/2011)</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Lighting Efficiency and Toxics Reduction Act, 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 require a manufacturer of household mercury-containing lamps, on or before April 1, 2013, individually or through a stewardship organization, to prepare and submit to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for approval a household mercury-containing lamp stewardship plan to establish a recovery program for the management of end-of-life household mercury-containing lamps. The bill would define terms, including defining the term stewardship fee as an amount added to the retail purchase price of a mercury-containing household lamp. The bill would require the plan to include the payment of a stewardship fee at the point of sale and would specify a procedure for the department's approval of the amount of the stewardship fee. This bill would constitute a change in state statute that would result in a taxpayer paying a higher tax within the meaning of Section 3 of Article XIII A of the California Constitution, and thus would require for passage the approval of 2/3 of the membership of each house of the Legislature. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 6/21/2011</b></p>	<p>Support In Concept</p>

**GHG**

<b>Bill ID/Topic</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Position</b>
<p><b><a href="#">AB 2563</a></b> <b><a href="#">Smyth</a> R</b></p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: offsets.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 8/16/2012 - In committee: Set, second hearing. Held under submission.</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt regulations to require the reporting and verification of emissions of greenhouse gases and to monitor and enforce compliance with the reporting and verification program, and requires the state board to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020. The act requires the state board to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emission reductions. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. This bill, if the state board uses its authority to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms, would require the state board, on or before January 1, 2013, to adopt a specified process for the review and consideration of new offset protocols and, commencing in 2013 and continuing annually thereafter, use that process to review and</p>	<p>Watch</p>

		consider new offset protocols. This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended on 6/27/2012</b>	
<a href="#">SB 1572</a> <a href="#">Pavley D</a>  California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: AB 32 Investment Fund.	ASSEMBLY SECOND READING 8/31/2012 - Read second time and amended. Ordered to second reading. Assembly Rule 63 suspended.	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020, and to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum, technologically feasible, and cost-effective greenhouse gas emission reductions. The act authorizes the state board to include use of market-based compliance mechanisms. The state board has adopted by regulation a program pursuant to the act to cap greenhouse gas emissions and provide for market-based compliance mechanisms, including the auction of allowances (cap-and-trade program). Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature. Existing law requires a state agency, prior to expending any money appropriated to it by the Legislature from the fund, to prepare a record consisting of a description of proposed expenditures and of how they will further the regulatory purposes of the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, how they will achieve specified greenhouse gas emissions reductions, how the agency considered other objectives of that act, and how the agency will document expenditure results. This bill would appropriate a specified portion of moneys collected by the state board and derived from the auction or sale of allowances in the 2012-13 fiscal year from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to the state board. Under the bill, a specified portion of the money appropriated to the state board would be available to fund prescribed projects that meet certain goals relating to greenhouse gas emissions reductions. This bill would require any funds allocated to fund or finance eligible projects, as specified, or awarded, as specified, to be committed by December 31, 2013. This bill would require the state board , the Strategic Growth Council, and the California Pollution Control Financing Authority to adopt regulations, and authorize those entities to adopt emergency regulations , for the purposes of funding eligible projects, as prescribed. The bill would require the California Pollution Control Financing Authority and the Strategic Growth Council to prepare and submit to the Legislature, until January 1, 2017, annual reports on funded projects and activities. The bill would require the state board to publish information on projects on its Internet Web site. This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended on 8/31/2012</b>	Watch
<b>Hazardous Materials</b>			
<b>Bill ID/Topic</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Position</b>
<a href="#">AB 1620</a>	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED	Under existing law, "contained gaseous material" is regulated by the Department of Toxic	Watch

