

**SWANA 09-10 Legislation of Interest  
as of 3/3/2009**

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 21</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Lowenthal, Bonnie</u></a> (D)</p> <p>Economic poisons: methyl bromide: report.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY AGRI. 02/19/2009-Re-referred to Com. on AGRI.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Director of Pesticide Regulation to adopt regulations that govern the use of methyl bromide and chloropicrin as field fumigants, and authorizes the director to prescribe the time when, and the conditions under which, methyl bromide and chloropicrin may be used in different areas of the state. This bill would require the Department of Pesticide Regulation to conduct a review of existing and emerging emission control technologies available for reducing methyl bromide emissions and to prepare and submit to the Legislature a report detailing available emission control devices or techniques for reducing industrial methyl bromide emissions, including specified information for each system in the study.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 02/18/2009</b></p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 68</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Brownley</u></a> (D)</p> <p>Solid waste: single-use carryout bags.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 02/05/2009-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>Existing law requires an operator of a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program that provides to customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store. Existing law imposes various requirements on at-store recycling programs, including requiring a store to maintain records describing the collection, transport, and recycling of plastic carryout bags collected by the store. This bill would, on and after July 1, 2011, prohibit a store, as defined, from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer unless the store charges a fee of not less than \$0.25 per bag at the point of sale. The bill would exempt certain customers from paying the fee. The bill would establish the Bag Pollution Fund in the State Treasury and would require a store to remit the single-use carryout bag fees, less a specified amount, to the State Board of Equalization for deposit in that fund. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 85</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Berryhill, Tom</u></a> (R)</p> <p>Junk dealers and recyclers.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 01/06/2009-From printer. May be heard in committee February 5.</p>	<p>Existing law requires junk dealers and recyclers to maintain written records and report that information to the chief of police or the sheriff, as specified. This bill would make nonsubstantive and technical changes to those provisions.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 87</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Davis</u></a> (D)</p> <p>Single-use carryout bags: environmental effects: mitigation.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 02/05/2009-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>Existing law requires an operator of a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program that provides to customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store. Existing law imposes various requirements on at-store recycling programs, including requiring a store to maintain records describing the collection, transport, and recycling of plastic carryout bags collected by the store. This bill would prohibit, on and after July 1, 2010, a store, as defined, from providing a single-use carryout bag, including a green carryout bag, to a customer unless the store charges a fee of not less than \$0.25 per bag at the point of sale. The bill would exempt certain customers from paying the fee. The bill would establish the Bag Pollution Fund in the State Treasury and, by January 31, 2011, would require a store that collects the single-use carryout bag fees to remit the fees, less a specified amount to be used as required, to the State Board of Equalization for deposit in that fund, and do so on a quarterly basis thereafter. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

<p><a href="#"><u>AB 147</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Saldana</u></a> (D)</p> <p>Hazardous waste: electronic waste.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 01/23/2009-From printer. May be heard in committee February 22.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt regulations to prohibit an electronic device from being sold or offered for sale in this state if the electronic device is prohibited from being sold or offered for sale in the European Union on and after its date of manufacture, due to the presence of certain heavy metals. Existing law requires these regulations to take effect January 1, 2007, or on or after the date that the Directive 2002/95/EC, adopted by the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union on January 27, 2003 (Directive 2002/95/EC), takes effect, whichever date is later. Existing law defines the term "electronic device," for purposes of those provisions, to have the same meaning, with reference to the Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003, as "covered electronic device" which is defined as a video display device that is identified by the department, pursuant to specified regulations, as a presumed hazardous waste when discarded. This bill would require a manufacturer of an electronic device to prepare and, at the request of the department, submit to the department within 28 days of the date of the request, technical documentation or other information showing that the electronic device sold or offered for sale by that manufacturer is not prohibited from sale. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 177</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Price</u></a> (D)</p> <p>Energy: Green Economy Inclusion Act of 2009.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 02/03/2009-From printer. May be heard in committee March 5.</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt regulations to require the reporting and verification of emissions of greenhouse gases and to monitor and enforce compliance with the reporting and verification program, and requires the state board to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions limit equivalent to the statewide GHG emissions levels in 1990 to be achieved by 2020. The act requires the state board to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective GHG emission reductions. This bill would enact the Green Economy Inclusion Act of 2009 and would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to ensure greater equity and inclusion of all Californians in the future of developing and implementing climate change, transportation, land use, and economic stimulus policies to reduce GHG emissions in California.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 222</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Adams</u></a> (R)</p> <p>Energy: biofuels.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 02/05/2009-From printer. May be heard in committee March 7.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Public Interest Research, Development, and Demonstration Fund in the State Treasury, and provides that the money collected by the public goods charge to support cost-effective energy efficiency and conservation activities and public interest energy research, development, and demonstration projects not adequately provided by competitive and regulated markets, be deposited in the fund for use by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission). Existing law requires the Energy Commission to use those funds to develop, implement, and administer the Public Interest Research, Development, and Demonstration Program to develop technologies to, among other things, improve environmental quality, enhance electrical system reliability, increase efficiency of energy-using technologies, lower electrical system costs, or provide other tangible benefits to electric utility customers. This bill would state an intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to advance biofuels and green power production.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 231</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Huffman</u></a> (D)</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Climate</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 02/06/2009-From printer. May be heard in committee March 8.</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt regulations to require the reporting and verification of emissions of greenhouse gases and to monitor and enforce compliance with the reporting and verification program, and requires the state board to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions levels in 1990 to be achieved by 2020. The act requires the state board to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse</p>	

