

**SWANA  
Bill Matrix As of 4/2/2012**

<b>Administration</b>			
<b>Bill ID/Topic</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Position</b>
<a href="#">AB 480</a> <a href="#">Solorio D</a>  Insurance: solid waste facilities.	SENATE 2 YEAR 7/8/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 7/7/2011)	Existing law regulates solid waste facilities and requires that any person owning or operating a solid waste landfill submit evidence of financial ability to provide for the cost of closure and postclosure maintenance, except as specified. Existing law provides that if the evidence of financial ability for closure, postclosure, or corrective action is demonstrated by use of insurance, either through an independent insurer or where the insurance carrier is established by a solid waste facility operator to meet the financial assurance obligations of that operator, the insurance mechanism may be approved if the insurance carrier meets specified requirements. This bill would specify that an insurance carrier established by a solid waste facility operator to meet the financial assurance obligations of that operator that meets all of those specified requirements shall be eligible to provide that insurance and shall not be required to be a California admitted insurer nor be required to provide the insurance through a surplus line broker.  <b>Last Amended on 6/23/2011</b>	Oppose
<a href="#">AB 1178</a> <a href="#">Ma D</a>  Solid waste: place of origin.	SENATE E.Q. 8/31/2011 - In committee: That the measure be held in committee pursuant to Senate Rule 29.10.	The existing California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 allows each county, city, or district to determine aspects of solid waste handling that are of local concern and the means by which the services are to be provided. This bill would prohibit an ordinance enacted by a city or county, including an ordinance enacted by initiative by the voters of a city or county, from otherwise restricting or limiting the importation of solid waste into a privately owned solid waste facility in that city or county based on place of origin. The bill would provide that this prohibition does not require a privately owned or operated solid waste facility to accept certain waste, does not allow a privately owned solid waste facility to abrogate certain agreements, does not prohibit a city, county, or a	Oppose

		regional agency from requiring a privately owned solid waste facility to guarantee permitted capacity to a host jurisdiction, and does not otherwise limit or affect the land use authority of a city or county . <b>Last Amended on 8/24/2011</b>	
<a href="#">AB 2564</a> <a href="#">Ma D</a>  Environmental quality: pipelines: project applicants.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/29/2012 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on NAT. RES. Read second time and amended.	The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA exempts a project of less than one mile in length within a public street or highway or any other public right-of-way for the installation of a new pipeline, as defined, or the maintenance, repair, restoration, reconditioning, relocation, replacement, removal, or demolition of an existing pipeline. This bill would revise that exemption for pipeline projects to instead exempt a project of less than 8 miles in length, but would restrict the exemption to activities that do not take place along more than one mile at any one time. The bill would also revise the definition of the term pipeline for purposes of this exemption to delete the exclusion for surface facilities related to the operation of the underground facility. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 3/29/2012</b>	Watch
<a href="#">AB 2614</a> <a href="#">Torres D</a>  Solid waste facilities: waste management plans.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/27/2012 - Read first time.	Existing law prohibits a person from establishing a new solid waste facility or transformation facility or expanding an existing solid waste facility or transformation facility that will result in a significant increase in the amount of solid waste handled at the facility without a certification by the enforcement agency until an integrated waste management plan has been approved by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.	Watch
<a href="#">AB 2670</a> <b>Committee on Natural</b>	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/29/2012 - Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	(1) The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires rigid plastic packaging containers that are sold or offered for sale in this state to meet, on average, one of specified criteria and defines terms for	

<b>Resources</b>  Solid waste plans: recycling.	4/16/2012 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, CHESBRO, Chair	purposes of those requirements. One of those criteria that a rigid plastic packaging container may meet to satisfy this requirement is that the container be source reduced. The act provides for the enforcement of these requirements by the department and provides that an entity making a false certification pursuant to those requirements is subject to a violation for fraud. This bill would revise the definitions of the various terms used in the those requirements, including revising the definition of the term "source reduced" to impose new requirements, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by changing the definition of a crime. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.  <b>Last Amended on 3/28/2012</b>	
<b>APA</b>			
<b>Bill ID/Topic</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Position</b>
<a href="#">AB 1612</a> <a href="#">Lara D</a>  Administrative practices.	ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 3/29/2012 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	Existing law requires every state agency subject to the Administrative Procedure Act to provide an initial statement of reasons for proposing the adoption, amendment, or repeal of a regulation. Existing law requires that the initial statement of reasons include, among other things, facts, evidence, documents, testimony, or other evidence on which the agency relies to support a specified determination. This bill would additionally require that if a regulation that is a building standard impacts housing, the initial statement of reasons include the estimated cost of compliance and the potential benefits of the regulation and the related assumptions used in determining that estimate, except as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Watch
<a href="#">AB 1982</a> <a href="#">Wagner R</a>  Regulations: effective date: legislative review.	ASSEMBLY B.,P. & C.P. 3/8/2012 - Referred to Com. on B., P. & C.P.	The Administrative Procedure Act governs the procedure for the adoption, amendment, or repeal of regulations by state agencies and for the review of those regulatory actions by the Office of Administrative Law. That act requires an agency, prior to submitting a proposal to adopt, amend, or repeal an administrative regulation, to determine the economic impact of that regulation, in accordance with certain procedures. That act defines a major regulation as a regulation that the agency determines has an expected economic impact on California business enterprises and individuals in an amount exceeding \$50,000,000.	Watch

		That act requires the office to transmit a copy of a regulation to the Secretary of State for filing if the office approves the regulation or fails to act on it within 30 days. That act provides that a regulation or an order of repeal of a regulation becomes effective on the 30th day after it is filed with the Secretary of State, unless prescribed conditions occur. This bill would require the office to submit to the Legislature for review a copy of each major regulation that it submits to the Secretary of State. This bill would extend the time period that a regulation becomes effective after being filed with the Secretary of State from 30 days to 90 days. This bill would specify that the list of prescribed conditions that prevent a regulation from becoming effective include a statutory override of the regulation.	
<a href="#">SB 964</a> <a href="#">Wright D</a>  Administrative Procedure Act: State Water Resources Control Board and California regional water quality control boards.	SENATE E.Q. 3/8/2012 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on E.Q.	Existing law establishes the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards and authorizes them to adopt regulations to carry out their powers and duties. Existing law generally requires state agencies to adopt regulations in accordance with prescribed procedures and requirements, and requires the Office of Administrative Law to review adopted regulations and to make specified determinations. However, existing law grants to the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards various exemptions to the above requirements, including an exemption for the adoption of regulations for the issuance, denial, or revocation of specified waste discharge requirements and permits. This bill would provide that the exemption for the adoption of regulations for the issuance, denial, or revocation of specified waste discharge requirements and permits shall not apply to any general permits or waivers issued under state law or the federal National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, as defined , thereby requiring the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards to comply with provisions that require the adoption of regulations under those circumstances. <b>Last Amended on 3/8/2012</b>	Support In Concept
<a href="#">SB 965</a>	SENATE E.Q.	Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board (state	Support

<p><a href="#">Wright D</a></p> <p>State Water Resources Control Board and California regional water quality control boards: ex parte communications.</p>	<p>3/28/2012 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on E.Q.</p>	<p>board) and the California regional water quality control boards (regional boards) implement the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act by prescribing waste discharge requirements for discharges to the waters of the state, as specified. Existing law authorizes the state board and regional boards to hold hearings necessary for carrying out their duties, as specified. This bill would provide that the ex parte communications provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act do not apply to specified proceedings of the state board or a regional board. This bill would instead, prohibit a state board, regional board member, or a person, other than a board staff member acting in his or her official capacity, who intends to influence the decision of a board member on a matter before the board, from conducting an ex parte communication, as defined. This bill would provide that if an ex parte communication occurs, the board member shall notify the interested party that a full disclosure of the ex parte communication shall be entered in the board's record. This bill would also provide, however, that a communication is not a prohibited ex parte communication if the communication is fully disclosed and a request is made that the communication be placed in the board's official record of the proceeding, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 3/28/2012</b></p>	<p>In Concept</p>
<p><a href="#">SB 972 Simitian D</a></p> <p>Environmental quality: California Environmental Quality Act: scoping meeting and notice of completion.</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. 3/20/2012 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 4. Noes 0. Page 2968.) (March 19). Re-referred to Com. on 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. This bill would additionally require the lead agency to provide the above notice to an entity that has filed a written request for the notice, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 3/8/2012</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 1306</a></p>	<p>SENATE E.Q.</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the</p>	

