

**SWANA 09-10 Legislation of Interest
as of 4/28/2009**

| Bill ID/Topic | Location | Summary | Position |
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| <p>AB 3 V. Manuel Perez</p> <p>Workforce development: Renewable Energy Workforce Readiness Initiative.</p> | <p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 04/23/2009-From committee: Do pass, and re-refer to Com. on APPR. Re-referred. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (April 22).</p> | <p>Existing law, the California Workforce Investment Act, establishes the California Workforce Investment Board, which is the body responsible for assisting the Governor in the development, oversight, and continuous improvement of California's workforce investment system, and prescribes the functions and duties of the board with regard to the implementation and administration of workforce training and development programs. This bill would require the board , by January 1, 2011, to establish a Renewable Energy Workforce Readiness Initiative 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 initiative would award training grants, on a competitive basis, to implement and operate renewable energy worker training and education programs in the state. The board would be required to submit to the Legislature, by January 1, 2012, a report on the implementation of the initiative . The bill would require the board to implement the initiative , upon appropriation by the Legislature, using moneys from an unspecified fund.</p> <p>Last Amended on 04/13/2009</p> | |
| <p>AB 21 Lowenthal, Bonnie (D)</p> <p>Pesticides: methyl bromide: study and report.</p> | <p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 04/15/2009-From committee: Do pass, and re-refer to Com. on APPR. Re-referred. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (April 14).</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 the assessment undertaken pursuant to the 8th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the 20th meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel regarding methyl bromide, and comment on the findings of the panel .</p> <p>Last Amended on 04/02/2009</p> | |
| <p>AB 64 Krekorian (D)</p> <p>Energy: renewable energy resources: generation and transmission.</p> | <p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 04/27/2009-From NAT. RES.: Not heard. (Refers to 4/20/2009 hearing)</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 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</p> | <p>Oppose Unless Amended</p> |

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| | | <p>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 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 and would prohibit the limitation from exceeding 5% of the electrical corporation's revenue requirements . 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. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 04/15/2009</p> | |
| <p><u>AB 68</u> <u>Brownley</u> (D) Solid waste: single-use carryout bags.</p> | <p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 04/27/2009-Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</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 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</p> | <p>Pending Review</p> |

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| | | <p>carryout bag that meets specific requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 04/23/2009</p> | |
| <p>AB 85 Berryhill, Tom (R)</p> <p>Junk dealers and recyclers.</p> | <p>ASSEMBLY JUD. 04/22/2009-From committee: Do pass, and re-refer to Com. on JUD. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. Re-referred. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (April 21).</p> | <p>Existing law prohibits a junk dealer or recycler from providing payment for nonferrous material, as defined, unless the payment is made by cash or check, the check is mailed or the cash or check is provided no earlier than 3 days after the date of sale, and the dealer or recycler obtains a photograph or video of the seller and certain other identifying information, as specified, which information is to be retained by the dealer or recycler for 2 years. Existing law requires a junk dealer or recycler to allow for periodic inspection of any premises maintained for purposes of determining compliance with the recordkeeping requirements, and, upon inspection, to produce his or her sales and purchase records. This bill would erroneous cross-references in the record production provisions and in other related provisions, and would delete a duplicate provision.</p> <p>Last Amended on 04/14/2009</p> | |
| <p>AB 87 Davis (D)</p> <p>Single-use carryout bags: environmental effects: mitigation.</p> | <p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 04/27/2009-Read second time and amended.</p> | <p>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.</p> <p>Last Amended on 04/27/2009</p> | Pending Review |
| <p>AB 147 Saldana (D)</p> <p>Hazardous waste: electronic waste.</p> | <p>ASSEMBLY JUD. 04/22/2009-From committee: Do pass, and re-refer to Com. on JUD. Re-referred. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (April 21).</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</p> | |