Protection Trust Fund.		gas emission reductions. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. The act authorizes the state board to adopt a schedule of fees to be paid by the sources of greenhouse gas emissions regulated pursuant to the act, and requires the revenues collected pursuant to that fee to be deposited into the Air Pollution Control Fund and be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for purposes of carrying out the act. This bill would instead require the state board to, no later than March 30, 2010, adopt a schedule of fees, as provided. The revenues collected would be deposited in the Climate Protection Trust Fund, which the bill would create. All other compliance revenues collected pursuant to the act, including fines and penalties, would be required to be deposited into the fund, and would be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the purposes of carrying out the act. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<a href="#">AB 274</a> <a href="#">Portantino</a> (D)  Solid waste: landfills: closure plans.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 02/13/2009-From printer. May be heard in committee March 15.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, requires the owner or operator of a solid waste landfill, among other things, to prepare an initial estimate of closure and postclosure maintenance costs and to submit to the regional water board, the local law enforcement agency, and the board, a plan for the closure of the solid waste landfill and a plan for the postclosure maintenance of the solid waste landfill. A violation of these provisions is a misdemeanor. This bill would prohibit the owner or operator of a closed solid waste landfill that is subject to a closure or a postclosure maintenance plan from selling or offering for sale any portion of a closed waste management unit unless the intended purchaser provides evidence, to the satisfaction of the board, of his or her ability to meet the financial assurance requirements of the act. By creating a new crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<a href="#">AB 283</a> <a href="#">Chesbro</a> (D)  Solid waste: extended producer responsibility program.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 02/13/2009-From printer. May be heard in committee March 15.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, is required to reduce, recycle, and reuse solid waste generated in the state to the maximum extent feasible in an efficient cost-effective manner to conserve water, energy, and other natural resources. This bill would create the California Product Stewardship Act of 2010 and would require the board to administer the program. The bill would require the board to adopt regulations by July 1, 2011, in order to implement the program to provide environmentally sound product stewardship protocols that encourage producers to research alternatives during the product design and packaging phases to foster cradle-to-cradle producer responsibility and reduce the end-of-life environmental impacts of the product. This bill contains other related provisions.	
<a href="#">AB 473</a> <a href="#">Blumenfeld</a> (D)  Solid waste: multifamily dwellings.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 02/25/2009-From printer. May be heard in committee March 27.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 establishes an integrated waste management program administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board. The act requires a local jurisdiction to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan containing specified components. This bill would require an owner of a multifamily dwelling, defined as a residential facility that consists of 5 or more living units, on and after July 1, 2010, to arrange for recycling services that are appropriate for the multifamily dwelling, consistent with state or local laws or requirements, including a local ordinance or agreement, applicable to the collection, handling, or recycling of solid waste.	
<a href="#">AB 478</a> <a href="#">Chesbro</a> (D)	ASSEMBLY PRINT 02/25/2009-From printer. May be heard in	Existing law, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt greenhouse gas emissions limits and emission reduction measures by regulation. The state board is required to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the	

Greenhouse gas emissions: solid waste.	committee March 27.	statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020. This bill would require the state board to consult with the California Integrated Waste Management Board in developing the regulations to include rules for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from solid waste reduction and recycling.	
<a href="#"><u>AB 479</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Chesbro</u></a> (D)  Solid waste: diversion.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 02/25/2009-From printer. May be heard in committee March 27.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan containing specified components, including a source reduction component, a recycling component, and a composting component. With certain exceptions, the source reduction and recycling element of that plan is required to divert 50% of all solid waste from landfill disposal or transformation by January 1, 2000, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. This bill would require a city or county to divert 60% of all solid waste through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities on and after January 1, 2015, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by imposing new duties on local agencies regarding solid waste management. The bill would also require the board to establish policies, programs, and incentives to ensure diversion of solid waste in accordance with a specified schedule. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<a href="#"><u>AB 536</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Arambula</u></a> (D)  Hazardous waste: financial assurances.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 02/26/2009-From printer. May be heard in committee March 28.	Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt and revise standards and regulations to, among other things, specify financial assurances to be provided by an owner or operator of a hazardous waste facility that are necessary to respond adequately to provide for the cost of closure and subsequent maintenance of the facility. Existing law specifies, if the facility is required to obtain a permit under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended, various mechanisms that satisfy the financial assurance obligation. This bill, additionally, would include a financial test as a financial assurance mechanism. The bill would specifically provide that a local government owner of a hazardous waste facility would be eligible to meet its postclosure financial obligations by utilizing financial assurance mechanisms authorized by the federal act. This bill contains other related provisions.	
<a href="#"><u>AB 738</u></a> <b>Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materi</b>  Hazardous materials: brownfield cleanup: loan or grant program.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 03/01/2009-From printer. May be heard in committee March 30.	Existing law authorizes the Department of Toxic Substances Control to provide loans to eligible entities for the purposes of brownfield cleanup. This bill would authorize the department to administer and implement a loan or grant program consistent with federal regulations implementing the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act, using only federal grant funds if available for that purpose.	
<a href="#"><u>AB 747</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Emmerson</u></a> (R)  School facilities: recycling programs.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 02/27/2009-From printer. May be heard in committee March 29.	Existing law, the Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998, requires the State Allocation Board to allocate to applicant school districts, prescribed per-unhoused-pupil state funding for construction and modernization of school facilities, including hardship funding and supplemental funding for site development and acquisition. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would provide incentives to school districts with recycling programs when applying for state funding for construction and modernization of school facilities.	
<a href="#"><u>AB 903</u></a>	ASSEMBLY PRINT	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the California	

