



SWANA[®]

SOLID WASTE ASSOCIATION
of North America

CALIFORNIA CHAPTERS

FOUNDING

SIERRA

GOLDRUSH

LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE

www.swanacal-leg.org

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**MINUTES OF SWANA CALIFORNIA
LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE MEETING, SACRAMENTO**

March 4, 2010

By: Mark Urquhart, Secretary

The Legislative Task Force (LTF) meeting started at about 9:30 AM. A quorum was present as there were 13 voting members present, including at least one voting member from each chapter. The agenda is Attachment A. A sign-in list of the attendees is Attachment B. The items from the agenda below were not all discussed in the order listed.

I. BUSINESS ITEMS AND LTF ACTIVITIES

Approval of Minutes from February 4, 2010 LTF Telephone Meeting

William Merry asked for comments on these minutes. There were no comments.

Motion:

A motion was made by Lisa Wood and seconded by Nancy Ewert to approve the minutes from the February 4, 2010 meeting. The motion carried, as all were in favor.

Treasurer's Update

Nancy Ewert described that the February 2010 report is attached (Attachment C). She noted that the interest on the account is being held pending completion of signature sheet but that amount is nominal. There was discussion of the tax exempt status of SWANA relative to the LTF and it was decided that John Gulledge would discuss the issue with Barry Shanoff (SWANA national legal counsel). The issue centers around limitation on what can be spent on lobby work by non profits and it was mentioned that SWANA may be changing from 501-C3 to 501-C4 which does not have the same limitations on funding for lobbyists. John Gulledge noted that the southern chapter would not host a MOLO course this year. Nancy Ewert noted that may cause the LTF to use the reserve fund to some degree this year but given the reserve balance that should not cause of problem.

Motion:

John Gulledge made a motion to approve the treasurer's reports, Mike Mohajer seconded the motion. The motion carried, as all were in favor.

SWANA Western Regional Symposium (WRS)

Jim Babcock noted that the Sierra Chapter had obtained more exhibitor sign-ups for the WRS but they may still be a few short and not sure whether the event will break even on that aspect.

Next Meeting Date

Tressa Wallace discussed that the next meeting would be by phone on April 1, 2010 if the LTF wants to hold one given that the LTF will meet later in April at the WRS. She said that there may be a lot of activity on bills at the end of March. It was decided that April 1, 2010, from 10 AM to noon, would be held as a tentative date for an LTF phone call meeting and if there is not a lot of activity warranting a meeting it could be cancelled. Tressa Wallace will discuss with William Merry and decide one week before the tentative meeting.

Other

There were no other items brought up.

II. REVIEW OF 2010 LEGISLATION

Tressa Wallace discussed the bill matrix in Attachment D. She noted that the matrix contained only active bills and a number are not solid waste bills but could be of interest to the LTF. She said that most were spot bills but even though authors may indicate that current language and content shown in the matrix may not be what will end up being the thrust of the bill she has included in anyway for discussion because one never knows the reason for the current language or whether it could pop up later in the same or another bill.

The matrix was discussed both before and after the discussion of the LTF white paper and the meeting with the CalRecycle Executive staff, both discussed after this section on legislation. The discussion of most of the bills was very brief with a *watch* position being placed on almost all the bills at this time as language will likely change on most or some of the bills are not of great concern. Following are summaries of discussions on a select few bills that received relatively more discussion or included motions or action items.

Bill ID (Author)	Bill Content	Discussion/Position
AB1793 (Saldana)	Artificial Turf in certain developments	It was discussed that this is mainly a water conservation bill but could have impact on SWANA relative to production and recycling or disposal of artificial turf as proposed or in concept for future broader bill efforts. It was discussed that LTF should comment that turf involved should be recyclable and/or have certain recycled content specified. It was noted that this may preclude some manufacturers over other but the problem of later disposal needs to be considered in lifecycle analysis when mandating products. Position: Watch and discuss next meeting
AB 1858 (Blumenfield)/ SB 1029	Needles and Syringes	It was discussed that expanding take-back of sharps program is needed and SB 1029 includes language about pharmacies taking them back and proper management but bill needs to be looked at further regarding physicians. Position: Watch and clarify the workings of the provisions.
AB 1981 (Hill)	Waste Tire fees for Dealers	Would exclude new car dealers from tire fee until sold. Position: Take No Position.
AB 1998 (Hill)	Plastic bag bill	The pros and cons of the issue were discussed. It was noted that some, including LA County are preparing a CEQA documents regarding the issue of plastic bag bans. It was decided to support the bill if amended to remove the fee on

Bill ID (Author)	Bill Content	Discussion/Position
		<p>paper bags. This was done because paper bags are not the problem when it comes to recycling or litter but plastic bags are a problem.</p> <p>Position: Support if amended.</p>
CEQA Bills		It was discussed that there are a number of CEQA bills.
ABX87	Revision to bottle bill funding	<p>It was discussed that the bill, although it would cut current payment levels for beverage container redemption, would probably be better than with no bill at all. With no bill redemption payments to local government programs would be much lower.</p> <p>Position- Motion: Mark Bowers made a motion to support the bill and request the Governor’s signature. Larry Sweetser seconded the motion. All were in favor.</p>

LTF White Paper on Increasing Diversion Mandates and the Needed Tools

It was discussed that last two comments would be taken, including revising some wording about local government not being able to “afford” new programs. The LTF thanked LTF member Glen Acosta for his good work on putting the document together. With these changes William Merry asked for a motion to approve the white paper for distribution and provide one paper copy to Margo Reid when she joins the LTF meeting at 1PM. A copy of the final white paper, as given to Margo Reid is Attachment E

Motion:

John Gulledge made a motion to approve the final version of the LTF white paper for circulation and to provide a paper copy of the document to Margo Reid, Director of California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) when she and her executive staff join today’s LTF meeting to discuss CalRecycle programs. Mike Mohajer seconded the motion. The motion carried, as all were in favor.

Heidi Sanborn CPSC-EPR

Heidi Sanborn of the California Product Stewardship Council (CPSC) made a presentation to the LTF of draft legislation regarding Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR). The draft legislation covers batteries, personal propane canisters, and small personal butane lighters. The reason for their presentation was that she wants the LTF to co-sponsor the bill. HS discussed even though there are many greater quantity items such as carpets the CPSC wants to focus on a few items in a first bill because opposition will be strong. She said that the CPSC does not have the resources to sponsor the bill alone and that is the reason they are asking SWANA. She also said that the CPSC has been told the bill would probably not have a chance to survive without local government support.

There was considerable discussion on language of the bill including the need to minimize governmental involvement and let the private sector determine how they would implement compliance with the bill. There was also discussion on limiting the responsibility of local government.

The LTF told HS that it would consider whether it would be able or wish to sponsor the bill. After HS left the meeting there was considerable discussion on the pros and cons of sponsorship. This included what the cost would be to Shaw/Yoder under the current contract or whether it could be spread into the contracted work. YA indicated she did not think it would create additional cost to the current contract but would discuss that with Paul Yoder. It was also discussed that considerable time and effort may fall to the LTF members to sponsor the bill and they may be attacked by the opposition. After this long discussion it was decided to continue the discussions on this item at the next meeting.

III. REGULATORY ISSUES

CalRecycle Executive Committee Presentation Discussions

The following members for the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) Executive team attended a portion of the LTF meeting and described where CalRecycle is headed now and took questions. This included the following discussions noted by the following members present:

- Margo Reid-Brown, Chief Deputy Director and Acting Director – Started our discussions by indicating that CalRecycle has reviewed for overlap between the previous California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) and California Department of Conservation (DOC) and they did not find much overlap but are still working on some streamlining items. She indicated that as a Department they will carry on some of the previous stakeholder involvement at public meetings used previously by the former CIWMB and also convey those to the former DOC staff for use. She indicated that the former agencies staff do not plan to move offices since they are located fairly close; but there would be some consolidation. She noted that CalRecycle is working with other agencies on climate action items. She then turned discussions to each of the other staffs below for a summary of their areas.
- Lisa Macumber, Deputy Director, Legislation – Said there were not large current initiatives but did mention interest in product stewardship legislation
- Tom Estes, Deputy Director, Administration & Finance – Noted that CalRecycle is grappling with budget reductions as are many state agencies and other agencies that receive some funding related to solid waste tip fees. They are looking for ways to streamline.
- Elliot Block, Chief Counsel – Noted that the legal office is trying to become more service oriented.
- Jason Marshall, Deputy Director, Beverage Container Recycling – Discussed that his group is having to look at revisions to their funding structure given changes in the state revenues and their programs and they are also pursuing fraud. He said that he welcomes the transparency of the public meeting structure that they have initiated since being combined into CalRecycle.
- Elizabeth Huber, Deputy Director, Policy & Analysis – Briefly noted that policies of the former CIWMB would generally be continued under CalRecycle structure.