<p><a href="#">Blakeslee R</a></p> <p>State Water Resources Control Board.</p>	<p>3/29/2012 - Hearing postponed by committee. (Refers to 3/29/2012 hearing)</p>	<p>State Water Resources Control Board (state board) and the 9 California regional water quality control boards are the principal state agencies with responsibility for the coordination and control of water quality in the state. The act requires the state board to formulate and adopt state policies for water quality control, and requires the regional boards to adopt regional water quality control plans in compliance with the state policies. This bill would add findings and declarations to the act. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 3/26/2012</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 1374</a> <a href="#">Harman R</a></p> <p>Liability: good faith reliance on administrative regulation.</p>	<p>SENATE JUD. 3/8/2012 - Referred to Com. on JUD.</p>	<p>Existing law provides that every person is responsible, not only for the result of his or her willful acts, but also for an injury occasioned to another by his or her want of ordinary care or skill in the management of his or her property or person, except so far as the latter has, willfully or by want of ordinary care, brought the injury upon himself or herself. This bill would provide that any person who relies upon a written administrative regulation, order, ruling, approval, interpretation, practice, or enforcement policy of a state agency shall not be liable or subject to punishment for a violation of a civil statute or regulation in a judicial or administrative proceeding if the person pleads and proves to the trier of fact that, at the time the alleged act or omission occurred, the person was acting in good faith and in conformity with, and in reliance on, an applicable state agency's written administrative regulation, order, ruling, approval, interpretation, practice, or enforcement policy. The bill would provide that these provisions apply to all actions and proceedings that have not resulted in a final judgment on or after January 1, 2013, regardless of whether the action or proceeding was commenced, or based upon, an alleged act or omission that occurred before, on, or after January 1, 2013. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<b>Bags</b>			
<b>Bill ID/Topic</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Position</b>
<p><a href="#">AB 298</a> <a href="#">Brownley D</a></p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 7/8/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on</p>	<p>Existing law, part of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, as administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires an operator of a store, as defined, to establish an at-</p>	<p>Watch</p>

Recycling: reusable bags.	5/12/2011)	store recycling program that provides customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store and to make reusable bags available to customers. A violation of these requirements is subject to civil liability penalties imposed by a local agency or the state. These requirements are repealed on January 1, 2013. This bill would prohibit a manufacturer from selling or distributing a reusable bag, as defined, in this state if the bag is designed or intended to be sold or distributed to a store's customers, unless the guidelines for the cleaning and disinfection of the bag are printed on the bag or on a tag attached to the bag. <b>Last Amended on 4/14/2011</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1834</a> <a href="#">Brownley D</a>  Recycling: reusable bags.	ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 3/29/2012 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, as administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires an operator of a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program that provides customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store and to make reusable bags available to customers. These requirements are repealed on January 1, 2013. This bill would define the term "reusable bag" for purposes of the act.	Watch
<a href="#">SB 1106</a> <a href="#">Strickland R</a>  Reusable bags.	SENATE E.Q. 3/29/2012 - Re-referred to Coms. on E.Q. and JUD.  4/16/2012 1:30 p.m. - Room 112 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, SIMITIAN, Chairman	Existing law, the Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law, provides for regulation by the State Department of Public Health of the packaging, labeling, and advertising of food, drugs, and cosmetics. This bill would prohibit the manufacture, sale, and distribution of a reusable bag, as defined, without a specified warning label. This bill would subject a violator to an action for injunctive relief and for civil penalties, which may be brought by the Attorney General, local officials, or private persons acting in the public intent after a prescribed notice is given to the Attorney General and local officials and other conditions are met. By imposing additional duties on local officials. This bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 3/26/2012</b>	
<a href="#">SB 1159</a> <a href="#">Calderon D</a>	SENATE RLS.	Existing law requires an operator of a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program that provides to customers the opportunity to	Watch

Plastic bag recycling.	3/1/2012 - Referred to Com. on RLS.	return clean plastic carryout bags to that store. Existing law prohibits a city, county, or other local public agency from taking specified regulatory actions with regard to the recycling of plastic carryout bags. These requirements and prohibitions are repealed on January 1, 2013. This bill would enact the Plastic Bag Reduction and Recycling Act of 2012 and make a statement of Legislative intent in this regard.	
<a href="#">SB 1219</a> <a href="#">Wolk D</a>  Recycling: plastic bags.	SENATE E.Q. 3/28/2012 - Set for hearing April 16.  4/16/2012 1:30 p.m. - Room 112 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, SIMITIAN, Chairman	Existing law requires an operator of a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program that provides to customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store. This requirement is repealed on January 1, 2013. Existing law prohibits a city, county, or other local public agency from taking specified regulatory actions with regard to the recycling of plastic carryout bags. Existing law provides for the enforcement of those provisions by local agencies and by the state and requires the civil penalties collected by the state to be expended by the Attorney General, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to implement these requirements. This bill would extend those at-store recycling program requirements until January 1, 2020, and would repeal the provisions preempting local regulatory action.	Watch
<b>Bottle Bill</b>			
Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 1359</a> <a href="#">Skinner D</a>  Solid waste: beverage containers: fiberglass.	SENATE APPR. 3/20/2012 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (March 19). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to establish reporting periods of 6 months each for redemption rates and recycling rates for specified types of beverage containers. The act also requires the department to determine the redemption rates and recycling rates for those beverage containers for each reporting period and to issue a report on those determinations. The act defines various words for purposes of those provisions, including "redemption rate." This bill would delete the provisions that require the department to establish reporting periods for redemption rates and that require the department to determine redemption rates for specified types of beverage containers. The bill also would delete the definition of "redemption rate" and make other conforming changes. This bill contains other related	Watch

		provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 1/4/2012</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1933</a> <a href="#">Gordon D</a>  Beverage containers: enforcement.	ASSEMBLY APPR. 3/28/2012 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (March 26). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	The existing California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires a distributor of specified beverage containers to pay a redemption payment to the Department of Resource Recycling and Recovery, for each beverage container, as defined, sold or transferred, for deposit in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. Existing law requires any person importing more than a 100 pounds of aluminum, bimetal, or plastic beverage container material, or more than 1,000 pounds of glass beverage container material, into the state to report the material and provide an opportunity for inspection and prohibits any person from falsifying documents required pursuant to the act or the regulations adopted by the department. A violation of the act is a crime. This bill would decrease the amount of materials for which a person is required to report to the department to 25 pounds of aluminum, bimetal, or plastic beverage container material, or more than 250 pounds of glass beverage container material, and would additionally require the person to provide the department with certain documentation regarding those materials. Since a violation of this requirement would be crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Watch
<a href="#">SB 518</a> <a href="#">Simitian D</a>  Recycling: beverage containers.	ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 8/29/2011 - From consent calendar. Ordered to third reading.	Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to establish reporting periods of 6 months each for redemption rates and recycling rates for specified types of beverage containers. The act also requires the department to determine the redemption rates and recycling rates for those beverage containers for each reporting period and to issue a report on those determinations. The act defines various words for purposes of those provisions, including "redemption rate." The act also makes various findings and declarations, including a declaration that, when the redemption rate for any one type of beverage container falls below 65%, the act provides for an increased refund value. This bill would delete the provisions that require the department to establish	Watch

		reporting periods for redemption rates and that require the department to determine redemption rates for specified types of beverage containers. The bill also would delete the definition of redemption rate and make other conforming changes.	
<a href="#">SB 1547</a> <a href="#">Simitian D</a>  Recycling: beverage containers: enforcement.	SENATE E.Q. 3/28/2012 - Set for hearing April 16.  4/16/2012 1:30 p.m. - Room 112 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, SIMITIAN, Chairman	The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires a distributor of specified beverage containers to pay a redemption payment to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, for each beverage container, as defined, sold or transferred. Existing law prohibits any person from paying, claiming, or receiving any refund value, processing payment, handling fee, or administrative fee for imported beverage container material, previously redeemed containers, rejected containers, line breakage, or other ineligible material. Existing law also prohibits any person from redeeming or attempting to redeem those containers or materials, returning previously redeemed containers to the marketplace for redemption, or bringing those containers or materials to the marketplace for redemption, as specified. This bill would also require the department, when conducting those surveys, to exclude other ineligible material. This bill contains other existing laws.	Watch
<b>Compostability</b>			
Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 837</a> <a href="#">Nestande R</a>  Solid waste: plastic food containers.	SENATE 2 YEAR 7/8/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/20/2011)	Existing law requires rigid plastic packaging containers sold or offered for sale in this state to meet specified criteria, including, but not limited to, that the container be made from 25% postconsumer material. Existing law prohibits a person from selling a plastic food or beverage container that is labeled as "biodegradable," "compostable," "degradable," or as otherwise specified, unless, at the time of the sale, the container meets the ASTM standard specification for compostable plastics, as specified, for the term used on the label. This bill would define terms and would prohibit a manufacturer or supplier from selling a plastic food container in this state that is advertised with a specific recycled content amount unless the manufacturer or supplier is able to provide certification of the stated recycled content in a format that is easy to understand and accurate. A manufacturer or supplier would be required to provide this	

