

2011-12 SWANA Bill Matrix as of 6/1/2011

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><u>AB 34</u> <u>Williams D</u></p> <p>Solid waste compost facilities: odor.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 5/27/2011 - In committee: Set, second hearing. Held under submission.</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to adopt regulations governing the operation of organic composting sites, including odor management and threshold levels. The act prohibits the operation of a solid waste facility, as defined, without a solid waste facilities permit issued by the enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the facility. This bill would define terms and require the department to adopt , by July 1, 2012, regulations with which enforcement agencies would be required to comply when adopting site-specific objective odor performance thresholds for compost facilities. The bill would authorize a compost facility operator to apply to an enforcement agency to adopt performance thresholds and to pay an application fee in accordance with a fee schedule adopted by the enforcement agency, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program . This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/10/2011</p>	<p>Concerns</p>
<p><u>AB 92</u> <u>Blumenfield D</u></p> <p>2011-12 Budget.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY BUDGET 3/1/2011 - Re-referred to Com. on BUDGET.</p>	<p>This bill would make appropriations for support of state government for the 2011-12 fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 2/28/2011</p>	
<p><u>AB 204</u> <u>Halderman R</u></p> <p>Sales and use taxes: exemption: biomass electrical energy production.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. SUSPENSE FILE 5/27/2011 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file. Held under submission.</p>	<p>The Sales and Use Tax Law imposes taxes on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state, or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state. That law provides various exemptions from those taxes. This bill would , until January 1, 2017, exempt from those taxes the sale of, and the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of, specified tangible personal property purchased by a biomass energy facility, as defined, to be used primarily for the production of electrical energy from biomass materials, as defined, and to maintain and repair that property . This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/24/2011</p>	
<p><u>AB 255</u> <u>Wieckowski D</u></p> <p>Hazardous waste: latex paint: collection facility.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 5/26/2011 - Referred to Com. on E.Q.</p>	<p>Existing law generally prohibits any person from disposing of latex paint, unless authorized, but allows recyclable latex paint to be accepted at any location if specified requirements are met concerning the management of that paint. Existing law authorizes the Department of Toxic Substances Control to allow a household hazardous waste collection facility to accept hazardous waste from a conditionally exempt small quantity generator (CESQG) under specified conditions. A violation of the requirements concerning hazardous waste is a crime. This bill would allow a permanent household hazardous waste collection facility that is authorized to accept hazardous waste from a CESQG to accept recyclable latex paint from</p>	<p>Watch</p>

		any generator, notwithstanding specified provisions and regulations, if the permanent household hazardous waste collection facility complies with certain requirements. Because a violation of these requirements would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/7/2011	
<u>AB 273</u> <u>Valadao R</u> Regulations: economic impacts review.	ASSEMBLY APPR. 5/27/2011 - In committee: Set, second hearing. Held under submission.	Existing law, the Administrative Procedure Act, governs the procedure for the adoption, amendment, or repeal of regulations by state agencies and for the review of those regulatory actions by the Office of Administrative Law. Existing law requires the Department of Finance to adopt and update, as necessary, instructions for inclusion in the State Administrative Manual that prescribe the methods that any agency shall use in making certain determinations relating to the impact of proposed regulations. Existing law also authorizes the department to review any estimate prepared pursuant to these provisions for content. This bill would additionally require the department to adopt and update instructions for inclusion in the State Administrative Manual that prescribe the methods that any agency shall use in making certain determinations, estimates, statements, and findings relating to the economic and cost impacts of a regulation on businesses and private individuals. The bill would require, instead of authorize, the department to review these determinations, estimates, statements, and findings for content. This bill would require the department, if it determines that an agency's determinations, estimates, statements, or findings are erroneous or otherwise inconsistent with the prescribed guidelines, criteria, or formats, to submit its determinations to the agency in the form of public comment to be considered by the agency, as specified.	
<u>AB 298</u> <u>Brownley D</u> Recycling: reusable bags.	SENATE E.Q. 5/12/2011 - Referred to Com. on E.Q.	Existing law, part of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, as administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires an operator of a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program that provides customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store and to make reusable bags available to customers. A violation of these requirements is subject to civil liability penalties imposed by a local agency or the state. These requirements are repealed on January 1, 2013. This bill would prohibit a manufacturer from selling or distributing a reusable bag, as defined, in this state if the bag is designed or intended to be sold or distributed to a store's customers, unless the guidelines for the cleaning and disinfection of the bag are printed on the bag or on a tag attached to the bag. Last Amended on 4/14/2011	Watch
<u>AB 300</u> <u>Ma D</u> Safe Body Art Act.	SENATE HEALTH 4/25/2011 - Referred to Coms. on HEALTH and PUB. S. 6/8/2011 1:30 p.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE HEALTH, HERNANDEZ, Chair	Under existing law, every person engaged in the business of tattooing, body piercing, or permanent cosmetics is required to register with the county in which that business is conducted, obtain a copy of the county's sterilization, sanitation, and safety standards, as established by the California Conference of Local Health Officers and distributed by the State Department of Public Health, as specified, and pay a one-time registration fee of \$25. Existing law allows the county to charge an additional fee, if necessary to cover the cost of registration and inspection, and allows a county to adopt regulations that do not conflict with, or are more comprehensive than, standards adopted by the department. This bill would, as of July 1, 2012, repeal these provisions and, instead, enact the Safe Body Art Act. The act	Watch