- Mark Leary, Deputy Director, Waste Management – He confirmed that CalRecycle would generally function similar to previous CIWMB in terms of trying to continue stakeholder and public involvement. He said that decision authority of previous CIWMB has been delegated to the executive team for their respective areas; for example he would be deciding on permit actions. He told the LTF to forward any concerns about the process to him.

There were a few question and comments by the LTF. One question involved whether general policies such as the organics diversion from landfills, would be continued by CalRecycle. Margo Reid noted that the organics policy was not enacted regulations and therefore more of a goal. It was pointed out by LTF that sometimes policies that are only goals end up being implemented more literally by CalRecycle staff. It was also mentioned that local governments are a bit tired of having to implement new unfunded mandates from the state when they are struggling to maintain current programs and have to cut many programs for lack of funding even for basic services such as police and libraries. At the end of the CalRecycle discussion the LTF gave Margo Reid the first final copy (Appendix X) of the white paper on future diversion issues.

IV. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting was adjourned about 3 PM.

**2010 SWANA LTF In-Person Meeting Shaw / Yoder / Antwih, Inc.
1415 L Street, Suite 200
Sacramento, CA 95814
March 4th 9:30 am- 3:00 pm**

Thursday, March 4th

9:30 am – 10:00 am Regular Legislative Task Force Business

Welcome and Introductions

Approval of Minutes (Attachment)

Approval of Treasurer's Report (available at meeting)

2010 Western Symposium

Next Meeting Date

Other

10:00 am – 11:30 am Review of 2010 Legislation (matrix attached)

Approve White Paper (attached)

11:30 am - 12:00 pm Heidi Sanborn, CPSC - EPR

12:00 pm – 12:30 pm Lunch

12:30 pm – 1:00 pm 2010 Legislation (cont.)

Discuss EPR

1:00 pm – 2:00 pm Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, Executive Team

2:00 pm – 3:00 pm Regulatory Issues

Upcoming meetings

ATTENDANCE LIST
 SWANA LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE MEETING MARCH 4,
 2010

3/4/10 SWANA LTF Meeting Sacramento			
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Colleen Acosta	WASAN	562-699-7411	colleen.acosta@lacsdi.org

SWANA LEGISLATIVE TASK FORCE - 2010 BUDGET			
February 2010 Treasurer's Report			
BEGINNING ACCOUNT BALANCE - 1/1/2010	\$ 67,424.17		
Release from Reserves	\$ 14,915.00		
Starting Cash Balance	\$ 52,509.17		
REVENUES			
	Annual	Monthly	YTD
DUES SURCHARGE (\$30 / MEMBER)	\$ 25,000.00		
Jan Dues		\$1,140.00	
Feb Dues		\$1,830.00	
Mar Dues			
Apr Dues			
May Dues			
June Dues			
July Dues			
Aug Dues			
Sept Dues			
Oct Dues			
Nov Dues			
Dec Dues			\$2,970.00
WESTERN REGIONAL SYMPOSIUM	\$ 7,500.00		
			\$0.00
MOLO COURSE REVENUES	\$ 5,000.00		
			\$0.00
AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 15,000.00		
CH2MHill			
Kern County			
San Joaquin County			
City of Folsom			
Merced County			
LA County			
City of Sunnyvale			
City of San Diego			
Monterey RWMD			
Salinas IWMA			
LA City			
			\$0.00
INTEREST	\$ 25.00		
Jan-10	**(-0.75)	\$1.92	
Feb-10	**(-0.69)	\$1.79	
Mar-10			
Apr-10			
May-10			
Jun-10			
Jul-10			
Aug-10			
Sep-10			
Oct-10			
Nov-10			
Dec-10			\$3.71
RELEASE FROM RESERVES	\$14,915.00		
Check Image Fee (reversed Feb-01)		\$2.00	\$2.00
TOTAL BUDGETED REVENUES	\$ 67,440.00		\$2,975.71

EXPENSES			
	Annual	Monthly	YTD
REGULATORY REVIEW	\$ 7,000.00		
Dec-09			
Jan-10		\$1,000.00	
Feb-10			
Mar-10			
Apr-10			
May-10			
Jun-10			
Jul-10			
Aug-10			
Sep-10			
Oct-10			
Nov-10			\$1,000.00
SHAW / YODER, INC. CONTRACT	\$ 38,940.00		
Dec-09		\$3,245.00	
Jan-10		\$3,245.00	
Feb-10			
Mar-10			
Apr-10			
May-10			
Jun-10			
Jul-10			
Aug-10			
Sep-10			
Oct-10			
Nov-10			\$6,490.00
SHAW / YODER, INC. ADMIN. EXPENSES	\$ 4,000.00		
Dec-09		\$166.65	
Jan-10		\$65.55	
Feb-10			
Mar-10			
Apr-10			
May-10			
Jun-10			
Jul-10			
Aug-10			
Sep-10			
Oct-10			
Nov-10			\$232.20
WEBSITE DEV/MAINTENANCE & ROSTER	\$ 2,000.00		
Dec-09		\$72.00	
Jan-10		\$0.00	
Feb-10			
Mar-10			
Apr-10			
May-10			
Jun-10			
Jul-10			
Aug-10			
Sep-10			
Oct-10			
Nov-10			\$72.00
MTGS/TELECONFERENCE/WORKSHOP	\$ 5,000.00		
Dec-09		\$0.00	
Jan-10		\$0.00	
Feb-10			
Mar-10			
Apr-10			
May-10			
Jun-10			
Jul-10			
Aug-10			
Sep-10			
Oct-10			
Nov-10			\$0.00
CONTINGENCIES / SPECIAL PROJECTS	\$ 4,000.00		
Check Image Fee (to be reversed)		\$2.00	
			\$2.00
TOTAL BUDGETED EXPENSES	\$ 60,940.00		\$7,796.20
February Account Balance			\$62,603.68
PROJECTED CARRY OVER TO 2011	\$ 59,009.17		



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**Achieving Greater Waste Diversion in California:
Fundamental Strategies and Essential Tools
March 2010**

California has led the nation in creating integrated solid waste management programs that place a priority on diverting waste materials away from landfills. Indeed, California is now diverting more than half of the solid waste generated in the state. This is possible, in large part, because local governments and solid waste management companies across the state have made enormous financial investments over the years to develop and implement waste diversion programs as well as constructing and operating recycling facilities.

The members of the California Chapters of the Solid Waste Association of North America (SWANA) are proud of these achievements and will continue to be part of the solution as the state moves forward in achieving even greater diversion milestones. However, tomorrow's milestones can only be reached by thoughtful consideration today of the tools needed for success.

Tool 1: Reduction of Solid Waste Generation through Product Stewardship

Preventing waste from ending up in a landfill should start with the initial product itself and continue with those involved in the life cycle of that product. Local government's public outreach can facilitate reducing, reusing and recycling to a certain extent, but ultimately products need to be recyclable to have a complete reuse cycle. Producers should be responsible for designing, manufacturing, and packaging a sustainable recyclable product. Distributors and retailers should also be involved in establishing and managing end-of-life systems for difficult-to-recycle products as an integral part of their marketing and customer service. Product stewardship can be achieved in California but it requires a new approach, such as legislation that incentivizes manufacturers to make an investment in redesigning products that promotes environmental sustainability while establishing a convenient way for consumers to return used or unwanted products to the manufacturer. Without legislative incentives to drive this shift in responsibility, many products will continue to become a waste at the end of their useful life placing the task of their final handling, diversion or disposal on local government, which is not always the most practical and cost effective approach.

Tool 2: Analysis of the True Lifecycle Environmental and Economic Costs of Recycling

With the AB 32 Scoping Plan requiring for California businesses to participate in commercial waste recycling, a greater percentage of the recyclable goods will be removed from the municipal solid waste stream and less virgin materials will be extracted from the earth. While recycling offers environmental benefits, it also can have environmental impacts, particularly greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, within California and across the planet. Accurate assessment of global environmental effects and the costs associated with recycling choices is important in planning overall environmentally sound and sustainable waste management and diversion systems. Recyclable goods are often shipped overseas and processed under

significantly less stringent or non-existent air pollution control, health, and safety standards. Only when accounting for all environmental impacts in a life cycle analysis can we determine the true environmental and economic benefits of California's recycling choices.