<p><a href="#"><u>Chesbro</u></a> (D)</p> <p>Solid waste: state agency recycling: electronic waste.</p>	<p>02/27/2009-From printer. May be heard in committee March 29.</p>	<p>Integrated Waste Management Board, requires the board to implement various state programs designed to encourage the reduction of solid waste. This bill would require that report to include the calculations of annual disposal reduction of electronic waste, and changes in electronic waste generated or disposed of due to specified factors. The bill would also require the report to include the extent to which a state agency intends to utilize programs or facilities established by a local agency for the handling, diversion, and disposal of electronic waste. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 993 Fletcher</u></a> (R)</p> <p>Solid waste: rigid plastic containers.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 03/02/2009-Read first time.</p>	<p>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. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to that provision.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 1016 Villines</u></a> (R)</p> <p>Energy: commission and department.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 03/02/2009-Read first time.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, the California Consumer Power and Conservation Financing Authority, and the Electricity Oversight Board with jurisdiction related to energy matters. Existing law provides the California Public Utilities Commission with jurisdiction over the certification of natural gas and electric facilities. Existing law also provides the Office of Planning and Research, the Department of Water Resources, the Department of General Services, and the Office of the State Architect with jurisdiction over certain energy-related matters. Existing law provide the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission with the jurisdiction over the certification of thermal powerplants. This bill would abolish the State Energy Resources and Conservation Commission, the California Consumer Power and Conservation Financing Authority, and the Electricity Oversight board. The bill would create the Department of Energy, headed by a Secretary of Energy, and would create the California Energy Commission and the Office of Energy Market Oversight within the department. The bill would provide for the creation of various divisions and subdivisions as deemed necessary by the secretary. The secretary would be appointed by, and hold office at the pleasure of, the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate. The bill would authorize the Governor to appoint an Assistant Secretary of Energy who would serve at the pleasure of the secretary. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 1078 Feuer</u></a> (D)</p> <p>Hazardous materials: toxic substances.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 03/02/2009-Read first time.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control, in the California Environmental Protection Agency, to establish a Toxics Information Clearinghouse for the collection, maintenance, and distribution of specific chemical hazard traits and environmental and toxicological endpoint data. Existing law defines various terms for the purposes of those provisions, including "consumer product." As of January 1, 2012, the definition of "consumer product" excludes "mercury-containing lights". This bill would extend this exclusion indefinitely, with one exception as it relates to prohibiting the use of a chemical of concern in a consumer product. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 1085 Mendoza</u></a> (D)</p> <p>State Air Resources Board: regulations.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 03/02/2009-Read first time.</p>	<p>Existing law creates the State Air Resources Board and gives to the state board various duties relating to reducing emissions of air pollutants, including emissions of greenhouse gases. This bill would require the state board to make available to the public all methodologies, inputs, assumptions, and any other information used in the development of a proposed regulation, or that is the rationale behind any proposed regulation, before the comment period for any regulation proposed for adoption by the state board.</p>	