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| | | manufacturer is not prohibited from sale. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. | |
| AB 177 Price (D) Economic development: California Urban Communities Collaborative Initiative Act of 2009. | ASSEMBLY J., E.D. & E. 04/27/2009-Re-referred to Com. on J.,E.D., & E. In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author. | Existing law provides for various programs and activities in the development of economic opportunities for businesses in the state. This bill would, until January 1, 2016, enact the California Urban Communities Collaborative Initiative Act of 2009. The bill would create the California Urban Communities Collaborative Initiative in state government. As part of the initiative, the bill would establish an Inter-Agency Initiative Workgroup, partnership, and local committees for designated project areas and assign these entities specified duties with respect to coordinating and improving government efforts for at-risk urban communities, as defined. The bill would require the workgroup to report annually to the Governor and Legislature on its activities. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 04/23/2009 | |
| AB 210 Hayashi (D) Green building standards. | ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 04/22/2009-Read second time. To third reading. | 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. | |
| AB 222 Adams (R) Energy: biofuels. | ASSEMBLY APPR. 04/27/2009-From U. & C.: Do pass.To APPR.. | (1) 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. Existing law defines "in-state renewable electricity generation facility" for the purposes of the program to include, among other things, a facility that uses municipal solid waste conversion. This bill would instead define "in-state renewable electricity generation facility" to include a facility that uses conversion at a biorefinery. The bill would define "biorefinery" to mean a facility that uses a noncombustion thermal, chemical, biological, or mechanical conservation process, or a combination of those processes, to produce marketable products from carbonaceous materials. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 04/14/2009 | Support |
| AB 231 Huffman (D) California Global | ASSEMBLY APPR. 04/20/2009-Do pass as amended and be re-referred to the | 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. | |

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| Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Climate Protection Trust Fund. | Committee on Appropriations. | | |
| AB 238 Adams (R) Renewable energy resources. | ASSEMBLY PRINT 02/10/2009-From printer. May be heard in committee March 9. | 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 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 APPR. SUSPENSE FILE 04/23/2009-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file. | 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 APPR. 04/27/2009-Re-referred to Com. on APPR. | 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 2009 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. Last Amended on 04/23/2009 | Support if Amended |
| AB 456 Emmerson (R) | ASSEMBLY B. & P. 04/20/2009-Re-referred to Com. on B. & P. | The Dental Practice Act provides for the licensure and regulation of dentists by the Dental Board of California. The act requires the Dental Board of California to establish and administer a diversion program for the rehabilitation of licensees whose competency is impaired due to the abuse of drugs or | Watch |

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| <p>Dentistry: diversion program.</p> | | <p>alcohol, and imposes certain duties on diversion evaluation committees and the program manager related to accepting or denying licensees into, or terminating licensees from, the program, reviewing and designating treatment facilities, reviewing licensee participation, and performing other related duties. Existing law requires the board to close any investigation of a licensee whose investigation is based primarily on the self-administration or possession of certain controlled substances or drugs if the licensee enters and successfully completes a diversion program, and requires the reopening of the investigation upon withdrawal or termination from the program. Existing law requires that all participating licensees sign an agreement of understanding that withdrawal or termination from the diversion program at a time when a committee determines that the licensee is a threat to the public's health and safety shall result in the use of the licensee's diversion treatment records in a disciplinary or criminal proceeding. Existing law authorizes the program manager to request execution of a similar statement of understanding that alleged violations of the act by a licensee entering a diversion program may still be investigated. Existing law authorizes a committee to convene public meetings in closed sessions if considering reports pertaining to licensees requesting or participating in a diversion program and only to the extent necessary to protect the privacy of a licensee. Existing law requires a licensee who requests participation in a diversion program to agree to cooperate with the treatment program designed by the committee and to bear all costs of the program, unless the cost is waived by the board. This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature that the diversion program established by the Dental Board of California be implemented as a monitoring program for licensees whose participation is a component of a probationary or disciplinary action. The bill would delete the requirement that the board close investigations of licensees who self-administer or possess controlled substances or drugs and who enter and successfully complete a diversion program, and instead authorize the board to determine when to close or reopen investigations of those licensees, as specified. The bill would authorize a diversion evaluation committee to report to the board's enforcement program any licensee who is denied admission into, or terminated from, the diversion program, and who is deemed by the committee to present a threat to the public or his or her own health and safety. The bill would authorize the use of that licensee's diversion records in any disciplinary or criminal proceeding, and would delete the provisions that require or authorize the execution of a statement of understanding. The bill would also require the diversion evaluation committee to report to the board's enforcement program certain licensees engaging in acts of substantial noncompliance, as determined by the diversion evaluation committee, and would authorize the use of those licensees records for purposes of discipline, as specified. The bill would also expand the committee's authority to convene a closed session meeting as applied to matters relating to a licensee requesting or participating in a diversion program, and would require a waiver of licensee confidentiality under certain circumstances, including upon filing by the licensee of a lawsuit against the board relating to the diversion program. The bill would toll the statute of limitations for filing an accusation against a licensee during the time period a licensee is participating in the diversion program, and would delete the authority of the board to waive costs attributed to a licensee participating in a program. The bill would also make other nonsubstantive, technical changes to related provisions.</p> <p>Last Amended on 04/14/2009</p> | |
| <p>AB 473 Blumenfield (D)</p> | <p>ASSEMBLY L. GOV. 04/14/2009-From</p> | <p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 establishes an integrated waste management program administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board. The act</p> | <p>Support</p> |

