

**SWANA 09-10 Legislation of Interest
as of 4/1/2009**

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p>AB 3 V. Manuel Perez</p> <p>Energy: renewable energy workforce readiness program.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY U. & C. 02/05/2009-Referred to Coms. on U. & C. and NAT. RES.</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission is vested with regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. The Public Utilities Act imposes various duties and responsibilities on the commission with respect to the purchase of electricity by electrical corporations and requires the commission to review and adopt a procurement plan and a renewable energy procurement plan for each electrical corporation pursuant to the California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program. The program requires that a retail seller of electricity, including electrical corporations, purchase a specified minimum percentage of electricity generated by eligible renewable energy resources, as defined, in any given year as a specified percentage of total kilowatthours sold to retail end-use customers each calendar year (renewables portfolio standard). This bill would require the commission, by January 1, 2011, to establish a Renewable Energy Workforce Readiness Program to ensure green collar career placement and advancement opportunities within California's renewable energy manufacturing, construction, installation, maintenance, and operation sectors that is targeted towards specified populations. The program would award training grants, on a competitive basis, to implement and operate renewable energy worker training and education programs in the state. The commission would be required to submit to the Legislature, by January 1, 2012, a report on the implementation of the program. The bill would require the commission to implement the program, upon appropriation by the Legislature, using moneys from an unspecified fund.</p>	
<p>AB 21 Lowenthal, Bonnie (D)</p> <p>Pesticides: methyl bromide: study and report.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 03/25/2009-From committee: Do pass, and re-refer to Com. on E.S. & T.M. Re-referred. (Ayes 5. Noes 1.) (March 25).</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 industrial 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>Last Amended on 03/18/2009</p>	
<p>AB 64 Krekorian (D)</p> <p>Energy: renewable energy resources: generation and transmission.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY U. & C. 03/25/2009-Re-referred to Com. on U. & C.</p>	<p>The Public Utilities Act imposes various duties and responsibilities on the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) with respect to the purchase of electricity and requires the PUC to review and adopt a procurement plan and a renewable energy procurement plan for each electrical corporation pursuant to the California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program. The 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, as defined, 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 the PUC to implement annual procurement targets for each retail seller to increase its total procurement of eligible</p>	

		<p>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. Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) to certify eligible renewable energy resources and to design and implement an accounting system to verify compliance with the renewables portfolio standard by retail sellers. Under existing law the governing board 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 recast the renewables portfolio standard program, to be operative on January 1, 2011, to require that a retail seller and a local publicly owned electric utility: (1) procure at least 20% of the electricity delivered to its retail customers from eligible renewable energy resources by December 31, 2010, (2) procure at least 25% of the electricity delivered to its retail customers from eligible renewable energy resources by December 31, 2015, and (3) procure at least 33% of the electricity delivered to its retail customers from eligible renewable energy resources by December 31, 2020 . The PUC would be responsible for implementing these requirements for retail sellers, while the governing board would be responsible for implementing these requirements for a local publicly owned electric utility. The bill would require the PUC to establish annual procurement targets for retail sellers that are sufficient to reach the above-stated requirements. The bill would require that an electrical corporation's renewable energy procurement plan include a process that provides criteria for the rank ordering and selection of eligible renewable energy resources to comply with the above-stated procurement requirements so that each corporation's total renewables portfolio benefits ratepayers. The bill would require the PUC to annually establish and adopt a benchmark price for electricity generated by an eligible renewable energy resource, for terms corresponding to the length of contracts, in consideration of specified matter, and for each electrical corporation, to establish a limitation on the total costs expended above the benchmark prices for procurement of electricity pursuant to the renewables portfolio standard. The bill would require the PUC to allow an electrical corporation or other retail seller to limit its procurement to the quantity of eligible renewable energy resources that can be purchased at or below the cost limitation if insufficient to support the total costs expended above the benchmark price. The bill would revise existing law with respect to the use of renewable energy credits to meet the renewables portfolio standard procurement requirements and would allow retail sellers and local publicly owned electric utilities to meet up to 10% of its renewables portfolio standard procurement requirements from nondeliverable renewable energy resources, as defined . This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 03/24/2009</p>	
<p>AB 68 Brownley (D) Solid waste: single-use carryout bags.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 03/31/2009-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer 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, 2010 , 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</p>	<p>Pending Review</p>