<a href="#">Wieckowski D</a> Hazardous waste: contained gaseous material.	8/27/2012 - Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 190, Statutes of 2012.	Substances Control as a hazardous waste. Existing law defines contained gaseous material as any gas that is contained in an enclosed cylinder or other enclosed container. Existing law exempts from the definition of contained gaseous material any exhaust gas, flue gas, or other vapor stream, regardless of the source, that is controlled by a permitted or exempted air pollution control device. This bill would instead exempt from the definition of "contained gaseous material" any exhaust or flue gas, or other vapor stream, or any air or exhaust gas stream that is filtered or otherwise processed to remove particulates, dusts, or other air pollutants, regardless of the source. <b>Last Amended on 6/27/2012</b>	
<a href="#">AB 2457 Valadao R</a> Solid waste: vehicles: appliances.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 5/25/2012 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/16/2012)	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. Recycling residue used as solid waste landfill daily cover is required to meet certain performance standards and requirements specified in the regulations adopted by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle). This bill would require CalRecycle, by March 31, 2013, to establish a working group to conduct a study of whether end-of-life vehicles and appliances are being managed in compliance with law. The bill would require the working group, by October 31, 2014, to prepare and submit to the director a report of its findings and make recommendations to address the findings. The bill would require CalRecycle to post the report on its Internet Web site. The bill would repeal the provision on January 1, 2018. <b>Last Amended on 5/1/2012</b>	Watch
<a href="#">AB 2463 Buchanan D</a> Toxic chemicals: exposure.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 5/11/2012 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/24/2012)	The existing Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65) prohibits any person, in the course of doing business, from knowingly and intentionally exposing any individual to a chemical known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity without giving a specified warning, or from discharging or releasing such a chemical into any source of drinking water, except as specified. The act provides that it does not alter or diminish any legal obligation otherwise required in common law or by statute or regulation, or create or enlarge any defense in any action to enforce a legal obligation. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to this provision.	Watch
<b>Labor and Employment</b>			
<b>Bill ID/Topic</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Position</b>
<a href="#">AB 508 Swanson D</a> Displaced public transit, solid waste	SENATE DEAD 8/17/2012 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was S. 2 YEAR	Existing law requires a local government agency letting a public transit service contract out to bid to give a bidding preference for contractors and subcontractors who agree to retain, for a period of at least 90 days, certain employees who were employed to perform essentially the same services by the previous contractor or subcontractor. Under this law, contractors or subcontractors who agree to retain employees must offer employment to those employees	Watch

<p>handling, and recycling services employees.</p>	<p>on 8/26/2011)</p>	<p>except for reasonable and substantiated cause. Additionally, the law provides that if a successor contractor or subcontractor determines that fewer employees are needed than under the prior contract, qualified employees must be retained by seniority within the job classification. Further, the existing contractor, when required by the awarding authority, must provide employment information relating to wage rates, benefits, dates of hire, and job classifications of employees under the existing service contract to the awarding authority or a successor contractor. This bill would add employees of solid waste handling and recycling contractors and subcontractors to those provisions. By requiring local agencies to give a bidding preference to such contractors and subcontractors, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 1831</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Dickinson</u></a> <b>D</b></p> <p>Local government: hiring practices.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 7/6/2012 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was S. G. &amp; F. on 6/28/2012)</p>	<p>Existing law requires the hiring practices and promotional practices of a local agency, as defined, to conform to the federal Civil Rights Act of 1964 and prohibits any local agency from, as a part of its hiring practices or promotional practices, employing any educational prerequisites or testing or evaluation methods that are not job-related, unless there is no adverse effect. This bill would prohibit a local agency from inquiring into or considering the criminal history of an applicant or including any inquiry about criminal history on any initial employment application. The bill would authorize a local agency to inquire into or consider an applicant's criminal history after the applicant's qualifications have been screened and the agency has determined the applicant meets the minimum employment requirements, as stated in any notice issued for the position. The bill would not apply to a position for which a local agency is otherwise required by law to conduct a criminal history background check or to any position or individual working within a criminal justice agency, as specified . This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended on 6/11/2012</b></p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 2387</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Smyth</u></a> <b>R</b></p> <p>Occupational safety and health: local public entities: penalty moneys: grants.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DEAD 5/25/2012 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/18/2012)</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Commission on Health and Safety and Workers' Compensation in the Department of Industrial Relations to review and approve applications from employers and employee organizations, as well as applications submitted jointly by an employer organization and an employee organization, for grants to assist in establishing effective occupational injury and illness prevention programs, as specified. This bill would, instead, require any civil or administrative penalty assessed pursuant to the California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973 against a county, city, special district, public authority, public agency, joint powers authority, school district, county board of education, county superintendent of schools, charter school, community college district, California State University, University of California, or joint powers agency performing education functions to be deposited with the Workers' Compensation Administration Revolving Fund. The bill would require moneys in the fund that are not refunded to be expended as provided for in the above-described grant provisions to assist the entities listed above, regardless of whether any penalty has been assessed against them, in establishing and maintaining effective occupational injury and illness prevention programs. This bill contains other related</p>	<p>Support</p>