		would prohibit a person from performing body art, as defined, without registering annually with the local enforcement agency. The bill would require practitioners to comply with specified requirements, including, among other things, client information and questionnaires, vaccination, bloodborne pathogen training, and sanitation. The bill would also require the owner of a body art facility, as defined, to obtain and annually renew a health permit from the local enforcement agency, as specified, and to maintain the body art facility in a specified manner. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/10/2011	
<u>AB 341</u> <u>Chesbro</u> D	SENATE SENATE 5/31/2011 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan containing specified components, including a source reduction component, a recycling component, and a composting component. With certain exceptions, the source reduction and recycling element of that plan is required to divert 50% of all solid waste from landfill disposal or transformation by January 1, 2000, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. This bill would require the department, on January 1, 2020, and annually thereafter, to ensure that 75% of all solid waste generated is source reduced, recycled, or composted. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/5/2011	Oppose
<u>AB 347</u> <u>Galgiani</u> D	ASSEMBLY APPR. 4/26/2011 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (April 25). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020, and to adopt by January 1, 2011, greenhouse gas emission limits and emission reduction measures to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emission reductions. This bill would require the state board to ensure that the cement manufacturing, glass manufacturing, soda ash manufacturing, and steel production sectors receive appropriate credit for taking early action through energy efficiency or energy reduction improvements. The bill would also make specified legislative findings. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/25/2011	
<u>AB 358</u> <u>Smyth</u> R	ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 5/27/2011 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 17. Noes 0.) (May 27). Read second time. Ordered to third reading. 6/1/2011 #49 ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE	Existing law generally regulates the storage of hazardous substances in underground storage tanks, including requiring underground storage tanks that are used to store hazardous substances to meet certain requirements. This bill would require the board to adopt these regulations specifying the conditions under which a site is an emergency site on or before January 1, 2012, as emergency regulations. The bill would exempt the adoption of these regulations from certain requirements regarding review by the Office of Administrative Law. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/28/2011	
<u>AB 359</u>	ASSEMBLY THIRD READING	Existing law authorizes specified local agencies that provide water service to adopt and	

<p><u>Huffman D</u></p> <p>Groundwater management plans.</p>	<p>5/31/2011 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>6/1/2011 #97 ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE</p>	<p>implement a groundwater management plan. Existing law requires a local agency that elects to develop a groundwater management plan to hold a hearing prior to adopting a resolution of intention to draft a plan and, after the plan is prepared, to hold a 2nd hearing to determine whether to adopt the plan. Existing law requires the local agency to publish a specified notice before each of these hearings. This bill would require the local agency to provide a copy of a resolution of intention to the Department of Water Resources within 30 days of the date of adoption. The bill would authorize an interested person or entity to request, and require the local agency, upon written request, to provide , a copy of the proposed groundwater management plan to that interested person or entity . The bill would require the local agency to provide each of those interested persons and entities with a specified notice at least 30 days prior to the commencement of the 2nd hearing to determine whether to adopt the plan. The bill would require the department to post on its Internet Web site the information the department possesses regarding the local agencies that have jurisdiction to develop groundwater management plans. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 5/27/2011</p>	
<p><u>AB 408</u> <u>Wieckowski D</u></p> <p>Hazardous substances and materials: hazardous waste transportation: water discharges.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 5/19/2011 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p>	<p>Existing law provides that the expense of a public agency's emergency response to the release, escape, or burning of hazardous substances is a charge against the person whose negligence caused the incident, if the incident necessitated an evacuation beyond the property of origin or results in the spread of hazardous substances or fire beyond the property of origin. Existing law defines "hazardous substance" for purposes of these provisions. This bill would instead provide that these expenses are a charge against the person whose negligence caused the incident if the incident necessitated an evacuation from the building, structure, property, or public right-of-way where the incident originates, or the incident results in the spread of hazardous substances or fire beyond the building, structure, property, or public right-of-way where the incident originates. The bill would also revise the definition of "hazardous substance" for purposes of these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 4/12/2011</p>	
<p><u>AB 425</u> <u>Nestande R</u></p> <p>State regulations: review.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 5/27/2011 - In committee: Set, second hearing. Held under submission.</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes various state entities to promulgate and implement regulations, subject to specified criteria. This bill would require, no later than December 31, 2012, each state entity that promulgates regulations to review those regulations, and repeal or report to the Legislature those identified as duplicative, archaic, or inconsistent with statute or other regulations. It would also require these entities to report to the Legislature by that date on regulations deemed to inhibit economic growth in the state.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p><u>AB 508</u> <u>Swanson D</u></p> <p>Displaced public transit, solid waste handling, and</p>	<p>SENATE SENATE 5/31/2011 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate.</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</p>	<p>Watch</p>

recycling services employees.		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.	
<u>AB 512</u> <u>Gordon D</u> Local government renewable energy self-generation program.	SENATE E. U., & C. 5/26/2011 - Referred to Com. on E., U., & C.	Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, as defined. Existing law authorizes a local government, as defined, to receive a bill credit, as defined, to be applied to a designated benefiting account for electricity exported to the electrical grid by an eligible renewable generating facility, as defined, and requires the commission to adopt a rate tariff for the benefiting account. An eligible renewable generating facility for the purposes of these provisions is limited to a facility that has a generating capacity of no more than one megawatt. This bill would expand the definition of an eligible renewable generating facility for the purposes of these provisions to include a facility that has a generating capacity of no more than 5 megawatts.	
<u>AB 514</u> <u>Hernández,</u> <u>Roger D</u> Public works: prevailing wage: hauling refuse.	SENATE RLS. 5/23/2011 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Existing law includes, for the purposes of public works contracts, in the definition of "public works" the hauling of refuse from a public works site to an outside disposal location, as specified. Existing law generally requires all workers employed on public works to be paid not less than the prevailing rate of per diem wages. This bill would include in the definition of "hauling of refuse" the hauling of materials other than bona fide commodities sold at fair market value, thereby expanding the definition of "public works" and thus requiring the payment of prevailing wages for that activity. This bill would define "bona fide commodity" to mean a commodity for which a publicly traded commodity market exists, such as for copper, steel, or aluminum. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/27/2011	Oppose
<u>AB 525</u> <u>Gordon D</u> Solid waste: tire recycling.	SENATE SENATE 5/31/2011 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate.	The California Tire Recycling Act imposes a California tire fee on a new tire purchased in the state. The revenue generated from the fee is deposited in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund for expenditure, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the purposes of programs related to waste tires, including grants to local entities involved in activities that result in reduced landfill disposal of used whole tires. The act requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to adopt a 5-year plan, which is to be updated biennially, to establish goals and priorities for waste tire programs. This bill would require the department to provide outreach to local agencies regarding a program it may establish under existing law to award grants to cities, counties, and other local government agencies for the funding of public works projects that use waste tires . The bill would require the amount appropriated for this purpose from the fund to not be less than 16% of the amount of the funds appropriated for market development and new technology activities for used tires and	Watch