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| Solid waste: multifamily dwellings. | committee: Do pass, and re-refer to Com. on L. GOV. Re-referred. (Ayes 6. Noes 3.) (April 13). | 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. | |
| <u>AB 478</u> <u>Chesbro</u> (D) Greenhouse gas emissions: solid waste. | ASSEMBLY APPR. SUSPENSE FILE 04/23/2009-In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file. | 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 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. | Pending Review |
| <u>AB 479</u> <u>Chesbro</u> (D) Solid waste: diversion. | ASSEMBLY APPR. 04/23/2009-Re-referred to Com. on APPR. | 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. Last Amended on 04/22/2009 | Oppose |
| <u>AB 536</u> <u>Arambula</u> (D) Hazardous waste: financial assurances. | ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 04/21/2009-In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author. | 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. | Watch |
| <u>AB 738</u> Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materi | ASSEMBLY APPR. 04/15/2009-From committee: Do pass, and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with | 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. | |

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| Hazardous materials: brownfield cleanup: loan or grant program. | recommendation: To Consent Calendar. Re-referred. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (April 14). | | |
| AB 747 Emmerson (R) School facilities: recycling programs. | ASSEMBLY HIGHER ED. 04/22/2009-From ED.: Do pass as amended.To HIGHER ED.. | Under existing law, each school district and campus of the California State University and Colleges is encouraged to establish and maintain a paper recycling program in specified areas owned or leased by the school district or campus where a significant quantity of wastepaper is generated or may be collected. This bill would encourage school districts and campuses of the California State University and Colleges also to establish and maintain beverage container recycling programs in those areas. Last Amended on 04/14/2009 | Watch |
| AB 828 Lieu (D) Green building standards. | ASSEMBLY APPR. 04/27/2009-From NAT. RES.: Do pass.To APPR.. | 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. Last Amended on 04/21/2009 | |
| AB 838 Swanson (D) Occupational safety and health. | ASSEMBLY APPR. 04/23/2009-From committee: Do pass, and re-refer to Com. on APPR. Re-referred. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (April 22). | 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. | Watch |
| AB 903 Chesbro (D) Solid waste: state agency recycling: electronic waste. | ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 04/21/2009-From committee: Do pass, and re-refer to Com. on E.S. & T.M. Re-referred. (Ayes 7. Noes 1.) (April 20). | 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. | Watch |

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| <p><u>AB 907</u> <u>Chesbro</u> (D)</p> <p>California Oil Recycling Enhancement Act: rerefined oil.</p> | <p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 04/27/2009-From NAT. RES.: Do pass as amended.To APPR..</p> | <p>(1) The California Oil Recycling Enhancement Act, administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, among other things, defines terms and establishes the used oil recycling program, consisting of a recycling incentive system, grants or loans to local governments and nonprofit entities for specified purposes related to used lubricating oil collection and recycling and stormwater pollution from used oil and oil byproducts, development and implementation of an information and education program to promote alternatives to the illegal disposal of used oil, and a reporting, monitoring, and enforcement program to ensure that laws relating to used oil are properly carried out. A violation of the act is a crime. This bill would define the term "rerefined oil" and revise the definition of "used oil hauler" for purposes of the act, and would revise and recast the used oil recycling program, so that, among other things, it would no longer provide for loans, and it would provide for the development and implementation of an information and education program to promote methods to reduce the amounts of used oil generated and to promote the use of rerefined oil in automotive and industrial lubricants. The bill would revise the purposes for which grants under the program may be made and would authorize grants additionally to be made to private entities. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 04/14/2009</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 THIRD READING 04/22/2009-Read second time. To third reading.</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 994</u> <u>Fong</u> (D)</p> <p>Buildings: Integrated Waste Management Board.</p> | <p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 04/15/2009-Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p> | <p>Under the California Integrated Waste Management Act, the Integrated Waste management Board is responsible for carrying out the act to reduce, recycle, and reuse solid waste generated in the state to the maximum extent feasible in an efficient and cost-effective manner. This bill would require the board to identify policy changes that may accelerate adoption of high performance building practices, as well as create educational training centers in state government and higher education facilities. This bill would provide that the board is required to carry out these provisions to the extent that funding is obtained from local, federal, public, or other nonstate sources.</p> <p>Last Amended on 04/13/2009</p> | |
| <p><u>AB 1016</u> <u>Villines</u> (R)</p> <p>Energy: commission and</p> | <p>ASSEMBLY U. & C. 04/20/2009-In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing</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</p> | <p>Watch</p> |

