

2000

# Environmental Issues and Legislation, 1999-2000

Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials

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# CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON  
ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND  
TOXIC MATERIALS

ENVIRONMENTAL  
ISSUES AND LEGISLATION  
1999-2000



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HANNAH-BETH JACKSON, CHAIR

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# CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON  
ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS

## ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND LEGISLATION

1999-2000

HANNAH-BETH JACKSON, Chair

**ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON  
ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS**

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## JURISDICTION AND GOALS

During the 1999-2000 session, the Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials heard 112 legislative measures. These measures addressed such topics as leaking underground storage tanks, pesticides in schools, coastal water quality, hazardous waste management, the protection of drinking water sources, air pollution, and the financing and redevelopment of contaminated properties.

The issues in the Committee's jurisdiction largely correspond to the program and policies administered by the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) and its boards, departments, and office.

The Committee chair, Assemblymember Hannah-Beth Jackson, and its members emphasized the need for a strong commitment to environmental health. The Committee's record, as reflected in its votes and amendments negotiated with the authors, demonstrates a strong and even-handed commitment to the following key concepts:

- Environmental laws should be crafted to be implemented as efficiently and cost effectively as possible.
- Agencies must be adequately funded and be given sufficient resources to fulfill their mandates. Further, the agencies must be able to verify that steps taken have a "real effect."
- The "polluter pays" principal, as supported by the Governor, is critical. Without strong and uniform enforcement, responsible businesses are placed at a competitive disadvantage by those who pollute our state's water and air.
- Voluntary partnerships between business and government, as well as incentives, should be encouraged where appropriate (such as low interest loans to speed up toxic site characterization and cleanup) but the taxpayer should not be saddled with paying for bad practices that pollute the state's air and water.
- There is a strong connection between public health and environmental health.
- Children need a healthy environment in which to grow and learn.

## COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT HEARINGS

The Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials conducted several informational and oversight hearings – all of these directed at one common policy: Are the State's regulatory agencies doing their job to protect California's environment?

- Joint Hearing with the Assembly Budget Subcommittee, the Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee and the Senate Environmental Quality Committee, March 3, 1999, *Overview: California Environmental Protection Agency*, Sacramento.
- Joint Hearing of the Joint Legislative Audit Committee, the Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee and the Senate Natural Resources and Wildlife Committee, March 19, 1999, *Investigative Hearing #1: Site selection and environmental issues pertaining to the Belmont Learning Complex*, Los Angeles.
- Interim Hearing of the Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee, December 17, 1999, *Innovations in Pest Management*, Ventura.
- Senate and Assembly Joint Policy and Fiscal Oversight Hearing, February 29, 2000, *Protecting California's Water Quality: The State Water Resources Control Board and The Regional Water Quality Control Boards*, Sacramento.
- Joint Informational Hearing with the Senate Committees on Health and Human Services and Natural Resources and Wildlife and the Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials, October 24, 2000, *Health Effects of Chromium 6 Contamination of Drinking Water*, Burbank.

## AIR QUALITY

Polluted air affects health, shortens lives, reduces agricultural yields, damages our forest resources and ecosystems, and obscures many of the magnificent natural vistas that define California in the eyes of many people.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is mandated to limit some pollutants to levels that protect the most sensitive among us. Such "criteria pollutants" include ozone, sulfur dioxide, lead, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide and particles less than ten microns in diameter (PM 10). The California Air Resources Board also sets stricter limits for California for certain pollutants than those provided by federal standards.

Carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, lead, and sulfur dioxide are emitted directly from human activities, while ozone and PM10 are largely secondary pollutants, created in the atmosphere by conversion of other compounds. All of these are strongly linked to the extensive use of fossil fuels in transportation, in the production of electric power and in industry.

In order to evaluate air quality, an extensive information base is necessary. We need to determine which sources are contributing what amount and what type of pollution; what emissions will be from all sources of pollution; how pollution will change, and how to select appropriate control technology.

The problems of air pollution are difficult but not insurmountable. Aggressive research programs supported by all levels of government fill in new parts of the puzzle nearly every day. This is evident in the regular review and revision of the pollution inventory, air quality standards, and new programs to regulate air toxics.

A positive approach for improving California's air quality includes the use of incentives, such as the promotion of zero emission vehicles and mass transit, coupled with disincentives for maintaining older polluting equipment.

**AB 1450 (Calderon)** *Air quality: composting.* This bill originally would have prohibited discharge of air contaminants (including odors) that cause injury, detriment or nuisance from operations that compost biosolids or sewage sludge. This measure would have permitted a district to require these entities to obtain a permit. When it left the Assembly, it directed the Air Resources Board to report to the Legislature about which air contaminants the board did not have authority to regulate. It was amended in the Senate to provide an exemption from California Environmental Quality Act for certain residential infill projects of up to 10 acres and 200 units.

*Status: Held in Senate Environmental Quality Committee*

**AB 1681 (Bock)** *Toxic air contaminants: medical waste incineration.* This bill would have required owners and operators of medical waste incinerators to handle bottom ash, fly ash, and scrubber residuals in a manner that prevents their releases to air, soil or water



near to the facility. It would have required any violation or malfunction by an incinerator to be reported to the district air pollution control officer, the county health officer, or the local district attorney.

*Status: Held on the Assembly Floor*

**AB 1802 (Bock) Pollution: air quality monitoring.** This bill would have required the Air Resources Control Board to install certain air quality monitoring stations for dioxin in the San Francisco Bay Area.

*Status: Held under submission in the Assembly Appropriations Committee*

**AB 2546 (Jackson) Radon certification guidelines.** This bill authorizes the National Environmental Health Association and the National Radon Safety Board to establish guidelines for certifying specialists and laboratories measuring radon providing protections for consumers.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 327, Statutes of 2000)*

**SB 25 (Escutia) Environmental health protection: children.** This bill directs the state Air Resources Board to ensure that air quality standards and control measures protect children. The bill also establishes a Children's Health Center within the California Environmental Protection Agency.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 731, Statutes of 1999)*

**SB 1300 (Sher) Air pollution.** This bill makes numerous changes to the California Clean Air Act, including requiring (a) an assessment of the contribution made by both mobile and stationary sources of emissions, (b) a review and report about air district emission reduction and credit trading programs, and (c) additional specified reporting, procedures, and standards. It also makes changes to the Sacramento Air District's board membership and geographic boundaries. The bill also provides that the state Air Resources Board can reduce the required 30 percent match in local funds for the Carl Moyer Program based on an analysis of the financial resources of a district. The Moyer Program was chartered in 1999 and provides funds for reducing sources of air pollution by funding technological advances and encouraging purchases of zero emission vehicles.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 729, Statutes of 2000)*

## BROWNFIELDS

Over the past several decades, many communities across the United States have experienced a steady loss of industrial and manufacturing businesses due to suburbanization, national and global competition, and the recent shift from a manufacturing-based economy to a service-centered one. In addition to countless lost jobs, these businesses have left behind thousands of abandoned, contaminated sites, known as brownfields. The US EPA defines brownfields as "abandoned, idled, or under-used industrial and commercial facilities where expansion or redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination." Brownfields range from abandoned incinerators to closed gasoline stations to former electroplating facilities.