		waste tires. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 4/25/2011	
<u>AB 535</u> <u>Morrell R</u> Regulations: 5-year review and report.	ASSEMBLY APPR. 5/27/2011 - In committee: Set, second hearing. Held under submission.	The Administrative Procedure Act generally sets forth the requirements for the adoption, publication, review, and implementation of regulations by state agencies. This bill would additionally require a state agency to review and report on regulations that it adopts or amends on and after January 1, 2012, 5 years after adoption, as specified. The bill would require that the review and report include 10 specified factors, including a summary of the written criticisms of the regulation received by the agency within the immediately preceding 5 years and the estimated economic, small business, and consumer impact of the regulation. The bill would require the Office of Administrative Law to make the review and report available on the office's Internet Web site.	Watch
<u>AB 549</u> <u>Carter D</u> Recycling: electronic waste.	SENATE RLS. 5/19/2011 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Existing law, the Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003, requires a retailer selling a covered electronic device in this state to collect a covered electronic waste recycling fee from the consumer, as specified. These fees are deposited in the Electronic Waste Recovery and Recycling Account, and the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) is continuously appropriated the money in the account to, among other things, make electronic waste recovery payments and recycling payments. CalRecycle is authorized to make these payments only if certain conditions are met. CalRecycle is required to make these payments to an authorized collector or covered electronic waste recycler upon receipt of a completed and verified invoice submitted to CalRecycle in the form and manner determined by CalRecycle. This bill would additionally require, as a condition of making these payments, that the covered electronic device for which the payment is claimed was used in this state. The bill would authorize CalRecycle to review any documentation required to be submitted by an authorized collector or covered electronic waste recycler before making these payments, and to refuse to make these payments, if CalRecycle determines that the documentation is incomplete or not in compliance with the act or the regulations adopted pursuant to the act. The bill would also make conforming changes with reference to CalRecycle.	
<u>AB 598</u> <u>Grove R</u> Environmental quality: CEQA: standing.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 5/9/2011 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.	The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. This bill would limit the standing to file and maintain the above action or proceeding to the Attorney General. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 3/31/2011	
<u>AB 604</u> <u>Skinner D</u>	SENATE HEALTH 5/26/2011 - Referred to Com. on	Existing law, with certain exceptions, makes it a misdemeanor for a person to deliver, furnish, or transfer, or possess with intent to deliver, furnish, or transfer drug paraphernalia, knowing,	

<p>Needle exchange programs.</p>	<p>HEALTH. 6/15/2011 1:30 p.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE HEALTH, HERNANDEZ, Chair</p>	<p>or under circumstances where one reasonably should know, that it will be used to introduce into the human body a controlled substance. Existing law provides an exception to this general rule by authorizing a city, county, or city and county to conduct a clean needle and syringe exchange project authorized by the public entity to combat the spread of HIV and bloodborne hepatitis. Existing law exempts providers participating in an exchange project from criminal prosecution for possession of needles or syringes during participation in the project. Existing law also provides a specified annual comment and reporting process relating to the needle and syringe exchange projects. This bill would authorize the State Department of Public Health to authorize, as specified, certain entities to provide hypodermic needle and syringe exchange services in any location where the department determines that the conditions exist for the rapid spread of HIV, viral hepatitis, or any other potentially deadly or disabling infections that are spread through the sharing of used hypodermic needles and syringes. The bill would require the department to establish and maintain on its Internet Web site the address and contact information of these programs. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 4/5/2011</p>	
<p><u>AB 644</u> <u>Blumenfield D</u> Energy: renewable energy facility: siting.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 5/23/2011 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p>	<p>Existing law vests the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission with the exclusive jurisdiction to certify the siting of a thermal powerplant with a generation capacity of 50 megawatts or more. Under existing law, a powerplant not under the jurisdiction of the commission is regulated by local jurisdictions through their land use authority. This bill would require the commission, in consultation with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, the Department of Toxic Substances Control, and the Department of Conservation, to establish criteria for identifying land with a high potential for use as a site of a renewable energy generation facility with a generation capacity of less than 50 megawatts in 3 specific types of parcels and to prepare a list identifying lands meeting the criteria. The bill would require the commission, the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, the Department of Toxic Substances Control, and the Department of Conservation, to make best efforts to work with the United States Environmental Protection Agency under that agency's RE-Powering America's Land: Siting Renewable Energy on Potentially Contaminated Land and Mine Sites initiative. Last Amended on 5/10/2011</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p><u>AB 712</u> <u>Williams D</u> Recycling: beverage containers.</p>	<p>SENATE E.Q. 5/19/2011 - Referred to Com. on E.Q.</p>	<p>The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires a distributor to pay a redemption payment for each beverage container sold or offered for sale to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. The act requires the Division of Recycling in the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, subject to the availability of funds, to expend specified moneys set aside in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund, for specified purposes relating to the recycling of beverage containers. This bill would , notwithstanding the above expenditure requirement, prohibit the department from making any payments, grants, or loans, as provided, to a city, county, or city and county, if the city, county, or city and county has adopted or is enforcing a land-use restriction that prevents the siting or operation of a certified recycling center at a supermarket site, as defined, as may be required pursuant to a specified law.</p>	