<p><a href="#"><u>AB 1131</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Feuer</u></a> (D)</p> <p>Hazardous waste: source reduction.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 03/02/2009-Read first time.</p>	<p>The Hazardous Waste Source Reduction and Management Review Act of 1989, among other things, requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to establish a technical assistance and outreach program to promote implementation of model source reduction measures in priority industry categories. The act requires the department, every two years in a specified work plan, and in consultation with the California Source Reduction Advisory Committee, to select at least 2 priority categories of generators by SIC Code, as defined. For each selected priority industry category, the department is required to implement a cooperative source reduction technical assistance and outreach program to include specified elements. This bill would increase the minimum number of priority categories the department is required to select every 2 years to 3. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 1141</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Calderon, Charles</u></a> (D)</p> <p>Carryout bags.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 03/02/2009-Read first time.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, among other things, until January 1, 2013, requires the operator of a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program that provides an opportunity for a customer of the store to return to the store clean plastic carryout bags, as defined. The act imposes requirements for that program. The act includes legislative findings and declarations that certain matters concerning plastic carryout bags are matters of statewide interest and concern and generally prohibits a city, county, or other public agency from adopting, implementing, or enforcing specified related ordinances, resolutions, regulations, or rules, unless otherwise authorized. This bill would extend the provisions regarding the at-store recycling program for plastic carryout bags until January 1, 2017, and define the term "single use carryout bag" for those purposes. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 1150</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Gaines</u></a> (R)</p> <p>State government: integrated waste management board: abolishment.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 03/02/2009-Read first time.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, is required to reduce, recycle, and reuse solid waste generated in the state to the maximum extent feasible in an efficient cost-effective manner to conserve water, energy, and other natural resources. This bill would abolish the California Integrated Waste Management Board and transfer its duties, powers, purposes, responsibilities, and jurisdiction to the Department of Conservation.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 1173</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Huffman</u></a> (D)</p> <p>Recycling: compact fluorescent lamps.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 03/02/2009-Read first time.</p>	<p>The existing California Lighting Efficiency and Toxics Reduction Act prohibits, on and after January 1, 2010, except for certain specified circumstances, a person from manufacturing, selling, or offering for sale in the state specified general purpose lights that contain levels of hazardous substances prohibited by the European Union pursuant to the RoHS Directive, as specified. This bill would prohibit the distribution of moneys from energy efficiency investment funds or any other funds generated from usage-based charges on electricity distribution that are provided by California's retail sellers of electricity to any entity for compact fluorescent lamps, unless the compact fluorescent lamps meet certain specifications, and the manufacturer or distributor of the compact fluorescent lamps has implemented a recycling program or has agreed to pay an unspecified amount for every lamp for which funding is received into a compact fluorescent lamp recycling fund. The bill would prohibit the distribution of moneys from energy efficiency investment funds or any other funds generated from usage-based charges on electricity distribution that are provided by California's retail sellers of electricity to a retailer, unless the retailer has agreed to provide the public an in-store collection opportunity for the recycling of compact fluorescent lamps.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>AB 1188</u></a></p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Toxic Substances Control Account in the General Fund and requires the</p>	

<p><a href="#">Ruskin</a> (D)</p> <p>Hazardous materials: penalties: allocation.</p>	<p>03/02/2009-Read first time.</p>	<p>Director of Toxic Substances Control to administer the account. Existing law authorizes the moneys in the account to be appropriated to the Department of Toxic Substances Control for various purposes, including for the administration of the Human and Ecological Risk Division, Hazardous Materials Laboratory, and Office of Pollution Prevention and Technology Development in the department. This bill would additionally authorize the funds in the account to be appropriated to the department for the administration of the successor organizations of those units of the department, the implementation of programs administered by those units, and activities in the department related to pollution prevention and technology development. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1280</a> <a href="#">Adams</a> (R)</p> <p>Electronic waste recycling.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 03/02/2009-Read first time.</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. Under existing law, the fees are deposited in the Electronic Waste Recovery and Recycling Account, and the California Integrated Waste Management Board and the Department of Toxic Substances Control are continuously appropriated the money in the account to make electronic waste recovery payments to cover the net cost of an authorized collector in operating a free and convenient system for collecting, consolidating, and transporting covered electronic wastes, and to make electronic waste recycling payments to cover an electronic waste recycler's average net cost of receiving, processing, and recycling covered electronic waste. This bill would expand the list of appliances that are not defined as a "covered electronic device" to include a freezer, induction cooktop or range, beverage maker, and food steamer. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1329</a> <a href="#">Brownley</a> (D)</p> <p>Product management: polyvinyl chloride (PVC) packaging.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 03/02/2009-Read first time.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, prohibits a person from selling a food or beverage container in this state that is labeled with the term "compostable" or "marine degradable," unless the food or beverage container meets certain requirements. This bill would prohibit a person from selling at retail or distributing in commerce a rigid polyvinyl chloride packaging container.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1343</a> <a href="#">Huffman</a> (D)</p> <p>Solid waste: architectural paint.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 03/02/2009-Read first time.</p>	<p>Existing law prohibits the disposal of latex paint in the land or waters of the state and authorizes certain persons to accept latex paint for recycling. This bill would create the architectural paint recovery program and would require architectural paint manufacturers, on and after January 1, 2010, to develop and implement strategies to reduce the generation of postconsumer paint, promote the reuse of postconsumer paint, and manage the end-of-life of postconsumer paint through collecting, transporting, and processing postconsumer paint. The manufacturers would be allowed to establish a cost recovery system to collect a fee from the consumer on all architectural paint sold in this state sufficient to recover the costs of the end-of-life management of postconsumer paint in an environmentally sound fashion. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1350</a> <a href="#">Blakeslee</a> (R)</p> <p>Energy: sustainable biofuel resource: voluntary certification.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 03/02/2009-Read first time.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program, which is administered by the Energy Commission, for the purposes of developing and deploying innovative technologies that transform California's fuel and vehicle types to help attain the state's climate change policies. Existing law establishes the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Fund and, upon appropriation, used for implementing the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program. This bill would require the Energy Commission, in collaboration with specified entities, to establish a voluntary certification program to establish environmental performance standards for a biofuel qualifying as a California Sustainable Biofuel Resource. The Energy</p>	