	Read second time and amended.	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. The bill would prohibit a store from distributing a single-use carryout bag that is not a plastic or compostable carryout bag that meets specific requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 03/31/2009	
AB 85 Berryhill, Tom (R)	ASSEMBLY PRINT 01/06/2009-From printer. May be heard in committee February 5.	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.	
Junk dealers and recyclers.			
AB 87 Davis (D)	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 03/19/2009-Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	Existing law requires , until January 1, 2013, 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 instead 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. Last Amended on 03/18/2009	Pending Review
Single-use carryout bags: environmental effects: mitigation.			
AB 147 Saldana (D)	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 03/09/2009-Referred to Coms. on NAT. RES. and JUD.	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.	
Hazardous waste: electronic waste.			
AB 177	ASSEMBLY PRINT	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt	

<p><u>Price</u> (D)</p> <p>Energy: Green Economy Inclusion Act of 2009.</p>	<p>02/03/2009-From printer. May be heard in committee March 5.</p>	<p>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><u>AB 210</u> <u>Havashi</u> (D)</p> <p>Green building standards.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 03/31/2009-From committee: Do pass, and re-refer to Com. on NAT. RES. Re-referred. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (March 31).</p>	<p>The California Building Standards Law provides for the adoption of building standards by state agencies by requiring all state agencies that adopt or propose adoption of any building standard to submit the building standard to the California Building Standards Commission for approval and adoption. This bill would specify that the requirements and regulations that a city or county is authorized to change or modify includes, but is not limited to, green building standards. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><u>AB 222</u> <u>Adams</u> (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>Pending Review</p>
<p><u>AB 231</u> <u>Huffman</u> (D)</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Climate Protection Trust Fund.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 03/04/2009-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>Requires that revenues collected pursuant to the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 be deposited into a Climate Protection Trust Fund, and establishes parameters by which those funds can be distributed for the reduction of GHG and mitigation of climate change impacts.</p>	
<p><u>AB 238</u> <u>Adams</u> (R)</p> <p>Renewable energy resources.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 02/10/2009-From printer. May be heard in committee March 9.</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, as defined. The Public Utilities Act imposes various duties and responsibilities on the commission with respect to the purchase of electricity and requires the commission to review and adopt a procurement plan and a renewable energy procurement plan for each electrical corporation pursuant to the California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program. The renewables portfolio standard program requires that a retail seller of electricity purchase a specified minimum percentage of electricity generated by eligible renewable energy resources, as defined, in</p>	

		any given year as a specified percentage of total kilowatthours sold to retail end-use customers each calendar year. Existing law includes legislative findings and declarations relative to the program that include a declaration that new and modified electric transmission facilities may be necessary to facilitate the state achieving its renewables portfolio standard targets. This bill would revise the legislative findings and declarations to declare that new and modified electric transmission facilities, including the employment of smart grid technologies, may be necessary to facilitate the state achieving its energy efficiency goals and renewables portfolio standard targets.	
AB 274 Portantino (D) Solid waste: landfills: closure plans.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 03/04/2009-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	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.	Watch
AB 283 Chesbro (D) Solid waste: extended producer responsibility program.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 03/09/2009-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	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.	Pending Review
AB 456 Emmerson (R) State agencies: period review.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 02/25/2009-From printer. May be heard in committee March 27.	Existing law authorizes the creation of various state agencies. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation establishing a periodic review of all state agencies.	Watch
AB 473 Blumenfeld (D) Solid waste: multifamily dwellings.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 03/16/2009-Referred to Coms. on NAT. RES. and L. GOV.	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.	Support
AB 478	ASSEMBLY NAT.	Existing law, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, requires the State Air Resources	Pending