		Last Amended on 3/31/2011	
<p><u>AB 750</u> <u>Hueso D</u></p> <p>Finance: investment trust blue ribbon task force.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 5/31/2011 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>6/1/2011 #152 ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE</p>	<p>The California Constitution provides for the election by the people of the Treasurer and the Controller. Existing law requires the Treasurer to receive and keep in the vaults of the treasury or to deposit in banks or credit unions all moneys belonging to the state, as specified. Existing law requires the Controller to superintend the fiscal concerns of the state. Existing law requires the Controller to audit all claims against the state, and authorizes the Controller to audit the disbursement of any state money, for correctness, legality, and for sufficient provisions of law for payment. This bill would establish the investment trust blue ribbon task force to consider the viability of establishing the California Investment Trust, which would be a state bank receiving deposits of state funds. The task force would be required to consider how the investment trust could strengthen economic and community development, provide financial stability to individuals and businesses, reduce the cost paid by state government for banking services, and provide for excess earnings of the trust to be used to supplement General Fund purposes. The bill would establish the membership of the task force, which would include the Secretary of Business, Transportation and Housing, or his or her designee, and specified individuals with a background in finance appointed by the Legislature, and the Governor, Controller, and Treasurer, or their designees, and would require the task force to be staffed from existing resources of the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency. The bill would require the task force to report to the Legislature by December 1, 2012, on specified issues relative to the California Investment Trust, including, among other things, its recommendations relating to the viability of establishing the trust, as specified. The bill's provisions would become inoperative, and would be repealed, on January 1, 2017.</p> <p>Last Amended on 5/27/2011</p>	
<p><u>AB 762</u> <u>Smyth R</u></p> <p>Public health: medical waste.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 5/19/2011 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes various programs for the prevention of disease and the promotion of health to be administered by the State Department of Public Health, including, but not limited to, administration of the Medical Waste Management Act relating to the regulation of medical waste, including, but not limited to, provisions related to the treatment, containment, and storage of medical waste. This bill would authorize the reuse of a common container and require the consolidated waste to be treated by either incineration at a permitted medical waste treatment facility or with an alternative technology, as specified. This bill would, in relation to the label requirement, authorize the use of the word "INCINERATION" in addition to the words "HIGH HEAT ONLY" or other label approved by the department. This bill contains other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 5/11/2011</p>	
<p><u>AB 794</u> <u>Wieckowski D</u></p> <p>Solid waste: hazardous electronic waste.</p>	<p>SENATE SENATE 5/31/2011 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003, which regulates the disposal and recycling of electronic waste. The act further makes it unlawful to sell, on and after July 1, 2004, a covered electronic device in this state to a consumer, as defined, unless the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) or the Department of Toxic Substances Control determines that the manufacture of that device is in compliance with the act. The act further prohibits the sale of a covered electronic device, after January 1,</p>	

		<p>2005, that is not labeled, as specified. The act contains legislative findings and declarations that declare that one of the purposes of the act is to provide sufficient funding for the safe, cost-free, and convenient collection and recycling of 100% of the covered electronic waste discarded or offered for recycling in the state, to, among other things, eliminate electronic waste stockpiles and legacy devices by December 31, 2007. This bill would revise those findings and declarations to declare that one of the purposes of the act is to provide sufficient funding for the safe, cost-free, and convenient collection and recycling of 100% of the covered electronic waste initially discarded in the state, to, among other things, eliminate electronic waste stockpiles and legacy devices by December 31, 2007. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 5/3/2011</p>	
<p><u>AB 818</u> <u>Blumenfield D</u></p> <p>Solid waste: multifamily dwellings:</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 5/19/2011 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 establishes an integrated waste management program administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. The act requires a local jurisdiction to adopt an ordinance requiring the provision of adequate areas for collecting and loading recyclable materials in development projects, including residential buildings having 5 or more living units. A local agency is prohibited from issuing a building permit to a development project, unless the project provides adequate areas for collecting and loading recyclable materials. This bill would enact the Renters' Right to Recycle Act, to require an owner of a multifamily dwelling, defined as a residential facility that consists of 5 or more living units, to arrange for recycling services that are appropriate and available for the multifamily dwelling, consistent with state or local laws or requirements applicable to the collection, handling, or recycling of solid waste, except as provided.</p>	
<p><u>AB 834</u> <u>Hernández,</u> <u>Roger D</u></p> <p>Local government: contracts.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY RECONSIDERATION 5/17/2011 - May 17-Motion to reconsider continued.</p> <p>6/1/2011 #9 ASSEMBLY UNFINISHED BUSINESS RECONSIDERATION</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a city, county, or district to enter into contracts for various services, and, among other things, to include within the contract a time within which the whole or any specified portion of the work contemplated is to be completed. This bill would require the legislative body of a city, county, or district to review any contract with a private party with a total value of \$250,000 or more, that contains an automatic renewal clause on or before the annual date by which the contract may be rescinded.</p> <p>Last Amended on 4/14/2011</p>	Watch
<p><u>AB 837</u> <u>Nestande R</u></p> <p>Solid waste: plastic food and beverage containers.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 5/27/2011 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 11. Noes 3.) (May 27). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>6/1/2011 #58 ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE</p>	<p>Existing law requires rigid plastic packaging containers sold or offered for sale in this state to meet specified criteria, including, but not limited to, that the container be made from 25% postconsumer material. 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 or beverage 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 scientifically accurate. A manufacturer or supplier would be required to provide this information within 90 days from the date of a</p>	

