

**SWANA 2011-12 Bill Matrix  
as of 10/17/2011**

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 34</a> <a href="#">Williams D</a></p> <p>Solid waste compost facilities: odor.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/28/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. on 5/27/2011)</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to adopt regulations governing the operation of organic composting sites, including odor management and threshold levels. The act prohibits the operation of a solid waste facility, as defined, without a solid waste facilities permit issued by the enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the facility. This bill would define terms and require the department to adopt , by July 1, 2012, regulations with which enforcement agencies would be required to comply when adopting site-specific objective odor performance thresholds for compost facilities. The bill would authorize a compost facility operator to apply to an enforcement agency to adopt performance thresholds and to pay an application fee in accordance with a fee schedule adopted by the enforcement agency, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program . This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 5/10/2011</b></p>	<p>Concerns</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 92</a> <a href="#">Blumenfield D</a></p> <p>2011-12 Budget.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY BUDGET 3/1/2011 - Re-referred to Com. on BUDGET.</p>	<p>This bill would make appropriations for support of state government for the 2011-12 fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 2/28/2011</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 204</a> <a href="#">Halderman R</a></p> <p>Sales and use taxes: exemption: biomass electrical energy production.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. SUSPENSE FILE 5/27/2011 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file. Held under submission.</p>	<p>The Sales and Use Tax Law imposes taxes on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state, or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state. That law provides various exemptions from those taxes. This bill would , until January 1, 2017, exempt from those taxes the sale of, and the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of, specified tangible personal property purchased by a biomass energy facility, as defined, to be used primarily for the production of electrical energy from biomass materials, as defined, and to maintain and repair that property . This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 5/24/2011</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 255</a> <a href="#">Wieckowski D</a></p> <p>Hazardous waste: latex paint: collection facility.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 9/6/2011 - Chaptered by the Secretary of State, Chapter Number 213, Statutes of 2011</p>	<p>Existing law generally prohibits any person from disposing of latex paint, unless authorized, but allows recyclable latex paint to be accepted at any location if specified requirements are met concerning the management of that paint. Existing law authorizes the Department of Toxic Substances Control to allow a household hazardous waste collection facility to accept hazardous waste from a conditionally exempt small quantity generator (CESQG) under specified conditions. A violation of the requirements concerning hazardous waste is a crime. This bill would allow a permanent household hazardous waste collection facility that is authorized to accept hazardous waste from a CESQG to accept recyclable latex paint from any generator, notwithstanding specified provisions and regulations, if the permanent household hazardous waste collection facility complies with</p>	<p>Watch</p>

		<p>certain requirements. Because a violation of these requirements would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 4/7/2011</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 273</a> <a href="#">Valadao R</a></p> <p>Regulations: economic impacts review.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/28/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. on 5/27/2011)</p>	<p>Existing law, the Administrative Procedure Act, governs the procedure for the adoption, amendment, or repeal of regulations by state agencies and for the review of those regulatory actions by the Office of Administrative Law. Existing law requires the Department of Finance to adopt and update, as necessary, instructions for inclusion in the State Administrative Manual that prescribe the methods that any agency shall use in making certain determinations relating to the impact of proposed regulations. Existing law also authorizes the department to review any estimate prepared pursuant to these provisions for content. This bill would additionally require the department to adopt and update instructions for inclusion in the State Administrative Manual that prescribe the methods that any agency shall use in making certain determinations, estimates, statements, and findings relating to the economic and cost impacts of a regulation on businesses and private individuals. The bill would require, instead of authorize, the department to review these determinations, estimates, statements, and findings for content. This bill would require the department, if it determines that an agency's determinations, estimates, statements, or findings are erroneous or otherwise inconsistent with the prescribed guidelines, criteria, or formats, to submit its determinations to the agency in the form of public comment to be considered by the agency, as specified.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 298</a> <a href="#">Brownley D</a></p> <p>Recycling: reusable bags.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 7/8/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 5/12/2011)</p>	<p>Existing law, part of 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 available to customers. A violation of these requirements is subject to civil liability penalties imposed by a local agency or the state. These requirements are repealed on January 1, 2013. This bill would prohibit a manufacturer from selling or distributing a reusable bag, as defined, in this state if the bag is designed or intended to be sold or distributed to a store's customers, unless the guidelines for the cleaning and disinfection of the bag are printed on the bag or on a tag attached to the bag.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 4/14/2011</b></p>	Watch
<p><a href="#">AB 300</a> <a href="#">Ma D</a></p> <p>Safe Body Art Act.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/9/2011 - Chaptered by the Secretary of State, Chapter Number 638, Statutes of 2011</p>	<p>Under existing law, every person engaged in the business of tattooing, body piercing, or permanent cosmetics is required to register with the county in which that business is conducted, obtain a copy of the county's sterilization, sanitation, and safety standards, as established by the California Conference of Local Health Officers and distributed by the State Department of Public Health, as specified, and pay a one-time registration fee of \$25. Existing law allows the county to charge an additional fee, if necessary to cover the cost of registration and inspection, and allows a county to adopt regulations that do not conflict with, or are more comprehensive than, standards adopted by the department. This bill would, as of July 1, 2012, repeal these provisions and, instead, enact the Safe Body Art Act. The act would prohibit a person from performing body art, as defined, without registering annually with the local enforcement agency. The bill would require practitioners to comply with specified requirements, including, among other</p>	Watch

		<p>things, client information and questionnaires, vaccination, bloodborne pathogen training, and sanitation. The bill would also require the owner of a body art facility, as defined, to obtain and annually renew a health permit from the local enforcement agency, as specified, and to maintain the body art facility in a specified manner. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 8/24/2011</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 341</a> <a href="#">Chesbro D</a></p> <p>Solid waste: diversion.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/6/2011 - Chaptered by the Secretary of State, Chapter Number 476, Statutes of 2011</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 department is required to file an annual progress report with the Legislature by March 1 that includes specified information regarding the act. This bill would make a legislative declaration that it is the policy goal of the state that not less than 75% of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, or composted by the year 2020, and would require the department, by January 1, 2014, to provide a report to the Legislature that provides strategies to achieve that policy goal and also includes other specified information and recommendations. The bill would allow the department to provide the report required by the bill in conjunction with the annual progress report, if the combined report is submitted by January 1, 2014. The bill would repeal the report requirement on January 1, 2017. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 9/2/2011</b></p>	Oppose
<p><a href="#">AB 347</a> <a href="#">Galgiani D</a></p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: early actions.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/28/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. on 4/26/2011)</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020, and to adopt by January 1, 2011, greenhouse gas emission limits and emission reduction measures to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emission reductions. This bill would require the state board to ensure that the cement manufacturing, glass manufacturing, soda ash manufacturing, and steel production sectors receive appropriate credit for taking early action through energy efficiency or energy reduction improvements. The bill would also make specified legislative findings. This bill contains other existing laws.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 3/25/2011</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 358</a> <a href="#">Smyth R</a></p> <p>Hazardous substances: underground storage tanks:</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/8/2011 - Chaptered by the Secretary of State, Chapter Number 571,</p>	<p>Existing law generally regulates the storage of hazardous substances in underground storage tanks, including requiring underground storage tanks that are used to store hazardous substances to meet certain requirements. Existing law requires tank owners and operators to report unauthorized releases to local agencies, which includes specified information, and requires the State Water Resources Control Board to continuously post and update on its Internet Web site reports of information concerning</p>	