		provisions and other existing laws.	
<b>Local authority</b>			
<b>Bill ID/Topic</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Position</b>
<a href="#">AB 480</a> <a href="#">Solorio D</a>  Insurance: solid waste facilities.	ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT 8/27/2012 - Assembly Rule 77 suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 78. Noes 0.).	Existing law regulates solid waste facilities and requires that any person owning or operating a solid waste landfill submit evidence of financial ability to provide for the cost of closure and postclosure maintenance, except as specified. Existing law provides that if the evidence of financial ability for closure, postclosure, or corrective action is demonstrated by use of insurance, either through an independent insurer or where the insurance carrier is established by a solid waste facility operator to meet the financial assurance obligations of that operator, the insurance mechanism may be approved by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery if the insurance carrier meets specified requirements. This bill would specify that, until January 1, 2018, an insurance carrier established by a solid waste facility operator to meet the financial assurance obligations of that operator that meets all of those specified requirements shall be eligible to provide that insurance and shall not be required to be a California admitted insurer nor be required to provide the insurance through a surplus line broker. The bill would add as a requirement for approval of a solid waste facility operator meeting its financial assurance obligations by establishing an insurance carrier that the insurance mechanism not provide in excess of 50% of the financial assurance obligation that the solid waste facility operator is required to meet in the state. This bill contains other related provisions.  <b>Last Amended on 8/21/2012</b>	Oppose
<a href="#">AB 845</a> <a href="#">Ma D</a>  Solid waste: place of origin.	ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT 8/28/2012 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 47. Noes 17.).	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 allows each county, city, or district to determine aspects of solid waste handling that are of local concern and the means by which the services are to be provided. This bill would prohibit an ordinance enacted by a city or county, including an ordinance enacted by initiative by the voters of a city or county, from otherwise restricting or limiting the importation of solid waste into a privately owned solid waste facility in that city or county based on place of origin. The bill would provide that this prohibition does not require a privately owned or operated solid waste facility to accept certain waste, does not allow a privately owned solid waste facility to abrogate certain agreements, does not prohibit a city, county, or regional agency from requiring a privately owned solid waste facility to guarantee permitted capacity to a host jurisdiction, and does not otherwise supersede or affect the land use authority of a city or county.  <b>Last Amended on 8/14/2012</b>	Oppose
<a href="#">AB 1178</a> <a href="#">Ma D</a>  Solid waste: place	SENATE DEAD 8/20/2012 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was S. E.Q. on	The existing California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 allows each county, city, or district to determine aspects of solid waste handling that are of local concern and the means by which the services are to be provided. This bill would prohibit an ordinance enacted by a city or county, including an ordinance enacted by initiative by the voters of a	Oppose

of origin.	9/1/2011)	city or county, from otherwise restricting or limiting the importation of solid waste into a privately owned solid waste facility in that city or county based on place of origin. The bill would provide that this prohibition does not require a privately owned or operated solid waste facility to accept certain waste, does not allow a privately owned solid waste facility to abrogate certain agreements, does not prohibit a city, county, or a regional agency from requiring a privately owned solid waste facility to guarantee permitted capacity to a host jurisdiction, and does not otherwise limit or affect the land use authority of a city or county . <b>Last Amended on 8/24/2011</b>	
<a href="#">AB 2257</a> <a href="#">Achadjian R</a>  Nuisance: landfill activities.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 5/11/2012 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. L. GOV. on 5/1/2012)	Existing law defines a nuisance, in part, as anything that is injurious to health, or is indecent or offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property. Existing law authorizes various remedies for nuisances, including remedies to effect abatement and damages. Existing law provides, among other things, that no agricultural activity, operation, or facility, or appurtenances thereof, as defined, in operation for more than 3 years, and conducted or maintained for commercial purposes in a manner consistent with proper and accepted customs and standards, shall become a nuisance due to any changed condition in the locality if it was not a nuisance at the time it began, except as specified. This bill would provide that no waste management activity, operation, or facility, or appurtenances thereof, as defined, in operation for more than 3 years, and conducted or maintained for commercial purposes in a manner consistent with proper and accepted customs and standards, shall become a nuisance due to any changed condition in the locality if it was not a nuisance at the time it began, except as specified. Under the bill, in an act ion or proceeding to abate the use of waste management activities, proof that the waste management activities have been in existence for 3 years will constitute a rebuttable presumption that the activities do not constitute a nuisance. <b>Last Amended on 4/30/2012</b>	Watch
<a href="#">AB 2614</a> <a href="#">Torres D</a>  Solid waste facilities: waste management plans.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 5/11/2012 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/24/2012)	Existing law prohibits a person from establishing a new solid waste facility or transformation facility or expanding an existing solid waste facility or transformation facility that will result in a significant increase in the amount of solid waste handled at the facility without a certification by the enforcement agency until an integrated waste management plan has been approved by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.	Watch
<b>Recyclables Theft</b>			
<b>Bill ID/Topic</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Position</b>
<a href="#">AB 1508</a> <a href="#">Carter D</a>	ASSEMBLY ENROLLED 8/30/2012 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at	Existing law requires junk dealers and recyclers, as defined, to keep written records of all sales and purchases made in the course of their business. Existing law prohibits a junk dealer or recycler from providing payment for nonferrous material, as defined, unless the payment is	Watch