		request by a member of the public or state agency. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 5/11/2011	
<u>AB 868</u> <u>Davis D</u> Hazardous waste: transportation.	ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 5/10/2011 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.	Existing law provides that a person who initially collects hazardous waste at a remote site and transports it to a consolidation site operated by a generator and who complies with certain notification requirements is exempt from specified manifest and transporter registration requirements with regard to the hazardous waste if specified conditions are met. One of those conditions is that not more than 275 gallons or 2,500 pounds, whichever is greater, of hazardous waste is transported in a single shipment, except that a generator who is a public utility, local publicly owned utility, or municipal utility district is authorized to transport a greater amount, including in a single shipment up to 1,600 gallons of hazardous wastewater from the dewatering of one or more utility vaults. This bill would revise that condition to increase the maximum weight amount to 10,000 pounds and would increase the maximum gallon hazardous wastewater exception amount from that dewatering to 5,000 gallons.	
<u>AB 900</u> <u>Swanson D</u> Public school campuses: recycling and composting bins.	SENATE SENATE 5/31/2011 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate.	Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to develop and implement a source reduction and recycling program for school districts that is designed to assist school districts in establishing and implementing source reduction and recycling programs and to complement and further prescribed educational goals and the integrated waste management issues addressed within the science curriculum framework developed by the State Board of Education. This bill would allow a school district to provide recycling and composting bins on the campus of each public elementary and secondary school. The bill would allow a school district to determine the number of bins to be located on a campus on the basis of the size of both the pupil population and the surface area of that campus. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/10/2011	
<u>AB 921</u> <u>Allen D</u> Agriculture water use efficiency: compost applications.	ASSEMBLY APPR. 5/27/2011 - In committee: Set, second hearing. Held under submission.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to develop a program to increase the use of compost products in agricultural applications, including identifying federal, state, and local financial assistance and cooperating with appropriate federal and state agencies. This bill would enact the Agriculture Water Efficiency with Compost Use and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Act of 2011, which would require the Department of Food and Agriculture , in conjunction with the Department of Water Resources, to, through their existing programs, oversee a study or studies conducted by the University of California Extension Service, in partnership with local water districts, farmers, growers, and compost producers, to measure increases in water use efficiency through the use of compost in agricultural settings, and other potential benefits from the use of compost, with regard to climate change . Last Amended on 4/25/2011	
<u>AB 930</u> <u>Gordon D</u>	SENATE T. & H. 5/26/2011 - Referred to Com. on T. & H.	Existing law states qualifications for appointed members of the California Building Standards Commission. Existing law also states that at least one member is required to be experienced and knowledgeable in building energy efficiency standards. This bill would require that at	

<p>The California Building Standards Commission.</p>	<p>6/7/2011 1:30 p.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE TRANSPORTATION AND HOUSING, DESAULNIER, Chairman</p>	<p>least one member of the commission be experienced and knowledgeable in sustainable building, design, construction, and operation.</p>	
<p><u>AB 960</u> <u>Lowenthal, Bonnie D</u></p> <p>Recycling: electronic waste.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 5/31/2011 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>6/1/2011 #174 ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE</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. Last Amended on 5/27/2011</p>	
<p><u>AB 1019</u> <u>John A. Pérez D</u></p> <p>Solid waste: carpet stewardship.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 5/23/2011 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of General Services, to the extent feasible and within existing resources, to take appropriate steps to ensure that postconsumer carpet removed from state buildings is managed in a manner that diverts the carpet from landfills and recycles it into secondary products or manages it in a manner consistent with the state's hierarchy for waste management practices. This bill would require the department to take those steps by January 1, 2014. The bill would define "state buildings" to include buildings owned or leased by the state. Last Amended on 4/14/2011</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p><u>AB 1149</u> <u>Gordon D</u></p> <p>Beverage containers: recycling and litter reduction: funds.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 5/27/2011 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 17. Noes 0.) (May 27). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>6/1/2011 #69 ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires a distributor to pay a redemption payment for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for deposit in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. After setting aside funds for the payment of refund values and administrative fees, and for a reserve for contingencies, the remaining moneys in the fund are continuously appropriated to the department for expenditure for designated programs, grants, and fee payments, including annually expending up to \$10,000,000 to make market development payments for empty plastic beverage containers, until January 1, 2012. Existing law requires the department to determine the amount of the market development payment, but not more than a specified amount per ton. The bill would require the department, in setting the amount of the market development payments for both certified entities and product manufacturers, to consider certain factors and would extend the authorization to make these payments until January 1, 2017, thereby making an</p>	