releases: reports.	Statutes of 2011	<p>unauthorized releases. This bill would instead require the owner or operator to transmit certain information regarding an unauthorized release to the local agency on a written form or using an electronic format developed by the board and approved by the Secretary for Environmental Protection. The bill would require additional information to be provided to the local agency. The bill would also instead require each regional board and local agency to submit a report to the board for all unauthorized releases using the board's Internet-accessible database, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by imposing new duties upon local agencies. The bill would require the board to annually post and update on its Internet Web site the information in those reports concerning unauthorized releases. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 9/1/2011</b></p>
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 359</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Huffman D</u></a></p> <p>Groundwater management plans.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/8/2011 - Chaptered by the Secretary of State, Chapter Number 572, Statutes of 2011</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes specified local agencies that provide water service to adopt and implement a groundwater management plan. Existing law requires a local agency that elects to develop a groundwater management plan to hold a hearing prior to adopting a resolution of intention to draft a plan and, after the plan is prepared, to hold a 2nd hearing to determine whether to adopt the plan. Existing law requires the local agency to publish a specified notice before each of these hearings. Existing law requires a local agency to prepare a groundwater management plan within 2 years of the date of the adoption of the resolution of intention. This bill would require the local agency to provide a copy of a resolution of intention to the Department of Water Resources within 30 days of the date of adoption. The bill would authorize any person to request to be placed on a list established by the local agency for purposes of receiving notices regarding plan preparation, meeting announcements, and availability of draft plans, maps, and other relevant documents. The bill would require the local agency to provide each of those interested persons and the department with a specified notice prior to the 2nd hearing to determine whether to adopt the plan. The bill would require, if a groundwater management plan is not adopted within 2 years of the date of the adoption of a resolution of intention and the local agency is operating under a previously adopted groundwater management plan, that the previously adopted plan remain in effect. The bill would require the department to post on its Internet Web site the information the department possesses regarding the local agencies that have jurisdiction to develop groundwater management plans and information regarding groundwater management plans provided by local agencies and specified groundwater monitoring entities. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 6/30/2011</b></p>
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 408</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Wieckowski D</u></a></p> <p>Environment: hazardous substances and materials: hazardous waste transportation: paint recycling.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/8/2011 - Chaptered by the Secretary of State, Chapter Number 603, Statutes of 2011</p>	<p>Existing law provides that the expense of a public agency's emergency response to the release, escape, or burning of hazardous substances is a charge against the person whose negligence caused the incident if the incident necessitated an evacuation beyond the property of origin or results in the spread of hazardous substances or fire beyond the property of origin. Existing law defines "hazardous substance" for purposes of these provisions. This bill would instead provide that these expenses are a charge against the person whose negligence caused the incident if the incident necessitated an evacuation from the building, structure, property, or public right-of-way where the incident originates, or the incident results in the spread of</p>

		<p>hazardous substances or fire beyond the building, structure, property, or public right-of-way where the incident originates. The bill would also revise the definition of "hazardous substance" for purposes of these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 8/29/2011</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 425</a> <a href="#">Nestande R</a></p> <p>State regulations: review.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/28/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. on 5/27/2011)</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes various state entities to promulgate and implement regulations, subject to specified criteria. This bill would require, no later than December 31, 2012, each state entity that promulgates regulations to review those regulations, and repeal or report to the Legislature those identified as duplicative, archaic, or inconsistent with statute or other regulations. It would also require these entities to report to the Legislature by that date on regulations deemed to inhibit economic growth in the state.</p>	Watch
<p><a href="#">AB 445</a> <a href="#">Carter D</a></p> <p>Redevelopment.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/10/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was H. &amp; C.D. on 4/4/2011)</p>	<p>The Community Redevelopment Law authorizes the establishment of redevelopment agencies in communities to address the effects of blight, as defined. The law also authorizes an agency to adopt a project area that includes federal military base properties that have been closed by the federal government, for purposes of redevelopment, as specified. This bill would require, notwithstanding anticipated proposed legislation, that an agency shall continue in full force and effect with respect to a military base reuse project under the jurisdiction of that agency, as specified.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 3/31/2011</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 480</a> <a href="#">Solorio D</a></p> <p>Insurance: solid waste facilities.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 7/8/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 7/7/2011)</p>	<p>Existing law regulates solid waste facilities and requires that any person owning or operating a solid waste landfill submit evidence of financial ability to provide for the cost of closure and postclosure maintenance, except as specified. Existing law provides that if the evidence of financial ability for closure, postclosure, or corrective action is demonstrated by use of insurance, either through an independent insurer or where the insurance carrier is established by a solid waste facility operator to meet the financial assurance obligations of that operator, the insurance mechanism may be approved if the insurance carrier meets specified requirements. This bill would specify that 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.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 6/23/2011</b></p>	Oppose
<p><a href="#">AB 508</a> <a href="#">Swanson D</a></p> <p>Displaced public transit, solid waste handling, and recycling services employees.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 8/26/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. on 6/23/2011)</p>	<p>Existing law requires a local government agency letting a public transit service contract out to bid to give a bidding preference for contractors and subcontractors who agree to retain, for a period of at least 90 days, certain employees who were employed to perform essentially the same services by the previous contractor or subcontractor. Under this law, contractors or subcontractors who agree to retain employees must offer employment to those employees except for reasonable and substantiated cause. Additionally, the law provides that if a successor contractor or subcontractor determines that fewer employees are needed than under the prior contract, qualified employees must be retained by seniority within the</p>	Watch

		<p>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 512</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Gordon D</u></a></p> <p>Local government renewable energy self-generation program.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/6/2011 - Chaptered by the Secretary of State, Chapter Number 478, Statutes of 2011</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, as defined. Existing law authorizes a local government, as defined, to receive a bill credit, as defined, to be applied to a designated benefiting account for electricity exported to the electrical grid by an eligible renewable generating facility, as defined, and requires the commission to adopt a rate tariff for the benefiting account. Existing law establishes the responsibilities of the affected electrical corporation to which the facility is interconnected. An eligible renewable generating facility for the purposes of these provisions is limited to a facility that has a generating capacity of no more than one megawatt. These provisions are known as the Local Government Renewable Energy Self-Generation Program. This bill would expand the definition of an eligible renewable generating facility for the purposes of the program to include a facility that has a generating capacity of no more than 5 megawatts. The bill would prohibit an electrical corporation from being required to compensate a local government for electricity generated from a facility in excess of the bill credits applied to the designated benefiting account. The bill would prohibit a local government renewable generation facility participating in the program from being eligible for any other tariff or program that requires an electrical corporation to purchase generation from that facility while participating in the program. The bill would exempt an electrical corporation with 60,000 or fewer customer accounts from the program.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 8/25/2011</b></p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 514</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Hernández,</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Roger D</u></a></p> <p>Public works: prevailing wage: hauling refuse.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/9/2011 - Chaptered by the Secretary of State, Chapter Number 676, Statutes of 2011</p>	<p>Existing law includes, for the purposes of public works contracts, in the definition of "public works" the hauling of refuse from a public works site to an outside disposal location, as specified. Existing law generally requires all workers employed on public works to be paid not less than the prevailing rate of per diem wages. This bill would include in the definition of "hauling of refuse" the hauling of specified materials other than certain recyclable metals, thereby expanding the definition of "public works" and thus requiring the payment of prevailing wages for that activity. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 8/23/2011</b></p>	Oppose
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 525</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Gordon D</u></a></p> <p>Solid waste: tire recycling: architectural paint recovery program.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/8/2011 - Chaptered by the Secretary of State, Chapter Number 573, Statutes of 2011</p>	<p>The California Tire Recycling Act imposes a California tire fee on a new tire purchased in the state. The revenue generated from the fee is deposited in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund for expenditure, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the purposes of programs related to waste tires, including grants to local entities involved in activities that result in reduced landfill disposal of used whole tires. The act requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to adopt a 5-year plan, which is to be updated biennially, to establish goals and priorities for waste tire programs. This bill would require the department to provide outreach to</p>	Watch

		<p>local agencies regarding a program it may establish under existing law to award grants to cities, counties, and other local government agencies for the funding of public works projects that use waste tires. The bill would make the public works waste tire grant program inoperative on June 30, 2015, and would repeal the provision authorizing this program on January 1, 2016. The bill would also make conforming changes with regard to the department's 5-year plan. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 9/1/2011</b></p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 531</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Olsen</u></a> <b>R</b></p> <p>Groundwater.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/13/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/15/2011)</p>	<p>Existing law relating to groundwater management declares the intent of the Legislature to encourage local agencies to work cooperatively to manage groundwater resources within their jurisdictions, and makes related legislative findings and declarations. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those legislative findings and declarations.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 535</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Morrell</u></a> <b>R</b></p> <p>Regulations: 5- year review and report.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/28/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. on 5/27/2011)</p>	<p>The Administrative Procedure Act generally sets forth the requirements for the adoption, publication, review, and implementation of regulations by state agencies. This bill would additionally require a state agency to review and report on regulations that it adopts or amends on and after January 1, 2012, 5 years after adoption, as specified. The bill would require that the review and report include 10 specified factors, including a summary of the written criticisms of the regulation received by the agency within the immediately preceding 5 years and the estimated economic, small business, and consumer impact of the regulation. The bill would require the Office of Administrative Law to make the review and report available on the office's Internet Web site.</p>	Watch
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 549</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Carter</u></a> <b>D</b></p> <p>Recycling: electronic waste.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 7/8/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a) (10). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/2/2011)</p>	<p>Existing law, the Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003, requires a retailer selling a covered electronic device in this state to collect a covered electronic waste recycling fee from the consumer, as specified. These fees are deposited in the Electronic Waste Recovery and Recycling Account, and the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) is continuously appropriated the money in the account to, among other things, make electronic waste recovery payments and recycling payments. CalRecycle is authorized to make these payments only if certain conditions are met. CalRecycle is required to make these payments to an authorized collector or covered electronic waste recycler upon receipt of a completed and verified invoice submitted to CalRecycle in the form and manner determined by CalRecycle. This bill would additionally require, as a condition of making these payments, that the covered electronic device for which the payment is claimed was used in this state. The bill would authorize CalRecycle to review any documentation required to be submitted by an authorized collector or covered electronic waste recycler before making these payments, and to refuse to make these payments, if CalRecycle determines that the documentation is incomplete or not in compliance with the act or the regulations adopted pursuant to the act. The bill would also make conforming changes with reference to CalRecycle.</p>	