<p>Chesbro (D)</p> <p>Greenhouse gas emissions: solid waste.</p>	<p>RES. 03/12/2009-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>Board to adopt greenhouse gas emissions limits and emission reduction measures by regulation. The state board is required to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020. This bill would require the 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.</p>	<p>Review</p>
<p>AB 479 Chesbro (D)</p> <p>Solid waste: diversion.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 03/12/2009-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<p>AB 536 Arambula (D)</p> <p>Hazardous waste: financial assurances.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 03/26/2009-Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>AB 738 Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materi</p> <p>Hazardous materials: brownfield cleanup: loan or grant program.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 03/26/2009-Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.</p>	<p>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.</p>	
<p>AB 747 Emmerson (R)</p> <p>School facilities: recycling programs.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 02/27/2009-From printer. May be heard in committee March 29.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Watch</p>

<p><u>AB 828</u> <u>Lieu</u> (D)</p> <p>Green building standards.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY B. & P. 03/31/2009-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on B. & P. Read second time and amended.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to prescribe, by regulation, energy conservation and water efficiency standards for new residential and nonresidential buildings to reduce wasteful, uneconomic, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy. This bill would require the commission or any state agency proposing green building standards to seek the input of other state agencies and consult with representatives from specified groups, as prescribed. The bill would require any agency providing input to recommend to the commission or proposing agency whether the standard should be voluntary or mandatory. The bill would require that the green building standards adopted and approved by the commission be inserted into relevant parts of the California Building Standards Code. The bill would also authorize the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to develop and adopt voluntary energy efficiency standards, as described. This bill contains other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 03/31/2009</p>	
<p><u>AB 838</u> <u>Swanson</u> (D)</p> <p>Occupational safety and health.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY L. & E. 03/23/2009-Referred to Com. on L. & E.</p>	<p>The existing California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973 was enacted to assure safe and healthful working conditions by authorizing the enforcement of effective standards, assisting and encouraging employers to maintain safe and healthful working conditions, and by providing for research, information, education, training, and enforcement in the field of occupational safety and health. The Occupational Safety and Health Board, an independent entity within the Department of Industrial Relations, has exclusive authority to adopt occupational safety and health standards within the state. This bill would require the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board, by July 1, 2011, to adopt a standard for controlling the risk of occurrence of heat illness where employees work indoors.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p><u>AB 903</u> <u>Chesbro</u> (D)</p> <p>Solid waste: state agency recycling: electronic waste.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 03/26/2009-Referred to Coms. on NAT. RES. and E.S. & T.M.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the California 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>Watch</p>
<p><u>AB 907</u> <u>Chesbro</u> (D)</p> <p>California Oil Recycling Enhancement Act: rerefined oil.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 03/26/2009-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>The California Oil Recycling Enhancement Act, administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, among other things, generally requires every oil manufacturer to pay to the board an amount equal to \$0.04 for every quart, or \$0.16 for every gallon, of lubricating oil sold or transferred in the state, or imported into the state for use in the state. This bill would authorize the board to develop a program to provide incentives to manufacturers of rerefined oil, as the bill would define that term, to develop additional capacity for the rerefining of used oil.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p><u>AB 925</u> <u>Saldana</u> (D)</p> <p>Recycling: single-use plastic beverage container caps.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 02/27/2009-From printer. May be heard in committee March 29.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, requires every rigid plastic packaging container, as defined, sold or offered for sale in this state, to generally meet one of specified criteria. This bill would define terms and would prohibit a retailer, on and after January 1, 2012, from selling or offering for sale a single-use plastic beverage container with a cap that is not affixed to, or part of, the beverage container. The bill would also prohibit a retailer, on and after that date, from selling or offering for sale a single-use beverage container with a cap, unless the cap is made of a recyclable material, as defined.</p>	<p>Pending Review</p>