Tool 3: Infrastructure and End Market Development in California

Recycling is sustainable only when there are sufficient markets for the goods recovered. The State needs to help develop robust markets by providing economic incentives and assistance to innovative businesses. Facilitation of new processing infrastructure and markets in California for recyclable goods would not only lessen the global environmental impacts associated with recycling noted above, but it would also give the state more control over the recycling markets while creating "green" jobs in the process. In many instances, the infrastructure exists but markets do not. For example, many processing facilities could easily recover additional materials from the waste stream, such as low-value or no-value plastics and fibers, but do not solely because markets are not available. Just as California strives to be the largest producer of recyclable materials, it should equally strive to put them to use in California. To achieve this, regulatory and permitting requirements need to be streamlined to facilitate the development of end markets and processing infrastructure and not impede them.

Tool 4: Ushering in New Technologies for Solid Waste

Once recyclable materials are optimally removed from the solid waste stream, the waste materials that are left behind have little to no beneficial reuse value in today's infrastructure. Business as usual is to landfill these materials. While today's landfills can safely and cost-effectively contain these materials, many of these waste materials can be beneficially used to produce energy or fuel using new types of technologies – conversion technologies. For example, renewable power can be produced from organics placed in biological tanks – anaerobic digesters. These digesters produce methane, which can be captured and used as a fuel in electric generators. Commercially available conversion technologies, such as gasification, can also produce clean power and advanced transportation fuels by utilizing the gas that is created under a thermal process. By removing the existing regulatory and legislative barriers and granting diversion credits, conversion technologies can provide substantial new sources of energy or clean fuel and provide new markets for materials otherwise disposed of in landfills. It should also be recognized that landfills across California currently recover and use landfill gas as a fuel source to produce power, contributing to state's renewable energy portfolio. Governor Schwarzenegger has directed that by 2020 renewable energy comprise a third of the electricity produced in the state. All of these technologies help in achieving this goal.

Tool 5: Clear Definition of Organic Waste Diversion Policies

Policies at the state level call for increased diversion of "organics" from landfills. Strictly speaking, organic material is anything containing carbon. "Organics" are the largest fraction of the MSW stream and include "compostable organics," such as food wastes, yard trimmings, and wood waste, and non-compostable or other "organic waste." Without differentiating the organics, an uncalled for level of uncertainty is introduced and new diversion programs to address specific waste streams cannot be appropriately considered or developed. Achieving greater diversion of organics from landfills requires new processing infrastructure and new markets for the end products. However, siting new compostable organics processing facilities in many parts of California, particularly urban areas and areas where air quality requirements are stringent, is very

difficult, if not impossible. Consequently, regulatory and permitting requirements need to be streamlined and consistent among various agencies to facilitate the development of end markets and processing infrastructure. In addition all alternative technologies that divert organics while complying with environmental standards need to be fully considered in future waste diversion milestones.

Tool 6: Retention of Local Government Discretion by Allowing a Range of Alternative Programs for Achieving Increased Diversion

Given the wide diversity of California's communities, any increase in diversion mandates must allow for consideration of locally specific factors such as economics and environmental impacts, with the goal of facilitating the choices best suited to the community. This will ensure the greatest chance of success in going beyond the existing diversion mandate while maintaining a sound and stable solid waste management system.

Tool 7: Funding to Implement New Programs

The current recession is placing an extraordinary burden on local government. Cities and counties are grappling with how to close their budget shortfalls. This is made even more challenging with cutbacks from the drop in waste revenues that fund solid waste programs. Mandating increased diversion during this economic downturn is untenable without new funding by the state. Increased diversion requires new or augmented public outreach programs as well as new infrastructure. Capital for maintaining existing programs is already severely limited and financing new projects may not be possible in today's financial climate. Local government cannot afford to implement any new diversion programs or mandates without new types of funding resources.

Tool 8: Recognition of the Value of Adequate, Safe Landfill Capacity

As noted above, the state's priority for waste management is diversion of wastes from landfills. Because of this, at times, landfills have been characterized as being unsafe and even unnecessary. However, until all of the infrastructure, the markets, the funds, and public and political support are in place to divert all wastes, assuming that is even possible, landfills will continue to serve a critical role in managing solid waste in California. Today's landfills are integrated facilities and not just long-term repositories for solid waste that cannot be recycled; they are designed to protect the environment and public health, serve as a recycling outlet for beneficial reuse of waste materials, and allow production of significant renewable energy from very effective methane capture. Adequate landfill capacity must be a key component of any integrated waste management program.

Types of Successful Diversion Programs Implemented by Member Jurisdictions of the California Chapters of SWANA:

- Volumetric service rate structure that encourages waste reduction and recycling.
- Widespread use of separate container curbside collection programs in conjunction with comprehensive materials recovery and composting facilities.

- Non-recycled solid waste taken to waste-to-energy facility rather than disposed in landfills.
- Using financial incentives under a Recycling Market Development Zone to encourage recycling and requiring private haulers to provide recycling services to their multi-family and commercial accounts.
- Creative education and public outreach tools to communicate effectively the benefits of waste reduction, reuse and recycling.
- Diverting certain compostable organics to composting facilities.
- Conducting mobile household hazardous waste (HHW) and e-waste collection programs.
- Significant financial investments to develop and operate materials recovery facilities, permanent HHW and e-waste collection facilities, and other solid waste management infrastructure.
- Invested significant amounts of time and capital to study and evaluate conversion technologies, and analyze data from operating facilities overseas.

Please contact Paul Yoder or Tressa Wallace of Shaw / Yoder / Antwih, Inc. at (916) 446-4656 for further information on this paper or for other information regarding the SWANA LTF.

ATTACHMENT E

**2010 SWANA Bill Matrix
as of 3/1/2010**

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<u>AB 177</u> <u>Ruskin</u> Public contracts: small businesses and disabled veteran business enterprises.	SENATE G.O. 2/4/2010 - Referred to Coms. on G.O. and V.A.	<p>Existing law provides for various programs to encourage the participation of small businesses and disabled veteran business enterprises, as certified by the Department of General Services, in state agency contracts. Existing law revokes, for a specified period, the small business or microbusiness certification of a business that obtained the classification as a small business or microbusiness by reason of having furnished incorrect supporting information or withholding relevant information, and suspends that business from transacting with the state, as specified. Existing law extends the period of revocation and suspension for additional or subsequent violations. This bill would increase the period of certification revocation and suspension for such violations, and additionally require the revocation of the business' seller's permit for additional or subsequent violations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 1/4/2010</p>	
<u>AB 222</u> <u>Adams</u> Energy: biofuels.	SENATE E.Q. 7/16/2009 - In committee: Set, second hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.	<p>Existing law establishes the Public Interest Research, Development, and Demonstration Fund in the State Treasury, and provides that the money collected by the public goods charge to support cost-effective energy efficiency and conservation activities and public interest energy research, development, and demonstration projects not adequately provided by competitive and regulated markets, be deposited in the fund for use by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission). Existing law requires the Energy Commission to use those funds to develop, implement, and administer the Public Interest Research, Development, and Demonstration Program to develop technologies to, among other things, improve environmental quality, enhance electrical system reliability, increase efficiency of energy-using technologies, lower electrical system costs, or provide other tangible benefits to electric utility customers. Existing law defines "in-state renewable electricity generation facility" for the purposes of the program to include, among other things, a facility that uses municipal solid waste conversion. This bill would instead define "in-state renewable electricity generation facility" to include a facility that uses conversion at a biorefinery. The bill would define "biorefinery" to mean a facility that uses a nonincineration thermal, chemical, biological, or mechanical conservation process, or a combination of those processes, to produce clean burning fuel for generating electricity or a renewable fuel from carbonaceous materials not derived from fossil fuel or solid waste feedstock . This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 7/8/2009</p>	Support
<u>AB 231</u> <u>Huffman</u> California Global Warming Solutions Act	SENATE E.Q. 6/18/2009 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to	<p>Requires that revenues collected pursuant to the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 be deposited into a Climate Protection Trust Fund, and establishes parameters by which those funds can be distributed for the reduction of GHG and mitigation of climate change impacts.</p> <p>Last Amended on 6/26/2009</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
of 2006: Climate Protection Trust Fund.	committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on EQ.		
AB 478 Chesbro Greenhouse gas emissions: recycling and waste management.	SENATE APPR. 8/17/2009 - In committee: Set, second hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.	Existing law, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt greenhouse gas emissions limits and emission reduction measures by regulation. The state board is required to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020. This bill would require the California Integrated Waste Management Board , in consultation with the State Air Resources Board and the State Water Resources Control Board, to adopt rules and regulations relating to recycling and solid waste management to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and would subject violators of these rules and regulations to civil and criminal penalties . This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/16/2009	Oppose
AB 479 Chesbro Solid waste: diversion.	SENATE APPR. SUSPENSE FILE 8/27/2009 - In committee: Held under submission.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan containing specified components, including a source reduction component, a recycling component, and a composting component. With certain exceptions, the source reduction and recycling element of that plan is required to divert 50% of all solid waste from landfill disposal or transformation by January 1, 2000, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. This bill would require the board, on January 1, 2020, and annually thereafter, to ensure that 75% of all solid waste generated is source reduced, recycled, and composted. The bill would prohibit the board from imposing any enforceable requirements against a local agency or a solid waste enterprise or that includes aspects of solid waste handling that are of local concern to implement this 75% diversion level. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/17/2009	Oppose
AB 737 Chesbro Solid waste: diversion.	SENATE APPR. 9/8/2009 - Read second time. To third reading. Re-referred to Com. on APPR. pursuant to Joint Rule 10.5.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan containing specified components, including a source reduction component, a recycling component, and a composting component. With certain exceptions, the source reduction and recycling element of that plan is required to divert 50% of all solid waste from landfill disposal or transformation by January 1, 2000, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. This bill would require the board, on January 1, 2020, and annually thereafter, to ensure that 75% of all solid waste generated is source reduced, recycled, or composted. The bill would prohibit the board from imposing any enforceable requirements against a local agency or a solid waste enterprise or that includes aspects of solid waste handling that are of local concern to implement this 75% diversion level. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 9/4/2009	Active Oppose