<p><a href="#"><u>AB 570</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Smyth R</u></a></p> <p>Emissions of greenhouse gases: California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/13/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/16/2011)</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit to be achieved by 2020, equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions levels in 1990. The act requires the state board, on or before January 1, 2011, to adopt greenhouse gas emission limits and emission reduction measures by regulation to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in emissions of greenhouse gases, in furtherance of achieving the statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit, with the regulations to become operative beginning January 1, 2012. This bill would make technical and nonsubstantive changes to the above requirements.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 583</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Knight R</u></a></p> <p>Electronic waste: administration.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/10/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.S. &amp; T.M. on 3/3/2011)</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 requires a retailer selling a covered electronic device in this state to collect an electronic waste recycling fee and to transmit the fee to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle). Existing law provides for the administration of the act by both CalRecycle and the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) and imposes specified duties upon the DTSC with regard to providing notice of exports and the inspection of e-waste recycling facilities. Existing law requires CalRecycle and the DTSC to deposit the fees and fines collected under the act in the Electronic Waste Recovery and Recycling Account and authorizes CalRecycle and the DTSC to expend the moneys deposited in the account, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to administer the act and other provisions regulating covered electronic devices. Existing law incorporates the provisions of the act into the hazardous waste control laws. This bill would transfer the duties, powers, and authority of the DTSC under the act to CalRecycle and would require the employees of the DTSC who are serving in the state civil service for purposes of carrying out the duties, powers, purposes, and responsibilities of the DTSC under the act to be transferred to CalRecycle, except with regard to the identification of those devices that are hazardous waste. The bill would delete the provision authorizing the enforcement of the act under the hazardous waste control laws and would make conforming changes with regard to the transfer of this authority. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 598</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Grove R</u></a></p> <p>Environmental quality: CEQA: standing.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 6/3/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 4/4/2011)</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. This bill would limit the standing to file and maintain the above action or proceeding to the Attorney General. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 3/31/2011</b></p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 604</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Skinner D</u></a></p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/9/2011 -</p>	<p>Existing law, with certain exceptions, makes it a misdemeanor for a person to deliver, furnish, or transfer, or possess with intent to deliver, furnish, or transfer drug paraphernalia, knowing, or under circumstances where one</p>	

Needle exchange programs.	Chapered by the Secretary of State, Chapter Number 744, Statutes of 2011	<p>reasonably should know, that it will be used to introduce into the human body a controlled substance. Existing law provides an exception to this general rule by authorizing a city, county, or city and county to conduct a clean needle and syringe exchange project authorized by the public entity to combat the spread of HIV and bloodborne hepatitis. Existing law exempts providers participating in an exchange project from criminal prosecution for possession of needles or syringes during participation in the project. Existing law also provides a specified annual comment and reporting process relating to the needle and syringe exchange projects. This bill would, until January 1, 2019, authorize the State Department of Public Health to authorize, as specified, certain entities to provide hypodermic needle and syringe exchange services in any location where the department determines that the conditions exist for the rapid spread of HIV, viral hepatitis, or any other potentially deadly or disabling infections that are spread through the sharing of used hypodermic needles and syringes. The bill would, until January 1, 2019, require the department to establish and maintain on its Internet Web site the address and contact information of these programs. This bill contains other related provisions.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 9/2/2011</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 640</a> <a href="#">Logue R</a></p> <p>Water discharges: mandatory minimum civil penalties.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 7/11/2011 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee. (Refers to 6/29/2011 hearing)</p>	<p>Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards prescribe waste discharge requirements in accordance with the federal Clean Water Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (state act). The state act, with certain exceptions, imposes a mandatory minimum penalty of \$3,000 for each serious waste discharge violation, as defined, and for certain other described violations if those violations occur 4 or more times in any period of 6 consecutive months. This bill would expand that definition to include a POTW serving a community of 20,000 persons or fewer. The bill also would authorize the state board or a regional board to waive specified nonpayment penalties for a POTW that is subject to the compliance project provisions. This bill contains other existing laws.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 4/12/2011</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 644</a> <a href="#">Blumenfield D</a></p> <p>Energy: renewable energy facility: siting.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 7/8/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a) (10). (Last location was E. U., &amp; C. on 6/14/2011)</p>	<p>Existing law vests the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission with the exclusive jurisdiction to certify the siting of a thermal powerplant with a generation capacity of 50 megawatts or more. Under existing law, a powerplant not under the jurisdiction of the commission is regulated by local jurisdictions through their land use authority. This bill would require the commission, in consultation with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, the Department of Toxic Substances Control, and the Department of Conservation, to establish criteria for identifying land with a high potential for use as a site of a renewable energy generation facility with a generation capacity of less than 50 megawatts in 3 specific types of parcels and to prepare a list identifying lands meeting the criteria. The bill would require the commission, the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, the Department of Toxic Substances Control, and the Department of Conservation, to make best efforts to work with the United States Environmental Protection Agency under that agency's RE-Powering America's Land: Siting Renewable Energy on Potentially Contaminated Land and Mine Sites initiative.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 6/14/2011</b></p>	Watch

<p><a href="#">AB 712</a> <a href="#">Williams D</a></p> <p>Recycling: beverage containers.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/8/2011 - Chaptered by the Secretary of State, Chapter Number 576, Statutes of 2011</p>	<p>The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires a distributor to pay a redemption payment for each beverage container sold or offered for sale to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. The act requires the Division of Recycling in the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, subject to the availability of funds, to expend specified moneys set aside in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund, for specified purposes relating to the recycling of beverage containers. This bill would, notwithstanding the above expenditure requirement, prohibit the department, on and after July 1, 2012, from making any payments, grants, or loans, as provided, to a city, county, or city and county, if the city, county, or city and county has adopted or is enforcing a land use restriction that prevents the siting or operation of a certified recycling center at a supermarket site, as defined, as may be required pursuant to a specified law.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 7/11/2011</b></p>
<p><a href="#">AB 750</a> <a href="#">Hueso D</a></p> <p>Finance: investment trust blue ribbon task force.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY VETOED 9/26/2011 - Vetoed by the Governor</p>	<p>The California Constitution provides for the election by the people of the Treasurer and the Controller. Existing law requires the Treasurer to receive and keep in the vaults of the treasury or to deposit in banks or credit unions all moneys belonging to the state, as specified. Existing law requires the Controller to superintend the fiscal concerns of the state. Existing law requires the Controller to audit all claims against the state, and authorizes the Controller to audit the disbursement of any state money, for correctness, legality, and for sufficient provisions of law for payment. This bill would establish the investment trust blue ribbon task force to consider the viability of establishing the California Investment Trust, which would be a state bank receiving deposits of state funds. The task force would be required to consider how the investment trust could strengthen economic and community development, provide financial stability to businesses, reduce the cost paid by state government for banking services, and provide for excess earnings of the trust to be used to supplement General Fund purposes. The bill would establish the membership of the task force, which would include the Secretary of Business, Transportation and Housing, or his or her designee, and specified individuals with a background in finance appointed by the Legislature, and the Governor, Controller, and Treasurer, or their designees, and would require the task force to be staffed by an organization selected by the task force that is a nonprofit corporation, or other private corporation that has specified expertise, including expertise in public finance and public institutions models. The bill would require the task force to report to the Legislature by December 1, 2012, on specified issues relative to the California Investment Trust, including, among other things, its recommendations relating to the viability of establishing the trust and its impact on state government services, as specified. The bill's provisions would become inoperative, and would be repealed, on January 1, 2017.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 8/15/2011</b></p>
<p><a href="#">AB 762</a> <a href="#">Smyth R</a></p> <p>Public health: medical waste.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 9/6/2011 - Chaptered by the Secretary of State, Chapter Number 222,</p>	<p>Existing law establishes various programs for the prevention of disease and the promotion of health to be administered by the State Department of Public Health, including, but not limited to, administration of the Medical Waste Management Act relating to the regulation of medical waste, including, but not limited to, provisions related to the treatment, containment, and storage of medical waste. This bill would authorize the reuse of a common container for specified wastes and would require the</p>