<p><u>AB 993</u> <u>Fletcher</u> (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><u>AB 1016</u> <u>Villines</u> (R)</p> <p>Energy: commission and department.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY U. & C. 03/26/2009-Referred to Coms. on U. & C. and NAT. RES.</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>Watch</p>
<p><u>AB 1043</u> <u>Fong</u> (D)</p> <p>Biofuels.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 03/02/2009-Read first time.</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources 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 provide that it is the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to advance biofuels and other clean fuel technologies by adopting policies that promote the production and purchase of biofuels and other clean fuel technologies in California as a means to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and reduce California's reliance on petroleum fuels.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p><u>AB 1078</u> <u>Feuer</u> (D)</p> <p>Hazardous materials: toxic substances.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 03/26/2009-Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.</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><u>AB 1085</u> <u>Mendoza</u> (D)</p> <p>State Air Resources Board: regulations.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 03/26/2009-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</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</p>	<p>Support</p>

		board.	
AB 1112 Blakeslee (R) Hazardous waste: management.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 03/02/2009-Read first time.	Existing law authorizes the Department of Toxic Substances Control to grant a variance from the requirements regulating the management of hazardous waste, if the department makes specified findings. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to that law.	Support
AB 1131 Feuer (D) Hazardous waste: source reduction.	ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 03/26/2009-Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.	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.	Watch
AB 1141 Calderon, Charles (D) Carryout bags.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 03/26/2009-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	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.	Pending Review
AB 1150 Gaines (R) State government: integrated waste management board: abolishment.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 03/26/2009-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	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.	Watch
AB 1173 Huffman (D) Recycling: compact fluorescent lamps.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 03/02/2009-Read first time.	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	Pending Review

		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.	
<u>AB 1188</u> <u>Ruskin</u> (D) Hazardous materials: penalties: allocation.	ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 03/26/2009-Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.	Existing law establishes the Toxic Substances Control Account in the General Fund and requires the 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.	
<u>AB 1280</u> <u>Adams</u> (R) Electronic waste recycling.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 03/31/2009-Referred to Coms. on NAT. RES. and E.S. & T.M.	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.	Watch
<u>AB 1329</u> <u>Brownley</u> (D) Product management: polyvinyl chloride (PVC) packaging.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 03/02/2009-Read first time.	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.	
<u>AB 1343</u> <u>Huffman</u> (D) Solid waste: architectural paint.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 03/02/2009-Read first time.	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.	Support

<p><u>AB 1350</u> <u>Blakeslee</u> (R)</p> <p>Energy: sustainable biofuel resource: voluntary certification.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 03/31/2009-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</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 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.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p><u>AB 1358</u> <u>Hill</u> (D)</p> <p>Product management: disposable food containers.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 03/31/2009-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>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.</p>	
<p><u>AB 1431</u> <u>Hill</u> (D)</p> <p>Hazardous materials: chemicals of concern.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 03/02/2009-Read first time.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p><u>AB 1581</u></p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the California</p>	

<p>Committee on Natural Resources</p> <p>Solid waste: recycling market development.</p>	<p>03/31/2009-From printer. May be heard in committee April 30.</p>	<p>Integrated Waste Management Board, establishes an integrated waste management program. The act creates the Recycling Market Development Revolving Loan Subaccount in the Integrated Waste Management Account and continuously appropriates the funds deposited in the subaccount to the board for making loans for the purposes of the Recycling Market Development Revolving Loan Program. Existing law makes the provisions regarding the loan program, the creation of the subaccount, and expenditures from the subaccount inoperative on July 1, 2011, and repeals them as of January 1, 2012, and provides for disposition of funds remaining after inoperation and repeal. This bill would extend the inoperative and repeal dates to July 1, 2015, and January 1, 2016, respectively, thereby continuing the program and the continuous appropriation until July 1, 2015, and thus making an appropriation.</p>	
<p><u>ACR 14 Niello</u> (R)</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 03/31/2009-Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>This measure would call upon the State Air Resources Board, prior to any regulatory action being taken consistent with the scoping plan for the implementation of the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, to perform an economic analysis that will give the State of California a more complete and accurate picture of the costs and benefits of the act's implementation. The measure would also call upon the Governor to use the authority granted by the act to adjust any applicable deadlines for regulations.</p> <p>Last Amended on 03/27/2009</p>	
<p><u>SB 14 Simitian</u> (D)</p> <p>Utilities: Renewable energy resources.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DESK 03/31/2009-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, as defined. Existing law requires the PUC to require the state's 3 largest electrical corporations, Pacific Gas and Electric Company, San Diego Gas and Electric, and Southern California Edison, to identify a separate electrical rate component to fund programs that enhance system reliability and provide in-state benefits. This rate component is a nonbypassable element of local distribution and collected on the basis of usage. Existing PUC resolutions refer to the nonbypassable rate 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 revise the Renewable Energy Resources Program to state the intent of the Legislature to increase the amount of electricity generated from eligible renewable energy resources per year, so that amount equals at least 20% of total retail sales of electricity in California per year by December 31, 2010, and 33% by December 31, 2020. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 03/24/2009</p>	
<p><u>SB 22 Simitian</u> (D)</p> <p>Hazardous materials: toxic substances.</p>	<p>SENATE PRINT 01/29/2009-To Com. on EQ.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Department of Toxic Substances Control, in the California Environmental Protection Agency, with powers and duties regarding, among other things, hazardous waste disposal, underground storage of hazardous substances and waste, and the handling and release of hazardous materials. This bill would additionally authorize the office to recommend procedures for expediting the review and identification of hazard traits, including pending and proposed actions by other states, the federal government, and other nations to limit hazardous materials in products. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	
<p><u>SB 25</u></p>	<p>SENATE E.Q.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the California</p>	<p>Oppose</p>