		appropriation.	
<u>AB 1178</u> <u>Ma D</u> Solid waste: place of origin.	SENATE RLS. 5/26/2011 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Existing law authorizes a city or county to assess special fees of a reasonable amount on the importation of waste from outside of the county to publicly owned or privately owned facilities. This bill would prohibit a city or county, from otherwise restricting or limiting in any way the importation of solid waste into that city or county based on place of origin , except as specified with regard to solid waste facilities or the local land use authority . Last Amended on 5/10/2011	Oppose
<u>AB 1302</u> <u>Williams D</u> Distributed generation.	ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 5/31/2011 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading. 6/1/2011 #200 ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE	(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. Last Amended on 5/27/2011	
<u>AB 1303</u> <u>Williams D</u> Energy programs.	ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 5/27/2011 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 12. Noes 5.) (May 27). Read second time. Ordered to third reading. 6/1/2011 #78 ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE	This bill would require that 20% of the funds collected pursuant to that renewable energy public good charge be used for programs that are designed to achieve fully competitive and self-sustaining existing in-state renewable electricity generation facilities, and to secure for the state the environmental, economic, and reliability benefits that continued operation of those facilities will provide during the 2012-2020 investment cycle. By extending the authority of the Energy Commission to expend money pursuant to a continuously appropriated fund, the bill would make an appropriation. Existing law requires that money collected as a part of the electrical rate for public interest research, development, and demonstration programs be transferred to the Public Interest Research, Development, and Demonstration Fund and, until January 1, 2012, upon appropriation by the Legislature, be expended by the Energy Commission to implement the Public Interest Research, Development, and Demonstration Program. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 4/25/2011	
<u>AB 1376</u> <u>Nestande R</u> Sales and use	ASSEMBLY REV. & TAX SUSPENSE FILE 5/16/2011 - In committee: Set, second hearing. Held under	The Sales and Use Tax Law imposes a tax on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state, or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state. This bill would exempt from those taxes the	

taxes: exemption: production of electrical energy.	submission.	sale of, or the storage, use, or other consumption of, tangible personal property purchased by a qualified person for use primarily for the production of electrical energy from renewable sources, as specified, and qualified tangible personal property purchased for use by a contractor for specified purposes, as provided . This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/2/2011	
<u>ABX1 13</u> <u>V. Manuel Pérez D</u> Energy: renewable resources: endangered species: environmental impact reports.	SENATE APPR. SUSPENSE FILE 5/26/2011 - In committee: Held under submission.	The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) requires the Fish and Game Commission to establish a list of endangered species and a list of threatened species, and requires the Department of Fish and Game to recommend, and the commission to adopt, criteria for determining if a species is endangered or threatened. CESA authorizes the department to authorize the take of threatened species, endangered species, or candidate species by permit if certain requirements are met. CESA authorizes the department, in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) and, to the extent practicable, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the United States Bureau of Land Management, to design and implement actions to protect, restore, or enhance the habitat of plants and wildlife that can be used to fully mitigate the impacts of the take of endangered, threatened, or candidate species (mitigation actions) resulting from certain solar thermal and photovoltaic powerplants in the planning area of the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan. This bill additionally would authorize the department to design and implement these mitigation actions for proposed wind and geothermal powerplants in the planning area subject to the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/26/2011	
<u>SB 23</u> <u>Simitian D</u> Energy: renewable energy resources.	ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLY 5/31/2011 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 31. Noes 4.) Ordered to the Assembly.	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 requirements by one year. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/26/2011	
<u>SB 41</u> <u>Yee D</u> Hypodermic needles and syringes.	ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLY 5/31/2011 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 24. Noes 13.) Ordered to the Assembly.	Existing law regulates the sale, possession, and disposal of hypodermic needles and syringes, and requires, with certain exceptions, a prescription to purchase a hypodermic needle or syringe for human use. Existing law prohibits any person from possessing or having under his or her control any hypodermic needle or syringe, except in accordance with those regulatory provisions. This bill would delete the prohibition against any person possessing or having under his or her control any hypodermic needle or syringe, except in accordance with the aforementioned regulatory provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/24/2011	
<u>SB 68</u> <u>Leno D</u> 2011-12 Budget.	SENATE BUDGET & F.R. 2/28/2011 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-	This bill would make appropriations for support of state government for the 2011-12 fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 2/28/2011	

	referred to Com. on B. & F.R.		
<u>SB 178</u> <u>Simitian D</u> Hazardous materials: green chemistry.	ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 4/28/2011 - Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.	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. Last Amended on 4/12/2011	
<u>SB 194</u> <u>Committee on Governance and Finance</u> Local government: omnibus bill.	ASSEMBLY L. GOV. 5/31/2011 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV. 6/29/2011 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY LOCAL GOVERNMENT, SMYTH, Chair	Existing law authorizes a public agency to accept payment for designated obligations by credit card, debit card, or electronic funds transfer, subject to approval by the governing body of the agency or other appropriate entity, as specified. This bill would authorize, subject to the approval of the county board of supervisors, a county to accept a payment of a donation, gift, bequest, or devise made to or in favor of a county, or to or in favor of the board of supervisors of a county, by credit card, debit card, or electronic funds transfer. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/31/2011	
<u>SB 333</u> <u>La Malfa R</u> Vehicles: speed limits.	ASSEMBLY DESK 5/27/2011 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	Existing law prohibits a person from driving a motortruck or truck tractor having 3 or more axles, or a motortruck or truck tractor drawing any other vehicle, or a passenger vehicle or bus drawing another vehicle, on a highway at a speed in excess of 55 miles per hour. This bill would, until January 1, 2016, permit a person to drive those specified motor vehicles at a speed not to exceed 5 miles less per hour than the posted speed limit for a passenger vehicle on a specified portion of Interstate 5. The bill would require the Department of Transportation and the Department of the California Highway Patrol, on or before March 31, 2015, to submit a report to the Legislature on traffic flow and traffic safety on that portion of Interstate 5. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 4/28/2011	
<u>SB 341</u> <u>Lowenthal D</u> Vehicles: dump trucks: backup alarms.	ASSEMBLY TRANS. 5/25/2011 - From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.	Existing law requires a refuse or garbage truck to be equipped with an automatic backup audible alarm that sounds on backing and is capable of emitting an audible sound meeting specified requirements. A violation of this requirement is a crime. This bill would additionally require a commercial vehicle, as defined, with a gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR), as defined, in excess of 14,000 pounds that transports any construction or industrial material, as described, to and from a mine or construction site, or both, to be equipped with an automatic backup audible alarm that sounds on backing and is capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than 200 feet. Because the bill would expand the scope of a crime, it would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	