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 747 Emmerson School facilities: recycling programs.	SENATE RLS. 5/21/2009 - Referred to Com. on RLS.	Under existing law, each school district and campus of the California State University is authorized and is encouraged to establish and maintain a paper recycling program in specified areas owned or leased by the school district or campus where a significant quantity of wastepaper is generated or may be collected. This bill would authorize and encourage school districts and campuses of the University of California, California State University , and California Community Colleges also to establish and maintain a paper recycling program and a beverage container recycling program in those areas. Last Amended on 5/5/2009	Watch
AB 903 Chesbro Solid waste: compostable plastic bags.	SENATE APPR. SUSPENSE FILE 8/27/2009 - In committee: Held under submission.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, prohibits a person from selling a plastic bag in this state that is labeled with the term "compostable" or "marine degradable" unless, at the time of sale, the plastic bag meets specified standards for those types of bags. This bill would require, beginning July 1, 2010, a manufacturer of a compostable plastic bag meeting those standards to ensure that the compostable plastic bag is readily and easily identifiable from other plastic bags. The bill would define "readily and easily identifiable," to include a compostable plastic bag labeled with a boardapproved certification logo and that meets other labeling requirements. The bill would prohibit a compostable plastic bag sold in the state from displaying a chasing arrow resin identification code or recycling type of symbol in any form. The bill would require the manufacturers or suppliers of compostable plastic bags to submit a yearly report to the board containing certain information, subject those manufacturers or suppliers to audit by the board, and require the board to refer a false or misleading certification or other information reported by those manufacturers or suppliers to the Attorney General for prosecution. Last Amended on 8/17/2009	Watch
AB 907 Chesbro California Oil Recycling Enhancement Act: rerefined oil.	SENATE INACTIVE FILE 9/8/2009 - To inactive file on motion of Senator Hancock.	The California Oil Recycling Enhancement Act, administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, among other things, defines terms and establishes the used oil recycling program, consisting of a recycling incentive system, grants or loans to local governments and nonprofit entities for specified purposes related to used lubricating oil collection and recycling and stormwater pollution from used oil and oil byproducts, development and implementation of an information and education program to promote alternatives to the illegal disposal of used oil, and a reporting, monitoring, and enforcement program to ensure that laws relating to used oil are properly carried out. A violation of the act is a crime. This bill would define the term "rerefined oil" and revise the definition of "used oil hauler" for purposes of the act, and would revise and recast the used oil recycling program, so that, among other things, it would no longer provide for loans, and it would provide for the development and implementation of an information and education program to promote methods to reduce the amounts of used oil generated and to promote the use of rerefined oil in automotive and industrial lubricants. The bill would revise the purposes for which grants under the program may be made and would authorize contracts additionally to be made with private entities. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/17/2009	Watch
AB 925 Saldana	SENATE INACTIVE FILE	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, requires every rigid plastic packaging container, as defined, sold or	Pending Review

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Recycling: single-use plastic beverage container caps.	9/8/2009 - To inactive file on motion of Senator Liu.	<p>offered for sale in this state, to generally meet one of specified criteria. This bill would define terms and would prohibit a retailer, on and after January 1, 2012, from selling or offering for sale a single-use plastic beverage container with a cap that is not tethered to or contiguously affixed to the beverage container.</p> <p>Last Amended on 6/30/2009</p>	
<p>AB 1004 Portantino</p> <p>Solid waste: State Solid Waste Postclosure and Corrective Action Trust Fund.</p>	SENATE E.Q. 1/20/2010 - Referred to Com. on EQ. From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on EQ.	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires a solid waste disposal fee, on and after January 1, 2012, to be increased by \$0.12 per ton for each operator of a solid waste landfill that notifies the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery that it elects to participate in the State Solid Waste Postclosure and Corrective Action Trust Fund. However, the fee will not be operative on or after January 1, 2012, unless the department receives, on or before July 1, 2011, letters of participation in the fund from landfill operators representing at least 50% of the total volume of waste disposed of in 2010. The act requires the department to notify the State Board of Equalization on or before August 31, 2011, if the increased fee will become operative. This bill would extend all of those dates by 6 months, except the total volume of waste would still be measured by 2010 standards. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 1/20/2010</p>	Watch
<p>AB 1078 Feuer</p> <p>Hazardous materials: toxic substances.</p>	SENATE RLS. 5/21/2009 - Referred to Com. on RLS.	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control, in the California Environmental Protection Agency, to establish a Toxics Information Clearinghouse for the collection, maintenance, and distribution of specific chemical hazard traits and environmental and toxicological endpoint data. Existing law defines various terms for the purposes of those provisions, including "consumer product." This bill would make a technical, clarifying change to that definition . This bill contains other related provisions.</p> <p>Last Amended on 5/6/2009</p>	
<p>AB 1280 Villines</p> <p>Child abuse sentencing: child becoming comatose or suffering paralysis.</p>	SENATE PUB. S. 2/11/2010 - Re-referred to Com. on PUB. S.	<p>Existing law provides that any person who, having the care or custody of a child who is under 8 years of age, assaults the child by means of force that to a reasonable person would be likely to produce great bodily injury, resulting in the child's death, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 25 years to life. This bill would, in addition, make it a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for 15 years to life, for a person, having the care or custody of a child who is under 8 years of age, to assault the child with force that to a reasonable person would be likely to produce great bodily injury, resulting in the child becoming comatose due to brain injury or suffering paralysis of a permanent nature, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 6/25/2009</p>	Watch
<p>AB 1329 Brownley</p> <p>Waste management.</p>	SENATE THIRD READING 10/28/2009 - Read second time. To third reading.	<p>Existing law creates the California Integrated Waste Management Board with specified powers and duties. This bill would delay the operative date of the changes made by Chapter 21 of the Statutes of 2009 to January 1, 2011. This bill contains other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 9/4/2009</p>	

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	3/1/2010 #28 SENATE ASSEMBLY BILLS-THIRD READING FILE		
AB 1343 Huffman Solid waste: architectural paint: recovery program.	SENATE APPR. SUSPENSE FILE 8/27/2009 - In committee: Held under submission.	Existing law prohibits the disposal of latex paint in the land or waters of the state and authorizes certain persons to accept latex paint for recycling. This bill would create an architectural paint recovery program that would be enforced by the board. On or before January 1, 2011, a manufacturer or designated stewardship organization would be required to submit to the board an architectural paint stewardship plan to develop and implement a recovery program to reduce the generation of postconsumer paint, promote the reuse of postconsumer architectural paint, and manage the end-of-life of postconsumer architectural paint, in an environmentally sound fashion, including collection, transportation, processing, and disposal. The plan would be required to contain specified elements of an architectural paint stewardship program, including, but not limited to, an architectural paint stewardship assessment, approved by the board, on each container of architectural paint sold in this state. The bill would require the plan to be reviewed and approved by the board, and if the board does not act on the plan within 90 days of receipt, it would be deemed adopted. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 7/13/2009	Support
AB 1581 Committee on Natural Resources Solid waste: recycling market development.	SENATE E.Q. 5/21/2009 - Referred to Com. on EQ.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, establishes an integrated waste management program. The act authorizes a local governing body, as defined, to propose eligible parcels of property within its jurisdiction as a recycling market development zone, as defined, and to apply to the board for designation as a recycling market development zone. The board is authorized to designate or redesignate recycling market development zones for persons applying for that designation. The act requires a parcel of property designated as a recycling market development zone to retain that designation for 10 years . This bill , instead, would require a recycling market development zone to retain that designation for 10 years or until the local governing body repeals the designation, whichever is sooner. The bill also would contain a legislative finding and declaration that cities and counties are encouraged to propose recycling market development zones to stimulate economic development and to create green jobs . Last Amended on 4/23/2009	
AB 1609 Evans 2010-11 Budget.	ASSEMBLY BUDGET 1/21/2010 - Referred to Com. on BUDGET.	This bill would make appropriations for support of state government for the 2010-11 fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions.	
AB 1672 Jeffries State Air Resources Board: election of board	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 1/27/2010 - Referred to Coms. on NAT. RES. and	Existing law establishes in the California Environmental Protection Agency the State Air Resources Board, which is responsible for control of emissions from motor vehicles and is designated the air pollution control agency for all purposes set forth in federal law. Existing law requires the state board to consist of 11 members appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, and specifies the qualifications of those members. This bill, commencing with the 2012 statewide general election, would require the	