		information within 90 days from the date of a request by a member of the public or state agency or to post a link to a document on its Internet Web site containing this information . This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended on 6/20/2011</b>	
<a href="#">AB 2257</a> <a href="#">Achadjian R</a>  Nuisance: landfill activities.	ASSEMBLY L. GOV. 3/19/2012 - Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.	(1) Existing law defines a nuisance, in part, as anything that is injurious to health, or is indecent or offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property. Existing law authorizes various remedies for nuisances, including remedies to effect abatement and damages. Existing law provides, among other things, that no agricultural activity, operation, or facility, or appurtenances thereof, as defined, in operation for more than 3 years, and conducted or maintained for commercial purposes in a manner consistent with proper and accepted customs and standards, shall become a nuisance due to any changed condition in the locality if it was not a nuisance at the time it began, except as specified. This bill would provide that no landfill activity, operation, or facility, or appurtenances thereof, as defined, in operation for more than 3 years, and conducted or maintained for commercial purposes in a manner consistent with proper and accepted customs and standards, shall become a nuisance due to any changed condition in the locality if it was not a nuisance at the time it began, except as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 3/15/2012</b>	Watch
<a href="#">AB 2321</a> <a href="#">Smyth R</a>  Plastic packaging containers: compostable.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/15/2012 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.  4/16/2012 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, CHESBRO, Chair	Existing law requires rigid plastic packaging containers, as defined, that are sold or offered for sale in this state to meet specified criteria, including, but not limited to, that the container be made from 25% postconsumer material, and provides for the enforcement of these requirements by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. Certain classes of rigid plastic packaging containers are exempt from those requirements. Existing law, as of January 1, 2013, prohibits the sale of a plastic product, as defined, labeled as "compostable," "home compostable," or "marine degradable" unless it meets certain ASTM	Watch

		standard specifications, or other certain requirements. This bill would define the term "compostable rigid plastic packaging container" as a rigid plastic packaging container that is labeled with the term "compostable" and is in compliance with those labeling requirements. The bill would additionally exempt compostable rigid plastic packaging from those material requirements.	
<p><a href="#">AB 2336</a> <a href="#">Mansoor R</a></p> <p>Plastic products: labeling.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/15/2012 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p> <p>4/16/2012 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, CHESBRO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, as of January 1, 2013, prohibits the sale of a plastic product, including plastic bags, labeled as "compostable," "home compostable," or "marine degradable" unless it meets certain specifications, certifications, or a standard adopted by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. Existing law also prohibits the sale of a plastic product that is labeled as "biodegradable," "degradable," "decomposable," or as otherwise specified, and imposes certain labeling requirements upon a manufacturer of a compostable plastic bag. Prior to January 1, 2013, existing law imposed those prohibitions on plastic bags and plastic food or beverage containers. Existing law provides for the imposition of a civil penalty for a violation of those prohibitions. This bill would prohibit a person from being subject to an enforcement action pursuant to the provisions regulating the labeling of plastic products on and after January 1, 2013, or plastic bags before that date, if the person manufacturing the plastic product submits an action plan to the department, city, or county and the plan is approved, as specified. The bill would provide that the action plan may allow the sale of a plastic product that is not in compliance until a date specified in the action plan. The bill would require the department, city, or county to approve the action plan within a specified time and the person would be required to agree to comply with the labeling requirements on or after the date specified in the action plan. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	Watch
<p><a href="#">AB 2681</a> <b>Committee on Agriculture</b></p> <p>Food waste.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY AGRI. 3/22/2012 - Referred to Coms. on AGRI. and NAT. RES.</p> <p>4/11/2012 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol,</p>	<p>Existing law makes it unlawful for a person to feed swine any garbage, as defined, unless the garbage has been processed in accordance with specified provisions of law, and unless the person has a valid annual license issued by the Director of Food and Agriculture, except any institution or agency of the state, a county, or any municipal or other</p>	

	<p>Room 126 ASSEMBLY AGRICULTURE, GALGIANI, Chair</p>	<p>public corporation. Existing law provides that the application for a license shall be accompanied by a \$20 fee, and a \$20 penalty if the fee is not paid when due. The bill would repeal and recast those provisions, and would instead make it unlawful for a person to feed swine food waste, as defined, unless the food waste has been processed in accordance with specified provisions and the person has obtained a license. The bill would provide that the license shall expire on July 1 of each year, and would authorize the department to collect a reasonable fee for the license and for renewal of the license. The bill would also specify that in addition to other penalties, a person who is convicted of a violation of these provisions shall not be allowed to recover compensation from the Department of Food and Agriculture for the confiscation or destruction of swine. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 1359</a> <a href="#">Simitian D</a></p> <p>Solid waste: compost.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 3/28/2012 - Set for hearing April 16.</p> <p>4/16/2012 1:30 p.m. - Room 112 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, SIMITIAN, Chairman</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, defines "compost" for 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 source separated at a centralized facility and includes vegetable, yard, and wood wastes that are not hazardous waste. Existing law also defines "compost" for purposes of certain provisions within the act requiring the purchase of compost by state agencies in similar a manner except that it does not include wastes source separated at a centralized facility and does not specify that wastes include vegetable, yard, or wood wastes that are not hazardous waste. This bill would revise the definition of compost applicable to state agency purchases to conform to the definition applicable to the whole act. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<b>E-Waste</b>			
<b>Bill ID/Topic</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Position</b>
<p><a href="#">AB 549</a> <a href="#">Carter D</a></p> <p>Recycling:</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 3/13/2012 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request</p>	<p>Existing law, the Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003, requires a retailer selling a covered electronic device in this state to collect a covered electronic waste recycling fee from the consumer, as specified. These fees are deposited in the Electronic Waste Recovery and Recycling</p>	

<p>electronic waste.</p>	<p>of author.</p>	<p>Account, and the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) is continuously appropriated the money in the account to, among other things, make electronic waste recovery payments and recycling payments. CalRecycle is authorized to make these payments only if certain conditions are met. CalRecycle is required to make these payments to an authorized collector or covered electronic waste recycler upon receipt of a completed and verified invoice submitted to CalRecycle in the form and manner determined by CalRecycle. This bill would additionally require, as a condition of making these payments, that the covered electronic device for which the payment is claimed was used in this state. The bill would authorize CalRecycle to review any documentation required to be submitted by an authorized collector or covered electronic waste recycler before making these payments, and to refuse to make these payments, if CalRecycle determines that the documentation is incomplete or not in compliance with the act or the regulations adopted pursuant to the act. The bill would also make conforming changes with reference to CalRecycle.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 960</a> <a href="#">Lowenthal,</a> <a href="#">Bonnie D</a></p> <p>Recycling: electronic waste.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 8/26/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/11/2011)</p>	<p>Existing law, the Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003, requires a retailer selling a covered electronic device in this state to collect a covered electronic waste recycling fee from the consumer, as specified. These fees are deposited in the Electronic Waste Recovery and Recycling Account, and the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) is continuously appropriated the money in the account to, among other things, make electronic waste recovery payments and recycling payments. CalRecycle is authorized to make these payments only if certain conditions are met. A violation of the act is a crime. This bill would define the terms "electronic waste" and "electronic device" and would additionally require, as a condition of CalRecycle making those payments, that CalRecycle determine that the recycler has demonstrated to the Department of Toxic Substances Control that all electronic waste handled by the recycler making the claim has been managed in a specified manner, among other things . This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 5/27/2011</b></p>	

Energy			
Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 1302</a> <a href="#">Williams D</a>  Distributed generation.	SENATE 2 YEAR 7/8/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E. U., & C. on 6/16/2011)	<p>(1) Existing law provides for the furnishing of utility services by public utilities, as defined, subject to the regulatory authority of the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), including the supplying of electrical service by electrical corporations. Existing law authorizes the furnishing of utility services by publicly owned public utilities, including municipal corporations, which are subject to control by their governing bodies, and municipal utility districts, public utility districts, and irrigation districts, which are subject to control by their boards of directors. This bill would require each large electrical corporation, as defined, and large local publicly owned electric utility, as defined, to provide maps and other information identifying and designating zones within their respective service territories that are optimal for deployment of distributed generation , as provided . The bill would require the PUC and large local publicly owned electric utilities to develop rules for the implementation of this requirement, as provided. By imposing requirements on local publicly owned electric utilities that are not imposed on electrical corporations, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program . The bill would require priority to be given for distributed generation projects proposed to be located within a zone designated pursuant to these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 5/27/2011</b></p>	
<a href="#">AB 1303</a> <a href="#">Williams D</a>  Energy programs.	SENATE E. U., & C. 7/7/2011 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on E., U., & C.	<p>Under the Public Utilities Act (act) , the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law requires the PUC to require the 3 largest electrical corporations in the state , until January 1, 2012, to identify a separate electrical rate component to fund energy efficiency, renewable energy, and research, development and demonstration programs. Existing law requires the PUC or the electrical corporations to collect \$65,000,000 in total per year for renewable energy and \$62,500,000 in total per year for research, development, and demonstration. A violation</p>	