		Last Amended on 5/25/2011	
<p><u>SB 343</u> <u>De León</u> D</p> <p>Energy: efficiency.</p>	<p>SENATE THIRD READING 5/31/2011 - Read second time and amended. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>6/1/2011 #137 SENATE SENATE BILLS-THIRD READING FILE</p>	<p>Existing law requires each local publicly owned electric utility, as defined, to establish a nonbypassable, usage based charge on local distribution service to fund cost-effective demand-side management services to promote energy efficiency and energy conservation, new investment in renewable energy resources and technologies, research, development, and demonstration programs for the public interest, and services provided for low-income electricity customers. This bill would require each local publicly owned electric utility to dedicate a portion of that moneys collected to a program for energy efficiency retrofits of commercial buildings.</p> <p>Last Amended on 5/31/2011</p>	
<p><u>SB 419</u> <u>Simitian</u> D</p> <p>Solid waste: home-generated sharps.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 5/2/2011 - Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.</p>	<p>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.</p>	Watch
<p><u>SB 456</u> <u>Huff</u> R</p> <p>Household hazardous waste: transportation.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 5/19/2011 - Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.</p>	<p>Existing law, part of the hazardous waste control laws, authorizes a door-to-door household hazardous waste collection program to transport hazardous waste from individual residences to an authorized household hazardous waste collection facility. Existing law requires any person generating hazardous waste that is transported, or submitted for transportation, for offsite handling, treatment, storage, disposal, or any combination thereof, to complete a manifest and exempts a door-to-door household hazardous waste collection program from having to complete a manifest if it is transporting household hazardous waste collected from individual residences for transportation to an authorized collection facility. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would authorize a door-to-door household hazardous waste collection program to transport household hazardous waste to a hazardous waste facility, as defined. The bill would require the use of the consolidated manifesting procedure by a public agency or its contractor if it transports household hazardous waste to a hazardous waste facility, however, the bill would exclude a generator that is a household from the requirement of having an identification number. Since a violation of this requirement would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 5/2/2011</p>	
<p><u>SB 515</u> <u>Corbett</u> D</p> <p>Recycling: product stewardship: batteries: universal waste management</p>	<p>SENATE APPR. SUSPENSE FILE 5/26/2011 - Held in committee and under submission.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires retailers of rechargeable batteries to have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of rechargeable batteries. The bill would require, by April 1, 2013, a producer, or the household battery stewardship organization created by one or more producers, of a household battery to submit a household battery stewardship plan to the department, which would be required to include specified elements. The bill would allow a registered hazardous waste transporter to elect to submit a household</p>	Support

facilities.		battery stewardship plan to the department on behalf of one or more producers and would require a hazardous waste transporter making that election to comply with the provisions of the bill applicable to a household battery stewardship organization. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/2/2011	
<u>SB 518</u> <u>Simitian D</u> Recycling: beverage containers.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 4/28/2011 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to establish reporting periods of 6 months each for redemption rates and recycling rates for specified types of beverage containers. The act also requires the department to determine the redemption rates and recycling rates for those beverage containers for each reporting period and to issue a report on those determinations. The act defines various words for purposes of those provisions, including "redemption rate." The act also makes various findings and declarations, including a declaration that, when the redemption rate for any one type of beverage container falls below 65%, the act provides for an increased refund value. This bill would delete the provisions that require the department to establish reporting periods for redemption rates and that require the department to determine redemption rates for specified types of beverage containers. The bill also would delete the definition of redemption rate and make other conforming changes.	
<u>SB 533</u> <u>Wright D</u> California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: State Air Resources Board regulations.	ASSEMBLY DESK 5/23/2011 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020, and to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum, technologically feasible, and cost-effective greenhouse gas emission reductions. This bill would require the state board to make available to the public, at the time that the state board adopts a regulation pursuant to the act, any implementation schedule that is required to comply with that regulation. If a regulation adopted by the state board specifically requires a reporting form or a compliance tool, as defined, the state board would be required to make this information available to the public on the state board's Internet Web site at least 60 days prior to the date the information is required for compliance with the regulation. The bill would require training specifically required by a regulation to be made available at least 60 days prior to the compliance date for which the training is required . The bill would authorize the state board to revise a required implementation schedule, reporting form, or compliance tool after adoption of a regulation, if the state board makes a specified modification. F Last Amended on 4/25/2011	
<u>SB 567</u> <u>DeSaulnier D</u> Recycling: plastic products.	SENATE THIRD READING 5/4/2011 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading. 6/1/2011 #16 SENATE SENATE	Existing law prohibits a person from selling a plastic bag or a plastic food or beverage container that is labeled as "compostable" or "marine degradable" unless that plastic bag or container meets certain American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standard specifications or a standard adopted by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. Existing law prohibits the sale of a plastic bag or plastic food or beverage	Support