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members.	E. & R.	members of the state board to be elected by district voters. The bill would require the state board, by January 1, 2012, to draw district boundaries in accordance with prescribed criteria, for the purpose of the election of state board members. The bill would prescribe requirements for the election of the members of the state board and would make other conforming changes.	
AB 1674 Saldana Hazardous substances: underground storage tanks.	ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 1/27/2010 - Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.	Existing law generally regulates the storage of hazardous substances in underground storage tanks, including imposing certain requirements on those underground storage tanks installed on or after July 1, 2003, and before July 1, 2004, or on or after July 1, 2004. Existing law exempts from the underground storage tank requirements an underground storage tank that meets specified criteria, one of which is that the applicable local agency determines without objection from the State Water Resources Control Board that the underground storage tank meets or exceeds the requirements generally imposed by that regulation. This bill, with respect to the criteria that an underground storage tank is required to meet for an exemption, would delete the requirement that the board not object to the local agency's determination. The bill also would provide that the underground storage tank is not required to meet the specified requirements for underground storage tanks installed on or after July 1, 2003, and before July 1, 2004, or on or after July 1, 2004. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AB 1693 Ma Building standards: code adoption cycle.	ASSEMBLY B. & P. 2/11/2010 - Referred to Com. on B. & P.	The California Building Standards Law provides for the promulgation of building standards by state agencies by requiring all state agencies that adopt or propose adoption of any building standard to submit the building standard to the California Building Standards Commission for approval or adoption. Existing law requires that the commission receive proposed building standards from state agencies for consideration in an annual code adoption cycle. This bill would modify the code adoption cycle and extend it to 18 months. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AB 1789 Gilmore Solid waste: diversion requirements.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/11/2010 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 13.	Existing law authorizes the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to reduce the diversion requirements for rural cities and counties if the rural city or county demonstrates, and the department concurs, based on substantial evidence in the record, that achievement of the diversion requirements is not feasible due to 2 specified conditions. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.	
AB 1793 Saldana Common interest developments: artificial turf.	ASSEMBLY W.,P. & W. 2/25/2010 - Referred to Com. on W.,P. & W.	Existing law requires a local agency to adopt a specified updated model ordinance regarding water-efficient landscapes or a water-efficient landscape ordinance that is at least as effective in conserving water as the updated model ordinance. Existing law allows certain water providers to take specified actions regarding water conservation. This bill would provide that a provision of any of the governing documents of a common interest development would be void and unenforceable if it prohibits, or includes conditions that have the effect of prohibiting, the use of artificial turf or any other synthetic surface that resembles grass. This bill contains other existing laws.	
AB 1794 Gilmore Emissions of greenhouse gases: California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/11/2010 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 13.	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit, as defined, to be achieved by 2020, equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions levels in 1990. The act requires the state board, on or before January 1, 2011, to adopt greenhouse gas emission limits and emission reduction measures, as defined, by regulation to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in emissions of greenhouse gases, in furtherance of achieving the statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit,	

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		with the regulations to become operative beginning January 1, 2012. This bill would make technical and nonsubstantive revisions to the above requirements.	
AB 1824 Monning Hazardous materials: nonbiodegradable toxic chemicals.	ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 2/25/2010 - Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.	The Hazardous Waste Control Law prohibits the use of a nonbiodegradable toxic chemical in a chemical toilet, recreational vehicle, or waste facility of a vessel and the sale of a nonbiodegradable toxic chemical in a container indicating that the chemical could be used in a chemical toilet, waste facility of a recreational vehicle, or waste facility of a vessel. The hazardous waste control law prohibits the use of halocarbon chemicals and aromatic hydrocarbon chemicals for cleaning or unclogging a sewage disposal system and prohibits the sale of products containing these chemicals in containers that indicate the products may be used for those purposes. A violation of the hazardous waste control law is a crime. This bill would include certain organic chemicals as a nonbiodegradable toxic chemical for the purposes of the above prohibitions. Because the bill would include specific chemicals as nonbiodegradable toxic chemicals subject to the above prohibition, this bill would enlarge the scope of a crime, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AB 1939 Fletcher Solid waste: sharps waste.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/18/2010 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires a pharmaceutical manufacturer that sells or distributes medication that is self-injected at home through the use of hypodermic needles to annually submit a plan to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery that describes how the manufacturer supports the safe collection and proper disposal of the waste devices. This bill would make a technical nonsubstantive change to that provision.	
AB 1949 Logue Regulations: five-year review and report.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/18/2010 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.	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 the California Environmental Protection Agency, the Division of Occupational Safety and Health in the Department of Industrial Relations, and the State Air Resources Board to review and report on regulations that it adopts or amends on and after January 1, 2011, five years after adoption, as specified. If an agency fails to complete and submit the review and report, the bill would require that regulation be inoperative immediately and would not become operative again until the agency satisfies the requirements for the adoption of a new regulation. 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 five 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 agency's Internet Web site.	
AB 1957 Silva Administrative Procedure Act: notice of proposed actions: local government agencies.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/18/2010 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.	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. This bill would require an agency to mail a notice of proposed action to adopt, amend, or repeal a regulation to local government agencies or local government agency representatives that the agency believes may be interested in, or impacted by, the proposed action, as prescribed. This bill would require the office, for purposes of this notice, to create, maintain, and make available to a requesting agency, a notification list of local government agency representatives, as prescribed.	
AB 1981 Hill	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/18/2010 - From printer. May be heard in	The California Tire Recycling Act requires a person who purchases a new tire to pay a California tire fee and the revenue generated from the fee is deposited in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund, for expenditure by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, upon appropriation by the	

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Recycling: waste tires: fees.	committee March 20.	Legislature, for programs related to the disposal of waste tires, except that a specified amount of the fee is designated for programs and projects that mitigate or remediate air pollution caused by waste tires. The tire fee is imposed upon, among other things, a new tire sold with a new or used motor vehicle, including the spare tire. This bill would exclude, from the tire fee, a tire on a vehicle that is below a specified weight and that is sold or leased by a dealer. The bill would instead require a person who purchases or leases those vehicles to pay a California vehicle tire fee and would require the retail vehicle seller, as defined, to collect the California vehicle tire fee. The retail vehicle seller would be required to remit the fee, except as specified, to the state for deposit in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AB 1998 Brownley Recycling: plastic and paper carryout bags.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/18/2010 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.	Existing law requires an operator of a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program that provides to customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store. This requirement is repealed on January 1, 2013. This bill would instead make those at-store recycling program requirements inoperative on July 1, 2011, and would repeal them on January 1, 2012, and would instead, on and after July 1, 2011, prohibit a store, as defined, from providing a plastic carryout bag to a customer. The bill would require a store, on and after July 1, 2011, with regard to providing carryout bags to a customer at the point of sale, to either make reusable bags available for purchase by the customer or provide a paper carryout bag that is subject to the green bag fee that would be imposed by the bill. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AB 2001 Harkey Building standards: State Department of Public Health: regulations.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/18/2010 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.	Under existing law, the California Building Standards Law, the California Building Standards Commission is required to approve any building standard proposed by other agencies, as specified. Existing law transfers the responsibilities of certain agencies to adopt regulations relating to building standards to the commission. This bill would transfer the responsibilities of the State Department of Public Health to adopt regulations relating to building standards to the commission.	
AB 2106 Anderson Solid waste: landfills.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/21/2010 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.	Under existing law, the purpose of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, is to reduce, recycle, and reuse solid waste generated in the state to the maximum extent feasible. This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation to address landfill and waste disposal management.	
AB 2132 Carter Renewable energy resources.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/19/2010 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.	The Public Utilities Act imposes various duties and responsibilities on the Public Utilities Commission with respect to the purchase of electricity and requires the commission to review and adopt a procurement plan and a renewable energy procurement plan for each electrical corporation pursuant to the California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program. Existing law defines various terms for purposes of the program. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to those provisions.	
AB 2138 Chesbro Recycling: food service packaging: carryout bags.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/21/2010 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is 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. Existing law requires the operator of a store to establish an at-store recycling program for plastic carryout bags, until January 1, 2013. This bill would enact the Plastic Ocean Pollution Reduction, Recycling, and Composting Act and would prohibit a food provider, after an unspecified date, but not after July 1, 2013, from distributing a disposable	