Junk dealers and recyclers: nonferrous materials.	4:30 p.m.	made by cash or check, the check is mailed or the cash or check is provided no earlier than 3 days after the date of sale, and the dealer or recycler obtains a photograph or video of the seller and certain other identifying information, as specified, which information is to be retained by the dealer or recycler for a specified period of time. Existing law exempts from the payment by cash or check requirement, among others, the redemption of nonferrous material of a certain value when the primary purpose of the transaction is the redemption of beverage containers, as specified. This bill would modify that exemption to apply to the purchase of nonferrous material of a certain value when the majority of the transaction is for the redemption of beverage containers, as specified, and would exclude the purchase of materials made of copper or copper alloys from the exemption. This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended on 8/14/2012</b>	
<a href="#"><u>AB 1583</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Hernández,</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Roger D</u></a>  Bulk merchandise pallets.	ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT 8/27/2012 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 77. Noes 3.).	Existing law authorizes junk dealers and recyclers, as defined, to sell and purchase junk, which includes secondhand and used furniture, pallets, or other personal property, as specified. Existing law requires junk dealers and recyclers to obtain valid identification, as specified, from a seller before providing payment. Existing law requires junk dealers and recyclers to maintain written records of specified information, and makes a violation of the recordkeeping requirements a misdemeanor. This bill would permit a seller to use a passport from any country or a Matricula Consular issued by Mexico, along with another form or identification bearing an address, or an identification card issued by the United States, as identification for purposes of these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 8/16/2012</b>	Watch
<a href="#"><u>AB 2003</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Torres D</u></a>  Junk dealers and recyclers: nonferrous materials: payment.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 7/6/2012 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was A. B.,P. & C.P. on 6/18/2012)	Existing law requires junk dealers and recyclers, as defined, to keep written records of all sales and purchases made in the course of their business. Existing law prohibits a junk dealer or a recycler from providing payment for nonferrous material, as defined, unless the payment is made by cash or check, the check is mailed or the cash or check is provided no earlier than 3 days after the date of sale, and other specified requirements are met. This bill would allow payment for nonferrous materials by check only.	Watch
<a href="#"><u>AB 2105</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Grove R</u></a>  Junk dealers: scrap metal.	ASSEMBLY DEAD 5/11/2012 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/23/2012)	Existing law defines a junk dealer to include any person engaged in the business of buying, selling, and dealing in junk. Existing law defines junk to include, among other things, ferrous and nonferrous scrap metals and alloys. Existing law requires a junk dealer in this state to keep written records of all sales and purchases of junk made in the course of his or her business and to report daily to the chief of police or to the sheriff, as specified. A junk dealer that fails to keep these records is guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation regarding scrap metals and recycling.	Watch
<a href="#"><u>AB 2298</u></a>	ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT	Existing law provides that no insurer shall, in issuing or renewing a private automobile	Watch