		<p>of the act is a crime. This bill would extend this requirement to January 1, 2020. The bill would increase the amount collected to \$90,000,000 for each of the above purposes. Because a violation of the act is a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 7/7/2011</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1541</a> <a href="#">Dickinson D</a></p> <p>Public Utilities Commission: public records.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY U. &amp; C. 2/2/2012 - Referred to Coms. on U. &amp; C. and G.O.</p> <p>4/9/2012 3 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY UTILITIES AND COMMERCE, BRADFORD, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Public Records Act, requires any public record of a state or local agency to be open to inspection at all times during office hours of the agency and, upon request, a copy shall be made promptly available to any person upon payment of copying costs. The act makes certain records exempt from disclosure. This bill would subject an order or recommendation made by the commission and any accident report filed with the commission pursuant to these requirements to the California Public Records Act, except as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1900</a> <a href="#">Gatto D</a></p> <p>Renewable energy resources: biomethane.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY U. &amp; C. 3/19/2012 - Referred to Coms. on U. &amp; C. and NAT. RES.</p> <p>4/16/2012 3 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY UTILITIES AND COMMERCE, BRADFORD, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to specify the maximum amount of vinyl chloride that may be found in landfill gas. Existing law prohibits a gas producer from knowingly selling, supplying, or transporting to a gas corporation, and a gas corporation from knowingly purchasing, landfill gas containing vinyl chloride in a concentration exceeding the maximum amount determined by the commission. Existing law requires a person who produces, sells, supplies, or releases landfill gas for sale offsite to a gas corporation to sample and test, bimonthly, the gas at the point of distribution for chemicals known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity. This bill would provide that the PUC's duty to specify the maximum amount of vinyl chloride that may be found in landfill gas applies to gas that is to be injected into a common carrier pipeline. This bill would require the PUC to develop reasonable, prudent, and minimally restrictive testing protocols for gas collected from a solid waste landfill that is to be injected into a common carrier pipeline to determine if the gas contains chemicals known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity. This bill would prohibit a gas producer from knowingly selling, supplying, transporting, or purchasing gas</p>	Support

		collected from a hazardous waste landfill. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<a href="#">AB 2196</a> <a href="#">Chesbro D</a>  Renewable energy resources.	ASSEMBLY U. & C. 3/19/2012 - Referred to Coms. on U. & C. and NAT. RES.  4/9/2012 3 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY UTILITIES AND COMMERCE, BRADFORD, Chair	Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, as defined, while local publicly owned electric utilities, as defined, are under the direction of their governing board. The existing Renewables Portfolio Standard Program (RPS program) requires a retail seller of electricity, as defined, and local publicly owned electric utilities to purchase specified minimum quantities of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources, as defined, for specified compliance periods. The specified minimum quantities of electricity products are based upon a percentage of the utility's total retail sales of electricity in California. This bill would provide that if the RPS program eligibility of a facility is based on the use of landfill gas, digester gas, or another renewable fuel delivered to the facility through a common carrier pipeline, the transaction, including the source of the fuel and delivery method, shall meet certain conditions, as specified.	Watch
<a href="#">AB 2390</a> <a href="#">Chesbro D</a>  Electricity: biomass: incentive programs.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/29/2012 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on NAT. RES. Read second time and amended.	Existing law authorizes the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) , to authorize electrical corporations to collect moneys for the self-generation incentive program (SGIP) at 2008 calendar year levels through December 31, 2014. Existing law requires the PUC to require electrical corporations to administer the SGIP, until January 1, 2016. Existing law limits eligibility for SGIP incentives to distributed energy resources that the PUC, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, determines will achieve reductions in emissions of greenhouse gases pursuant to the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. This bill would state legislative findings and declarations regarding the use of waste products from forest thinning and fire prevention activities to generate electricity at biomass facilities. The bill would require the Energy Commission, in consultation with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, to establish an incentive program to compensate producers and collectors of biomass material	Watch

		<p>associated with forest fuel reduction and fire prevention activities that are delivered to eligible biomass facilities, as defined, for use as a fuel source .</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 3/29/2012</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 23</a> <a href="#">Simitian D</a></p> <p>Energy: renewable energy resources.</p>	<p>SENATE SENATE 9/10/2011 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 52. Noes 17. Page 3248.) Ordered to the Senate.</p>	<p>Existing law creates the California renewables portfolio standard program (RPS program) and the Renewable Energy Resources Program to increase the amount of electricity generated per year from eligible renewable energy resources, as defined. This bill would extend the compliance date for these corresponding reporting and regulatory requirements , as provided . This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 9/9/2011</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 343</a> <a href="#">De León D</a></p> <p>Energy: efficiency.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 7/12/2011 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations and gas corporations, as defined. Existing law requires the PUC to investigate the ability of electrical corporation and gas corporations to provide energy efficiency financing options to their customers to implement a comprehensive program developed by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) and requires the PUC to include an assessment of each electrical corporation's and each gas corporation's implementation of that program in a specified triennial report required under existing law. Pursuant to this requirement, the PUC has opened Rulemaking 09-11-014. This bill would require the PUC, in Rulemaking 09-11-014, in consultation with the Energy Commission, the Treasurer, and the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority, to determine appropriate energy efficiency financing measures, programs, and funding sources for the residential, commercial, and public building sectors in order to achieve the statewide energy efficiency goals for those sectors identified in the California Energy Efficiency Strategic Plan adopted by the PUC. This bill contains other related provisions.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 7/12/2011</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 971</a></p>	<p>SENATE E. U., &amp; C.</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory</p>	<p>Watch</p>

<p><a href="#">Cannella R</a></p> <p>Renewable energy resources.</p>	<p>3/27/2012 - Set for hearing April 17.</p> <p>4/17/2012 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENERGY, UTILITIES AND COMMUNICATIONS, PADILLA, Chair</p>	<p>authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, as defined, while local publicly owned electric utilities, as defined, are under the direction of their governing board. The existing Renewables Portfolio Standard Program (RPS program) requires a retail seller of electricity, as defined, and local publicly owned electric utilities to purchase specified minimum quantities of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources, as defined, for specified compliance periods. The specified minimum quantities of electricity products are based upon a percentage of the utility's total retail sales of electricity in California. This bill would revise the RPS program so that the specified minimum quantities of electricity products required to be procured are based upon a percentage of the utility's net program retail sales of electricity in California. The bill would define "net program retail sales" of electricity as being the total retail sales of electricity by the retail seller or local publicly owned electric utility within California, minus those retail sales where the load was met by noneligible hydroelectric generation, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 1455</a> <a href="#">Kehoe D</a></p> <p>Alternative fuels.</p>	<p>SENATE T. &amp; H. 3/27/2012 - Set for hearing April 10.</p> <p>4/10/2012 1:30 p.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE TRANSPORTATION AND HOUSING, DESAULNIER, Chairman</p>	<p>Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, in partnership with the State Air Resources Board, to develop and adopt a state plan to increase the use of alternative transportation fuels. This bill would require the commission and the state board, among other things, to coordinate efforts to implement the state alternative fuels goal, as specified. The bill would require the commission and the state board, on or before January 1, 2014, to update a specified economic analysis, evaluate how the use of new and existing investment programs could be used to attain the state alternative transportation fuels goal, and evaluate how the impact of federal fuel policies and existing state policies will help attain the state alternative transportation fuels goal. The bill would require the commission and the state board, commencing November 1, 2013, and every 2 years thereafter, to report in the integrated energy policy report, as specified, the status and implementation of reaching the state alternative transportation fuels goals, as specified. The bill would require the commission and the state board to include a finding on the effect of</p>	<p>Watch</p>

		proposed regulations related to the state alternative transportation fuels goal.	
EPR			
Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 1019</a> <a href="#">John A. Pérez</a> D Solid waste: carpet stewardship.	SENATE THIRD READING 9/8/2011 - Read third time. Urgency clause refused adoption. (Ayes 24. Noes 14. Page 2407.) Motion to reconsider made by Senator Simitian. Reconsideration granted. (Ayes 40. Noes 0. Page 2407.)	Existing law establishes a carpet stewardship program, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, that requires a carpet manufacturer or a carpet stewardship organization to adopt a plan for the purpose of increasing the amount of postconsumer carpet that is diverted from landfills and recycled into secondary products or managed in a manner that is consistent with the state's hierarchy for waste management practice. Under the plan, an assessment is to be imposed on the carpet sold in the state for the purposes of funding the implementation of the plan. This bill would reenact the state law that enacted the carpet stewardship program and would provide that law continues to be operative on and after November 3, 2011. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 9/2/2011</b>	Watch
<a href="#">AB 1442</a> <a href="#">Wieckowski</a> D Pharmaceutical waste.	ASSEMBLY APPR. 3/28/2012 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	The existing Medical Waste Management Act, administered by the State Department of Public Health, regulates the management and handling of medical waste, as defined. Existing law requires that all medical waste be hauled by either a registered hazardous waste hauler or by a person with an approved limited-quantity exemption granted pursuant to specified provisions of law. Violation of these provisions of law is a crime. This bill would define pharmaceutical waste for purposes of the Medical Waste Management Act, and would authorize a medical waste generator or parent organization that employs health care professionals who generate pharmaceuticals to apply to the enforcement agency for a pharmaceutical waste hauling exemption if the generator, health care professional, or parent organization retains specified documentation and meets specified requirements and if the facility receiving the medical waste retains specified documentation . The bill would authorize pharmaceutical waste to be transported by the generator or health care professional who generated the pharmaceutical waste, a staff member of the generator or	Support