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| department. | canceled at the request of author. | 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. | |
| AB 1033 Nielsen (R) California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: greenhouse gas emissions: regulation. | ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 04/27/2009-From NAT. RES.: Not heard. | The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt regulations to require the reporting and verification of emissions of greenhouse gases and to monitor and enforce compliance with the reporting and verification program, and requires the state board to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020. The state board is required to adopt greenhouse gas emissions limits and emission reduction measures by regulation to achieve the prescribed emission reductions. This bill would require a state or local agency, before adopting or amending a regulation after January 1, 2010, to evaluate and measure the effectiveness of any regulations adopted by the state or local agency on or before January 1, 2010, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and obtain an independent 3rd-party economic impact analysis of any proposed regulation that the state or local agency determines would impose aggregate costs of \$1,000,000 or more on greenhouse gas emission sources subject to the proposed regulation, irrespective of the economic or noneconomic benefits of the regulation. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 04/02/2009 | |
| AB 1043 Fong (D) Biofuels. | ASSEMBLY PRINT 03/02/2009-Read first time. | 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. | Watch |
| AB 1078 Feuer (D) Hazardous materials: toxic substances. | ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 03/26/2009-Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M. | 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 | |

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| | | use of a chemical of concern in a consumer product. This bill contains other related provisions. | |
| AB 1085 Mendoza (D) State Air Resources Board: regulations. | ASSEMBLY APPR. 04/27/2009-From NAT. RES.: Do pass as amended.To APPR.. | 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. Last Amended on 04/15/2009 | Support |
| AB 1112 Blakeslee (R) Hazardous waste: management. | ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 04/15/2009-Re-referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M. | 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. Existing law also requires the department to classify as nonhazardous waste any fly ash, bottom ash, and flue gas emission control residues generated from a biomass combustion process, as specified. This bill would require the department, to the extent it does not violate federal law, to classify as nonhazardous waste petroleum contact water and petroleum tank bottoms and sludge, as defined. Last Amended on 04/13/2009 | Support |
| AB 1131 Feuer (D) Hazardous materials: green chemistry and accidental releases. | ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 04/21/2009-Re-referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M. | Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to establish programs for hazardous waste source reduction. This bill would additionally require the department to establish programs for life cycle toxic reduction to reduce the use, generation, release, or disposal of a chemical of concern as identified by the department during a product life cycle. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 04/20/2009 | Watch |
| AB 1141 Calderon, Charles (D) Carryout bags. | ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 04/27/2009-From NAT. RES.: Remains in 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. Last Amended on 04/13/2009 | Pending Review |
| AB 1150 Gaines (R) Integrated waste | ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 04/27/2009-From NAT. RES.: Failed passage | 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 board and transfer all of its authority, duties, | Watch |

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| management. | Reconsideration granted. | powers, purposes, responsibilities, and jurisdiction to the Department of Conservation and the Department of Toxic Substances Control, as described. Last Amended on 04/20/2009 | |
| AB 1173 Huffman (D) Recycling: compact fluorescent lamps. | ASSEMBLY APPR. 04/27/2009-From U. & C.: Do pass as amended.To APPR.. | 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. | Pending Review |
| AB 1188 Ruskin (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. | |
| AB 1280 Adams (R) Electronic waste recycling. | ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 04/21/2009-From committee: Do pass, and re-refer to Com. on E.S. & T.M. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. Re-referred. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (April 20). | 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 |
| AB 1329 Brownley (D) Product management: | ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 04/21/2009-Re-referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M. | 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, on and after January 1, 2013, would prohibit a retail | |