<p><b>Solorio D</b></p> <p>Insurance: public safety employees: accidents.</p>	<p>8/30/2012 - Assembly Rule 77 suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 66. Noes 10.).</p>	<p>insurance policy to a peace officer, member of the Department of the California Highway Patrol, or firefighter, with respect to his or her operation of a private motor vehicle, increase the premium on that policy for the reason that the insured or applicant for insurance has been involved in an accident while operating an authorized emergency vehicle, as defined, in the performance of his or her duty during the hours of his or her employment. This bill would also provide that no insurer shall, in issuing or renewing a private automobile insurance policy to a peace officer, member of the Department of the California Highway Patrol, or firefighter, with respect to his or her operation of a private passenger motor vehicle, increase the premium on that policy for the reason that the insured or applicant for insurance has been involved in an accident while operating his or her private passenger motor vehicle in the performance of his or her duty at the request or direction of the employer. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 8/24/2012</b></p>	
<p><b>SB 1387</b> <b>Emmerson R</b></p> <p>Metal theft.</p>	<p>SENATE ENROLLMENT 8/31/2012 - In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending. Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.</p>	<p>Existing law governs the business of buying, selling, and dealing in secondhand and used machinery and all ferrous and nonferrous scrap metals and alloys, also known as "junk." Existing law requires junk dealers and recyclers to keep a written record of all sales and purchases made in the course of their business, including the name and address of each person to whom junk is sold or disposed of, and to preserve the written record for at least 2 years after making the final entry of any purchase or sale of junk. Existing law provides that the failure to keep a written record as required is punishable as a misdemeanor. This bill would prohibit any junk dealer or recycler from possessing a reasonably recognizable, disassembled or inoperative fire hydrant or fire department connection, including, but not limited to, bronze or brass fittings or parts, a manhole cover or lid, or any part of that cover or lid, or a backflow device and connections to that device, that was owned by a public agency, city, county, city and county, special district, or private utility, without a written certification on the letterhead of the entity that owns or previously owned the material and that the entity has sold or is offering the material for sale, and that the person possessing the certificate and identified in the certificate is authorized to negotiate the sale of the material. The bill would require a junk dealer or recycler who unknowingly takes possession of prohibited material as part of a load of otherwise nonprohibited materials without written certification to notify the appropriate law enforcement agency, as defined, by the end of the next business day upon discovery of the prohibited material. By imposing this prohibition, the violation of which would be a misdemeanor pursuant to other provisions of existing law, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 8/20/2012</b></p>	<p>Watch</p>
<b>Recycling</b>			
<b>Bill ID/Topic</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Position</b>

<p><a href="#"><u>AB 812</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Ma D</u></a></p> <p>Solid waste: recycled asphalt.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROLLED 8/21/2012 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3:05 p.m.</p>	<p>Under existing law, it is the policy of the state to conserve and protect resources by encouraging the recycling of solid waste and the purchase of those recycled materials, including recycled concrete and rubberized asphalt concrete. This bill would authorize the Department of Transportation, by January 1, 2014, to establish specifications for the use of reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP) of up to 40% for hot mix asphalt mixes. The bill would specify that this authorization does not limit the authority of the department to establish specifications for this use of reclaimed asphalt pavement in amounts greater than 40%. The bill would require the department to submit a report to the Legislature, by March 1, 2016, on its progress, since the year 2011, toward the development and implementation of these specifications. This bill contains other existing laws.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 8/6/2012</b></p>	<p>Support</p>
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 1647</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Gordon D</u></a></p> <p>Solid waste: waste tires: enforcement.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT 8/29/2012 - Assembly Rule 77 suspended. Senate amendments concurrent in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 53. Noes 25.).</p>	<p>(1) Existing law requires, upon the order of the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, a person who stores, stockpiles, or accumulates waste tires in violation of the provisions regulating the storage, stockpiling, or accumulation of waste tires to clean up those waste tires and abate the effects of the waste tires or take other necessary remedial actions in the case of threatened pollution or nuisance. Existing law requires the Attorney General, at the request of the department, to petition the appropriate superior court for the issuance of an injunction if the person fails to comply with the cleanup or abatement order. Existing law authorizes, at the request of the department, the district attorney or county counsel of the county in which the violation occurred to petition the court for the issuance of an injunction if the Attorney General fails to petition the court within 45 days of the department's request to the Attorney General. This bill would require the department to include additional requirements in an order issued to a person operating an unpermitted waste tire facility and would specify procedures for the issuance of an injunction to the operators of both permitted and unpermitted waste tire facilities. The bill would shorten that time period to 30 days within which the Attorney General must petition the court for the issuance of an injunction at the request of the department, or the department may use the above-described alternative process. The bill would require the department to include, in the order a condition, that the department perform inspections at the location of the violation that are in addition to those inspections otherwise required . This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 8/23/2012</b></p>	<p>Support</p>
<p><a href="#"><u>SB 568</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Lowenthal D</u></a></p> <p>Recycling: polystyrene food containers.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 8/31/2012 - Read third time. Refused passage. (Ayes 26. Noes 45.)</p>	<p>Existing law requires all rigid plastic bottles and rigid plastic containers sold in the state to be labeled with a code that indicates the resin used to produce the rigid plastic bottle or rigid plastic container. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires every rigid plastic packaging container, as defined, sold or offered for sale in this state to generally meet one of specified criteria. This bill would prohibit a food vendor, on and after January 1, 2016, from dispensing prepared food to a customer in a polystyrene foam food container and would define related</p>	<p>Support</p>