	Statutes of 2011	consolidated waste to be treated by either incineration at a permitted medical waste treatment facility or with an alternative technology, as specified. This bill would, in relation to the label requirement, authorize the use of the word "INCINERATION" in addition to the words "HIGH HEAT ONLY" or other label approved by the department. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 7/7/2011</b>	
<a href="#">AB 789</a> <a href="#">Chesbro D</a>  Solid waste: tire recycling.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/10/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/10/2011)	The California Tire Recycling Act imposes a California tire fee on a new tire purchased in the state. The revenue generated from the fee is deposited in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund for expenditure, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the purposes of programs related to waste tires, including grants to local entities involved in activities that result in reduced landfill disposal of used whole tires. The act requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to adopt a 5-year plan, which is to be updated biennially, to establish goals and priorities for waste tire programs. This bill would require the department to provide outreach to local agencies regarding a program it may establish under existing law to award grants to cities, counties, and other local government agencies for the funding of public works projects that use waste tires in public works projects, as provided. The bill would prohibit the amount appropriated from the fund for this purpose from being less than 16% of the amount of the funds appropriated for market development and new technology activities for used tires and waste tires. This bill contains other related provisions.	
<a href="#">AB 794</a> <a href="#">Wieckowski D</a>  Local education facility bonds: anticipation notes.	SENATE THIRD READING 9/6/2011 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading. Re-referred to Com. on RLS. pursuant to Senate Rule 29.10(c).	Existing law authorizes the governing board of a school or community college district to order an election and submit to the electors of the district the question whether the bonds of the district shall be issued and sold for the purpose of raising money for various facilities purposes, for refunding bonds, or for the purchase of schoolbuses. Existing law limits the total amount of bonds that a school or community college district may issue to 1.25% of the taxable property of the school or community college district. This bill, instead of allowing the interest on the notes to be paid from the tax levied to pay the principal of and interest on the bonds, would allow the interest on the notes to be paid from a property tax levied for that purpose if authorized by a resolution of the governing board and would provide that this tax is authorized by law. The bill also would allow the premium received on the sale of the bonds to be used to pay the interest on the notes. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 9/2/2011</b>	
<a href="#">AB 812</a> <a href="#">Ma D</a>  Solid waste: recycled concrete: recycled asphalt.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/10/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was TRANS. on 5/3/2011)	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 delete the requirement that the Department of Transportation or the Department of General Services have specifically requested recycled concrete. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<a href="#">AB 818</a> <a href="#">Blumenfield D</a>	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 establishes an integrated waste management program administered by the Department of	

Solid waste: multifamily dwellings.	9/7/2011 - Chaptered by the Secretary of State, Chapter Number 279, Statutes of 2011	Resources Recycling and Recovery. The act requires a local jurisdiction to adopt an ordinance requiring the provision of adequate areas for collecting and loading recyclable materials in development projects, including residential buildings having 5 or more living units. A local agency is prohibited from issuing a building permit to a development project, unless the project provides adequate areas for collecting and loading recyclable materials. This bill would enact the Renters' Right to Recycle Act, to require an owner of a multifamily dwelling, defined as a residential facility that consists of 5 or more living units, to arrange for recycling services that are appropriate and available for the multifamily dwelling, consistent with state or local laws or requirements applicable to the collection, handling, or recycling of solid waste, except as provided. This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended on 7/1/2011</b>	
<a href="#">AB 834</a> <a href="#">Hernández, Roger D</a>  Local government: contracts.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 6/4/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/3/2011)	Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a city, county, or district to enter into contracts for various services, and, among other things, to include within the contract a time within which the whole or any specified portion of the work contemplated is to be completed. This bill would require the legislative body of a city, county, or district to review any contract with a private party with a total value of \$250,000 or more, that contains an automatic renewal clause on or before the annual date by which the contract may be rescinded. <b>Last Amended on 4/14/2011</b>	Watch
<a href="#">AB 837</a> <a href="#">Nestande R</a>  Solid waste: plastic food containers.	SENATE 2 YEAR 7/8/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/20/2011)	Existing law requires rigid plastic packaging containers sold or offered for sale in this state to meet specified criteria, including, but not limited to, that the container be made from 25% postconsumer material. Existing law prohibits a person from selling a plastic food or beverage container that is labeled as "biodegradable," "compostable," "degradable," or as otherwise specified, unless, at the time of the sale, the container meets the ASTM standard specification for compostable plastics, as specified, for the term used on the label. This bill would define terms and would prohibit a manufacturer or supplier from selling a plastic food container in this state that is advertised with a specific recycled content amount unless the manufacturer or supplier is able to provide certification of the stated recycled content in a format that is easy to understand and accurate. A manufacturer or supplier would be required to provide this information within 90 days from the date of a request by a member of the public or state agency or to post a link to a document on its Internet Web site containing this information . This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended on 6/20/2011</b>	
<a href="#">AB 868</a> <a href="#">Davis D</a>  Hazardous waste: transportation.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 6/3/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 4/12/2011)	Existing law provides that a person who initially collects hazardous waste at a remote site and transports it to a consolidation site operated by a generator and who complies with certain notification requirements is exempt from specified manifest and transporter registration requirements with regard to the hazardous waste if specified conditions are met. One of those conditions is that not more than 275 gallons or 2,500 pounds, whichever is greater, of hazardous waste is transported in a single shipment, except that a generator who is a public utility, local publicly owned utility, or municipal utility district is authorized to transport a greater amount, including in a single shipment up to 1,600 gallons of hazardous wastewater from the dewatering	

		of one or more utility vaults. This bill would revise that condition to increase the maximum weight amount to 10,000 pounds and would increase the maximum gallon hazardous wastewater exception amount from that dewatering to 5,000 gallons.	
<a href="#"><u>AB 900</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Buchanan D</u></a>  Jobs and Economic Improvement Through Environmental Leadership Act of 2011.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 9/27/2011 - Chaptered by the Secretary of State, Chapter Number 354, Statutes of 2011	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. This bill would enact the Jobs and Economic Improvement Through Environmental Leadership Act of 2011 and establish specified judicial review procedures for the judicial review of the EIR and approvals granted for a leadership project related to the development of a residential, retail, commercial, sports, cultural, entertainment, or recreational use project, or clean renewable energy or clean energy manufacturing project. The act would authorize the Governor to certify a leadership project for streamlining pursuant to the act if certain conditions are met. The bill would repeal the act as of January 1, 2015. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 9/9/2011</b>	
<a href="#"><u>AB 921</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Allen D</u></a>  Agriculture water use efficiency: compost applications.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/28/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. on 5/27/2011)	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to develop a program to increase the use of compost products in agricultural applications, including identifying federal, state, and local financial assistance and cooperating with appropriate federal and state agencies. This bill would enact the Agriculture Water Efficiency with Compost Use and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Act of 2011, which would require the Department of Food and Agriculture , in conjunction with the Department of Water Resources, to, through their existing programs, oversee a study or studies conducted by the University of California Extension Service, in partnership with local water districts, farmers, growers, and compost producers, to measure increases in water use efficiency through the use of compost in agricultural settings, and other potential benefits from the use of compost, with regard to climate change . <b>Last Amended on 4/25/2011</b>	
<a href="#"><u>AB 930</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Gordon D</u></a>  The California Building Standards Commission.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/2/2011 - Chaptered by the Secretary of State, Chapter Number 399, Statutes of 2011	Existing law establishes the California Building Standards Commission and sets forth the qualifications for members appointed to the commission. This bill would require that at least one member of the commission be a person who is experienced and knowledgeable in sustainable building, design, construction, and operation. <b>Last Amended on 8/25/2011</b>	
<a href="#"><u>AB 960</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Lowenthal,</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Bonnie D</u></a>	SENATE 2 YEAR 8/26/2011 -	Existing law, the Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003, requires a retailer selling a covered electronic device in this state to collect a covered electronic waste recycling fee from the consumer, as specified. These fees	