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		<p>food service packaging or a single-use carryout bag, as defined, unless the packaging or bag meet the criteria for either compostable packaging or recyclable packaging. The bill would prohibit a food provider, on and after July 1, 2013, from distributing a disposable food service packaging or a single-use carryout bag to a consumer, unless the department determines the packaging or bag meet a specified composting or recycling rate. The department would be required to adopt regulations to implement these requirements. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	
<p>AB 2139 Chesbro Solid waste: product stewardship.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/19/2010 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires a pharmaceutical manufacturer that sells or distributes medication that is self-injected at home through the use of hypodermic needles and other similar devices to submit a plan to the department that describes how the manufacturer supports the safe collection and proper disposal of the waste devices. This bill would create the California Product Stewardship Act and would define the term "covered product" as including medical sharps, containers used to contain pesticides intended for residential use, small personal use propane tanks, personal butane lighters, and single-use food packaging that the department determines is a significant source of ocean and beach contamination. The bill would require the department by July 1, 2011, to establish a baseline collection rate for the amount of those products that is discarded and subsequently collected. The bill would provide a procedure for determining the collection rate applicable commencing January 1, 2014. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>AB 2176 Blumenfield Hazardous waste: lighting products.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/19/2010 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Lighting Efficiency and Toxics Reduction Act, administered by the Department of Toxic Substances Control, 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 declare the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation to provide for the California Lighting Toxics Reduction and Recycling Act.</p>	
<p>AB 2179 Monning Public resources: recycling.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/21/2010 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.</p>	<p>Existing law imposes various powers and duties on the Department of Conservation relating to the enforcement and administration of various recycling and litter reduction programs. This bill would state that it is the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would enhance recycling requirements in the state.</p>	
<p>AB 2299 Blakeslee Air Resources: The State Air Resources Board.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/19/2010 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.</p>	<p>Existing law generally designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency with the primary responsibility for the control of vehicular air pollution, and air pollution control districts and air quality management districts with the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from all sources other than vehicular sources. Existing law states that the state board is in the California Environmental Protection Agency, and requires the state board to consist of 11 specified members. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.</p>	
<p>AB 2379 Feuer Environmental protection: hazardous waste source reduction.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/22/2010 - Read first time.</p>	<p>The Hazardous Waste Source Reduction and Management Review Act of 1989 requires specified generators of hazardous waste to maintain certain plans and reports, and summaries with regard to hazardous waste reduction practices. The act also requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to establish a technical assistance and outreach program to promote implementation of model source reduction measures in priority industry categories. The act requires the department to select at least 2 priority categories of generators by SIC Code every 2 years. This bill would instead require the department</p>	

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		to select at least 4 priority industry categories of generators by SIC code every 2 years.	
AB 2398 John A. Perez Product stewardship: carpet.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/22/2010 - Read first time.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, is required to reduce, recycle, and reuse solid waste generated in the state to the maximum extent feasible in an efficient cost-effective manner to conserve water, energy, and other natural resources. This bill would require the department, by January 1, 2012, to establish a baseline collection rate for the amount of carpet that is discarded and subsequently collected. The bill would provide a procedure for determining the collection rate for purposes of the bill, commencing January 1, 2013. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AB 2431 Fletcher Renewable energy resources.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/22/2010 - Read first time.	Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission to review and adopt a renewable energy procurement plan for each electrical corporation, as defined, pursuant to the California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program. This bill would make technical and nonsubstantive changes to the program's legislative findings and declarations.	
AB 2529 Fuentes State agencies: regulations: review.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/22/2010 - Read first time.	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. This bill would adopt the regulatory philosophy and the principles of regulation, as outlined in Presidential Executive Order 12866, in order to achieve the same regulatory benefits within the state. This bill would require the Department of Finance to assist state agencies with the review of new and existing regulations for compliance and consistency with these requirements, and to review analyses performed by agencies in promulgating new regulations or in reviewing existing regulations. This bill contains other related provisions.	
AB 2562 Fuentes Hazardous material: landfill gas.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/22/2010 - Read first time.	Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission 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, on and after January 1, 2011, restrict the above provisions to gas collected at a Class I landfill.	
AB 2565 Ammiano Environment: CEQA: notices.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/22/2010 - Read first time.	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. CEQA requires the lead agency to provide specified notices to a person who files a written request for the notices. If a draft EIR is submitted to the State Clearinghouse for review, CEQA requires the lead agency to provide a sufficient number of copies of the document to the State Clearinghouse for review and comment by state agencies. This bill would authorize the lead agency, in lieu of providing an interested party and a public	

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		agency with a notice, response, or document as required by CEQA, to notify the interested party or public agency of the availability of the notice, response, or document on the lead agency's Internet Web site. The bill would authorize the lead agency to post, maintain, and make available on the lead agency's Internet Web site, any notices, responses, and documents that are required to be made available to the public or to other public agencies.	
AB 2595 Huffman Water quality: waste discharge requirements: waivers.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/22/2010 - Read first time.	Existing law, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board and a California regional water quality control board to waive certain waste discharge requirements as to a specific discharge or type of discharge if the state board or the regional board makes a specified determination. Existing law authorizes the state board or a regional board to waive the monitoring requirements for discharges that it determines do not pose a significant threat to water quality. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to that authorization.	
AB 2607 De Leon Pest control: shipments: wood pallets: study.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/22/2010 - Read first time.	Existing law generally regulates the shipment of articles for purposes of pest control. This bill would require the Department of Food and Agriculture, in conjunction with the University of California Cooperative Extension and in consultation with certain state agencies, to conduct a study of the health and safety issues of wood pallets used for shipping and the risks they may pose to the state's food supply. The bill would also require the study to evaluate sustainable and recyclable alternatives to wood pallets in California. The bill would require the department to report its findings and recommendations to the Legislature on or before February 1, 2012.	
AB 2718 Adams Recycling: beverage containers: recycling centers.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/22/2010 - Read first time.	Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act (act), requires a distributor to pay a redemption payment for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state to the Division of Recycling in the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. The division is required to deposit those amounts in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. Existing law defines "convenience zone" for the purposes of the act and requires that every convenience zone is to be served by at least one certified recycling center, with specified operating hours. Existing law imposes specified requirements upon dealers located in a convenience zone that is not served by a recycling center, including that the dealer redeem beverage containers at the dealer's location when the dealer is open for business. This bill would define the term "unserved convenience zone" and would require the department to provide assistance and incentives to reduce the number of unserved convenience zones to less than 5% of total convenience zones by January 1, 2012. The bill would exempt, until December 31, 2011, a dealer from the requirement to redeem beverage containers. The bill would make a dealer meeting certain requirements eligible for the payment of handling fees, thereby making an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
ABX8 7 Committee on Budget Environmental pollution: program funding.	ASSEMBLY ENROLLED 2/25/2010 - Enrolled and to the Governor at 12:40 p.m.	Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act (act), requires a distributor to pay a redemption payment no later than the 3rd month following the sale of a beverage container to the Division of Recycling in the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. The division is required to deposit those amounts in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. Under existing law, the money in the fund is continuously appropriated to the division to pay, among other things, handling fees to provide an incentive for the redemption of empty beverage containers in convenience zones. A violation of the act is a crime. This bill would instead require, between February 1, 2010, and June 30, 2012, a distributor to submit the redemption payment to the department not later than the 2nd	