		health care professional, or common carrier, as defined, pursuant to these provisions. By expanding the definition of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 3/27/2012</b>	
<a href="#">SB 419</a> <a href="#">Simitian D</a>  Solid waste: home-generated sharps.	ASSEMBLY INACTIVE FILE 1/9/2012 - Ordered to inactive file on request of Assembly Member Allen.	Existing law requires a pharmaceutical manufacturer selling or distributing medication that is intended to be self-injected at home to submit, on an annual basis, to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery a plan supporting the safe collection and proper disposal of specified waste devices. The manufacturer is required to post and maintain a copy of the plan on its Internet Web site. This bill would require the above plan to be submitted in an electronic format as prescribed by the department. The bill would require the manufacturer to post and maintain a copy of the plan in a readily accessible location on its Internet Web site.	Watch
<a href="#">SB 589</a> <a href="#">Lowenthal D</a>  Recycling: household mercury- containing lamps.	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 7/8/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 6/21/2011)	Existing law, the California Lighting Efficiency and Toxics Reduction Act, prohibits a person from manufacturing for sale or selling in the state specified general purpose lights that contain levels of hazardous substances prohibited by the European Union pursuant to the RoHS Directive. This bill would require a manufacturer of household mercury-containing lamps, on or before April 1, 2013, individually or through a stewardship organization, to prepare and submit to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for approval a household mercury-containing lamp stewardship plan to establish a recovery program for the management of end-of-life household mercury-containing lamps. The bill would define terms, including defining the term stewardship fee as an amount added to the retail purchase price of a mercury-containing household lamp. The bill would require the plan to include the payment of a stewardship fee at the point of sale and would specify a procedure for the department's approval of the amount of the stewardship fee. This bill would constitute a change in state statute that would result in a taxpayer paying a higher tax within the meaning of Section 3 of Article XIII A of the California Constitution, and thus would require for passage the	Support In Concept

		approval of 2/3 of the membership of each house of the Legislature. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 6/21/2011</b>	
<a href="#">SB 1118</a> <a href="#">Hancock D</a>  Solid waste: illegal disposal.	SENATE RLS. 3/1/2012 - Referred to Com. on RLS.	Existing law prohibits a person from disposing of solid waste, causing solid waste to be disposed, arranging for the disposal of solid waste, transporting solid waste, or accepting solid waste for disposal, except at a solid waste disposal facility for which a solid waste facilities permit has been issued, or as otherwise authorized. This bill would declare the intention of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation to address the issue of the illegal disposal of solid waste.	Watch
<a href="#">SB 1329</a> <a href="#">Simitian D</a>  Prescription drugs: collection and distribution program.	SENATE HEALTH 3/29/2012 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.  4/11/2012 1:30 p.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE HEALTH, HERNANDEZ, Chair	Existing law authorizes a county to establish, by ordinance, a repository and distribution program under which a pharmacy that is owned by or contracts with the county may distribute surplus unused medications, as defined, to persons in need of financial assistance to ensure access to necessary pharmaceutical therapies. Existing law requires a county that has established a program to establish procedures to, among other things, ensure proper safety and management of any medications collected and maintained by a participating pharmacy. Existing law authorizes a skilled nursing facility, specified drug manufacturer, or pharmacy wholesaler to donate medications to the program. Existing law requires medication under the program to be dispensed to an eligible patient, destroyed, or returned to a reverse distributor, as specified. Except in cases of noncompliance, bad faith, or gross negligence, existing law prohibits certain people and entities from being subject to criminal or civil liability for injury caused when donating, accepting, or dispensing prescription drugs in compliance with the program's provisions. This bill would authorize a county to establish the program by action of the county board of supervisors or by action of a public health officer of the county, as prescribed. This bill would also authorize specified primary care clinics and pharmacies to participate in the program. This bill would require a pharmacy or clinic seeking to participate in the program to inform the county health department in writing of its intent and prohibit the pharmacy or clinic from participating until the county health	Watch

		<p>department has confirmed that it has received this notice . This bill would require participating pharmacies and clinics to disclose specified information to the county health department and require the county board of supervisors or public health officer to make this information available upon request to the California State Board of Pharmacy. This bill would authorize the county board of supervisors, public health officer, and California State Board of Pharmacy to prohibit a pharmacy or clinic from participating in the program, under certain circumstances. This bill would authorize licensed health and care facilities, as specified, to donate unused medications to the program. This bill would also make other conforming changes to those provisions.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 3/29/2012</b></p>	
<b>GHG</b>			
<b>Bill ID/Topic</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Position</b>
<p><a href="#">AB 2404</a> <a href="#">Fuentes D</a></p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Local Emission Reduction Fund.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/22/2012 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p> <p>4/16/2012 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, CHESBRO, Chair</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt regulations to require the reporting and verification of emissions of greenhouse gases and to monitor and enforce compliance with the reporting and verification program, and requires the state board to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020. The act requires the state board to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emission reductions and authorizes the state board to use market-based compliance mechanisms to achieve these ends. The act authorizes the state board to adopt a schedule of fees to be paid by the sources of greenhouse gas emissions regulated pursuant to the act, and requires the revenues collected pursuant to that fee to be deposited into the Air Pollution Control Fund and be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the purposes of carrying out the act. This bill would create the Local Emission Reduction Fund and would require specified moneys collected under the market-based compliance mechanisms be deposited in that fund. The bill would provide that the moneys in that fund be</p>	

		available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for award to specified local governmental entities for specified purposes by the state board. The bill would require the state board, in coordination with other state agencies, as appropriate, to develop standards and guidelines to ensure the funded projects maximize the funds appropriated, provide environmental and economic benefits, and do not conflict with the act.	
<a href="#">AB 2563</a> <a href="#">Smyth R</a>  California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: offsets.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/29/2012 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on NAT. RES. Read second time and amended.  4/16/2012 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, CHESBRO, Chair	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt regulations to require the reporting and verification of emissions of greenhouse gases and to monitor and enforce compliance with the reporting and verification program, and requires the state board to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020. The act requires the state board to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emission reductions. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. This bill would , if the state board uses its authority to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms, require the state board to adopt a specified process for the review and consideration of new offset protocols and, commencing in 2012 and continuing annually thereafter, use that process to review and consider new offset protocols. The bill would require the state board, no later than July 1, 2013, to present at a state board meeting an economic assessment of the role of offsets in reducing the cost of complying with the act for the state's economy and a report considering the advantages and disadvantages of an expanded supply of offsets . This bill contains other related provisions.  <b>Last Amended on 3/29/2012</b>	Watch
<a href="#">SB 533</a> <a href="#">Wright D</a>  California Global Warming	ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 8/26/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2011)	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved	