<p>Recycling: electronic waste.</p>	<p>Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/11/2011)</p>	<p>are deposited in the Electronic Waste Recovery and Recycling Account, and the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) is continuously appropriated the money in the account to, among other things, make electronic waste recovery payments and recycling payments. CalRecycle is authorized to make these payments only if certain conditions are met. A violation of the act is a crime. This bill would define the terms "electronic waste" and "electronic device" and would additionally require, as a condition of CalRecycle making those payments, that CalRecycle determine that the recycler has demonstrated to the Department of Toxic Substances Control that all electronic waste handled by the recycler making the claim has been managed in a specified manner, among other things . This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 5/27/2011</b></p>	
<p><a href="#"><b>AB 1019</b></a> <a href="#"><b>John A. Pérez D</b></a>  Solid waste: carpet stewardship.</p>	<p>SENATE THIRD READING 9/8/2011 - Read third time. Urgency clause refused adoption. (Ayes 24. Noes 14. Page 2407.) Motion to reconsider made by Senator Simitian. Reconsideration granted. (Ayes 40. Noes 0. Page 2407.)</p>	<p>Existing law establishes a carpet stewardship program, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, that requires a carpet manufacturer or a carpet stewardship organization to adopt a plan for the purpose of increasing the amount of postconsumer carpet that is diverted from landfills and recycled into secondary products or managed in a manner that is consistent with the state's hierarchy for waste management practice. Under the plan, an assessment is to be imposed on the carpet sold in the state for the purposes of funding the implementation of the plan. This bill would reenact the state law that enacted the carpet stewardship program and would provide that law continues to be operative on and after November 3, 2011. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 9/2/2011</b></p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p><a href="#"><b>AB 1149</b></a> <a href="#"><b>Gordon D</b></a>  Beverage containers: recycling and litter reduction: funds.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 10/6/2011 - Chaptered by the Secretary of State, Chapter Number 486, Statutes of 2011</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires a distributor to pay a redemption payment for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for deposit in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. After setting aside funds for the payment of refund values and administrative fees, and for a reserve for contingencies, the remaining moneys in the fund are continuously appropriated to the department for expenditure for designated programs, grants, and fee payments, including annually expending up to \$10,000,000 to make market development payments for empty plastic beverage containers, until January 1, 2012. The department is authorized to expend up to \$20,000,000 annually, until January 1, 2012, for recycling market development grants and up to \$20,000,000 annually, until January 1, 2012, for certain grants and programs, but is prohibited from expending those funds for the 2010 and 2011 calendar years. The department is also required to publish an evaluation of those grants by January 1, 2014. Existing law requires the department to determine the amount of the market development payment, but not more than a specified amount per ton. The department is required to establish a processing fee account for each material type and to deposit in the account, besides the processing fees paid</p>	

		<p>for that material type, a specified amount of the remaining moneys in the fund. The bill would require the department, in setting the amount of the market development payments for both certified entities and product manufacturers, to consider certain factors and would extend the authorization to annually expend up to \$10,000,000 to make these payments until January 1, 2017, thereby making an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 9/1/2011</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1178</a> <a href="#">Ma D</a></p> <p>Solid waste: place of origin.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 8/31/2011 - Action From E.Q.: Do pass.</p>	<p>The existing California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 allows each county, city, or district to determine aspects of solid waste handling that are of local concern and the means by which the services are to be provided. This bill would prohibit an ordinance enacted by a city or county, including an ordinance enacted by initiative by the voters of a city or county, from otherwise restricting or limiting the importation of solid waste into a privately owned solid waste facility in that city or county based on place of origin. The bill would provide that this prohibition does not require a privately owned or operated solid waste facility to accept certain waste, does not allow a privately owned solid waste facility to abrogate certain agreements, does not prohibit a city, county, or a regional agency from requiring a privately owned solid waste facility to guarantee permitted capacity to a host jurisdiction, and does not otherwise limit or affect the land use authority of a city or county .</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 8/24/2011</b></p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 1189</a> <a href="#">Miller R</a></p> <p>Recycling: batteries.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/10/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 4/12/2011)</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. This bill would require a producer of household batteries or consumer products incorporating a household battery, acting individually or through a household battery stewardship organization, to submit a plan to the department on January 1, 2012, for a used household battery stewardship transition project, containing specified elements, and to implement the plan by April 1, 2012, for an operation of not less than 12 months. A producer or battery stewardship organization would be required to submit a report to the department regarding the final results of the project by May 1, 2013. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 4/11/2011</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1227</a> <a href="#">Huber D</a></p> <p>California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/13/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/18/2011)</p>	<p>The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state to have a minimum refund value. The act also makes various findings and declarations regarding beverage container recycling. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those findings and declarations.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1256</a> <a href="#">Berryhill, Bill R</a></p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/10/2011 -</p>	<p>Existing law establishes in the California Environmental Protection Agency the State Air Resources Board, which is responsible for control of emissions from motor vehicles and is designated the air pollution control</p>	

State Air Resources Board: transported air pollutants: cost reimbursement.	Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 4/4/2011)	agency for all purposes set forth in federal law. Existing law requires the state board to identify toxic air contaminants that are emitted into the ambient air of the state, and requires the state board to designate those substances listed as hazardous air pollutants pursuant to federal law. This bill would require the state board to identify each air basin, or subregion of an air basin, in which transported air pollutants from upwind areas outside the air basin, or subregion of an air basin, cause or contribute to a violation of a state or federal ambient air quality standard in a downwind district, and to identify the district of origin of the transported air pollutants. The bill would require the state board to assess the relative contribution of upwind emissions to downwind ambient air pollutant levels to the extent permitted by available data, and to establish cost reimbursement for a downwind district commensurate with the level of contribution by the district of origin, including, but not limited to, cost reimbursement for mitigation and any state or federal fine imposed on a downwind district for a violation of state or federal ambient air quality standards. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 3/31/2011</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1258 Knight R</a>  Beverage containers: recycling and litter reduction: funds.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/13/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/18/2011)	Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction 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 Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for deposit in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. After setting aside funds for the payment of refund values and administrative fees, and for a reserve for contingencies, the remaining moneys in the fund are continuously appropriated to the division for expenditure for designated programs, grants, and fee payments. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to that provision of the act.	
<a href="#">AB 1302 Williams D</a>  Distributed generation.	SENATE 2 YEAR 7/8/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E. U., & C. on 6/16/2011)	(1) Existing law provides for the furnishing of utility services by public utilities, as defined, subject to the regulatory authority of the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), including the supplying of electrical service by electrical corporations. Existing law authorizes the furnishing of utility services by publicly owned public utilities, including municipal corporations, which are subject to control by their governing bodies, and municipal utility districts, public utility districts, and irrigation districts, which are subject to control by their boards of directors. This bill would require each large electrical corporation, as defined, and large local publicly owned electric utility, as defined, to provide maps and other information identifying and designating zones within their respective service territories that are optimal for deployment of distributed generation , as provided . The bill would require the PUC and large local publicly owned electric utilities to develop rules for the implementation of this requirement, as provided. By imposing requirements on local publicly owned electric utilities that are not imposed on electrical corporations, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program . The bill would require priority to be given for distributed generation projects proposed to be located within a zone designated pursuant to these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 5/27/2011</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1303 Williams D</a>	SENATE E. U., & C. 7/7/2011 - From	Under the Public Utilities Act (act) , the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law requires the PUC to require the 3 largest	