		Commission would be required to consider certain factors in developing the performance standards. The bill would authorize moneys from the fund, upon appropriation, be used by the Energy Commission to implement the voluntary certification program. The bill would authorize the Energy Commission to charge an entity seeking to certify a biofuel under the program a fee to cover the Energy Commission's administrative costs. The bill would require collected fees to be deposited into the fund.	
<a href="#"><u>AB 1358 Hill (D)</u></a>  Product management: disposable food containers.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 03/02/2009-Read first time.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, among other things, prohibits a person from selling a food or beverage container in this state that is labeled with the term "compostable" or "marine degradable," unless the food or beverage container meets certain requirements. This bill would define terms for its purposes and prohibit a food vendor, restaurant, or retail food vendor from dispensing prepared food to a customer in a disposable expanded polystyrene food container, a disposable nonrecyclable plastic food container, or a disposable nonrecycled paper container. The bill would authorize a food vendor, restaurant, or retail food vendor to dispense prepared food to a customer in a compostable plastic container in a jurisdiction where organic waste is collected curbside for composting, and to dispense prepared food in a recyclable plastic container or a recycled paper container. The bill would prohibit a state facility from using a polystyrene foam or expanded polystyrene foam food service container, and would prohibit a state department or state agency from purchasing or acquiring polystyrene foam or expanded polystyrene foam disposable food service ware for use at state facilities. A state-managed concession, state-sponsored event, or event with a permit issued by the state would be prohibited from distributing or utilizing disposable food service ware containing expanded polystyrene, polystyrene, nonrecyclable plastic, or nonrecycled paper, and an agent, contractor, or vendor doing business with the state would be prohibited from using polystyrene foam, expanded polystyrene foam, nonrecycled paper, or nonrecyclable plastic disposable food service ware in state facilities or on state projects within the state. The bill would include legislative findings and declarations that the matters covered by the bill are matters of statewide interest and concern.	
<a href="#"><u>AB 1431 Hill (D)</u></a>  Hazardous materials: chemicals of concern.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 03/02/2009-Read first time.	Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control, by January 1, 2011, to adopt regulations to establish a process to identify and prioritize those chemicals or chemical ingredients in consumer products that may be considered as being a chemical of concern, in accordance with a specified review process. Existing law requires the department to adopt the regulations in consultation with the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment and all appropriate state agencies, and after conducting one or more public workshops as specified. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.	
<a href="#"><u>ACR 14 Niello (R)</u></a>  California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 02/05/2009-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	This measure would call upon the State Air Resources Board, prior to any regulatory action being taken consistent with the scoping plan for the implementation of the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, to perform an economic analysis that will give the State of California a more complete and accurate picture of the costs and benefits of the act's implementation. The measure would also call upon the Governor to use the authority granted by the act to adjust any applicable deadlines for regulations.	
<a href="#"><u>SB 22 Simitian (D)</u></a>	SENATE PRINT 01/29/2009-To Com. on EQ.	Existing law establishes the Department of Toxic Substances Control, in the California Environmental Protection Agency, with powers and duties regarding, among other things, hazardous waste disposal, underground storage of hazardous substances and waste, and the handling and release of hazardous	