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| polyvinyl chloride (PVC) packaging. | | <p>establishment, as defined, from selling, distributing, or importing in commerce a rigid polyvinyl chloride packaging container, as defined. The bill, on and after January 1, 2014, would prohibit a retail establishment from selling, distributing, or importing in commerce a flexible polyvinyl chloride packaging container, as defined.</p> <p>Last Amended on 04/20/2009</p> | |
| <p>AB 1343 Huffman (D)</p> <p>Solid waste: architectural paint.</p> | <p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 04/27/2009-From NAT. RES.: Do pass as amended.To APPR..</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> | Support |
| <p>AB 1350 Blakeslee (R)</p> <p>Energy: regional mitigation.</p> | <p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 04/27/2009-From NAT. RES.: Do pass.To APPR..</p> | <p>The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. Except as provided, CEQA requires the lead agency to mitigate or avoid the significant effects on the environment of a project it carries out or approves whenever feasible to do so. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. This bill would authorize the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to communicate, coordinate, and work with specified entities to consider and implement mitigation requirements on a regional basis for projects proposing to develop eligible renewable energy resources for the purposes of the California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program. The bill would authorize the commission to execute an agreement, memorandum of its understanding, or other similar instrument memorializing its understanding of any communication, coordination, or implementation activities with other state agencies for the purposes of meeting mitigation requirements on a regional basis. This bill contains other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 04/02/2009</p> | Watch |
| <p>AB 1358 Hill (D)</p> <p>Product management: disposable food containers.</p> | <p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 04/27/2009-From NAT. RES.: Do pass as amended.To APPR..</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 from dispensing prepared food to a customer in a disposable polystyrene food container, a disposable nonrecyclable plastic food container, or a disposable nonrecycled content paper container. The bill would authorize a food vendor to dispense prepared food to a customer in a compostable plastic container in a jurisdiction where organic waste is collected curbside for</p> | |

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| | | composting . Last Amended on 04/14/2009 | |
| <u>AB 1431 Hill (D)</u> Air quality: Port of Oakland. | ASSEMBLY TRANS. 04/27/2009-From TRANS.: Not heard. | Existing law establishes the California Port Community Air Quality Program in the Bay Area Air Quality Management District and the South Coast Air Quality Management District. The program requires those districts to provide grants to offset the advanced introduction costs of eligible projects that reduce onroad emissions of particulate matter within communities adjacent to marine terminals or ports within the jurisdiction of those districts. This bill would require the Port of Oakland and entities involved in goods movement at the Port of Oakland to establish emission reduction strategies that are no less stringent than emission reduction strategies employed at the Port of Los Angeles and the Port of Long Beach. The bill requires the Bay Area Air Quality Management District to determine, after consultation with the South Coast Air Quality Management District and the State Air Resources Board, whether the Port of Oakland and those entities have complied. By requiring these local agencies to perform additional new duties, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 04/14/2009 | Watch |
| <u>AB 1581 Committee on Natural Resources</u> Solid waste: recycling market development. | ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 04/27/2009-Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES. | 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 authorizes a local governing body, as defined, to propose eligible parcels of property within its jurisdiction as a recycling market development zone, as defined, and to apply to the board for designation as a recycling market development zone. The board is authorized to designate or redesignate recycling market development zones for persons applying for that designation. The act requires a parcel of property designated as a recycling market development zone to retain that designation for 10 years . This bill , instead, would require a recycling market development zone to retain that designation for 10 years or until the local governing body repeals the designation, whichever is sooner. The bill also would contain a legislative finding and declaration that cities and counties are encouraged to propose recycling market development zones to stimulate economic development and to create green jobs . Last Amended on 04/23/2009 | |
| <u>ACR 14 Niello (R)</u> California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. | ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 04/20/2009-In committee: Refused adoption. Reconsideration granted. | 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. Last Amended on 03/27/2009 | |
| <u>SB 14 Simitian (D)</u> | ASSEMBLY DESK 03/31/2009-In Assembly. Read first | 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 | |

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| Utilities: Renewable energy resources. | time. Held at Desk. | <p>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>SB 22 Simitian (D)</p> <p>Hazardous materials: toxic substances.</p> | SENATE PRINT 01/29/2009-To Com. on EQ. | <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>SB 25 Padilla (D)</p> <p>Solid waste.</p> | SENATE APPR. 04/27/2009-Do pass as amended, and re-refer to the Committee on Appropriations | <p>(1) 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 a jurisdiction, for each subsequent revision of the element, to divert 60% of all solid waste on and after January 1, 2015, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by imposing new duties on local agencies regarding solid waste. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 04/13/2009</p> | Oppose |
| <p>SB 26 Simitian (D)</p> <p>Home-generated pharmaceutical waste.</p> | SENATE APPR. 04/24/2009-Set for hearing May 4. | <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>Last Amended on 04/15/2009</p> | Support |