Energy programs.	committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on E., U., & C.	electrical corporations in the state , until January 1, 2012, to identify a separate electrical rate component to fund energy efficiency, renewable energy, and research, development and demonstration programs. Existing law requires the PUC or the electrical corporations to collect \$65,000,000 in total per year for renewable energy and \$62,500,000 in total per year for research, development, and demonstration. A violation of the act is a crime. This bill would extend this requirement to January 1, 2020. The bill would increase the amount collected to \$90,000,000 for each of the above purposes. Because a violation of the act is 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 7/7/2011</b>
<a href="#">AB 1332</a> <a href="#">Donnelly R</a>  State Air Resources Board: abolishment.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 5/10/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 4/26/2011)	Existing law establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency with primary jurisdiction over the regulation of air pollution, including greenhouse gas emissions. Existing law creates the state board within the California Environmental Protection Agency with prescribed membership. This bill would abolish the State Air Resources Board and transfer its authority, duties, powers, purposes, responsibilities, and jurisdiction to the California Environmental Protection Agency.
<a href="#">AB 1376</a> <a href="#">Nestande R</a>  Sales and use taxes: exemption: production of electrical energy.	ASSEMBLY REV. & TAX SUSPENSE FILE 5/16/2011 - In committee: Set, second hearing. Held under submission.	The Sales and Use Tax Law imposes a tax on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state, or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state. This bill would exempt from those taxes the sale of, or the storage, use, or other consumption of, tangible personal property purchased by a qualified person for use primarily for the production of electrical energy from renewable sources, as specified, and qualified tangible personal property purchased for use by a contractor for specified purposes, as provided . This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 5/2/2011</b>
<a href="#">ABX1 13</a> <a href="#">V. Manuel</a> <a href="#">Pérez D</a>  Energy: renewable resources: endangered species: environmental impact reports.	ASSEMBLY CHAPTERED 8/29/2011 - Chaptered by the Secretary of State, Chapter Number 10, Statutes of 2011 First Extraordinary Session	The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) requires the Fish and Game Commission to establish a list of endangered species and a list of threatened species, and requires the Department of Fish and Game to recommend, and the commission to adopt, criteria for determining if a species is endangered or threatened. CESA authorizes the department to authorize the take of threatened species, endangered species, or candidate species by permit if certain requirements are met. CESA authorizes the department, in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) and, to the extent practicable, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the United States Bureau of Land Management, to design and implement actions to protect, restore, or enhance the habitat of plants and wildlife that can be used to fully mitigate the impacts of the take of endangered, threatened, or candidate species (mitigation actions) resulting from certain solar thermal and photovoltaic powerplants in the planning area of the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan. This bill additionally would authorize the department to design and implement these mitigation actions for proposed

		wind and geothermal powerplants in the planning area subject to the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 7/7/2011</b>	
<a href="#">SB 23</a> <a href="#">Simitian D</a>  Energy: renewable energy resources.	SENATE SENATE 9/10/2011 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 52. Noes 17. Page 3248.) Ordered to the Senate.	Existing law creates the California renewables portfolio standard program (RPS program) and the Renewable Energy Resources Program to increase the amount of electricity generated per year from eligible renewable energy resources, as defined. This bill would extend the compliance date for these corresponding reporting and regulatory requirements , as provided . This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 9/9/2011</b>	
<a href="#">SB 41</a> <a href="#">Yee D</a>  Hypodermic needles and syringes.	SENATE CHAPTERED 10/9/2011 - Chaptered by the Secretary of State, Chapter Number 738, Statutes of 2011	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. <b>Last Amended on 8/15/2011</b>	
<a href="#">SB 68</a> <a href="#">Leno D</a>  2011-12 Budget.	SENATE BUDGET & F.R. 2/28/2011 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on B. & F.R.	This bill would make appropriations for support of state government for the 2011-12 fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended on 2/28/2011</b>	
<a href="#">SB 160</a> <a href="#">Huff R</a>  Local government: reorganization.	SENATE 2 YEAR 5/13/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was RLS. on 2/10/2011)	The Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 provides the exclusive authority and procedure for the initiation, conduct, and completion of changes of organization and reorganization for cities and districts, except as specified. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to that act.	
<a href="#">SB 178</a> <a href="#">Simitian D</a>	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 7/8/2011 - Failed	Existing law establishes the Green Ribbon Science Panel and authorizes the panel to take various actions in assisting the Department of Toxic Substances Control with regard to identifying, evaluating, and responding to	

Hazardous materials: green chemistry.	Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a) (10). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 4/28/2011)	chemicals of concern in consumer products. This bill would authorize the panel to form subgroups to consider and report to the full panel and the department on specific priority topics identified by the department. The bill would limit the total meetings held by all subgroups to not more than 10 during a fiscal year and would require that meetings conducted by a subgroup be held in a cost-effective manner to minimize the costs incurred by the meetings. <b>Last Amended on 4/12/2011</b>
<a href="#">SB 194</a> <b>Committee on Governance and Finance</b>  Local government: omnibus bill.	SENATE CHAPTERED 9/30/2011 - Chaptered by the Secretary of State, Chapter Number 382, Statutes of 2011	Existing law authorizes a public agency to accept payment for designated obligations by credit card, debit card, or electronic funds transfer, subject to approval by the governing body of the agency or other appropriate entity, as specified. This bill would authorize, subject to the approval of the county board of supervisors, a county to accept a payment of a donation, gift, bequest, or devise made to or in favor of a county, or to or in favor of the board of supervisors of a county, by credit card, debit card, or electronic funds transfer. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 6/13/2011</b>
<a href="#">SB 297</a> <b>Cannella R</b>  Renewable energy resources: hydroelectric generation.	SENATE 2 YEAR 5/10/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E. U., & C. on 4/14/2011)	Existing law establishes the California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program, which requires the Public Utilities Commission to implement annual procurement targets for the procurement of eligible renewable energy resources, as defined, for all retail sellers, as defined, to achieve the targets and goals of the program. The existing definition of an eligible renewable energy resource includes small hydroelectric generation facilities of 30 megawatts or less that meet specified criteria. This bill would revise the definition of an eligible renewable energy resource to include a hydroelectric generation facility of any size, and remove other restrictions regarding which hydroelectric generation facilities meet the definition of an eligible renewable energy resource. The bill would also make conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended on 4/14/2011</b>
<a href="#">SB 324</a> <b>Cannella R</b>  Beverage container recycling.	SENATE 2 YEAR 5/13/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was RLS. on 2/24/2011)	Under existing law, the Division of Recycling within the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery administers the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act. This bill would make a conforming change to the act's statement of legislative intent with regard to that authority.
<a href="#">SB 333</a> <b>La Malfa R</b>  Vehicles: speed limits.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 7/8/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a) (10). (Last location was TRANS. on 6/9/2011)	Existing law prohibits a person from driving a motortruck or truck tractor having 3 or more axles, or a motortruck or truck tractor drawing any other vehicle, or a passenger vehicle or bus drawing another vehicle, on a highway at a speed in excess of 55 miles per hour. This bill would, until January 1, 2016, permit a person to drive those specified motor vehicles at a speed not to exceed 5 miles less per hour than the posted speed limit for a passenger vehicle on a specified portion of Interstate 5. The bill would require the Department of Transportation and the Department of the California Highway Patrol, on or before March 31, 2015, to submit a

		report to the Legislature on traffic flow and traffic safety on that portion of Interstate 5. This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended on 4/28/2011</b>	
<a href="#">SB 341</a> <a href="#">Lowenthal D</a>  Vehicles: construction vehicles: backup alarms.	SENATE CHAPTERED 9/6/2011 - Chaptered by the Secretary of State, Chapter Number 235, Statutes of 2011	Existing law requires a refuse or garbage truck to be equipped with an automatic backup audible alarm that sounds on backing and is capable of emitting an audible sound meeting specified requirements. A violation of this requirement is a crime. This bill would additionally require a construction vehicle, as defined, with a gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) in excess of 14,000 pounds that operates at, or transports any construction or industrial material to and from, a mine or construction site, or both, to be equipped with an automatic backup audible alarm that sounds on backing and is capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than 200 feet. Because the bill would expand the scope of a crime, it would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 6/21/2011</b>	
<a href="#">SB 343</a> <a href="#">De León D</a>  Energy: efficiency.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 7/12/2011 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations and gas corporations, as defined. Existing law requires the PUC to investigate the ability of electrical corporation and gas corporations to provide energy efficiency financing options to their customers to implement a comprehensive program developed by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) and requires the PUC to include an assessment of each electrical corporation's and each gas corporation's implementation of that program in a specified triennial report required under existing law. Pursuant to this requirement, the PUC has opened Rulemaking 09-11-014. This bill would require the PUC, in Rulemaking 09-11-014, in consultation with the Energy Commission, the Treasurer, and the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority, to determine appropriate energy efficiency financing measures, programs, and funding sources for the residential, commercial, and public building sectors in order to achieve the statewide energy efficiency goals for those sectors identified in the California Energy Efficiency Strategic Plan adopted by the PUC. This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended on 7/12/2011</b>	
<a href="#">SB 353</a> <a href="#">Blakeslee R</a>  Regulations: economic analysis.	SENATE 2 YEAR 8/26/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was G.O. on 6/9/2011)	Existing law, the Administrative Procedure Act, governs the procedure for the adoption, amendment, or repeal of regulations by state agencies and for the review of those regulatory actions by the Office of Administrative Law. This bill would also provide that the activities of the office in reviewing and approving regulations, and amendments or repeal of regulations, as prescribed, be exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 6/9/2011</b>	
<a href="#">SB 396</a> <a href="#">Huff R</a>  Regulations:	SENATE 2 YEAR 5/10/2011 - Failed Deadline	Existing law, the Administrative Procedure Act, governs the procedure for the adoption, amendment, or repeal of regulations by state agencies. This bill would require each agency to review each regulation adopted prior to January 1, 2011 , and to develop a report with prescribed information that	