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		<p>month following the sale, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by changing the definition of a crime. The bill would require the department, on or before January 10, 2012, to submit to the relevant policy and budget committees of the Legislature an assessment of the effect of ending the bimonthly payment on the solvency of the fund. The bill would revise the conditions under which a distributor may make an annual payment of redemption payments. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 2/17/2010</p>	
<p>ABX8 37 Calderon, Charles</p> <p>Environment: California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/11/2010 - From printer.</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. 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. CEQA provides for the judicial review of a lead agency's decision to certify an EIR. The bill would enact the CEQA Litigation Protection Pilot Program of 2010 and would require the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency to select projects that meet specified requirements from specified regions for each calendar year between 2010 and 2014. The bill would exempt from judicial review, pursuant to CEQA, a lead agency's decision to certify the EIR of, or to adopt a mitigated negative declaration based on an initial study for, the selected projects, a lead agency's and responsible agency's approval of the selected project, and the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency's selection of the projects. The bill would require the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency, by December 31 of each year, to submit an annual report to the Governor and to the Legislature summarizing the designation of projects, and the job creation and investment attributable to the designated projects. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>ACR 14 Niello</p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 4/27/2009 - In committee: Refused adoption.</p>	<p>This measure would call upon the State Air Resources Board, prior to any regulatory action being taken consistent with the scoping plan for the implementation of the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, to perform an economic analysis that will give the State of California a more complete and accurate picture of the costs and benefits of the act's implementation. The measure would also call upon the Governor to use the authority granted by the act to adjust any applicable deadlines for regulations.</p> <p>Last Amended on 3/27/2009</p>	
<p>ACR 128 Emmerson</p> <p>School districts: recycling programs.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY ED. 2/25/2010 - Referred to Com. on ED.</p>	<p>This measure would encourage school districts to engage in recycling programs and to promote awareness of available state resources that schools may utilize to establish and maintain recycling programs.</p>	
<p>SB 22 Simitian</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Department of Toxic Substances Control, in the California Environmental Protection Agency, with powers and duties regarding, among other things, hazardous waste disposal,</p>	

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Hazardous materials: toxic substances.	2/4/2010 - To Com. on E.S. & T.M.	underground storage of hazardous substances and waste, and the handling and release of hazardous materials. This bill would additionally authorize the office to recommend procedures for expediting the review and identification of hazard traits, including pending and proposed actions by other states, the federal government, and other nations to limit hazardous materials in products. This bill contains other existing laws.	
SB 25 Padilla Solid waste.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 7/6/2009 - From NAT. RES.: Not heard.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan containing specified components. The source reduction and recycling element of that plan is required to divert 50% of all solid waste from landfill disposal or transformation by January 1, 2000, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. This bill would require a jurisdiction, for each subsequent revision of the element, to divert 60% of all solid waste on and after January 1, 2015, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by imposing new duties on local agencies regarding solid waste. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/28/2009	Oppose
SB 26 Simitian Recycling: used lubricating oil: rerefining incentive.	ASSEMBLY DESK 1/28/2010 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	The California Oil Recycling Enhancement Act, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, establishes the used oil recycling program, consisting of, among other things, a recycling incentive system. The act requires the department, on and after January 1, 2013, to pay a rerefining incentive to certain recycling facilities that produce rerefined base lubricants meeting specified requirements and requires the department to set the amount of the rerefining incentive, on and after January 1, 2014, at \$0.02 per gallon. This bill would make technical nonsubstantive changes to that provision. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 1/20/2010	Support
SB 228 DeSaulnier Plastic bags: compostable plastic bags.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 2/11/2010 - To Com. on NAT. RES.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, prohibits a person from selling a plastic bag in this state that is labeled with the term "compostable" or "marine degradable" unless, at the time of sale, the plastic bag meets specified standards for those types of bags. This bill would require, beginning July 1, 2011, a manufacturer of a compostable plastic bag meeting those standards to ensure that the compostable plastic bag is "readily and easily identifiable," as the bill would define that term, from other plastic bags. The bill would prohibit a compostable plastic bag sold in the state from displaying a chasing arrow resin identification code or recycling type of symbol in any form. The bill would require the manufacturers or suppliers of compostable plastic bags to submit a yearly report to the department containing certain information and subject those manufacturers or suppliers to audit by the department. Last Amended on 1/25/2010	Pending Review
SB 317 Simitian	ASSEMBLY APPR. SUSPENSE FILE 8/27/2009 - Set, second	Existing law generally regulates the disposal of hazardous waste. This bill would enact the Fire Alarm Device Collection Act of 2009. The bill would require, on or before July 1, 2010, that the California Integrated Waste Management Board, in consultation with other state and federal agencies, prepare	

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Fire Alarm Device Collection Act of 2009.	hearing. Held in committee and under submission.	<p>recommendations for the safe end-of- life management of fire alarm devices. The bill also would require that, on or before July 1, 2011, each manufacturer, as defined, of a fire alarm device, as defined, that is marketed, distributed, offered for sale, or sold in this state make information available to consumers that describes where and how to return, recycle, and dispose of the fire alarm device through the use of a toll-free telephone number or Internet Web site, labeled on the device and included in the packaging.</p> <p>Last Amended on 6/22/2009</p>	
<p>SB 346 Kehoe</p> <p>Hazardous materials: motor vehicle brake friction materials.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY E.S. & T.M. 6/25/2009 - Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Department of Toxic Substances Control, in the California Environmental Protection Agency, with powers and duties regarding the management of hazardous waste. Existing law, administered by the department, prohibits the management of hazardous waste except in accordance with the hazardous waste control laws, including laws governing the removal of any mercury-containing vehicle light switch from a vehicle, and the regulations adopted by the department. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would require the department to conduct a baseline survey, on or before January 1, 2013, of the concentration levels of nickel, zinc, copper, and antimony in motor vehicle brake friction materials. The bill would require the department, commencing on January 1, 2013, and at least every 3 years thereafter, to monitor the concentration levels of those metals in motor vehicle brake friction materials to ensure that those levels do not increase by more than 50% above the baseline levels established through the baseline survey. The bill would require the department to take specified action if any of those metals increased by more than 50%, and would require the department to prioritize the presence of those constituents in brake friction materials for regulation, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 6/24/2009</p>	
<p>SB 390 Kehoe</p> <p>Solid waste: recycling market development.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 2/11/2010 - To Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery establishes an integrated waste management program. The act creates the Recycling Market Development Revolving Loan Subaccount in the Integrated Waste Management Account and continuously appropriates the funds deposited in the subaccount to the department for making loans for the purposes of the Recycling Market Development Revolving Loan Program (program). Existing law makes the provisions regarding the loan program, the creation of the subaccount, and expenditures therefrom inoperative on July 1, 2011, and repeals them as of January 1, 2012, and provides for disposition of funds remaining after inoperation and repeal. This bill would define the term "department" for purposes of the act. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 1/25/2010</p>	Support
<p>SB 524 Correa</p> <p>Solid waste: auto shredder residue.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY INACTIVE FILE 1/11/2010 - Placed on inactive file on request of Assembly Member Torrico.</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires materials that require special handling, as defined, to be removed from major appliances and vehicles in which they are contained prior to crushing for transport or transferring to a baler or shredder for recycling. The act requires the California Integrated Waste Management Board (board), in consultation with specified entities, including the Department of Toxic Substances Control, to evaluate the use of recycling residue, which is defined as nonhazardous residue or residue treated to be nonhazardous that is a direct result of a metals recovery operation for the express purposes of recycling, for use as solid waste landfill cover materials or for use as extenders for</p>	

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		<p>currently used cover material. This bill would require the Secretary for Environmental Protection, on or before February 1, 2010, subject to the availability of funding, to establish an auto shredder residue working group, comprised of representatives of the board, the department, the State Air Resources Board, the State Water Resources Control Board, members of the auto shredder industry, landfill operators, members of the public health and environmental communities, and other interested stakeholders. The bill would require the working group to review and evaluate the existing practice of using treated auto shredder residue as alternative daily cover, determine the effects of the department's proposed revocation of the current regulatory classification of treated auto shredder residue and resulting prohibitions on its use as alternative daily cover, determine whether the current regulatory classification of treated auto shredder residue poses a threat to human health and the environment, identify the constituents in auto shredder residue that could pose health and safety or environmental problems when used as alternative daily cover in accordance with applicable regulations, recommend approaches to work with the auto industry to manufacture vehicles that produce less hazardous waste at end-of-life, and recommend changes to statute, regulation, or agency practice, if any, based on the working group's analysis. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 7/7/2009</p>	
<p>SB 531 DeSaulnier</p> <p>Solid waste: at-store recycling program.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 6/15/2009 - To Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>Existing law requires an operator of a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program that provides to customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store. Under existing law, the California Integrated Waste Management Board administers laws related to waste management. This bill would require that in developing the educational materials for use on and after July 1, 2011, the manufacturer consult with specified entities. The bill would authorize the board to modify and require the board to approve those educational materials by January 1, 2012 . The bill would also set minimum requirements for information to be included in the educational materials, including, but not limited to, information regarding the requirements for compliance with the program, an Internet Web site with a training program for store personnel and customers on implementing the program, and materials and resources for stores for education of consumers at point of sale. This bill contains other existing laws.</p> <p>Last Amended on 4/29/2009</p>	<p>Pending Review</p>
<p>SB 624 Romero</p> <p>Solid waste: anaerobic digestion.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 6/23/2009 - Hearing postponed by committee. (Refers to 6/22/2009 hearing)</p>	<p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 establishes an integrated waste management program administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board that requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan, which is required to divert 50% of the solid waste subject to the element from landfill disposal or transformation, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. The act allows the source reduction and recycling element to include not more than 10% diversion through transformation, as defined. The act defines the term "compost" for the purposes of the act as the product resulting from the controlled biological decomposition of organic wastes that are source separated from the municipal solid waste stream, or which are separated at a centralized facility. The act defines the term "transformation" as meaning incineration, pyrolysis, distillation, or biological conversion, and excludes composting, gasification, or biomass conversion from that definition. This bill would define the term "anaerobic digestion" for purposes of the act. The bill would additionally define the term "composting</p>	<p>Watch</p>