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| <p><u>SB 35</u> <u>Oropeza</u> (D)</p> <p>Food donations.</p> | <p>SENATE G.O. 04/14/2009-Set for hearing April 28.</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 require the Governor to designate a state agency to establish and maintain a clearinghouse database that enables a food bank or a nonprofit organization, as defined, that has an interest in receiving nonperishable and perishable food donations to contact a food facility, as defined, that has an interest in donating food . This bill contains other related provisions.</p> <p>Last Amended on 04/01/2009</p> | |
| <p><u>SB 44</u> <u>Denham</u> (R)</p> <p>Integrated waste management.</p> | <p>SENATE E.Q. 04/27/2009-From E.Q.: Failed passage Reconsideration granted.</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 board and transfer all of its authority, duties, powers, purposes, responsibilities, and jurisdiction to the Department of Conservation and the Department of Toxic Substances Control, as described.</p> <p>Last Amended on 04/13/2009</p> | <p>Watch</p> |
| <p><u>SB 55</u> <u>Corbett</u> (D)</p> <p>Recycling: California redemption value containers.</p> | <p>SENATE APPR. 04/24/2009-Set for hearing May 4.</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>Last Amended on 04/22/2009</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 APPR. 04/27/2009-Do pass as amended, and re-refer to the Committee on Appropriations</p> | <p>(1) 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 in that definition nitrogen trifluoride and any other gas designated as a greenhouse gas by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change . This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> | |

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| | | Last Amended on 04/13/2009 | |
| <u>SB 128</u> <u>Padilla</u> (D) California Climate Change Institute. | SENATE APPR. 04/27/2009-Do pass, but re-refer to the Committee on Appropriations | 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 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. The bill would make implementation of its provisions subject to sufficient funds being appropriated by the Legislature for its purposes. Last Amended on 04/02/2009 | |
| <u>SB 143</u> <u>Cedillo</u> (D) Hazardous materials: California Land Reuse and Revitalization Act of 2004. | SENATE JUD. 04/24/2009-Set for hearing April 28. | 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 extend the repeal date of the act to January 1, 2017 . The bill would make the provisions providing for continued immunity after repeal of the act operative on January 1, 2017 . This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 04/23/2009 | |
| <u>SB 167</u> <u>Ducheny</u> (D) Solid waste: waste tires. | SENATE APPR. 04/24/2009-Set for hearing May 4. | 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 California 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, | |

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| | | 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 of in California. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 04/22/2009 | |
| SB 228 DeSaulnier (D) Plastic bags: compostable or marine degradable plastic bags. | SENATE E.Q. 04/13/2009-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time. Amended. Re-referred to Com. on EQ. | 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 define "readily and easily identifiable." The bill would prohibit a compostable plastic bag sold in the state from displaying a chasing arrow resin identification code or recycling type of symbol in any form. Last Amended on 04/13/2009 | Pending Review |
| SB 230 Cogdill (R) Waste tire haulers: registration. | SENATE APPR. 04/24/2009-Set for hearing May 4. | 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 a person, who is not a waste tire generating business who is transporting waste or used tires to an amnesty day event or to an authorized location, and has written authorization from the local enforcement agency . This bill would additionally exempt from the waste and used tire hauler registration requirements, a person transporting illegally dumped waste or used tires to an amnesty day event or to an authorized location who has received written authorization, which includes specific conditions and dates and documentation that a police report has been filed for the illegally dumped tires, from the local enforcement agency. The bill would also make technical and clarifying changes. Last Amended on 04/13/2009 | |
| SB 295 Dutton (R) California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. | SENATE E.Q. 04/27/2009-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time. Amended. Re-referred to Com. on EQ. | The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt regulations to require the reporting and verification of emissions of greenhouse gases and to monitor and enforce compliance with the reporting and verification program, and requires the state board to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020. The act requires the state board to 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 would require the state board to complete a study to reevaluate the evaluation of costs discussed above , and provide this study to the Legislature by October 1, 2009 . The state board would be required to report to the Legislature by November 1, 2009, | |