	BILLS-THIRD READING FILE	<p>container that is labeled as "biodegradable," "degradable," "decomposable," or as otherwise specified. Existing law provides for the imposition of a civil penalty for a violation of these prohibitions. This bill would repeal those prohibitions and would instead prohibit the sale of a plastic product, as defined, labeled as "compostable" or "marine degradable" unless it meets those ASTM standard specifications or a standard adopted by the department, or unless the plastic product is labeled with a qualified claim for which the department has adopted an existing standard, and the plastic product meets that standard. The bill would prohibit the sale of a plastic product that is labeled as "biodegradable," "degradable," "decomposable," or as otherwise specified. The bill would provide for the imposition of a civil penalty for a violation of those prohibitions. This bill contains other related provisions.</p> <p>Last Amended on 4/11/2011</p>	
<p><u>SB 568</u> <u>Lowenthal</u> D</p> <p>Recycling: polystyrene food containers.</p>	<p>SENATE THIRD READING 5/24/2011 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>6/1/2011 #26 SENATE SENATE BILLS-THIRD READING FILE</p>	<p>Existing law requires all rigid plastic bottles and rigid plastic containers sold in the state to be labeled with a code that indicates the resin used to produce the rigid plastic bottle or rigid plastic container. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires every rigid plastic packaging container, as defined, sold or offered for sale in this state to generally meet one of specified criteria. This bill would prohibit a food vendor, on and after January 1, 2014, from dispensing prepared food to a customer in a polystyrene foam food container and would define related terms. The bill would provide that a food vendor that is a school district is not required to comply with the bill's requirements until July 1, 2015, 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. The bill would also allow a food vendor to dispense prepared food to a customer in a polystyrene foam food container after January 1, 2014, 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.</p> <p>Last Amended on 5/23/2011</p>	Support
<p><u>SB 589</u> <u>Lowenthal</u> D</p> <p>Household hazardous waste.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLY 5/31/2011 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 37. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly.</p>	<p>Existing law requires hazardous waste facilities to operate under hazardous waste facilities permits issued by the Department of Toxic Substances Control and exempts from this requirement a recycle-only household hazardous waste collection facility if the facility meets certain requirements, including that the public agency, or its contractor, that intends to operate a household hazardous waste collection facility, submit a certification regarding the operation of the facility to the certified unified program agency (CUPA). This bill would allow, as an alternative to that requirement, that the facility accept only universal waste, as defined, and that this waste be managed pursuant to specified regulations.</p> <p>Last Amended on 5/18/2011</p>	Support In Concept
<p><u>SB 771</u> <u>Kehoe</u> D</p> <p>California Alternative Energy</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY DESK 5/19/2011 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority to establish a renewable energy program to provide financial assistance to public power entities, independent generators, utilities, or businesses manufacturing components or systems to generate new and renewable energy sources, develop clean and efficient distributed generation, and demonstrate the economic feasibility of new</p>	Watch

and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority.		technologies. Existing law defines "renewable energy" to include specified energy generation technologies. This bill would expand the definition of "renewable energy" to include energy generation based on landfill gas turbines, digester gas turbines, and microturbines. Last Amended on 4/13/2011	
<u>SB 833</u> <u>Vargas D</u> Solid waste: disposal facilities: San Diego County.	SENATE THIRD READING 5/27/2011 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading. 6/1/2011 #93 SENATE SENATE BILLS-THIRD READING FILE	(1) The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 regulates the management of solid waste. The bill would make a declaration of legislative findings regarding why a general statute cannot be made applicable within the meaning of Section 16 of Article IV of the California Constitution. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/25/2011	Oppose
<u>SB 841</u> <u>Wolk D</u> Solid waste: enterprises: contracts.	ASSEMBLY DESK 5/23/2011 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	The existing California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 allows each county, city, or district to determine aspects of solid waste handling that are of local concern and the means by which the services are to be provided. Existing law imposes specified restrictions on the enforceability of certain indemnity obligations related to source reduction and diversion contained in a provision, term, condition, or requirement in an ordinance, contract, franchise, license, permit, or other entitlement or right adopted, entered into, issued, or granted by a local agency. Existing law prohibits a solid waste enterprise, as defined, from being liable for the indemnity obligation under certain circumstances. This bill would additionally prohibit the enforcement of an indemnity obligation that requires a solid waste enterprise to defend and hold harmless the local agency in connection with the local agency's imposition of fees, charges, levies, exactions, or assessments that are found by final judgment of a court to have been imposed in violation of Article XIII C or Article XIII D of the California Constitution or that require a solid waste enterprise to refund certain fees that are found by such a final judgment to have been imposed in violation of those provisions . This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 5/12/2011	Watch
<u>SB 909</u> <u>La Malfa R</u> Treated wood waste: disposal.	ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 5/19/2011 - Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.	Existing law requires, among other things, treated wood waste, as defined, to be disposed of in either a class I hazardous waste landfill, or in a composite-lined portion of a solid waste landfill unit that meets certain requirements. Existing law requires each wholesaler and retailer of treated wood and treated wood-like products to conspicuously post information at specified locations. Existing law requires that the posted message contain, among other things, sources for obtaining further information, such as an Internet Web site and a toll-free telephone number. Existing law makes these, and other requirements, inoperative on June 1, 2012, and repeals them on January 1, 2013. A violation of the state's hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would specify the Internet Web site and the telephone number that are to be included in the posted message. The bill would extend the June 1, 2012, inoperative date and the January 1, 2013, repeal date to June 1, 2017, and January 1, 2018, respectively. The bill would delete other obsolete language. By extending a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/13/2011	

<p><u>SB 932</u> <u>Leno D</u></p> <p>Cellular telephones: notice requirement.</p>	<p>SENATE THIRD READING 5/17/2011 - Read second time and amended. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>6/1/2011 #23 SENATE SENATE BILLS-THIRD READING FILE</p>	<p>Existing law regulates the labeling requirements for various consumer products. This bill would require a specified notice relating to radiofrequency energy emitted by a cellular telephone to be prominently displayed by the retailer of the cellular telephone in California immediately adjacent to the displayed purchase price at the physical retail location and on the retailer's Internet Web sites, and on the cellular telephone's exterior packaging or on a label attached to that exterior packaging.</p> <p>Last Amended on 5/17/2011</p>	
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