Hazardous materials: toxic substances.		materials. This bill would additionally authorize the office to recommend procedures for expediting the review and identification of hazard traits, including pending and proposed actions by other states, the federal government, and other nations to limit hazardous materials in products. This bill contains other existing laws.	
<a href="#">SB 25 Padilla</a> (D)  Solid waste: diversion.	SENATE PRINT 01/29/2009-To Com. on EQ.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan containing specified components. The source reduction and recycling element of that plan is required to divert 50% of all solid waste from landfill disposal or transformation by January 1, 2000, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. This bill would require the board, by July 1, ____, to develop a strategic and comprehensive plan to achieve, on or before January 1, ____, a diversion rate of 75% of solid waste statewide from landfill disposal or transformation. This bill contains other related provisions.	
<a href="#">SB 26 Simitian</a> (D)  Home-generated pharmaceutical waste.	SENATE B., P. & E.D. 01/29/2009-To Coms. on B., P. & E.D. and EQ.	The existing Pharmacy Law establishes the California State Board of Pharmacy, prescribes the licensing, regulatory, and disciplinary functions of the board, and authorizes the board to adopt rules and regulations necessary to administer laws governing the operation of pharmacies and the dispensing of drugs and devices to the public. This bill would require the board to coordinate with other state agencies, local governments, drug manufacturers, and pharmacies to develop sustainable, efficient policies and programs to manage pharmaceutical wastes and the disposal of devices. The bill would authorize a pharmacy to accept the return of home-generated pharmaceutical waste and home-generated sharps waste, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<a href="#">SB 44 Denham</a> (R)  State government: integrated waste management board: abolishment.	SENATE PRINT 01/29/2009-To Com. on EQ.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, is required to reduce, recycle, and reuse solid waste generated in the state to the maximum extent feasible in an efficient cost-effective manner to conserve water, energy, and other natural resources. This bill would abolish the California Integrated Waste Management Board and transfer its duties, responsibilities, powers, jurisdiction, liabilities, and functions to the Department of Conservation.	
<a href="#">SB 55 Corbett</a> (D)  Recycling: California redemption value containers.	SENATE PRINT 01/29/2009-To Com. on EQ.	Under existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state is required to have a minimum refund value. A distributor is required to pay a redemption payment for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state to the Department of Conservation and the department is required to deposit those amounts in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. The money in the fund is continuously appropriated to the department for the payment of refund values and processing fees. A violation of the act is a crime. This bill would revise the term beverage to include vegetable, nut, grain, or soy drinks that contain any percentage of juice, and would delete the requirement that a vegetable drink subject to the act be sold in a container of 16 ounces or less. The bill would delete the exclusion from the term beverage, for a product that is not sold in the above-specified types of containers. The bill would additionally exclude from the definition a beverage in a flexible foil, plastic pouch, or aseptic container delivering 7 or less fluid ounces. The bill would also make conforming changes to other definitions, for purposes of the act. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	

<p><a href="#"><u>SB 104</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Oropeza</u></a> (D)</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: designation of greenhouse gases.</p>	<p>SENATE PRINT 02/05/2009-To Com. on EQ.</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 technological feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emission reductions. This bill would also include nitrogen trifluoride, and any other anthropogenic gas one metric ton of which makes the same or greater contribution to global warming as one metric ton of carbon dioxide, as determined by the state board pursuant to a process that the bill would create, including a procedure by which any person could petition the state board for a designation. The state board would be required to adopt regulations, including emission limits and emission reduction measures, for a gas determined to be a greenhouse gas no later than ____ years after that gas is designated as a greenhouse gas. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>SB 128</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Padilla</u></a> (D)</p> <p>California Climate Change Institute.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 02/23/2009-To Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>The existing California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board (state board) to adopt regulations to require the reporting and verification of emissions of greenhouse gases and to monitor and enforce compliance with the reporting and verification program, and requires the state board to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020. The act requires the state board to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emission reductions. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to create the California Climate Change Institute to (A) identify and support, through a merit-based peer-reviewed competitive grant process, research and education to be undertaken at academic and research institutions and laboratories throughout the state, (B) oversee, coordinate, and manage a nonduplicative, targeted research and development program for the purposes of achieving the state's targets for reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and mitigating the effects of those emissions, (C) develop effective model education pathways, training, model curriculum, and professional development necessary for emerging green technologies and industries, and (D) ensure that its climate change research is conducted in a manner that is targeted and nonduplicative of other research programs.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>SB 143</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Cedillo</u></a> (D)</p> <p>Hazardous materials: California Land Reuse and Revitalization Act of 2004.</p>	<p>SENATE PRINT 02/23/2009-To Coms. on EQ. and JUD.</p>	<p>The California Land Reuse and Revitalization Act of 2004 provides, among other things, that an innocent landowner, bona fide purchaser, or contiguous property owner, as defined, qualifies for immunity from liability from certain state laws for pollution conditions caused by a release or threatened release of a hazardous material if specified conditions are met. The act prohibits an agency, defined as the Department of Toxic Substances Control, the State Water Resources Control Board, or a California regional water quality control board, from requiring one of those persons to take a response action under certain state laws. The act also requires a bona fide ground tenant, as defined, who seeks to qualify for immunity to make all appropriate inquiries and enter into an agreement with an agency along with one or more specified entities that agree to take responsibility for implementation of a site assessment and response plan. The act is repealed on January 1, 2010, unless a later enacted statute deletes or extends that date. This bill would delete the repeal date of the act, thereby continuing the act indefinitely. The bill also would repeal the provisions providing for continued immunity after repeal of the act. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	