review process.	pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.Q. on 4/14/2011)	shall be submitted to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2013. The bill would also require each agency, on or before January 1, 2018, and at least every 5 years thereafter, to conduct additional reviews of regulations that have been in effect for at least 20 years, as specified, and to submit an annual report to the Legislature that identifies the regulations reviewed during that year and the associated findings. <b>Last Amended on 4/7/2011</b>	
<a href="#">SB 419</a> <a href="#">Simitian D</a>  Solid waste: home-generated sharps.	ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 9/1/2011 - From inactive file. Ordered to third reading.	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.	Watch
<a href="#">SB 456</a> <a href="#">Huff R</a>  Household hazardous waste: transportation.	SENATE CHAPTERED 10/8/2011 - Chaptered by the Secretary of State, Chapter Number 602, Statutes of 2011	Existing law, part of the hazardous waste control laws, authorizes a door-to-door household hazardous waste collection program or household hazardous waste residential pickup service, as defined, to transport hazardous waste from individual residences to an authorized household hazardous waste collection facility. Existing law requires any person generating hazardous waste that is transported, or submitted for transportation, for offsite handling, treatment, storage, disposal, or any combination thereof, to complete a manifest and exempts a door-to-door household hazardous waste collection program or household hazardous waste residential pickup service from having to complete a manifest if it is transporting household hazardous waste collected from individual residences for transportation to an authorized collection facility. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would allow a registered hazardous waste transporter operating a door-to-door household hazardous waste collection program or household hazardous waste residential pickup service to instead use a specified manifesting procedure for transporting household hazardous waste, if the transporter complies with certain operating and reporting requirements. The bill would require a public agency to retain a copy of the manifest in a specified manner, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by imposing new duties upon local agencies. The bill would make these requirements inoperative on January 1, 2020. Because a violation of these requirements would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 8/26/2011</b>	
<a href="#">SB 515</a> <a href="#">Corbett D</a>  Recycling: product stewardship: batteries: universal waste management facilities.	SENATE 2 YEAR 5/28/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on	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	Support

	5/16/2011)	would 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>	
<a href="#"><u>SB 518</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Simitian D</u></a>  Recycling: beverage containers.	ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 8/29/2011 - From consent calendar. Ordered to third reading.	Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to establish reporting periods of 6 months each for redemption rates and recycling rates for specified types of beverage containers. The act also requires the department to determine the redemption rates and recycling rates for those beverage containers for each reporting period and to issue a report on those determinations. The act defines various words for purposes of those provisions, including "redemption rate." The act also makes various findings and declarations, including a declaration that, when the redemption rate for any one type of beverage container falls below 65%, the act provides for an increased refund value. This bill would delete the provisions that require the department to establish reporting periods for redemption rates and that require the department to determine redemption rates for specified types of beverage containers. The bill also would delete the definition of redemption rate and make other conforming changes.	
<a href="#"><u>SB 533</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Wright D</u></a>  California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: State Air Resources Board regulations.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 8/26/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2011)	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020, and to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum, technologically feasible, and cost-effective greenhouse gas emission reductions. This bill would require the state board to make available to the public, at the time that the state board adopts a regulation pursuant to the act, any implementation schedule that is required to comply with that regulation. If a regulation adopted by the state board specifically requires a reporting form or a compliance tool, as defined, the state board would be required to make this information available to the public on the state board's Internet Web site at least 60 days prior to the date the information is required for compliance with the regulation. The bill would require training specifically required by a regulation to be made available at least 60 days prior to the compliance date for which the training is required . The bill would authorize the state board to revise a required implementation schedule, reporting form, or compliance tool after adoption of a regulation, if the state board makes a specified modification. <b>Last Amended on 4/25/2011</b>	
<a href="#"><u>SB 567</u></a> <a href="#"><u>DeSaulnier D</u></a>  Recycling: plastic products.	SENATE CHAPTERED 10/8/2011 - Chaptered by the Secretary of State, Chapter Number 594, Statutes of 2011	Existing law prohibits a person from selling a plastic bag or a plastic food or beverage container that is labeled as "compostable" or "marine degradable" unless that plastic bag or container meets certain American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standard specifications or a standard adopted by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. Existing law prohibits the sale of a plastic bag or plastic food or beverage container that is labeled as "biodegradable," "degradable," "decomposable," or as otherwise specified. Existing law requires a manufacturer of a compostable plastic bag meeting specified standards to ensure that the compostable plastic bag is "readily and easily identifiable." Existing law provides for the	Support

		<p>imposition of a civil penalty for a violation of these prohibitions. This bill would repeal those prohibitions on January 1, 2013, and would instead, as of January 1, 2013, prohibit the sale of a plastic product, as defined, labeled as "compostable," "home compostable," or "marine degradable" unless it meets those ASTM standard specifications, the OK Compost HOME certification, as specified, 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 continuation of the labeling requirements imposed upon a manufacturer of a compostable plastic bag. 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><b>Last Amended on 9/1/2011</b></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 INACTIVE FILE 9/8/2011 - Ordered to inactive file on request of Assembly Member Allen.</p>	<p>Existing law requires all rigid plastic bottles and rigid plastic containers sold in the state to be labeled with a code that indicates the resin used to produce the rigid plastic bottle or rigid plastic container. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires every rigid plastic packaging container, as defined, sold or offered for sale in this state to generally meet one of specified criteria. This bill would prohibit a food vendor, on and after January 1, 2016, from dispensing prepared food to a customer in a polystyrene foam food container and would define related terms. The bill would provide that a food vendor that is a school district is not required to comply with the bill's requirements until July 1, 2017, and would allow a food vendor that is a school district to dispense prepared food to a customer in a polystyrene foam food container after that date if the governing board of the school district elects to adopt a policy to implement a verifiable recycling program for polystyrene foam food containers , which would be renewable, as specified . The bill would also allow a food vendor to dispense prepared food to a customer in a polystyrene foam food container after January 1, 2016, in a city or county if the city or county elects to adopt an ordinance establishing a specified recycling program for polystyrene foam food containers , which would be operative, as specified .</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 7/12/2011</b></p>	Support
<p><a href="#"><u>SB 589</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Lowenthal D</u></a></p> <p>Recycling: household mercury- containing lamps.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 7/8/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a) (10). (Last location was E.S. &amp; T.M. on 6/21/2011)</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</p>	Support In Concept

		<p>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.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 6/21/2011</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 624</a> <a href="#">Harman R</a></p> <p>Emissions of greenhouse gases: California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 5/13/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was RLS. on 3/3/2011)</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit to be achieved by 2020, equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions levels in 1990. The act requires the state board, on or before January 1, 2011, to adopt greenhouse gas emission limits and emission reduction measures by regulation to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in emissions of greenhouse gases, in furtherance of achieving the statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit, with the regulations to become operative beginning January 1, 2012. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to the above requirements.</p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 639</a> <a href="#">Cannella R</a></p> <p>Regulations: economic impact analysis.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 5/10/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.Q. on 5/3/2011)</p>	<p>The Administrative Procedure Act generally sets forth the requirements for the adoption, publication, review, and implementation of regulations by state agencies. This bill would additionally require the California Environmental Protection Agency, the entities that comprise that agency, and the Division of Occupational Safety and Health, when proposing to adopt, amend, or repeal an administrative regulation, to complete an economic impact analysis of that action prior to the adoption, amendment, or repeal. The bill would require the economic impact analysis to contain the projected cost of the action to the General Fund, the projected total economic impact of the action, including the cost to private sector employers and the estimated number of jobs to be lost, a description of all feasible regulatory alternatives and a cost-benefit analysis of each alternative, and a summary of written comments, as specified. The bill would require the agency to subject the report to a review by an independent entity, as defined, and to make the economic impact report available on the agency's Internet Web site.</p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 771</a> <a href="#">Kehoe D</a></p> <p>California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority.</p>	<p>SENATE CHAPTERED 10/8/2011 - Chaptered by the Secretary of State, Chapter Number 598, Statutes of 2011</p>	<p>Existing law requires the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority to establish a renewable energy program to provide financial assistance to public power entities, independent generators, utilities, or businesses manufacturing components or systems to generate new and renewable energy sources, develop clean and efficient distributed generation, and demonstrate the economic feasibility of new technologies. Existing law defines "renewable energy" to include specified energy generation technologies. This bill would expand the definition of "renewable energy" to include energy generation based on thermal energy systems such as landfill gas turbines, engines, and microturbines; and digester gas turbines, engines, and microturbines.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 9/2/2011</b></p>	Watch
<p><a href="#">SB 833</a> <a href="#">Vargas D</a></p> <p>Solid waste:</p>	<p>SENATE VETOED 10/9/2011 - Vetoed by the</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 regulates the management of solid waste. This bill would prohibit a person from constructing or operating a solid waste landfill disposal facility located in the County of San Diego if that disposal facility is located within 1,000 feet of</p>	Oppose