<p>Solutions Act of 2006: State Air Resources Board regulations.</p>		<p>by 2020, and to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum, technologically feasible, and cost-effective greenhouse gas emission reductions. This bill would require the state board to make available to the public, at the time that the state board adopts a regulation pursuant to the act, any implementation schedule that is required to comply with that regulation. If a regulation adopted by the state board specifically requires a reporting form or a compliance tool, as defined, the state board would be required to make this information available to the public on the state board's Internet Web site at least 60 days prior to the date the information is required for compliance with the regulation. The bill would require training specifically required by a regulation to be made available at least 60 days prior to the compliance date for which the training is required . The bill would authorize the state board to revise a required implementation schedule, reporting form, or compliance tool after adoption of a regulation, if the state board makes a specified modification.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 4/25/2011</b></p>	
<p><a href="#"><u>SB 1572</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Pavley D</u></a></p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Account.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 3/28/2012 - Set for hearing April 16.</p> <p>4/16/2012 1:30 p.m. - Room 112 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, SIMITIAN, Chairman</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020, and to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum, technologically feasible, and cost-effective greenhouse gas emission reductions. The act authorizes the state board to include use of market-based compliance mechanisms. The act authorizes the state board to adopt a schedule of fees to be paid by the sources of greenhouse gas emissions regulated pursuant to the act, and requires the revenues collected pursuant to that fee schedule be deposited into the Air Pollution Control Fund and be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the purposes of carrying out the act. This bill would create the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Account within the Air Pollution Control Fund. The bill would require moneys, as specified, collected pursuant to a market-based compliance mechanism be</p>	<p>Watch</p>

		deposited in this account. The bill also would require those moneys, upon appropriation by the Legislature, be used for purposes of carrying out the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. The bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would establish criteria for the development and implementation of an expenditure plan, as specified, for moneys appropriated from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Account.	
Hazardous Materials			
Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 1620</a> <a href="#">Wieckowski D</a>  Hazardous waste: treatment.	ASSEMBLY CONSENT CALENDAR 3/29/2012 - Read second time. Ordered to consent calendar.	Existing law defines the term "treatment" for purposes of the hazardous waste control laws and excludes certain activities conducted either onsite in accordance with the requirements of the hazardous waste control law or conducted in accordance with the conditions issued pursuant to a permit issued by the Department of Toxic Substances Control. Existing law prohibits the owner or operator of a hazardous waste treatment facility from treating hazardous waste at the facility, unless the operator or operations hold a hazardous waste facilities permit or other grant of authorization from the department. This bill would additionally exclude from the definition of the term "treatment," the separation of air and particulate matter by physical means and the compaction of compatible waste by physical means to reduce volume if the process does not increase the risk of fire or cause the release of hazardous gaseous emissions.	Watch
<a href="#">AB 1986</a> <a href="#">Davis D</a>  Redistricting.	ASSEMBLY E. & R. 3/29/2012 - Referred to Com. on E. & R. From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on E. & R. Read second time and amended.  4/17/2012 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS AND REDISTRICTING, FONG, Chair	Existing law, as added by constitutional initiative, establishes the Citizens Redistricting Commission, and charges it with various duties and responsibilities in connection with redistricting Assembly, Senate, Board of Equalization, and congressional districts, as specified. Existing law requires the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to furnish to the Citizens Redistricting Commission, not sooner than April 1, 2020, and not later than July 1, 2020, and in each year of the decennial census thereafter, specified information regarding the last known place of residence, as defined, of each inmate incarcerated in a state adult correctional facility, except an inmate whose last known place of	Watch

		<p>residence is outside of California. Existing law requests the Citizens Redistricting Commission to deem each incarcerated person as residing at his or her last known place of residence, rather than at the institution of his or her incarceration, and to utilize the above information in carrying out its redistricting responsibilities. This bill would require the department to exclude all inmates in state custody for whom a last known place of residence within California cannot be determined and inmates in federal custody in a facility within California from the information furnished to the commission. The bill also would request the commission to refrain from publishing any information regarding a specific inmate's last known place of residence and would make clarifying and conforming changes.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 3/29/2012</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 2166</a> <a href="#">Feuer D</a></p> <p>Hazardous materials: chemicals of concern.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. &amp; T.M. 3/8/2012 - Referred to Com. on E.S. &amp; T.M.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt regulations to establish a process to identify and prioritize chemicals or chemical ingredients in consumer products, to establish a process for evaluating chemicals of concern in consumer products and their potential alternatives for the purposes of limiting exposure or to reduce the level of hazard posed by chemicals of concern, and a range of regulatory responses that the department may take following the evaluation. Existing law requires the department to appoint members to the Green Ribbon Science Panel, which provides advice to the department in the implementation of the above provisions. Existing law requires the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment to evaluate and specify the hazard traits, and environmental and toxicological end-point data. This bill would delete obsolete provisions in the above provisions.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 2457</a> <a href="#">Valadao R</a></p> <p>Solid waste: vehicles: appliances.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. &amp; T.M. 3/29/2012 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on E.S. &amp; T.M. Read second time and amended.</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. Recycling residue used as solid waste landfill daily cover is required to meet certain performance standards and requirements specified in the</p>	<p>Watch</p>

		<p>regulations adopted by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) . This bill would require CalRecycle, by March 31, 2013, to conduct a study of the logging of discarded vehicles and appliances, as defined, and would require the Director of CalRecycle to submit the report to the Legislature, by October 31, 2013, including recommendations as necessary to ensure the sustainability of the California auto shredding industry. The bill would make this report requirement inoperative on October 31, 2017, and would repeal the provision on January 1, 2018.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 3/29/2012</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 2463</a> <a href="#">Buchanan D</a></p> <p>Toxic chemicals: exposure.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/27/2012 - Read first time.</p>	<p>The existing Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65) prohibits any person, in the course of doing business, from knowingly and intentionally exposing any individual to a chemical known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity without giving a specified warning, or from discharging or releasing such a chemical into any source of drinking water, except as specified. The act provides that it does not alter or diminish any legal obligation otherwise required in common law or by statute or regulation, or create or enlarge any defense in any action to enforce a legal obligation. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to this provision.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p><a href="#">SB 178</a> <a href="#">Simitian D</a></p> <p>Hazardous materials: green chemistry.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY 2 YEAR 7/8/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.S. &amp; T.M. on 4/28/2011)</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Green Ribbon Science Panel and authorizes the panel to take various actions in assisting the Department of Toxic Substances Control with regard to identifying, evaluating, and responding to chemicals of concern in consumer products. This bill would authorize the panel to form subgroups to consider and report to the full panel and the department on specific priority topics identified by the department. The bill would limit the total meetings held by all subgroups to not more than 10 during a fiscal year and would require that meetings conducted by a subgroup be held in a cost-effective manner to minimize the costs incurred by the meetings.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 4/12/2011</b></p>	
<b>Labor and Employment</b>			
<b>Bill ID/Topic</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Position</b>

<p><a href="#">AB 508</a> <a href="#">Swanson</a> D</p> <p>Displaced public transit, solid waste handling, and recycling services employees.</p>	<p>SENATE 2 YEAR 8/26/2011 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. on 6/23/2011)</p>	<p>Existing law requires a local government agency letting a public transit service contract out to bid to give a bidding preference for contractors and subcontractors who agree to retain, for a period of at least 90 days, certain employees who were employed to perform essentially the same services by the previous contractor or subcontractor. Under this law, contractors or subcontractors who agree to retain employees must offer employment to those employees except for reasonable and substantiated cause. Additionally, the law provides that if a successor contractor or subcontractor determines that fewer employees are needed than under the prior contract, qualified employees must be retained by seniority within the job classification. Further, the existing contractor, when required by the awarding authority, must provide employment information relating to wage rates, benefits, dates of hire, and job classifications of employees under the existing service contract to the awarding authority or a successor contractor. This bill would add employees of solid waste handling and recycling contractors and subcontractors to those provisions. By requiring local agencies to give a bidding preference to such contractors and subcontractors, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 1598</a> <a href="#">Buchanan</a> D</p> <p>Public contracts: public works: installation.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 3/29/2012 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 1.) (March 28). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law defines the term "public works" for purposes of requirements regarding the payment of prevailing wages. Existing law generally defines "public works" to include construction, alteration, demolition, installation, or repair work done under contract and paid for in whole or in part out of public funds. Existing law makes a willful violation of laws relating to the payment of prevailing wages on public works a misdemeanor. This bill would modify the definition of installation to include the assembly and disassembly of freestanding and affixed modular office systems. Because this bill would expand the definition of a crime, it would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1831</a> <a href="#">Dickinson</a> D</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY L. GOV. 3/29/2012 - From committee chair, with</p>	<p>Existing law requires the hiring practices and promotional practices of a local agency, as defined, to conform to the Federal Civil Rights Act of 1964</p>	<p>Oppose</p>