Brownfield sites can be found in urban, suburban and rural areas. However, they tend to be disproportionately concentrated in distressed urban areas that are most often communities of color or lower income.

By their nature, brownfields pose a public health risk and an environmental hazard. Until these sites are properly and permanently remediated, contamination will potentially spread to neighboring properties, affecting the soil and groundwater. More importantly, abandoned sites like these are often inadequately secured and thus can affect children's and adult's health directly and on a daily basis.

Brownfields invariably lower property values in the community, increase insurance rates for neighboring properties, and discourage economic development not only on the contaminated site itself, but on the community as a whole.

Despite their detrimental public health, social and economic effects, many brownfields are not being remediated. Stakeholders present numerous reasons for this phenomenon. Environmental cleanup cost is an impediment to the remediation and redevelopment of brownfield sites. According to some developers, an additional significant barrier is the fear and uncertainty of liability associated with brownfields. Others have emphasized a need to provide financial help to get the sites characterized for extent and nature of contaminants. For lower-income communities and communities of color where most brownfields are found, however, environmental contamination is only part of a bigger redevelopment problem.

A key issue in the redevelopment of brownfields is assuring that the community's right to participate occurs at the beginning of the process rather than as an afterthought. Continuing and well-informed stakeholder involvement, including the use of appropriate languages, is the only way to ensure that the affected community can participate in environmental, technical, economic and land use decisions.

Brownfield projects can also provide a unique opportunity for application of pollution prevention and industrial ecology principles. The two-sided nature of the brownfield problem – past pollution and future land use – should help to focus decision

makers' attention on the need for pollution prevention. If brownfield sites are cleaned up only to be replaced with a new polluting source, the same problems will re-emerge, leaving future generations with further brownfield problems. New strategies are essential to avoid repeating mistakes of the past.

**AJR 58 (Firebaugh) *Brownfield site cleanup: tax incentives.*** This resolution requests Congress to make bonds, used to stimulate the redevelopment of brownfield sites, tax exempt under the Internal Revenue Code.

*Status: Chaptered by the Secretary of State (Res. Chapter 102, Statutes of 2000)*

**SB 324 (Escutia) *Hazardous materials site cleanup: Brownfields.*** This bill would have established a new program for local agencies to encourage reuse of difficult-to-develop properties. It would have authorized local agencies to compel site investigation and remediation of abandoned or underutilized sites, and directed the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt U.S. EPA's Preliminary Remediation Guidelines (PRGs) as interim index values for use with such sites.

*Status: Failed passage in the Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee*

**SB 667 (Sher) *Pollution: Brownfield financing.*** This bill establishes the Cleanup Loans and Environmental Assistance to Neighborhoods (CLEAN) Account in the General Fund to provide low interest loans to finance response actions to contamination by hazardous materials. The program has been funded with \$85 million in the Budget Act of 2000. It provides low interest loans up to \$100,000 for preliminary site assessments and up to \$2.5 million loans for site cleanup of brownfields and underutilized properties. In addition, this bill makes changes to the site classification and prioritization process for state superfund sites and specifies the process to be followed by state agencies when there is a disagreement between them about a site cleanup.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 912, Statutes of 2000)*

**SB 1119 (Alarcon) *Contaminated sites: federal Superfund liability financing.*** This bill authorizes bonds to be issued to assist companies with their federal Superfund liability.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 756, Statutes of 1999)*

**SB 1789 (Rainey) *Hazardous substances sites: urban areas.*** This bill would have required the director of Housing and Community Development, in consultation with the director of Toxic Substances Control and others, to prepare a report by January 1, 2002 analyzing policies, incentives and disincentives regarding the remediation and development of brownfields.

*Status: Vetoed by the Governor, 2000*

**SB 1986 (Costa) *Pollution.*** This bill authorizes the California Pollution Control Financing Authority to assist economically struggling communities in developing and implementing pollution control and other environmental programs by providing monetary smart growth grants and loans from specified funds. Double-jointed with AB 779. (Torlakson).

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 915, Statutes of 2000)*

## DRINKING WATER

The Safe Drinking Water Act contains requirements for risk assessments and public health goals limiting contaminants for which the Department of Health Services has adopted or proposes to adopt a primary drinking water standard. The Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment evaluates the risk to public health posed by a contaminant and, based on the results of the risk assessment, adopts a public health goal at a level that will not be damaging to human health. The Department of Health Services regulates the concentrations of contaminants in public water supplies by adopting regulations that specify the maximum contaminant level for each contaminant. These regulations are based on a balance between the public health goal and an evaluation of economic impacts.

In recent decades a widening array of water pollutants have contaminated thousands of drinking water sources across the state. The investigation of a now infamous herbicide, DBCP, and findings of its ability to cause male sterility during the 1970s led to the closure of more than 2,000 drinking water sources. Other contaminants, such as perchlorate and hexavalent chromium, also pose potential threats to many additional drinking water sources.

Among the unresolved and frequently debated issues and questions are: 1) what are the potential risks and who confronts them; 2) what are the costs and who should pay them; and, 3) what are the best methods for protecting California's drinking water sources?

The Committee's primary focus in dealing with drinking water has been to address contaminants and how to regulate them. Although there were only a few legislative measures contained in this section, the discussions were significant and complex.

**AB 516 (Wayne) *Public water systems.*** This measure would have presented, for display purposes only, a framework for presenting a \$100 million California Safe Drinking Water Bond Act to the voters on the March 2000 statewide ballot. The policy contained in the original measure was passed by the Legislature in AB 1584 (Costa/Machado) and ratified by the voters (as Proposition 13) in March 2000. This bill failed on concurrence on the Assembly floor after being amended into AB 516 (Wiggins) containing the budget augmentation and funds for contingencies and emergencies (\$835 million).