disposal facilities: San Diego County.	Governor	the San Luis Rey River or an aquifer that is hydrologically connected to that river and is within 1,000 feet of a site that is considered sacred or of spiritual or cultural importance to a tribe and is listed in the California Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands Inventory. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 4/25/2011</b>	
<a href="#">SB 841</a> <a href="#">Wolk D</a>  Solid waste: enterprises: contracts.	SENATE CHAPTERED 10/9/2011 - Chaptered by the Secretary of State, Chapter Number 713, Statutes of 2011	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. Existing law imposes specified restrictions on the enforceability of certain indemnity obligations related to source reduction and diversion contained in a provision, term, condition, or requirement in an ordinance, contract, franchise, license, permit, or other entitlement or right adopted, entered into, issued, or granted by a local agency. Existing law prohibits a solid waste enterprise, as defined, from being liable for the indemnity obligation under certain circumstances. This bill would impose certain restrictions on an indemnity obligation related to the failure of a local agency to obtain voter or property owner approval of a fee, levy, charge, assessment, or other exaction, if that indemnity obligation is assumed by, or imposed upon, a solid waste enterprise. The bill would prohibit an indemnity obligation from being enforced, to the extent of certain claims related to the liability of the local agency, or if it requires a solid waste enterprise to refund certain fees that are found by a final judgment of a court to have been imposed in violation of Article XIII C or Article XIII D of the California Constitution. This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended on 6/22/2011</b>	Watch
<a href="#">SB 854</a> <a href="#">Blakeslee R</a>  Renewable energy resources.	SENATE 2 YEAR 5/10/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E. U., & C. on 3/10/2011)	The existing California renewables portfolio standard program requires the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to implement annual procurement targets for the procurement of eligible renewable energy resources, as defined, for all retail sellers, as defined, to achieve the targets and goals of the program. The renewables portfolio standard program requires that a retail seller of electricity, including electrical corporations, community choice aggregators, and electric service providers, but not including local publicly owned electric utilities, purchase a specified minimum percentage of electricity generated by eligible renewable energy resources in any given year as a specified percentage of total kilowatthours sold to retail end-use customers each calendar year (renewables portfolio standard). The renewables portfolio standard requires each retail seller to increase its total procurement of eligible renewable energy resources by at least an additional 1% of retail sales per year so that 20% of its retail sales are procured from eligible renewable energy resources no later than December 31, 2010. Under existing law the governing body of a local publicly owned electric utility is responsible for implementing and enforcing a renewables portfolio standard for the utility that recognizes the intent of the Legislature to encourage renewable resources, while taking into consideration the effect of the standard on rates, reliability, and financial resources and the goal of environmental improvement. This bill would require an obligated party to procure an amount of renewable energy credits (RECs), as defined, sufficient to demonstrate compliance with the party's renewables portfolio standard, as defined, procurement requirements. Obligated parties would be defined to include an electrical corporation, electric service provider,	

		community choice aggregator, and local publicly owned electric utility. The bill would establish renewables portfolio standards for 6 different compliance intervals, to be calculated by multiplying the obligated party's total electricity sales to California retail end-use customers during the compliance interval by a specified percentage that increases by interval from 20% of sales in January 1, 2012, to 40% of sales by January 1, 2027. The bill would require that not less than 50% of the renewables portfolio standard procurement requirements be met with bundled RECs, as defined, would authorize firmed and shaped RECs, as defined, to be used to meet not more than 50% of the procurement requirements, and would authorize tradable RECs, as defined, to be used to meet not more than 25% of the procurement requirements. The bill would make the PUC responsible for supervising the implementation of the renewables portfolio standard program by electrical corporations and overseeing certain aspects of the program by electric service providers and community choice aggregators. The bill would make its governing body responsible for implementation of the program by a local publicly owned electric utility. The bill would make numerous other revisions to the renewables portfolio standard program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<a href="#"><u>SB 904</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Yee D</u></a>  Environment: agency.	SENATE 2 YEAR 5/13/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was E.Q. on 3/10/2011)	The California Environmental Protection Agency, created pursuant to the Governor's Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1991, consists of the State Air Resources Board, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, the State Water Resources Control Board, and each California regional water quality control board, and the following departments: Pesticide Regulation, Toxic Substances Control, and Resources Recycling and Recovery. This bill would make a statutory change consistent with the plan.	
<a href="#"><u>SB 909</u></a> <a href="#"><u>La Malfa R</u></a>  Treated wood waste: disposal.	SENATE CHAPTERED 10/8/2011 - Chaptered by the Secretary of State, Chapter Number 601, Statutes of 2011	Existing law requires, among other things, treated wood waste, as defined, to be disposed of in either a class I hazardous waste landfill, or in a composite-lined portion of a solid waste landfill unit that meets certain requirements. Existing law requires each wholesaler and retailer of treated wood and treated wood-like products to conspicuously post information at specified locations. Existing law requires that the posted message contain, among other things, sources for obtaining further information, such as an Internet Web site and a toll-free telephone number. Existing law makes these, and other requirements, inoperative on June 1, 2012, and repeals them on January 1, 2013. A violation of the state's hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would specify the Internet Web site and the toll-free telephone number that are to be included in the posted message. The bill would extend the June 1, 2012, inoperative date and the January 1, 2013, repeal date to June 1, 2017, and January 1, 2018, respectively. The bill would delete other obsolete language. By extending a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 4/13/2011</b>	
<a href="#"><u>SB 915</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Calderon D</u></a>  Recycling: plastic bags.	SENATE 2 YEAR 5/10/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule	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	Watch

	61(a)(2). (Last location was E.Q. on 4/7/2011)	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>	
<a href="#"><u>SB 932</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Leno D</u></a>  Cellular telephones: notice requirement.	SENATE 2 YEAR 6/3/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/2/2011)	Existing law regulates the labeling requirements for various consumer products. This bill would require a specified notice relating to radiofrequency energy emitted by a cellular telephone to be prominently displayed by the retailer of the cellular telephone in California immediately adjacent to the displayed purchase price at the physical retail location and on the retailer's Internet Web sites, and on the cellular telephone's exterior packaging or on a label attached to that exterior packaging. <b>Last Amended on 5/17/2011</b>	
<a href="#"><u>SBX1 2</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Simitian D</u></a>  Energy: renewable energy resources.	SENATE CHAPTERED 4/12/2011 - Chaptered by the Secretary of State, Chapter Number 1, Statutes of 2011-12 First Extraordinary Session	Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, as defined. Existing law requires the PUC to require the state's 3 largest electrical corporations, Pacific Gas and Electric Company, San Diego Gas and Electric, and Southern California Edison, to identify a separate electrical rate component to fund programs that enhance system reliability and provide in-state benefits. This rate component is a nonbypassable element of local distribution and collected on the basis of usage. Existing PUC resolutions refer to the nonbypassable rate component as a "public goods charge." The public goods charge moneys are collected to support cost-effective energy efficiency and conservation activities, public interest research and development not adequately provided by competitive and regulated markets, and renewable energy resources. This bill would require an applicant to inform the United States Department of Defense of a proposed project and that an application will be filed with the commission if the site and related facility specified in the application are proposed to be located within 1,000 feet of a military installation, or lie within special use airspace or beneath a low-level flight path, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	

**Total Measures: 86**

**Total Tracking Forms: 86**