<p><u>Padilla</u> (D)</p> <p>Solid waste: diversion.</p>	<p>03/24/2009-Set for hearing April 20.</p>	<p>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.</p>	
<p><u>SB 26</u> <u>Simitian</u> (D)</p> <p>Home-generated pharmaceutical waste.</p>	<p>SENATE B., P. & E.D. 03/27/2009-Set for hearing April 13.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Support</p>
<p><u>SB 35</u> <u>Oropeza</u> (D)</p> <p>Wasted food.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 01/29/2009-To Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>Existing law, with specified exceptions, exempts a food facility that donates any food that is fit for human consumption at the time it was donated to a nonprofit charitable organization or a food bank from liability for any damage or injury resulting from the consumption of the donated food. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would reduce the amount of wasted food that is fit for human consumption by creating programs aimed at diverting food away from landfills and to food banks and nonprofit organizations.</p>	
<p><u>SB 44</u> <u>Denham</u> (R)</p> <p>State government: integrated waste management board: abolishment.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 03/27/2009-Set for hearing April 27.</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, responsibilities, powers, jurisdiction, liabilities, and functions to the Department of Conservation.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p><u>SB 55</u> <u>Corbett</u> (D)</p> <p>Recycling: California redemption value containers.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 03/24/2009-Set for hearing April 20.</p>	<p>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>	

<p><u>SB 104</u> <u>Oropeza</u> (D)</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: designation of greenhouse gases.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 03/24/2009-Set for hearing April 20.</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><u>SB 128</u> <u>Padilla</u> (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><u>SB 143</u> <u>Cedillo</u> (D)</p> <p>Hazardous materials: California Land Reuse and Revitalization Act of 2004.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 03/24/2009-Set for hearing April 20.</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><u>SB 167</u> <u>Ducheny</u> (D)</p> <p>Solid waste: waste tires.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 03/24/2009-Set for hearing April 20.</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><u>SB 228</u> <u>DeSaulnier</u> (D)</p> <p>Plastic bags: compostable or marine degradable plastic bags.</p>	<p>SENATE PRINT 03/09/2009-To Com. on EQ.</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>Pending Review</p>
<p><u>SB 230</u> <u>Cogdill</u> (R)</p> <p>Waste tire haulers: registration.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 03/24/2009-Set for hearing April 20.</p>	<p>Existing law requires every person who engages in the transportation of waste or used tires to hold a valid waste and used tire hauler registration issued by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, and requires a registered waste and used tire hauler to only transport waste or used tires to a facility that meets the conditions for being permitted, excluded, exempted, or authorized to accept waste and used tires, or to a facility that lawfully accepts waste or used tires for reuse or disposal. Existing law exempts certain persons from registration if the person meets at least one of 8 specified standards, including transporting fewer than 10 waste or used tires at any one time. This bill would additionally exempt from the waste and used tire hauler registration requirements a person who is an owner or employee of an agriculture business concern, as defined, that is not a waste tire generating business, if the person is hauling used or waste tires that were used on a vehicle owned or operated by that agriculture business concern. The bill would also make technical and clarifying changes.</p>	
<p><u>SB 295</u> <u>Dutton</u> (R)</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 03/24/2009-Set for hearing April 20.</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</p>	