*Status: Assembly did not concur in Senate Amendments*

**AB 710 (Calderon) *Drinking water: perchlorate removal.*** This bill would have required the Department of Health Services to establish a demonstration project regarding the removal of perchlorate from drinking water, and would have appropriated \$500,000 for that purpose from the General Fund to the department.

*Status: Returned to the Assembly Desk with no action taken*

**AB 1239 (Leonard) Safe Drinking Water, Clean Water, Flood Prevention, and Water Supply Act.** This bill would have authorized the issuance of bonds totaling \$2,050,000,000 for financing a safe drinking water flood protection, water quality and water supply program. Much of its policy was included in AB 1584 (Costa/Machado), the March 7, 2000 bond measure that contained \$1.97 billion in State General Obligation Bonds to finance a variety of projects and programs for safe drinking water, clean water, water conservation, and flood protection.

*Status: Returned to the Assembly Desk with no action taken*

**AB 1729 (Bock) Drinking water: fluoridation.** This bill would have required that public water systems comply with various requirements in conducting any program of fluoridation for any public water supply. Specifically, this measure would have provided that the program be limited to the use of a specified flourine-bearing chemical and that no fluorine-containing substance, that could be classified as a pesticide or hazardous or toxic waste by state or federal agencies, be added to the public water supply.

*Status: Held in the Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee*

**AB 2723 (Wesson) Bottled water.** This bill requires enhanced labeling for bottled, bulk, and vended water.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 533, Statutes of 2000)*

**SB 635 (Sher) Primary drinking water standards.** This bill clarifies the legal status of a "public health goal" as a part of the procedure for evaluating the public health risks from contaminants in drinking water.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 777, Statutes of 1999)*

**SB 1006 (Costa) Drinking water: water softening and conditioning.** This bill authorizes local agencies to prohibit the installation of residential water softening devices that discharge to a community sewer system based on certain findings, including an independent study of discharges from all sources and their impact on water salinity.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 969, Statutes of 1999)*

**SB 1107 (Sher) Operator certification program: water distribution.** This bill revises state law concerning drinking water system operators to meet recently established national standards regarding drinking water system operators.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 755, Statutes of 1999)*

## HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

Hazardous waste is a collective responsibility. While we all enjoy the fruits of a consumer society, we must also face up to its costs, including the responsibility for handling and disposing of the waste that is generated in manufacturing the products we use.

The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) is responsible for regulating the generation, transport, and off-site management of hazardous wastes. In carrying out its mandate, DTSC relies on cooperation among state agencies and local and regional governments. The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and the Air Resources Board (ARB) have the primary authority to enforce requirements designed to protect water quality and control air emissions respectively. Local governments make the key decisions regarding the siting of hazardous waste facilities. Conditional use permits are issued by local agencies and are intended to ensure that any development will comply with local and regional zoning and policies. The California Environmental Quality Act requires all local, regional, and state agencies to consider environmental impacts in making decisions regarding proposed developments.

In order to properly regulate hazardous materials, however, we must first analyze and promote alternative materials and technologies. Even effective treatment methods do not address the immense quantity of toxic materials manufactured and used daily. The generation of hazardous waste is only one of many impacts. Communities located near toxic waste dumps have raised concerns in the past and provided the impetus for legislation controlling the disposal of hazardous waste. The public continues to demand further regulation and improvement in the use of toxic substances and the generation of hazardous waste.

In order for the relevant agencies to adequately and cost-effectively fulfill their mandates, it is critical they be adequately funded. In the past the Legislature divided funding into two categories: enforcement and regulation. DTSC needs to be able to modernize its equipment and adequately train its personnel if it is to interface effectively with the business community it regulates. Although the state Superfund law was reauthorized last year, no funding was identified for cleaning orphan sites. Internal review by DTSC, and external oversight by the Legislature, will be closely examining the best way to assure that future generations will not have to "pick up the tab" for this generation's waste.

During the 1999-2000 Legislative session, the Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee deliberated on a variety of measures addressing hazardous wastes, including the following measures:

**AB 241 (Cunneen) Hazardous waste: manifest.** This bill updates the process and requirements for the adoption of a new hazardous waste manifest system. It provides for a transition period of up to five years from the date the revised identification system is adopted.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 401, Statutes of 1999)*

**AB 450 (Ashburn) Hazardous materials: commitment statement.** This bill would have made non-binding any agreements among a potentially responsible party and others who did not have actual knowledge of any such agreements pertaining to responsibility for cleanup or remedial actions for hazardous materials.

*Status: Returned to the Assembly Desk with no action taken*

**AB 1126 (Calderon) Hazardous substances: definitions.** This bill would have deleted the obsolete definition of the Carpenter-Presley-Tanner Hazardous Substance Account Act.

*Status: Returned to the Assembly Desk with no action taken*

**AB 1332 (Lowenthal) Nonhazardous waste determination.** This bill requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to develop and implement a training, education, and enforcement program relating to the determination of whether waste is hazardous.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 629, Statutes of 1999)*

**AB 1397 (Longville) Low-level radioactive waste.** This bill would have made nonsubstantive technical changes to the Southwestern Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Compact.

*Status: Returned to the Assembly Desk with no action taken*

**AB 1620 (Torlakson) Hazardous materials: release.** This bill gives specific authority for counties to conduct investigations into accidents involving the release, or potential release, of hazardous materials.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 925, Statutes of 1999)*

**AB 1878 (Lowenthal) Hazardous waste: disposal.** This bill would have exempted the disposal of ash that is beneficially reused from the requirements that would require it to be disposed of at a Class I hazardous waste facility.

*Status: Held in the Senate Environmental Quality Committee*

**AB 2244 (Lowenthal) Regulated substances: local agencies.** This bill allows a city or county to submit to CalEPA for posting on CalEPA's website the full text of a new or amended local ordinance which regulates hazardous waste.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 294, Statutes of 2000)*

**AB 2309 (Florez) Hazardous waste: fees.** This bill would have delayed the scheduled increase in facility and disposal fees for large offsite hazardous waste treatment facilities for one year, and changed the due date on the annual report from the Attorney General regarding expenditures in support of the Department of Toxic Substances Control.