<p><a href="#"><u>SB 167</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Ducheny</u></a> (D)</p> <p>Solid waste: waste tires.</p>	<p>SENATE PRINT 02/15/2009-From print. May be acted upon on or after March 17.</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 used, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the purposes of programs related to waste tires. The act requires the Integrated Waste Management Board to adopt a 5-year plan, which is to be updated biennially, to establish goals and priorities for waste tire programs that include, among other things, specified border region activities, conducted in coordination with the California Environmental Protection Agency, related to waste tires in the California-Mexico border region. This bill would, additionally, require the 5-year plan to include, as a border activity, the development of projects in Mexico in the California-Mexico border region, including education, infrastructure, mitigation, cleanup, prevention, reuse, and recycling projects, that address the movement of used tires from California to Mexico that are eventually disposed in California. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>SB 228</u></a> <a href="#"><u>DeSaulnier</u></a> (D)</p> <p>Plastic bags: compostable or marine degradable plastic bags.</p>	<p>SENATE PRINT 02/24/2009-From print. May be acted upon on or after March 26.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, prohibits a person from selling a plastic bag in this state that is labeled with the term "compostable" or "marine degradable" unless, at the time of sale, the plastic bag meets specified standards for those types of bags. This bill would require a manufacturer of a marine degradable or compostable plastic bag meeting those standards to ensure that the marine degradable or compostable plastic bag is readily and easily identifiable from other plastic bags. The bill would specify that "readily and easily identifiable" shall mean a uniform color of green with the label "compostable" and carrying the certification label of the Biodegradable Products Institute.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>SB 231</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Lowenthal</u></a> (D)</p> <p>Hazardous waste: generator fees.</p>	<p>SENATE PRINT 02/24/2009-From print. May be acted upon on or after March 26.</p>	<p>Existing law requires a generator of hazardous waste to pay the State Board of Equalization a generator fee for each generator site for each calendar year, unless the generator has paid a facility fee or received a specified credit for each specific site for that calendar year. The generator fee is determined pursuant to a base fee rate multiplied in a specified manner determined by the amount of waste generated during the prior calendar year. Existing law sets the base fee rate at \$2,748 for the 1997 calendar year and requires the board to adjust the base fee rate annually to reflect changes in the cost of living. The generator fee is required to be deposited in the Hazardous Waste Control Account. This bill would specify that the base fee rate is \$3,815 for the 2008 calendar year.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>SB 295</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Dutton</u></a> (R)</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006.</p>	<p>SENATE PRINT 02/26/2009-From print. May be acted upon on or after March 28.</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt regulations to require the reporting and verification of emissions of greenhouse gases and to monitor and enforce compliance with the reporting and verification program, and requires the state board to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions levels in 1990 to be achieved by 2020. The act requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. The state board is required to evaluate the total potential costs and total potential economic and noneconomic benefits of the plan. The state board is required by January 1, 2011, to adopt greenhouse gas emissions limits and emission reduction measures by regulation to achieve the prescribed emission reductions. This bill, notwithstanding this provision or any other provision of law, would prohibit the state board or its staff from beginning to develop these regulations until June 1, 2009, and until the state board reevaluates the evaluation of costs discussed above. The bill would prohibit the state board from implementing those regulations until the unemployment rate in the state is below 5.8% for 3 consecutive months. The bill would also require the state board to evaluate, and make public, the costs of those regulations. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	

<p><a href="#"><u>SB 333</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Hancock</u></a> (D)</p> <p>Voluntary Greenhouse Gas Emission Offset Program Fund.</p>	<p>SENATE PRINT 02/26/2009-From print. May be acted upon on or after March 28.</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt regulations to require the reporting and verification of emissions of greenhouse gases and to monitor and enforce compliance with the reporting and verification program, and requires the state board to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions levels in 1990 to be achieved by 2020. This bill would create the Voluntary Greenhouse Gas Emission Offset Program Fund, and would provide that funds received by the state on a voluntary basis from the federal government, individuals, businesses, organizations, industry, or other sources for the mitigation of climate change impacts related to greenhouse gas emissions be deposited in this fund. The moneys in the fund would be available, upon appropriation, for expenditure by the Resources Agency for specified projects. The bill would require that moneys from the fund be directed to the California Conservation Corps and local conservation corps for specified projects. The Resources Agency would be required, by October 1, 2010, to adopt guidelines for the distribution of moneys from the fund and to develop strategies for the sale of voluntary greenhouse gas emission offsets by the state and other opportunities for contributions by the public to the Voluntary Greenhouse Gas Emission Offset Program Fund.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>SB 346</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Kehoe</u></a> (D)</p> <p>Hazardous materials: motor vehicle brake friction materials.</p>	<p>SENATE PRINT 02/26/2009-From print. May be acted upon on or after March 28.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Department of Toxic Substances Control, in the California Environmental Protection Agency, with powers and duties regarding the management of hazardous waste. Existing law, administered by the Department of Toxic Substances Control, prohibits the management of hazardous waste except in accordance with the hazardous waste control laws, including laws governing the removal of any mercury-containing vehicle light switch from a vehicle, and the regulations adopted by the department. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would require the Department of Toxic Substances Control to conduct a baseline survey, on or before January 1, 2013, of the concentration levels of nickel, zinc, and antimony in motor vehicle brake friction materials. The bill would require the department, commencing January 1, 2013, and at least every 3 years thereafter, to monitor the concentration levels of those constituents in motor vehicle brake friction materials to ensure that those levels do not increase by more than 50% above the baseline levels established through the baseline survey. In that case, the bill would require the department to complete scientific studies to evaluate the need to establish a maximum concentration of any or all of these constituents in brake friction materials, and would authorize the department to establish a maximum allowable concentration for those constituents, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>SB 366</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Aanestad</u></a> (R)</p> <p>Energy: renewable energy: biomass.</p>	<p>SENATE PRINT 02/26/2009-From print. May be acted upon on or after March 28.</p>	<p>The Public Utilities Act imposes various duties and responsibilities on the Public Utilities Commission with respect to the purchase of electricity. Existing law requires every electric distribution utility or cooperative to develop a standard contract or tariff providing for net energy metering, and to make this contract available to eligible customer-generators, as defined, upon request. Existing law requires every electric service provider, upon request, to make available to eligible customer-generators, contracts for net energy metering subject to specified limitations on the number of contracts. Existing law limits eligible customer-generators to residential, small commercial, commercial, industrial, or agricultural customers of an electric service provider that use a solar or a wind turbine electrical generating facility, or a hybrid solar and wind turbine generating facility. The commission is responsible for enforcing these provisions. This bill would change the definition of eligible customer-generators to include residential, small commercial, commercial, industrial, or agricultural customers of an electric service provider that use biomass electricity generating facilities.</p>	