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| | | <p>on whether the revised analysis has led, or will lead, to any changes to the scoping plan, and whether any changes should be made to the act's timelines. The bill would require the Legislative Analyst to review the state board's implementation of these requirements, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions.</p> <p>Last Amended on 04/27/2009</p> | |
| <p>SB 317 Simitian (D)</p> <p>Fire Alarm Device Collection Act of 2009.</p> | <p>SENATE E.Q. 04/27/2009-Do pass.</p> | <p>Existing law generally regulates the disposal of hazardous waste by the Department of Toxic Substances Control. This bill would enact the Fire Alarm Device Collection Act of 2009. The bill would require that, on or before July 1, 2011, each manufacturer, as defined, of a fire alarm device, as defined, that is marketed, distributed, offered for sale, or sold in this state make information available to consumers that describes where and how to return, recycle, and dispose of the fire alarm device through the use of a toll-free telephone number or Internet Web site, labeled on the device and included in the packaging.</p> <p>Last Amended on 04/02/2009</p> | |
| <p>SB 333 Hancock (D)</p> <p>Voluntary Greenhouse Gas Emission Offset Program Fund.</p> | <p>SENATE APPR. 04/27/2009-Do pass as amended, and re-refer to the Committee on Appropriations</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>SB 346 Kehoe (D)</p> <p>Hazardous materials: motor vehicle brake friction materials.</p> | <p>SENATE APPR. 04/23/2009-Read second time. Amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> | <p>Existing law establishes the Department of Toxic Substances Control, in the California Environmental Protection Agency, with powers and duties regarding the management of hazardous waste. Existing law, administered by the department, prohibits the management of hazardous waste except in accordance with the hazardous waste control laws, including laws governing the removal of any mercury-containing vehicle light switch from a vehicle, and the regulations adopted by the department. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would require the department to conduct a baseline survey, on or before January 1, 2013, of the concentration levels of nickel, zinc, copper, and antimony in motor vehicle brake friction materials. The bill would require the department, commencing on January 1, 2013, and at least every 3 years thereafter, to monitor the concentration levels of nickel, zinc, and antimony 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 ask the State Water Resources Control Board or the</p> | |

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| | | Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, as specified, to determine whether there is a need for controlling the use of the relevant constituent in brake friction material. If the department determines that there is a demonstrated need for controlling the use of the studied constituents in brake pads, the bill would require the department to prioritize the presence of those constituents in brake friction materials for regulation, as specified. The bill also would require the department to monitor copper. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 04/23/2009 | |
| SB 366 Aanestad (R) Energy: renewable energy: biomass. | SENATE E. U., & C. 03/25/2009-Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author. | 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. | |
| SB 390 Kehoe (D) Solid waste: recycling market development. | SENATE APPR. 04/27/2009-Hearing postponed by committee. (Refers to 4/27/2009 hearing) | 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 prohibit the board from funding a loan under the program until it determines that the applicant has obtained all applicable federal, state, and local permits and would extend the program and the continuous appropriation to July 1, 2021, and the repeal date to January 1, 2022, thereby making an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 04/22/2009 | Support |
| SB 486 Simitian (D) Medical waste: sharps waste. | SENATE APPR. 04/27/2009-Do pass, but re-refer to the Committee on Appropriations | The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires a city's or a county's household hazardous waste element to include a program containing specified components for the safe collection, treatment, and disposal of sharps waste generated by households. The act requires the Integrated Waste Management Board, in consultation with specified entities, to develop model programs for the collection and proper disposal of drug waste. This bill would require, on or before July 1, 2010, and annually thereafter, a pharmaceutical manufacturer that sells or distributes medication that is self-injected at home through the use of hypodermic needles and other similar devices to submit to the board a plan for the safe collection and destruction of home-generated sharps waste containing | Watch |

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| | | <p>specified elements. The bill would require the manufacturer and the board to post and maintain the plan on their respective Internet Web sites.</p> <p>Last Amended on 04/02/2009</p> | |
| <p>SB 497 Correa (D)</p> <p>School recycling programs.</p> | <p>SENATE APPR. 04/27/2009-Do pass as amended, and re-refer to the Committee on Appropriations</p> | <p>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.</p> | |
| <p>SB 524 Correa (D)</p> <p>Solid waste: auto shredder residue.</p> | <p>SENATE APPR. 04/27/2009-Do pass as amended, and re-refer to the Committee on Appropriations</p> | <p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires materials that require special handling, as defined, to be removed from major appliances and vehicles in which they are contained prior to crushing for transport or transferring to a baler or shredder for recycling. The act requires the California Integrated Waste Management Board (board), in consultation with specified entities, including the Department of Toxic Substances Control, to evaluate the use of recycling residue, which is defined as nonhazardous residue or residue treated to be nonhazardous that is a direct result of a metals recovery operation for the express purposes of recycling, for use as solid waste landfill cover materials or for use as extenders for currently used cover material. This bill would require the Secretary for Environmental Protection, on or before February 1, 2010, 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.</p> <p>Last Amended on 03/31/2009</p> | |