*Status: Vetoed by the Governor, 2000*

**AB 2488 (Baldwin)** *Hazardous materials: business plans.* This bill allows a local administering agency to permit a hazardous material handler to submit an abbreviated business plan.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 296, Statutes of 2000)*

**AB 2493 (Shelley)** *Midway Village housing project: health study.* This bill would have required a health study of residents of the Midway Village Housing Project who may have been exposed to soil contaminated with polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons.

*Status: Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee*

**AB 2573 (Briggs)** *Used oil.* This bill exempts the filtering and reuse of dielectric fluid from rules governing the handling of used oil. Specifically, this bill exempts dielectric fluid from being treated as used oil, and therefore under provisions for hazardous waste, if the following conditions apply: (a) the fluid is removed from electrical equipment that is not spent; (b) it is filtered and replaced into the electrical equipment; and (c) it is done as part of routine maintenance onsite.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 726, Statutes of 2000)*

**AB 2667 (Bock)** *Medical waste: management.* This bill would have made an unspecified appropriation from the General Fund to the Department of Health Services to produce materials to educate and inform hospitals and other large facilities that produce medical waste of the steps they might take to successfully reduce their medical waste stream. These materials would have been used to encourage waste reduction consistent with the Waste Reduction in California Hospitals Grant Proposal to U.S. EPA Region 9.

*Status: Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee*

**AB 2692 (Aanestad)** *Groundwater monitoring: lead agency.* This bill would have allowed a responsible party for a hazardous materials release to petition for a lead agency to supervise groundwater monitoring.

*Status: Held in the Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee*

**AB 2739 (Baugh)** *Hazardous materials: handling charge.* This bill would have: (a) decreased fees for certain corporations by altering the fee schedule based on the number of employees; (b) changed the definition of who is considered to be an employee for purposes of calculating the fee; and (c) set a cap on the highest fee paid.

*Status: Held in the Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee*

**AJR 57 (Longville)** *High-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel: transportation.* This resolution asks the federal government to minimize the risks of transporting high-level radioactive waste through the state of California.

*Status: Signed by the Secretary of State (Res. Chapter 128, Statutes of 2000)*

**HR 27 (Bock)** *Toxic Substances: Dioxin.* This resolution would have made certain findings regarding dioxins and the need for an integrated, comprehensive, and science-



based regional strategy for the reduction of further dioxin pollution in the San Francisco Bay Area.

*Status: Held on Assembly Third Reading File*

**SB 47 (Sher) State Superfund: Reauthorization.** This bill reenacts those portions of the state Superfund program that sunsetted in January, 1999. The bill creates an Orphan Share Reimbursement Trust Fund, but it does not have any funding.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 23, Statutes of 1999)*

**SB 120 (Ortiz) Hazardous substances.** This bill prohibits the Department of Toxic Substances Control from certifying as complete the cleanup of a 94-acre site in Sacramento until the final determination is made of future use for the land.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 395, Statutes of 1999)*

**SB 274 (Johannessen) Hazardous materials: Shasta Cascade Hazardous Materials Response Team.** This bill appropriates \$140,000 for purchase of emergency response equipment to outfit a hazardous materials response team.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 601, Statutes of 1999)*

**SB 407 (Alpert) Medical waste: disposal.** This bill authorizes the use of chemical disinfection for particular medical wastes if certain conditions are met.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 139, Statutes of 1999)*

**SB 482 (Baca) Petroleum underground storage tanks: loans.** This bill extends the sunset date for the underground storage tank loan program by two years, from December 22, 1999 to January 1, 2002.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 516, Statutes of 1999)*

**SB 606 (O'Connell) Hazardous waste: transportation.** This bill amends hazardous waste recycling laws to: (a) encourage recycling of more types of hazardous waste; (b) require greater justification for not recycling listed substances; (c) streamline "milkrun" manifests; and, (d) add certain legal recourse for recipients of PCB contaminated oil.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 745, Statutes of 1999)*

**SB 636 (Sher) Hazardous waste: management: incineration.** This bill provides, that in any case where the Department of Toxic Substances Control proposes to make a determination that a waste need not be managed as a hazardous waste even though it meets one or more hazardous waste criteria and guidelines, the department shall issue a public notice of that proposed determination, as specified.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 420, Statutes of 1999)*

**SB 665 (Sher) Underground storage tanks.** This bill makes changes to the Underground Storage Cleanup Trust Fund Act of 1989, including provisions regarding litigation aimed at the Underground Storage Cleanup Trust Fund and prohibitions regarding reimbursement of specified costs.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 328, Statutes of 1999)*

**SB 983 (Bowen)** *Hazardous controlled substances: response action.* This bill would have directed the Department of Toxic Substances Control to develop regulations governing the cleanup of illegal drug laboratories.  
*Status: Vetoed by the Governor, 2000*

**SB 1269 (Alpert)** *Toxic chemicals: private enforcement actions.* This bill requires the Attorney General to collect, maintain and make accessible information concerning specific legal actions pursuant to the Safe Drinking Water & Toxic Enforcement Act (Proposition 65).  
*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 599, Statutes of 1999)*

**SB 1398 (Kelley)** *Underground storage tanks: inspections.* This bill alters the conditions for exempting underground storage tanks from regulatory review by requiring weekly inspection.  
*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 245, Statutes of 2000)*

**SB 1924 (O'Connell)** *Hazardous waste recycling: used oil.* This bill revises the definition of recycled oil and the circumstances under which used oil must be tested and managed as hazardous waste.  
*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 732, Statutes of 2000)*

**SB 2035 (Senate Environmental Quality Committee)** *Hazardous waste management.* This bill proposes cleanup language to make conforming changes to statutory provisions covering hazardous waste management.  
*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 343, Statutes of 2000)*

**SB 2146 (McPherson)** *Dry cell batteries.* This bill would have enlarged the exemption from state hazardous waste regulation for dry cell batteries containing zinc to include household batteries with other components (including copper or aqueous alkaline electrolyte). It would also have required the Department of Toxic Substances Control to make certain findings before it seeks to regulate a component covered by this exemption.  
*Status: Vetoed by the Governor, 2000*

## METHYL TERTIARY BUTYL ETHER (MTBE)

There is widespread agreement that MTBE poses a threat to the state's drinking water if its use continues at current levels – about 100,000 barrels per day in California. A 1998 UC report, Health and Environmental Assessment of MTBE, stated:

*The main problem is that California has over 60,000 underground-storage tanks, most of which contain gasoline. Even though the state has a program to upgrade underground tanks, older tanks, grandfathered single-walled and hybrid-tank systems, and, even the newer double-walled tank systems continue to leak into the environment. Either underground-tank systems should be made so they do not leak or chemicals such as MTBE should be removed or greatly reduced in volume from gasoline.*

The state does not know how many underground storage tanks are in use, how many are double-or single-walled and how much of the associated underground piping and fuel dispensers have secondary containment. We do know that most of the tanks taken out of service were leaking. A working group at the State Water Resources Control Board has been told that various types of underground tanks have been found to leak, including tanks that meet the new state and federal standards. These failures include the failure of older non-upgraded tanks, poor installation or construction on new and upgraded tanks, as well as poor inspections, operations and maintenance of these new and upgraded tanks.