<p>Local government: hiring practices.</p>	<p>author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on L. GOV. Read second time and amended.</p> <p>4/11/2012 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY LOCAL GOVERNMENT, SMYTH, Chair</p>	<p>and prohibits any local agency from, as a part of its hiring practices or promotional practices, employing any educational prerequisites or testing or evaluation methods which are not job-related unless there is no adverse effect. This bill would prohibit a local agency from inquiring into or considering the criminal history of an applicant or including any inquiry about criminal history on any initial employment application. The bill would authorize a local agency to consider an applicant's criminal history after the applicant's qualifications have been screened and the agency has determined the applicant meets the minimum employment requirements, as stated in any notice issued for the position. The bill would not apply to a position for which a local agency is otherwise required by law to conduct a criminal history background check. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 2346</a> <a href="#">Butler D</a></p> <p>Employment: field sanitation.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY L. &amp; E. 3/29/2012 - Referred to Coms. on L. &amp; E. and PUB. S.</p>	<p>Existing law requires a prescribed occupational safety and health standard for field sanitation. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions of law.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 2387</a> <a href="#">Smyth R</a></p> <p>Occupational safety and health: local public entities: penalty moneys: grants.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 3/29/2012 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: to consent calendar. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (March 28). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Commission on Health and Safety and Workers' Compensation in the Department of Industrial Relations to review and approve applications from employers and employee organizations, as well as applications submitted jointly by an employer organization and an employee organization, for grants to assist in establishing effective occupational injury and illness prevention programs, as specified. This bill would, instead, require any civil or administrative penalty assessed pursuant to the California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973 against a county, city, special district, public authority, public agency, joint powers authority, school district, county board of education, county superintendent of schools, charter school, community college district, California State University, University of California, or joint powers agency performing education functions to be deposited with the Workers' Compensation Administration Revolving Fund. The bill would require moneys in the fund that are not refunded to be expended as provided for</p>	<p>Support</p>

		in the above-described grant provisions to assist the entities listed above, regardless of whether any penalty has been assessed against them, in establishing and maintaining effective occupational injury and illness prevention programs. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<a href="#">AB 2675</a> <b>Committee on Labor and Employment</b>  Public works: prevailing wage rates: penalty assessment.	ASSEMBLY L. & E. 3/19/2012 - Referred to Com. on L. & E.	Existing law regulating public works contracts requires the awarding body of a public works contract to withhold and retain all amounts required to satisfy any civil wage and penalty assessment issued by the Labor Commissioner before making payments to the contractor of money due under the contract. This bill would specify that those amounts are forfeited amounts. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	

**Recyclables Theft**

<b>Bill ID/Topic</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Position</b>
<a href="#">AB 1508</a> <a href="#">Carter D</a>  Junk dealers and recyclers: nonferrous materials.	ASSEMBLY B.,P. & C.P. 3/5/2012 - From committee: Be re-referred to Com. on B., P. & C.P. Re-referred. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (March 5). Re-referred to Com. on B., P. & C.P.  <b>4/10/2012 9:30 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY BUSINESS, PROFESSIONS AND CONSUMER PROTECTION, HAYASHI, Chair</b>	Existing law requires junk dealers and recyclers, as defined, to keep written records of all sales and purchases made in the course of their business, and makes a violation of the recordkeeping requirements a crime. Existing law prohibits a junk dealer or recycler from providing payment for nonferrous materials, 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 a specified period of time. Existing law exempts from the payment by cash or check requirement, among others, the redemption of nonferrous materials of a certain value in connection with the redemption of beverage containers, as specified. Existing law also exempts from the cash or check requirement those sellers of junk or recycling materials who conduct 5 or more separate transactions per month with the junk dealer or recycler, as specified. This bill would eliminate these exemptions. Because the bill would expand the definition	Watch

		<p>of a crime by increasing the recordkeeping duties of junk dealers and recyclers, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 2/28/2012</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1583</a> <a href="#">Hernández,</a> <a href="#">Roger D</a></p> <p>Junk dealers: indicia of ownership: merchandise pallets.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY B.,P. &amp; C.P. 2/17/2012 - Referred to Com. on B., P. &amp; C.P.</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes junk dealers and recyclers, as defined, to sell and purchase junk, which includes secondhand and used furniture, pallets, or other personal property, as specified. Existing law requires junk dealers and recyclers to maintain written records of specified information, and makes a violation of the recordkeeping requirements a misdemeanor. This bill would prohibit junk dealers and recyclers from purchasing or receiving merchandise pallets, as defined, marked with an indicia of ownership, as defined, from anyone except the indicated owner, unless specified information is provided to the junk dealer or recycler, and would require the junk dealer or recycler to maintain a written record of that information. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	Watch
<p><a href="#">AB 1971</a> <a href="#">Buchanan D</a></p> <p>Theft: junk, metals, and secondhand materials.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PUB. S. 3/29/2012 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on PUB. S. Read second time and amended.</p>	<p>Existing law provides that every dealer in or collector of junk, metals, or secondhand materials, or the agent, employee, or representative of that dealer or collector, who buys or receives any wire, cable, copper, lead, solder, mercury, iron, or brass which he or she knows or reasonably should know is ordinarily used by or ordinarily belongs to a railroad or other transportation, telephone, telegraph, gas, water, or electric light company or county, city, city and county, or other political subdivision of this state engaged in furnishing public utility service without using due diligence to ascertain that the person selling or delivering the same has a legal right to do so, is guilty of criminally receiving that property, and shall be punished by imprisonment as specified, by a fine of not more than \$250, or by both that fine and imprisonment. This bill would increase that maximum fine to an amount not to exceed \$1,000 . This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 3/29/2012</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 2003</a> <a href="#">Torres D</a></p>	<p>ASSEMBLY B.,P. &amp; C.P. 3/8/2012 - Referred to Com. on B., P. &amp;</p>	<p>Existing law requires junk dealers and recyclers, as defined, to keep written records of all sales and purchases made in the course of their</p>	Watch

Junk dealers and recyclers: nonferrous materials: payment.	C.P.	business. Existing law prohibits a junk dealer or a recycler from providing payment for nonferrous material, as defined, unless the payment is made by cash or check, the check is mailed or the cash or check is provided no earlier than 3 days after the date of sale, and other specified requirements are met. This bill would allow payment for nonferrous materials by check only.	
<a href="#">AB 2105</a> <a href="#">Grove R</a>  Junk dealers: scrap metal.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/24/2012 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 25.	Existing law defines a junk dealer to include any person engaged in the business of buying, selling, and dealing in junk. Existing law defines junk to include, among other things, ferrous and nonferrous scrap metals and alloys. Existing law requires a junk dealer in this state to keep written records of all sales and purchases of junk made in the course of his or her business and to report daily to the chief of police or to the sheriff, as specified. A junk dealer that fails to keep these records is guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation regarding scrap metals and recycling.	Watch
<a href="#">AB 2298</a> <a href="#">Ma D</a>  Junk dealers and recyclers.	ASSEMBLY B.,P. & C.P. 3/29/2012 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on B., P. & C.P. Read second time and amended.	Existing law requires junk dealers and recyclers, as defined, to keep written records of all sales and purchases made in the course of their business. Existing law requires a junk dealer or recycler to allow for periodic inspection by specified persons, including persons authorized by the county sheriff or the head of a city police department, of any premises maintained for purposes of determining compliance with the recordkeeping requirements, and, upon inspection, requires the junk dealer or recycler to produce sales and purchase records. This bill would, in addition, authorize persons appointed by the head of a county agricultural commission to carry out the periodic inspection of the premises of junk dealers and recyclers. <b>Last Amended on 3/29/2012</b>	Watch
<a href="#">SB 1045</a> <a href="#">Emmerson R</a>  Metal theft: damages.	SENATE JUD. 3/29/2012 - Re-referred to Com. on JUD.	Existing law governs the business of buying, selling, and dealing in secondhand and used machinery and all ferrous and nonferrous scrap metals and alloys, also known as "junk." Existing law further requires junk dealers and recyclers to keep and maintain a written record of all sales and purchases made in the course of their business, including the name and address of each person to whom junk is sold or disposed of. This bill	

		<p>would prohibit any junk dealer or recycler from possessing a public fire hydrant, fire department connection, as defined, public manhole cover or lid or any part of that cover or lid, or public backflow device or connection to that device without a written certification on the letterhead of the public agency or utility that owns or previously owned the material certifying that the entity has sold or is offering the material for sale and that the person possessing and identified in the certificate is authorized to negotiate the sale of the material. The bill would make junk dealers and recyclers civilly liable for damages of 3 times the agency's or utility's actual damages, including the value of the material, repair and replacement costs, and labor costs. Under the bill, the agency or utility could also recover court costs and attorney's fees.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 3/26/2012</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 1387</a> <a href="#">Emmerson R</a></p> <p>Metal theft.</p>	<p>SENATE B., P. &amp; E.D. 3/27/2012 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on B., P. &amp; E.D.</p> <p>4/9/2012 1 p.m. and if necessary upon adjournment of session - Room 3191 SENATE BUSINESS, PROFESSIONS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PRICE, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law governs the business of buying, selling, and dealing in secondhand and used machinery and all ferrous and nonferrous scrap metals and alloys, also known as "junk." Existing law requires junk dealers and recyclers to keep a written record of all sales and purchases made in the course of their business, including the name and address of each person to whom junk is sold or disposed of, and to preserve the written record for at least 2 years after making the final entry of any purchase or sale of junk. Existing law provides that the failure to keep a written record as required is punishable as a misdemeanor. This bill would prohibit any junk dealer or recycler from possessing a fire hydrant, fire department connection, including, but not limited to, bronze or brass fittings or parts, a manhole cover or lid, or any part of that cover or lid, or a backflow device and connections to that device without a written certification on the letterhead of the agency or utility that owns or previously owned the material and that the entity has sold or is offering the material for sale, and that the person possessing the certificate and identified in the certificate is authorized to negotiate the sale of the material. The bill would make junk dealers and recyclers civilly liable and would also provide that if a junk dealer or recycler lacks the certification described above, the lack of that certification would give rise to the presumption that the property was stolen for purposes of the provisions proscribing</p>	<p>Watch</p>