		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.	
SB 317 Simitian (D) Smoke Detector Collection Act of 2009.	SENATE RLS. 03/09/2009-To Com. on RLS.	Existing law generally regulates the disposal of hazardous waste by the Department of Toxic Substances Control. This bill would enact the Smoke Detector Collection Act of 2009 with nonsubstantive provisions.	
SB 333 Hancock (D) Voluntary Greenhouse Gas Emission Offset Program Fund.	SENATE E.Q. 03/27/2009-Set for hearing April 27.	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.	
SB 346 Kehoe (D) Hazardous materials: motor vehicle brake friction materials.	SENATE E.Q. 03/24/2009-Set for hearing April 20.	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.	
SB 366 Aanestad (R)	SENATE E. U., & C. 03/25/2009-Set, first hearing. Hearing	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	

Energy: renewable energy: biomass.	canceled at the request of author.	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.	
<u>SB 390</u> <u>Kehoe</u> (D) Solid waste: recycling market development.	SENATE E.Q. 03/24/2009-Set for hearing April 20.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, establishes an integrated waste management program. The act creates the Recycling Market Development Revolving Loan Subaccount in the Integrated Waste Management Account and continuously appropriates the funds deposited in the subaccount to the board for making loans for the purposes of the Recycling Market Development Revolving Loan Program (program). Existing law makes the provisions regarding the loan program, the creation of the subaccount, and expenditures therefrom inoperative on July 1, 2011, and repeals them as of January 1, 2012, and provides for disposition of funds remaining after inoperation and repeal. This bill would delete the inoperative and repeal dates, thereby indefinitely continuing the program and the continuous appropriation, and thereby making an appropriation, and would delete the provisions providing for disposition of funds remaining after inoperation and repeal. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Support
<u>SB 486</u> <u>Simitian</u> (D) Medical waste: sharps waste.	SENATE RLS. 03/12/2009-To Com. on RLS.	Existing law, the Medical Waste Management Act, administered by the State Department of Public Health, regulates the management and handling of medical waste, which includes, but is not limited to, sharps waste. Existing law prescribes how sharps waste must be containerized or stored. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to provisions relating to sharps waste.	Watch
<u>SB 497</u> <u>Correa</u> (D) School recycling programs.	SENATE ED. 03/16/2009-Set for hearing April 1.	Existing law establishes the public school system in this state and, among other things, provides for the establishment of school districts throughout the state and for their provision of instruction at the public elementary and secondary schools they operate and maintain. Existing law authorizes school districts to establish and maintain a paper recycling program in all classrooms, administrative offices, and other areas owned or leased by the school district where a significant quantity of wastepaper is generated or may be collected. Existing law requires the California Integrated Waste Management Board to develop and implement a source reduction and recycling program for schools in which schools are encouraged, but not required, to participate. This bill would express findings and declarations of the Legislature with respect to the potential benefits of school recycling programs. The bill would, until January 1, 2012, require each school district to consult with the local Community Conservation Corps to obtain information in order to establish a beverage container recycling program at each school campus and public office of that school district, but only to the extent that the district does not incur costs. Under the bill, a school district would be authorized to choose whether to operate its own beverage container recycling program, to contact its local Community Conservation Corps or another recycler to collect the beverage containers, to provide a beverage container collection program as a fundraising activity for the school district, or to continue a recycling program in existence on January 1, 2009. Because the	