MTBE has been the canary in the mineshaft for underground-storage tanks. The presence of the chemical demonstrates that our systems of storing and dispensing gasoline are leaking contaminants into the environment. If MTBE is eventually removed from gasoline we will still need to correct the underground-storage tank system. December 22, 1998, was the deadline for all tanks to be upgraded. The state should require the local agencies that oversee the program to report on how many tanks continue in use after the deadline and the type of construction of each of the tanks, associated piping and containment systems for each of these tanks.

A priority system should be established for addressing any MTBE contaminated sites. Cleanup should move quickly on sites that are near public drinking wells, lie above existing or potential drinking-water aquifers, or are near surface waters that supply drinking water.

**AB 1812 (Oller) MTBE: study.** This bill would have required the Department of Health Services and the State Water Resources Control Board to study the human health effects of MTBE.

*Status: Held under submission in the Assembly Appropriations Committee*

**AB 2483 (Kuehl) Pollution control: drinking water contamination.** This bill would have provided: (a) for strict, joint and several liability; (b) for specific damages for those who contaminate a source of drinking water with gasoline or oxygenates (other than ethanol); (c) for the Secretary of the California Environmental Protection Agency to prohibit the sale of oxygenated fuels in areas where drinking water sources are threatened; and (d) for the electronic filing of certain reports required by agencies.

*Status: Placed on Inactive File on the Assembly Floor*

**HR 8 (Robert Pacheco) MTBE: phase out and WTO challenge.** This house resolution advocates the federal defense of California's decision to phase-out the use of methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) in a claim brought against the United States under the North American Free Trade Agreement by a Canadian producer of MTBE. It also calls for state monitoring of NAFTA and World Trade Organization (WTO) issues of interest to California.

*Status: Adopted September 1, 1999*

**SB 529 (Bowen) Motor vehicle fuel: multimedia evaluation.** This bill requires multimedia evaluation by the California Environmental Policy Council before any regulation is adopted by the state Air Resources Board that establishes a specification for motor vehicle fuel or its components.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 813, Statutes of 1999)*

**SB 989 (Sher) Pollution: groundwater: MTBE.** This bill codifies an Executive Order that terminates the use of methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) in motor vehicle fuel and calls for this to be accomplished as soon as possible. The measure also seeks to protect groundwater supplies by increasing monitoring, and specifying containment requirements for certain tanks. It also requires multimedia evaluation of new specifications for motor vehicle fuel.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 812, Statutes of 1999)*

## PESTICIDES

California and federal law is designed to regulate pesticides by requiring the manufacturer to provide evidence of safety before a product is approved for sale or use. Yet, for many pesticides, the process for evaluating the safety of pesticide ingredients is not finished and will remain incomplete for many years to come. Furthermore, the current regulatory requirements may not adequately examine the subtle and delayed effects of pesticides. Nor does the review of pesticides necessarily account for interactive or cumulative effects of actual exposures of workers, consumers, and communities.

Recent scientific investigations suggest that a single exposure of a tiny amount of particular substance administered during a critical "window of vulnerability" in pregnancy can lead to life-long health effects in offspring. While the full significance of some of these damaging effects continues to be studied, there is a growing concern about those pesticides already reviewed by the US Environmental Protection Agency and their effects on human health.

As a consequence of these concerns with pesticides, several measures were presented before the Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee to address potential threats to public health, especially regarding children's exposures in homes and schools. Key measures focused on assuring that students and their parents receive ample warning and notice prior to the application of pesticides at schools. In passing several of these measures, the Committee re-affirmed the public's right-to-know about exposures to potential pesticide hazards.

**AB 786 (Machado) *Pesticide use: school employee training.*** This bill would have established a training program for the handling and application of pesticides by school employees; and it would have required the Department of Pesticide Regulation to prepare and distribute pesticide training materials to school districts.  
*Status: Vetoed by the Governor, 2000*

**AB 1207 (Shelley) *Child health and safety: environmental hazards: schools.*** This bill would have enacted the Healthy Schools Act of 1999: to prohibit the use of certain pesticides at schools; to require the recording of pesticide use by licensed pest control operators; to require the notification of parents when pesticides are applied; to establish a least-toxic pest management training for school personnel; to test schools for radon; to require schools to test their drinking water systems for lead; and, to develop management practices for achieving healthy indoor air quality.  
*Status: Vetoed by the Governor, 1999*

**AB 2260 (Shelley) *School safety: pest management.*** This bill establishes the Healthy Schools Act of 2000, including a state-sponsored program for managing pests according to least toxic and effective practices. It notifies parents and workers about pesticide applications; convenes an interagency task force to evaluate environmental hazards at

school sites; and establishes an ombudsman to provide information about environmental safety at schools.

*Signed by the Governor (Chapter 718, Statutes of 2000)*

**AB 2318 (Lowenthal) Lindane: Prohibition.** This bill prohibits the sale or use of any product containing Lindane, an organo-chlorine pesticide, after January 1, 2002, for those products used in the treatment of lice or scabies in human beings.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 326, Statutes of 2000)*

**AB 2422 (Machado) School facilities: pest control.** This bill would have required the use of pesticides for the control of structural and landscape pests by a school district to be performed by a licensed pest control applicator and to have information reported to the Department of Pesticide Regulation.