		receiving stolen property. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 3/27/2012</b>	
Recycling			
Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 812</a> <a href="#">Ma D</a>  Solid waste: recycled asphalt.	SENATE T. & H. 2/16/2012 - Referred to Coms. on T. & H. and E.Q.	Under existing law, it is the policy of the state to conserve and protect resources by encouraging the recycling of solid waste and the purchase of those recycled materials, including recycled concrete and rubberized asphalt concrete. This bill would authorize the Department of Transportation , by January 1, 2014, to establish specifications for the use of reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP) of up to 40% for hot mix asphalt mixes . The bill would require the department to submit a report to the Legislature, by March 1, 2016, on its progress, since the year 2011, toward the development and implementation of these specifications. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 1/12/2012</b>	Support
<a href="#">AB 1647</a> <a href="#">Gordon D</a>  Solid waste: waste tires: injunction.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 3/27/2012 - Hearing postponed by committee. (Refers to 3/26/2012 hearing)  4/16/2012 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, CHESBRO, Chair	Existing law requires, upon the order of the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, a person who stores, stockpiles, or accumulates waste tires in violation of the provisions regulating the storage, stockpiling, or accumulation of waste tires to clean up those waste tires and abate the effects of the waste tires or take other necessary remedial actions in the case of threatened pollution or nuisance. Existing law requires the Attorney General, at the request of the department, to petition the appropriate superior court for the issuance of an injunction if the person fails to comply with the cleanup or abatement order. Existing law authorizes, at the request of the department, the district attorney or county counsel of the county in which the violation occurred to petition the court for the issuance of an injunction if the Attorney General fails to petition the court within 45 days of the department's request to the Attorney General. This bill would shorten that time period to 30 days.	Watch
<a href="#">AB 2318</a> <a href="#">Bradford D</a>	ASSEMBLY PRINT	The Enterprise Zone Act authorizes the designation of certain depressed areas in this state as enterprise zones for purposes of providing specific	

Enterprise zones.	2/27/2012 - Read first time.	economic incentives within those areas. Existing law makes legislative findings and declarations related to the act. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these legislative findings and declarations.	
<a href="#">AB 2635</a> <a href="#">Hernández,</a> <a href="#">Roger D</a>  Public contracts: job order contracting.	ASSEMBLY B.,P. & C.P. 3/29/2012 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on B., P. & C.P. Read second time and amended.	Existing law authorizes job order contracting, as provided, by the Los Angeles Unified School District, until December 1, 2012. Existing law requires that the unified school district create a report of any job order contract procured, and the work under each contract completed on or before November 1, 2011, and an interim report on all job order contracts completed by December 31, 2004. Existing law required the submission of these reports to certain committees in the Legislature and the Office of Public School Construction, as specified, by November 30, 2011, and June 30, 2005, respectively. Existing law requires for contracts awarded pursuant to these provisions that the Los Angeles Unified School District pay a fee into the State Public Works Enforcement Fund, which funds are continuously appropriated for the Department of Industrial Relations' enforcement of prevailing wage requirements on public works projects. This bill would delete the date existing law is schedule to be repealed, making the above provisions operative indefinitely. This bill would also remove the obsolete reporting requirements. Because additionally authorized projects would require payment of fees into the State Public Works Enforcement Fund, this bill would make an appropriation. <b>Last Amended on 3/29/2012</b>	Watch
<a href="#">SB 568</a> <a href="#">Lowenthal D</a>  Recycling: polystyrene food containers.	ASSEMBLY INACTIVE FILE 9/8/2011 - Ordered to inactive file on request of Assembly Member Allen.	Existing law requires all rigid plastic bottles and rigid plastic containers sold in the state to be labeled with a code that indicates the resin used to produce the rigid plastic bottle or rigid plastic container. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires every rigid plastic packaging container, as defined, sold or offered for sale in this state to generally meet one of specified criteria. This bill would prohibit a food vendor, on and after January 1, 2016, from dispensing prepared food to a customer in a polystyrene foam food container and would	Support

		<p>define related terms. The bill would provide that a food vendor that is a school district is not required to comply with the bill's requirements until July 1, 2017, and would allow a food vendor that is a school district to dispense prepared food to a customer in a polystyrene foam food container after that date if the governing board of the school district elects to adopt a policy to implement a verifiable recycling program for polystyrene foam food containers , which would be renewable, as specified . The bill would also allow a food vendor to dispense prepared food to a customer in a polystyrene foam food container after January 1, 2016, in a city or county if the city or county elects to adopt an ordinance establishing a specified recycling program for polystyrene foam food containers , which would be operative, as specified .</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 7/12/2011</b></p>	
<b>Solid Waste</b>			
<b>Bill ID/Topic</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Position</b>
<p><a href="#">AB 1442</a>  <a href="#">Wieckowski D</a>  Pharmaceutical waste.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR.  3/28/2012 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>The existing Medical Waste Management Act, administered by the State Department of Public Health, regulates the management and handling of medical waste, as defined. Existing law requires that all medical waste be hauled by either a registered hazardous waste hauler or by a person with an approved limited-quantity exemption granted pursuant to specified provisions of law. Violation of these provisions of law is a crime. This bill would define pharmaceutical waste for purposes of the Medical Waste Management Act, and would authorize a medical waste generator or parent organization that employs health care professionals who generate pharmaceuticals to apply to the enforcement agency for a pharmaceutical waste hauling exemption if the generator, health care professional, or parent organization retains specified documentation and meets specified requirements and if the facility receiving the medical waste retains specified documentation . The bill would authorize pharmaceutical waste to be transported by the generator or health care professional who generated the pharmaceutical waste, a staff member of the generator or health care professional, or common carrier, as defined, pursuant to these provisions. By expanding the definition of a crime, this bill would</p>	<p>Support</p>

		impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 3/27/2012</b>	
Water			
Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 640</a> <a href="#">Logue R</a>  Water discharges: mandatory minimum civil penalties.	SENATE E.Q. 2/16/2012 - Referred to Com. on E.Q.	Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards prescribe waste discharge requirements in accordance with the federal Clean Water Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (state act). The state act, with certain exceptions, imposes a mandatory minimum penalty of \$3,000 for each serious waste discharge violation, as defined, and for certain other described violations if those violations occur 4 or more times in any period of 6 consecutive months. This bill would expand that definition to include a POTW serving a community of 20,000 persons or fewer or a rural county, as specified . This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 1/4/2012</b>	
<a href="#">AB 2063</a> <a href="#">Alejo D</a>  Ex parte communications.	ASSEMBLY W.,P. & W. 3/29/2012 - Referred to Com. on W., P. & W. From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on W., P. & W. Read second time and amended.  <b>4/24/2012 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, HUFFMAN, Chair</b>	Under existing law, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the State Water Resources Control Board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards are the principal state agencies with responsibility for the coordination and control of water quality in the state. The act requires the state board to formulate and adopt state policies for water quality control, and authorizes the state board to hold any hearings and conduct any investigations in any part of the state necessary to carry out the powers vested in the state board, as specified. The act also requires the regional boards to adopt regional water quality control plans in compliance with the state policies. Existing law requires each regional board to conduct certain proceedings, including, but not limited to, holding at least 6 regular meetings each calendar year. This bill would provide that the ex parte communications provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act do not apply to state or regional board proceedings regarding water quality. This bill would prohibit a board member, or any interested person, as defined, from engaging in an ex parte communication, as defined, unless the board member fully	

		<p>discloses and makes public the ex parte communication by providing a full report of the communication to the board on the record of the proceeding at the first hearing that occurs after ex parte communication occurs. This bill contains other existing laws.</p> <p><b>Last Amended on 3/29/2012</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 2117</a> <a href="#">Achadjian R</a></p> <p>Waste discharge requirements: storm water.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY W.,P. &amp; W. 3/29/2012 - Re-referred to Com. on E.S. &amp; T.M. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96.</p> <p>4/24/2012 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, HUFFMAN, Chair</p>	<p>Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board (state board) and the California regional water quality control boards prescribe waste discharge requirements for the discharge of storm water in accordance with the federal national pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) permit program. Existing law requires the state board or the regional boards to issue waste discharge requirements which apply and ensure compliance with all applicable provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and any more stringent effluent standards or limitations necessary to implement water quality control plans, or for the protection of beneficial uses, or to prevent nuisance. This bill would prohibit implementation of any new storm water effluent standards or limitations more stringent than the provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act until January 1, 2017. This bill would require the state board, in consultation with affected stakeholders to prepare a comprehensive statewide storm water plan, as prescribed, and submit it to the Legislature by January 1, 2016. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	