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| <p><u>SB 531</u> <u>DeSaulnier</u> (D)</p> <p>Solid waste: at-store recycling program.</p> | <p>SENATE REV. & TAX 04/27/2009-Do pass as amended, and re-refer to the Committee on Revenue and Taxation.</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. Under existing law, the California Integrated Waste Management Board administers laws related to waste management. This bill would require that in developing the educational materials for use on and after July 1, 2011, the manufacturer to consult with specified entities. The bill would authorize the board to modify, and require the board to approve those educational materials. The bill would also set minimum requirements for information to be included in the educational materials, including, but not limited to, information regarding the requirements for compliance with the program, an Internet Web site with a training program for store personnel and customers on implementing the program, and materials and resources for stores for education of consumers at point of sale. This bill contains other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 04/16/2009</p> | <p>Pending Review</p> |
| <p><u>SB 546</u> <u>Lowenthal</u> (D)</p> <p>Used oil.</p> | <p>SENATE APPR. 04/27/2009-Do pass, but re-refer to the Committee on Appropriations</p> | <p>(1) The California Oil Recycling Enhancement Act, administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, among other things, defines terms and establishes the used oil recycling program, consisting of a recycling incentive system, grants or loans to local governments and nonprofit entities for specified purposes related to used lubricating oil collection and recycling and stormwater pollution from used oil and oil byproducts, development and implementation of an information and education program to promote alternatives to the illegal disposal of used oil, and a reporting, monitoring, and enforcement program to ensure that laws relating to used oil are properly carried out. A violation of the act is a crime. This bill would revise the definitions of "used oil hauler" and "used oil recycling facility," and define the term "rerefined oil," for purposes of the act, and would revise and recast the used oil recycling program, so that, among other things, it would no longer provide for loans, and it would provide for the development and implementation of an information and education program to promote methods to reduce the amounts of used oil generated and to promote environmentally preferable uses of recycled oil, including the use of rerefined oil in automotive and industrial lubricants. The bill would revise the purposes for which grants under the program may be made, including to promote the manufacture of rerefined lubricating oil, and would authorize grants additionally to be made to private entities. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 04/20/2009</p> | |
| <p><u>SB 619</u> <u>Strickland</u> (R)</p> <p>Flood control: County of Santa Barbara: Lower Mission Creek.</p> | <p>SENATE N.R. & W. 04/17/2009-Set for hearing April 28.</p> | <p>Existing law provides for state cooperation with the federal government in the construction of specified flood control projects, and prescribes requirements to be met prior to state authorization of flood management projects that receive state financial aid. This bill would authorize the state to provide subvention funds, as prescribed, to the County of Santa Barbara, or to local agencies in that county, for a flood control project on the Lower Mission Creek, as described, at an estimated cost to the state of the sum that may be appropriated for state cooperation by the Legislature upon the recommendation and advice of the department and upon a determination by the department that the project meets those financial aid requirements. The bill would provide that the state assumes no liability for damages that may result from the project by authorizing the provision of subvention funds, or by the appropriation of those subvention funds, as specified.</p> | |

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| <u>SB 624</u> <u>Romero</u> (D) Solid waste: anaerobic digestion. | SENATE APPR. 04/27/2009-Do pass, but re-refer to the Committee on Appropriations | The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 establishes an integrated waste management program administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board that requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan, which is required to divert 50% of the solid waste subject to the element from landfill disposal or transformation, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. The act allows the source reduction and recycling element to include not more than 10% diversion through transformation, as defined. The act defines the term "compost" for the purposes of the act as the product resulting from the controlled biological decomposition of organic wastes that are source separated from the municipal solid waste stream, or which are separated at a centralized facility. The act defines the term "transformation" as meaning incineration, pyrolysis, distillation, or biological conversion, and excludes composting, gasification, or biomass conversion from that definition. This bill would define the term "anaerobic digestion" for purposes of the act. The bill would additionally define the term "composting operation" or "composting facility" as an operation or facility that produces compost, including, but not limited to, an entity that produces compost either aerobically or nonaerobically and an operation or facility that utilizes anaerobic digestion. The bill would revise the definition of the term "transformation" to exclude anaerobic digestion. | Pending Review |
| | | Last Amended on 04/13/2009 | |
| <u>SB 723</u> <u>DeSaulnier</u> (D) Electronic waste recovery payments. | SENATE E.Q. 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 E.Q. 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: polyvinyl chloride clamshell packaging. | SENATE RLS. 04/13/2009-Re-referred 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 require the board, by January 1, 2011, to develop regulations, after consultation with polyvinyl chloride (PVC) clamshell packaging manufacturers, product manufacturers, retailers, and the environmental community, that would reduce the volume of hard-to-recycle PVC clamshell packaging, as defined, by 50%. | |

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| SB 832 Committee on Environmental Quality Resources: California Pollution Control Financing Authority: public lands: solid waste diversion. | SENATE E.Q. 04/02/2009-To Com. on EQ. | 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. | |