*Status: Held in Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee*

**SB 1970 (Costa) Economic poisons: regulation.** This bill clarifies the authority of the director of the Department of Pesticide Regulation to review the conduct of a county agricultural commissioner; permits agricultural commissioners to deny other permits for failure to pay a fine; and authorizes the director to determine fines and provide an appeal process.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 806, Statutes of 2000)*

## SCHOOLS AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Children are more vulnerable to environmental hazards than adults and require special protection from many contaminants, including those commonly found in the school environment. Pound for pound, children breathe more air, drink more water and eat more food than adults do, increasing their intake of environmental contaminants. They are also more susceptible to these contaminants because their bodies and organs are growing and developing. The special vulnerability of children to environmental hazards and the fact that they typically spend six to eight hours a day in school or daycare demand that standards for school construction, maintenance and operations be specially tailored to be protective of children.

The overall goal should be to establish a statewide policy that protects children from environmental hazards in their school, daycare centers, homes and elsewhere. Launching an initiative to make schools healthy for children is a critical place to begin progress towards that goal. Every child has a right to a safe and healthy learning environment that is non-toxic, clean and in good repair. State programs can and should protect every child, as well as school employees and parents, from environmental health issues and hazards in their school. Schools should serve as role models, particularly for students, for environmentally and socially responsible behavior.

**AB 137 (Firebaugh) *Schoolsites: hazardous materials.*** This urgency measure would have established a pilot program to evaluate whether schoolsites are free of hazardous materials.

*Status: Vetoed by the Governor, 1999*

**AB 387 (Wildman) *School facilities: site contamination.*** This bill clarifies procedures and specifies responsibilities for approval of acquisition and construction of school facilities.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 992, Statutes of 1999)*

**AB 1043 (Shelley): *Environmental health: portable classrooms.*** This bill would have required the state Department of Health Services and the state Air Resources Board in conjunction with other state agencies to conduct a comprehensive review of the environmental health conditions in portable classrooms.

*Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee*

**AB 1813 (Wildman) *School facilities: site contamination funding.*** This bill reiterates that funding limits apply to the acquisition of school sites that meet environmental hardship criteria. It also clarifies an expedited process for the Department of Toxic Substances Control to follow when contracting for investigation and cleanup of hazardous substances in cases of emergency and imminent danger.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 725, Statutes of 2000)*

**AB 2443 (Wildman) School facilities: environmental hardship schoolsites.** This bill would have provided for the release of state bond funds for environmental hardship schoolsites.

*Status: Held under submission in the Assembly Appropriations Committee*

**AB 2644 (Calderon) School facilities: contamination.** This bill adds civil engineers, registered geologists and engineering geologists with specified experience in environmental investigations, to the definition of those eligible to be environmental assessors. This bill also provides immunity to a school district for allowing information contained in a Phase I or a preliminary endangerment assessment to become available for public review. Lastly, the measure permits the State Allocation Board to provide funding for the response cost of the removal of hazardous waste or substances at schoolsites in a school district that has not received Green Act funds for site acquisition, but will undertake construction on the site in accordance with the Green Act.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 443, Statutes of 2000)*

**SB 162 (Escutia) School facilities: contamination.** This bill requires a school district that wants state bond funding for acquisition of, or construction on, a schoolsite to conduct an environmental review of the site and applies the state Superfund laws to schoolsites with naturally occurring hazardous materials as well as to those with hazardous materials released on the site.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 1002, Statutes of 1999)*

**SB 993 (Hayden) School facilities: contamination.** This bill would have established procedures and guidelines for evaluating health threats to children in classrooms and school sites; prescribed remedial actions for addressing schools containing health hazards; permitted the formation of community advisory committees to monitor response actions conducted at schoolsites; and, promoted school design to protect children's health and learning abilities.

*Status: Vetoed by the Governor, 1999*



## WATER QUALITY

Urban runoff and storm water pollution is the leading source of water pollution in California. Research has demonstrated that storm water is the largest single source of water pollution in Southern California. The problem is especially acute in the Los Angeles Basin. Researchers with the University of California, Los Angeles have determined that Southern California is impacted by more storm water pollution than 90 percent of the other urbanized areas in the United States. This local water pollution packs the worst sort of punch. It has been demonstrated by researchers to be both pathogenic (makes people sick) and toxic (kills marine organisms).

Two to three decades ago, a greater amount of coastal water pollution resulted from so-called "point" sources, such as sewer treatment plants and industrial discharges. The government regulatory and permitting actions have reduced the level of allowable ocean pollution from these sources. As a result, today so-called "non-point" sources, such as septic systems and polluted storm water runoff, laden with urban and agricultural pollutants, are now the largest source of coastal water pollution in California. According to the US EPA, more than half of California's impaired waterways are polluted by runoff of various kinds.

Having lost significant ground and surface waters to various contaminants over the last several decades, previous administrations have failed to adopt a decisive, proactive policy for protecting California's waters. As stated by the California State Auditor in a 1998 report on drinking water, "the state's regulatory process has multiple shortcomings in the areas of identifying and managing threats to drinking-water supplies." Even where drinking water standards have been set for specific pollutants, new research sometimes requires more restrictive standards. Two contemporary examples, hexavalent chromium and perchlorate are contaminants in drinking water supplies undergoing re-evaluation regarding their potentially increased threats to public health.

**AB 50 (Migden) *Mandatory minimum penalties.*** This bill would have allowed the State Water Resources Control Board, a Regional Water Quality Control Board or a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) to require a discharger to complete a pollution prevention plan (PPP); allowed a regional board to require a POTW to complete a PPP; and imposed mandatory minimum penalties for serious or multiple violations. (The substantive provisions of this bill were signed into law in AB 1104 (Migden) ).

*Status: Held in the Senate Governmental Organization Committee*

**AB 441 (Mazzoni) *State Water Quality Control Fund: Tomales Village.*** This bill would have converted into a grant the balance owed to the State Water Resources Control Board by the Tomales Village Community Services District, pursuant to loan number 5-003-50, for purposes of construction of water pollution prevention facilities.

*Status: Vetoed by the Governor, 2000*

**AB 538 (Wayne) Public beaches: bacteriological standards.** This bill directs the regional water quality control board to establish the process to identify sources of contamination where bacteriological standards have been repeatedly exceeded at heavily visited beaches.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 488, Statutes of 1999)*

**AB 641 (Lempert) Water quality: enclosed bays and estuaries.** This bill would have addressed toxic pollutants in bays and estuaries by establishing cleanup and remediation programs for its "toxic list hot spots" program in conjunction with the State Water Resources Control Board and the regional water quality control boards.