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		<p>operation" or "composting facility" as an operation or facility that produces compost, including, but not limited to, an entity that produces compost either aerobically or nonaerobically and an operation or facility that utilizes anaerobic digestion. The bill would revise the definition of the term "transformation" to exclude anaerobic digestion.</p> <p>Last Amended on 4/13/2009</p>	
<p>SB 723 DeSaulnier</p> <p>Electronic waste recovery payments.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 6/15/2009 - To Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Integrated Waste Management Board, in collaboration with the Department of Toxic Substances Control, to establish on July 1, every two years, an electronic waste recovery payment schedule to cover the net cost of an authorized collector in operating a free and convenient system for collecting, consolidating, and transporting covered electronic wastes. Existing law requires the board to make those payments, as specified. This bill would instead require that the board, in collaboration with the department, establish an electronic waste recovery payment schedule to cover the net cost of an authorized collector on July 1 of every year. The bill would also delete an obsolete provision.</p>	<p>Watch</p>
<p>SB 874 Ducheny</p> <p>2010-11 Budget.</p>	<p>SENATE B. & F. 1/21/2010 - To Com. on B. & F.R.</p>	<p>This bill would make appropriations for support of state government for the 2010-11 fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	
<p>SB 894 Committee on Local Government</p> <p>Local Government Omnibus Act of 2010.</p>	<p>SENATE L. GOV. 2/4/2010 - To Com. on L. GOV.</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the use of mediation in any action brought in the superior court relating to the approval or denial by a public agency of any development project, any act or decision of a public agency made pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act, the failure of a public agency to meet the time limits specified by the Permit Streamlining Act or the Subdivision Map Act, fees levied against development projects by school districts or for construction or reconstruction of school facilities, fees for development projects, the adequacy of a general plan or specific plan, the validity of any sphere of influence, urban service area, change of organization or reorganization, or any other decision made pursuant to the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000, the adoption or amendment of a redevelopment plan pursuant to the Community Redevelopment Law, the validity of any specified zoning decision, or the validity of any decision made pursuant by an Airport Land Use Commission, as specified. This bill would include a cross reference to this authorization in each of the affected provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p>SB 1006 Pavley</p> <p>Natural resources: climate change.</p>	<p>SENATE N.R. & W. 2/18/2010 - To Coms. on N.R. & W. and EQ.</p>	<p>Existing law declares that resource conservation is of fundamental importance to the prosperity and welfare of the people of the state. Existing law states that it is the policy of the state to adopt conservation practices to save the basic resources of soil, water, and air from unreasonable and economically preventable waste and destruction. This bill would require the Natural Resources Agency, in developing and implementing climate change adaptation strategies and activities, to fully consider and undertake, to the maximum extent practicable, initiatives that, among other things, protect or enhance natural ecosystem functions in relation to wetlands, beaches, flood plains, watersheds, and greenhouse gas emissions. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	
<p>SB 1010 Correa</p>	<p>SENATE PRINT 2/18/2010 - To Coms. on</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</p>	

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Environment: California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).	EQ. and JUD.	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. CEQA provides for the judicial review of a lead agency's decision to certify an EIR. The bill would enact the CEQA Litigation Protection Pilot Program of 2010 and would require the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency to select projects that meet specified requirements from specified regions for each calendar year between 2010 and 2014. The bill would exempt from judicial review, pursuant to CEQA, a lead agency's decision to certify the EIR of, or to adopt a mitigated negative declaration based on an initial study for, the selected projects, a lead agency's and responsible agency's approval of the selected project, and the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency's selection of the projects. The bill would require the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency, by December 31 of each year, to submit an annual report to the Governor and to the Legislature summarizing the designation of projects, and the job creation and investment attributable to the designated projects. This bill contains other related provisions.	
SB 1012 Runner Environmental quality: California Environmental Quality Act:(CEQA).	SENATE RLS. 2/18/2010 - To Com. on RLS.	The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared by contract, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project, as defined, 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 make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.	
SB 1052 Oropeza Electronic waste: state agencies.	SENATE E.Q. 2/25/2010 - To Com. on EQ.	Existing law requires each state agency, as defined, to develop and adopt, in consultation with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, an integrated waste management plan, to provide for the diversion at least 50% of the solid waste generated by the state agency from landfill disposal or transformation. Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt regulations that identify electronic devices that are presumed to be, when discarded, a hazardous waste subject to the hazardous waste control laws. This bill would require the Department of Toxic Substances Control, the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, and the Department of General Services to jointly collaborate to identify the methods that state agencies are required to adopt to properly handle and dispose of electronic waste, as defined, and would require each state agency to adopt an electronic waste management plan. The bill would require the plan to be submitted to the Department of Toxic Substances Control, by January 1, 2012, for review and approval, and would require each state agency to submit an annual report to the Department of Toxic Substances Control regarding the implementation of the plan. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
SB 1100 Corbett Product stewardship: household batteries.	SENATE E.Q. 2/25/2010 - To Com. on EQ.	The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, is required to reduce, recycle, and reuse solid waste generated in the state to the maximum extent feasible in an efficient cost-effective manner to conserve water, energy, and other natural resources. This bill would require the department by January 1, 2012, to establish a baseline collection rate for the amount of household batteries that are discarded and subsequently collected. The bill would provide a procedure for determining the collection rate applicable commencing January 1, 2013. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	

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<u>SB 1263</u> <u>Wyland</u> California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: inoperative.	SENATE PRINT 2/20/2010 - From print. May be acted upon on or after March 22.	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 make the provisions of the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, and any regulation adopted pursuant to the act, inoperative.	
<u>SB 1311</u> <u>Maldonado</u> Pest control: regulations.	SENATE PRINT 2/20/2010 - From print. May be acted upon on or after March 22.	Existing law requires the Director of Pesticide Regulation to adopt regulations which govern the conduct of the business of pest control. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to these provisions.	
<u>SB 1401</u> <u>Simitian</u> Beverage containers: redemption payments.	SENATE PRINT 2/21/2010 - From print. May be acted upon on or after March 23.	Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act (act), requires a distributor to pay a redemption payment for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state to the Division of Recycling in the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. The distributor is required to make these payments not later than the last day of the 3rd month following a sale, except for those distributors that display a pattern of compliance who may make a single annual payment, under specified circumstances with regard to the amount of the distributor's projected redemption payment. This bill would revise the amount of the projected redemption payment with regard to which a distributor is eligible to make an annual payment of redemption payments.	
<u>SB 1456</u> <u>Simitian</u> Environmental quality: mitigation measures.	SENATE PRINT 2/21/2010 - From print. May be acted upon on or after March 23.	The California Environmental Quality Act declares it to be the policy of the state that a public agency should not approve a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if there are feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures available that would substantially lessen the significant environmental effects of the project. This bill would require the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, on or before July 1, 2011, and annually thereafter, to report on the types and effectiveness of a representative sample of mitigation measures adopted by state and local agencies. This bill contains other related provisions.	
<u>SB 1469</u> <u>Simitian</u> Water quality objectives: potential threats.	SENATE PRINT 2/21/2010 - From print. May be acted upon on or after March 23.	Existing law, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act requires each California regional water quality control board to establish water quality objectives in water quality control plans. The act requires the implementation program for achieving those water quality objectives to include specified information. This bill would require each regional board to include in the implementation program a description of the process used to identify and manage potential threats to water quality.	