		<p>terms. The bill would provide that a food vendor that is a school district is not required to comply with the bill's requirements until July 1, 2017, and would allow a food vendor that is a school district to dispense prepared food to a customer in a polystyrene foam food container after that date if the governing board of the school district elects to adopt a policy to implement a verifiable recycling program for polystyrene foam food containers, which would be renewable, as specified. The bill would also allow a food vendor to dispense prepared food to a customer in a polystyrene foam food container after January 1, 2016, in a city or county if the city or county elects to adopt an ordinance establishing a specified recycling program for polystyrene foam food containers, which would be operative, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 8/24/2012</b></p>	
<b>Solid Waste</b>			
<b>Bill ID/Topic</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Position</b>
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 1442</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Wieckowski D</u></a></p> <p>Pharmaceutical waste.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ENROLLMENT 8/29/2012 - Assembly Rule 77 suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 79. Noes 0.).</p>	<p>The existing Medical Waste Management Act, administered by the State Department of Public Health, regulates the management and handling of medical waste, as defined. Existing law requires that all medical waste be hauled by either a registered hazardous waste hauler or by a person with an approved limited-quantity exemption granted pursuant to specified provisions of law. Violation of these provisions of law is a crime. This bill would define pharmaceutical waste for purposes of the Medical Waste Management Act, and would exempt a pharmaceutical waste generator or parent organization that employs health care professionals who generate pharmaceutical waste from specified medical waste hauling requirements if the generator, health care professional, or parent organization retains specified documentation and meets specified requirements and if the facility receiving the medical waste retains specified documentation and meets specified requirements. The bill would authorize pharmaceutical waste to be transported by the generator or health care professional who generated the pharmaceutical waste, a staff member of the generator or health care professional, or common carrier, as defined, pursuant to these provisions. By expanding the definition of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 8/21/2012</b></p>	Support
<p><a href="#"><u>SB 515</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Corbett D</u></a></p> <p>Recycling: product stewardship: batteries: universal waste management facilities.</p>	<p>SENATE DEAD 1/20/2012 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(2). (Last location was 2 YEAR on 5/28/2011)</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires retailers of rechargeable batteries to have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of rechargeable batteries. The bill would require, by April 1, 2013 , 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. 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>	Support

		require a hazardous waste transporter making that election to comply with the provisions of the bill applicable to a household battery stewardship organization. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 5/2/2011</b>	
<b>Water</b>			
<b>Bill ID/Topic</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Position</b>
<a href="#">AB 2063</a> <a href="#">Alejo D</a>  Ex parte communications.	SENATE DEAD 7/6/2012 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was S. E.Q. on 6/18/2012)	Under existing law, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the State Water Resources Control Board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards are the principal state agencies with responsibility for the coordination and control of water quality in the state. The act requires the state board to formulate and adopt state policies for water quality control, and authorizes the state board to hold any hearings and conduct any investigations in any part of the state necessary to carry out the powers vested in the state board, as specified. The act also requires the regional boards to adopt regional water quality control plans in compliance with the state policies. Existing law requires each regional board to conduct certain proceedings, including, but not limited to, holding at least 6 regular meetings each calendar year. This bill would prohibit a state board member, a regional board member, or any interested person, as defined, from engaging in a communication that would be considered ex parte under the Administrative Procedure Act. The bill would provide that a communication is not ex parte if the communication is between a state or regional board staff member acting in his or her official capacity and a state board member, regional board member, or any interested person. The bill would provide that an otherwise prohibited ex parte communication is permissible if the state or regional board member fully discloses the communication, and the communication is in regard to waste discharge requirements, water quality certifications, or conditional waivers of waste discharge requirements, as specified. The bill would also provide that an otherwise prohibited ex parte communication is permissible if a regional board member fully discloses the communication, and the communication is in regard to a municipal separate storm sewer permit, as defined. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 6/18/2012</b>	Watch