*Status: Failed passage on the Assembly Floor*

**AB 703 (Lempert) Ballast water organisms.** This bill sets forth a regulatory process for controlling the discharge of nonindigenous species contained in ballast waters.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 849, Statutes of 1999)*

**AB 849 (Brewer) Newport Bay: bioassay of dredging.** This bill would have appropriated \$150,000 from the General Fund to the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board for bioassay and bioaccumulation studies of dredged material from the Newport Bay.

*Status: Vetoed by the Governor, 2000*

**AB 885 (Jackson) Septic Systems: Performance standards.** This bill establishes a process for developing statewide performance standards for onsite sewage treatment systems, and encourages the state to provide low interest loans for system upgrades.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 781, Statutes 2000)*

**AB 982 (Ducheny) Water quality: total maximum daily loads.** This bill specifies that it is the intent of the Legislature to implement a total maximum daily load program that is consistent with, and no less stringent than, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, commonly known as the Clean Water Act.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 495, Statutes of 1999)*

**AB 1420 (Margett) Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin.** This measure would have appropriated \$10 million to fund groundwater demonstration projects in the Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin.

*Status: Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee*

**AB 1772 (Robert Pacheco) Waterworks: state loans.** This bill allows county waterworks districts to apply for loans from the state, and extends the repayment date for waterworks project loans up to 30 years.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 722, Statutes of 2000)*

**AB 1865 (Strickland) Water Quality: septic systems.** This bill would have created a program by which the State Water Resources Control Board provided grants of up to \$5,000 per home for hookups to public sewer lines in the community of El Rio, located

near Oxnard in Ventura County, to help defray costs resulting from the shutdown of individual septic tank systems located over a critical groundwater recharge area.

*Status: Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee*

**AB 1909 (Jackson): Stormwater: street runoff.** This bill would have established a pilot program to demonstrate affordable and effective devices for removing solid wastes and reducing the problems of storm water pollution affecting coastal communities.

*Status: Vetoed by the Governor, 2000*

**AB 2287 (Wildman) Underground storage tanks: water.** This bill would have required the State Water Resources Control Board, regional water quality control boards, and other state agencies to conduct a variety of tasks designed to provide greater protections to California's groundwater based on recommendations by the Joint Legislative Audit Committee.

*Status: Held in the Senate Environmental Quality Committee*

**AB 2324 (Lowenthal) Solid waste: pilot project.** This bill would have required the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board to install trash collection devices in storm water drains as part of a Storm Water Drain Source Reduction Pilot Project.

*Status: Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee*

**AB 2380 (Lempert) Ballast water management fee.** This bill establishes the Ballast Water Management Fee Law for the purposes of carrying out ballast water management for controlling the invasion of nonindigenous species.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 110, Statutes of 2000)*

**AB 2381 (Longville) Pathogenic bacteria: water.** This bill would have required the Department of Health Services to report and make recommendations to the Legislature on pathogenic bacteria in fluid dispensing devices, particularly dental equipment.

*Status: Vetoed by the Governor, 2000*

**AB 2492 (Kuehl) Storm water.** This bill would have required the State Water Resources Control Board to establish a standardized stormwater monitoring program for municipalities and industries.

*Status: Held under submission in Assembly Appropriations Committee*

**AB 2544 (Calderon) San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority Act.** This bill establishes the Los Angeles Water Quality Control Board as the successor agency to the San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority while revising the fees paid to the Authority for the pumping and treatment of contaminated groundwater.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 905, Statutes of 2000)*

**AB 2646 (Calderon) Water quality: cleanup.** This bill would have authorized the owner of a public water system to perform cleanup of contaminated groundwater; provided for the recovery of costs of cleanup from the responsible party; and, required that affected waters be cleaned to the satisfaction of the Department of Health Services. Cleanup

standards would have been set in consultation with public water systems, and groundwater management agencies.

*Status: Held on Assembly Floor on concurrence*

**AB 2746 (Nakano)** *Large passenger vessels: water quality.* This bill creates a program to track the volume of waste and pollutants that are discharged in the course of cruise ship operations in state marine waters.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 504, Statutes of 2000)*

**AB 2886 (Kuehl)** *Water quality: management measures.* This bill clarifies procedures to be used by the State Water Resources Control Board or regional water quality control boards when responding to urgent situations involving contamination of water bodies from underground storage tanks or mining operations.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 727, Statutes of 2000)*

**AB 2932 (Assembly Environmental Safety & Toxic Materials Committee)** *Discharge offset program.* If a new or increased discharge is proposed to a water body that does not attain water quality objectives, this bill would have required that any increase in mass loading be offset by waste load reductions from other sources of that waste.

*Status: Held in the Assembly Environmental Safety & Toxic Materials Committee*

**AJR 5 (Margett)** *Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin.* This resolution would have memorialized Congress to fund groundwater remediation in the Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin.

*Status: Held in the Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee*

**SB 390 (Alpert)** *Water quality: Waste Discharge Requirements.* This bill revises the authority of regional water quality control boards to waive waste discharge requirements; requires enforcement of conditions for waivers; requires public hearings as a condition of waiver renewal; revises liability provisions; and, eliminates the cap on waiver of fees charged by the Water Quality Control Board.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 686, Statutes of 1999)*

**SB 598 (Costa)** *Underground Storage Tanks: deductible cleanup claims.* This bill would have authorized the State Water Resources Control Board to waive certain deductibles to specified owners of a leaking underground storage tank who are seeking cleanup reimbursements. It was converted into a bond measure for a \$1.765 billion State General Obligation Bond measure to finance a variety of projects and programs for safe drinking water, clean water, water conservation, and flood protection. Final language of this bill was very similar to AB 1584 (Machado and Costa) which was ratified by the voters as Proposition 13 in March 2000.

*Status: Held on the Assembly Floor*

**SB 1834 (Alpert)** *Water quality: anti-degradation policy.* This bill would have required the State Water Resources Control Board to provide guidance for the implementation of

nonpoint source control and other policies in order to minimize or eliminate the degradation of unique and high-quality waters.