<p><a href="#"><u>SB 546</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Lowenthal</u></a> (D)</p> <p>Used oil.</p>	<p>SENATE PRINT 03/02/2009-Read first time.</p>	<p>The California Oil Recycling Enhancement Act requires the California Integrated Waste Management Board to adopt a used oil recycling program that promotes and develops alternatives to the illegal disposal of used oil, and requires the program to include, among other things, a reporting, monitoring, and enforcement program to ensure that all laws relating to used oil are properly carried out. The act defines terms for its purposes, including "used oil hauler" and "used oil recycling facility." The act requires the board to certify or recertify a used oil recycling facility for which the board has received an inspection report, unless the board determines that the facility is engaged in a repeating or recurring pattern of noncompliance that poses a significant threat to public health and safety or the environment. If the board denies certification, it is authorized to subsequently certify a facility if it determines that the facility meets the standards for certification. Existing law requires a used oil recycling facility to report to the board for each quarter the amount of used oil received and the amount of recycled oil produced. A violation of the act is a crime. This bill would revise the certification requirements to also require the board to certify or recertify a used oil recycling facility that is an out-of-state facility and for which the board has received a report from the Department of Toxic Substances Control that the out-of-state facility has demonstrated that the facility substantially meets specified federal requirements related to the management of used oil and recycles used lubricating oil to meet specified purity standards for recycled oil. The bill would require an out-of-state facility, as a condition of demonstrating that compliance, to enter into an agreement with the department to pay the department's full expenses for conducting related review and inspection costs. The bill would require an out-of-state facility that seeks certification to annually certify, in writing to the board and under penalty of perjury, that the facility substantially meets those specified federal requirements, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime. The bill would revise the quarterly reporting requirement to require a used oil recycling facility issued a specified permit to produce recycled oil and an out-of-state used oil recycling facility that is certified by the board to report to the board for each quarter the amount of used oil received and the amount of recycled oil produced. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>SB 619</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Strickland</u></a> (R)</p> <p>Recycling.</p>	<p>SENATE PRINT 03/02/2009-Read first time.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act and makes certain findings and declarations with regard to that act. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to that provision.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>SB 624</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Romero</u></a> (D)</p> <p>Solid waste: garbage and refuse disposal districts: governing board membership.</p>	<p>SENATE PRINT 03/02/2009-Read first time.</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the formation of garbage and refuse disposal districts under certain conditions, including that if the district includes 2 or more cities that the legislative body of each city within the district appoint one member to the governing board to represent each incorporated city. This bill would remove the requirement that the city represented in this provision be incorporated.</p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>SB 723</u></a> <a href="#"><u>DeSaulnier</u></a> (D)</p> <p>Electronic waste recovery payments.</p>	<p>SENATE PRINT 03/02/2009-Read first time.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Integrated Waste Management Board, in collaboration with the Department of Toxic Substances Control, to establish on July 1, every two years, an electronic waste recovery payment schedule to cover the net cost of an authorized collector in operating a free and convenient system for collecting, consolidating, and transporting covered electronic wastes. Existing law requires the board to make those payments, as specified. This bill would instead require that the board, in</p>	

		collaboration with the department, establish an electronic waste recovery payment schedule to cover the net cost of an authorized collector on July 1 of every year. The bill would also delete an obsolete provision.	
<a href="#">SB 803</a> <a href="#">DeSaulnier</a> (D)  Solid waste: plastic waste: management.	SENATE PRINT 03/02/2009-Read first time.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, is required to reduce, recycle, and reuse solid waste generated in the state to the maximum extent feasible in an efficient cost-effective manner to conserve water, energy, and other natural resources. This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would mitigate the environmental impact of plastic packaging materials and reduce the overall amount of plastic waste disposed of in California landfills.	
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