		bill would impose new duties on school districts, it would constitute a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
SB 524 Correa (D) Solid waste: auto shredder residue.	SENATE RLS. 03/31/2009-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time. Amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires materials that require special handling, as defined, to be removed from major appliances and vehicles in which they are contained prior to crushing for transport or transferring to a baler or shredder for recycling. The act requires the California Integrated Waste Management Board (board), in consultation with specified entities, including the Department of Toxic Substances Control, to evaluate the use of recycling residue, which is defined as nonhazardous residue or residue treated to be nonhazardous that is a direct result of a metals recovery operation for the express purposes of recycling, for use as solid waste landfill cover materials or for use as extenders for currently used cover material. This bill would require the Secretary for Environmental Protection, on or before February 1, 2010, to establish an auto shredder residue working group, comprised of representatives of the board, the department, the State Air Resources Board, the State Water Resources Control Board, members of the auto shredder industry, and other interested stakeholders. The bill would require the working group to review and evaluate the existing practice of using treated auto shredder residue as alternative daily cover, determine the environmental and economic effects of the department's proposed revocation of the current regulatory classification of treated auto shredder residue and resulting prohibitions on its use as alternative daily cover, determine whether the current regulatory classification of treated auto shredder residue poses a significant threat to human health and the environment, and recommend changes to statute, regulation, or agency practice, if any, based on the working group's analysis. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 03/31/2009	
SB 531 DeSaulnier (D) Solid waste: single-use carryout bags.	SENATE E.Q. 03/24/2009-Set for hearing April 20.	Existing law requires an operator of a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program that provides to customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store. Under existing law, the California Integrated Waste Management Board (board) administers laws related to waste management. This bill would establish the Single-use Carryout Bag Responsibility Act and would require, on and after July 1, 2011, the suppliers, as defined, of plastic or paper single-use carryout bags to remit a Single-use Carryout Bag Responsibility Fee of \$0.001, to the State Board of Equalization, for each paper or plastic single-use carryout bag supplied directly to a store. The State Board of Equalization would be required to deposit the fee into the Single-use Carryout Bag Responsibility Fund that would be established in the State Treasury. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Pending Review
SB 546 Lowenthal (D) Used oil.	SENATE E.Q. 03/27/2009-Set for hearing April 27.	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.	
<u>SB 619</u> <u>Strickland</u> (R) Recycling.	SENATE RLS. 03/19/2009-To Com. on RLS.	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.	
<u>SB 624</u> <u>Romero</u> (D) Solid waste: garbage and refuse disposal districts: governing board membership.	SENATE RLS. 03/19/2009-To Com. on RLS.	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.	Pending Review
<u>SB 723</u> <u>DeSaulnier</u> (D) Electronic waste recovery payments.	SENATE PRINT 03/19/2009-To Coms. on EQ. and APPR.	Existing law requires the Integrated Waste Management Board, in collaboration with the Department of Toxic Substances Control, to establish on July 1, every two years, an electronic waste recovery payment schedule to cover the net cost of an authorized collector in operating a free and convenient system for collecting, consolidating, and transporting covered electronic wastes. Existing law requires the board to make those payments, as specified. This bill would instead require that the board, in collaboration with the department, establish an electronic waste recovery payment schedule to cover the net cost of an authorized collector on July 1 of every year. The bill would also delete an obsolete provision.	Watch
<u>SB 730</u> <u>Wiggins</u> (D) Solid waste: grants and loans: eligibility.	SENATE PRINT 03/19/2009-To Com. on EQ.	Existing law authorizes the Integrated Waste Management Board to issue grants and loans to local governments for various purposes including, among other things, expansion of recycling efforts, household hazardous waste, and local enforcement of solid waste regulations. This bill would provide that a public entity of the state is ineligible for any grants, loans, or loan guarantees from, or any other financial incentive administered by, the board, if the entity disposes or causes the disposal of solid waste at a facility within the state that does not meet standards that are as stringent as the state	

		standards or at a facility located outside the state.	
<u>SB 803</u> <u>DeSaulnier</u> (D) Solid waste: plastic waste: management.	SENATE RLS. 03/19/2009-To Com. on RLS.	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.	
<u>SB 832</u> Committee on Environmental Quality Resources: California Pollution Control Financing Authority: public lands: solid waste diversion.	SENATE PRINT 03/26/2009-From print. May be acted upon on or after April 25.	The California Pollution Control Financing Authority Act establishes the California Pollution Control Financing Authority, with specified powers and duties, and authorizes the authority to approve financing for projects or pollution control facilities to prevent or reduce environmental pollution. This bill would make various changes to the financial and administrative provisions of the act. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
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