*Status: Vetoed by the Governor, 2000*

**SB 2127 (Schiff and Hertzberg)** *Water quality: Hexavalent Chromium.* This bill requires the Department of Health Services, in consultation with the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, to assess the levels, exposures, and risks posed by hexavalent chromium in public water systems in the San Fernando Basin aquifer and to report its findings to the Governor and the Legislature by January 1, 2002.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 868, Statutes of 2000)*

**SB 2165 (Sher)** *Waste discharge requirements: penalties.* This bill revises and recasts penalty provisions under the Porter-Cologne Water Control Act that allow violators to pay the cost of a supplemental environmental project in lieu of mandatory assessed penalties for violations of the act and the federal Clean Water Act in specific circumstances. This measure also exempts certain construction dewatering and stormwater runoff projects (including the Alameda Corridor Project) for discharges after January 1, 2000, if the discharges will cease before January 1, 2002, and they are regulated by a time schedule order, or a cease and desist order issued by the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 807, Statutes of 2000)*

**SJR 8 (Solis)** *Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin.* This resolution memorializes Congress to make available the necessary federal funds to conduct groundwater remediation in the Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin.

*Status: Signed by the Secretary of State (Res. Chapter 66, Statutes of 1999)*

**SJR 20 (Alarcon)** *Atlas mill radioactive tailings site.* This resolution memorializes the President and Congress of the United States to act to remove radioactive mill tailings from a Moab, Utah location that poses an eminent threat to the water quality of the Colorado River.

*Status: Signed by the Secretary of State (Res. Chapter 145, Statutes of 1999)*

**SJR 26 (Kelley)** *Mission Creek and Desert Hot Springs Aquifers.* This resolution advocates federal groundwater protection for two aquifers which are at risk of contamination from private onsite septic systems.

*Status: Signed by the Secretary of State (Res. Chapter 69, Statutes of 2000)*

## MISCELLANY

**AB 970 (Ducheny)** *Hazardous waste treatment: elementary neutralization.* This bill originally would have provided that elementary neutralization, which is now regulated by the conditionally authorized tier, would instead be regulated as if it were in the lower, conditionally exempted tier. It was subsequently amended in the Senate to provide for an expedited environmental review process for electric power plant siting.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 329, Statutes of 2000)*

**AB 1575 (Machado)** *Emergencies: Environmental Protection Agency Emergency Response Program.* This bill requires the California Environmental Protection Agency to develop an emergency response preparedness plan.

*Status: Held on the Assembly Floor on concurrence*

**AB 1680 (Ducheny)** *Deficiency bill.* This bill would have appropriated \$32,140,000 from the General Fund to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, the Department of Fish and Game, and the State Water Resources Control Board for expenditure in the 2000-01 fiscal year for specified fire suppression and detection costs, overtime compensation, and noxious aquatic weed eradication. As introduced, this measure would have established the Environmental Health Policy Institute.

*Status: Held on the Senate Floor*

**AB 1685 (Assembly Committee on Information Technology)** *Regulated substances: local agencies.* This bill allows local agencies to post notices of their meetings on the internet where actions on ordinances affecting regulated substances will occur.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 1014, Statute of 1999)*

**AB 2317 (Ducheny)** *Environmental protection: California-Mexico border.* This bill establishes the California Border Environmental Education Fund, for the purpose of training persons on environmental protection practices in the California-Baja California border region. The money for the fund is subject to appropriation by the Legislature.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 742, Statutes of 2000)*

**SB 676 (Sher)** *California Environmental Protection Agency.* This bill would have made several changes, which reorganize the authority and responsibilities of the California Environmental Protection Agency and its secretary.

*Status: Held in the Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee*

**SB 753 (Hayden)** *Sport and commercial fish: study and risk assessment.* This bill would have required the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment to survey fish, conduct a risk assessment for dangerous substances and carryout an educational program regarding dangerous fish. It also would have required the Department of Health

Services to ban the sale and distribution of specified fish and would have required the Department of Fish and Game to ban the catching of such fish.

*Status: Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee*

**SB 1232 (Senate Committee on Revenue and Taxation) *Business taxes and fees.*** As introduced, this bill would have made various non-revenue related changes in the law relating to underground storage tank fees, tire recycling fees, use fuel tax, fees on hazardous substance generators, and tobacco products tax. It was changed into a measure SB 1232 (Chesbro) that dealt with alcoholic beverages and tied-house exceptions.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 162, Statutes of 2000)*

**SB 1304 (Senate Committee on Environmental Quality) *Environmental laboratories: certification.*** This bill directs the Department of Health Services to develop environmental laboratory certification standards and procedures that are consistent with national laboratory certification standards.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 372, Statutes of 1999)*

**SB 1824 (Kelley) *Certified unified program agencies: counties.*** This bill establishes a new method of certifying a Certified Unified Program Agency (particularly for those rural counties that currently operate without such an agency).

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 730, Statutes of 2000)*

**SB 2042 (Johnston) *California Environmental Protection Agency: Emergency Response Program.*** This bill originally would have created the California Environmental Protection Agency Emergency Response Program. It was later amended to establish a new governance structure called the California Bay-Delta Commission to oversee the implementation of CALFED.

*Status: Failed passage on the Assembly Floor*

**SB 2203 (Senate Environmental Quality Committee) *Environmental laboratories.*** This bill revises certain requirements concerning the certification of environmental laboratories to conform to a national accreditation program.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 733, Statutes of 2000)*

APPENDIX I  
LEGISLATION SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Author</i>	<i>Chapter Number</i>
AB 241	Jim Cunneen	401, Statutes of 1999
AB 387	Scott Wildman	992, Statutes of 1999
AB 538	Howard Wayne	488, Statutes of 1999
AB 703	Ted Lempert	849, Statutes of 1999
AB 779	Tom Torlakson	914, Statutes of 2000
AB 885	Hannah-Beth Jackson	781, Statutes of 2000
AB 970	Denise Ducheny	329, Statutes of 2000
AB 982	Denise Ducheny	495, Statutes of 1999
AB 1332	Alan Lowenthal	629, Statutes of 1999
AB 1620	Tom Torlakson	925, Statutes of 1999
AB 1685	Asm. Info Technology	1014, Statutes of 1999
AB 1772	Robert Pacheco	722, Statutes of 2000
AB 1813	Scott Wildman	725, Statutes of 2000
AB 2244	Alan Lowenthal	294, Statutes of 2000
AB 2260	Kevin Shelley	718, Statutes of 2000
AB 2317	Denise Ducheny	742, Statutes of 2000
AB 2318	Alan Lowenthal	326, Statutes of 2000
AB 2380	Ted Lempert	110, Statutes of 2000
AB 2488	Steve Baldwin	296, Statutes of 2000
AB 2544	Thomas Calderon	905, Statutes of 2000
AB 2546	Hannah-Beth Jackson	327, Statutes of 2000
AB 2573	Mike Briggs	726, Statutes of 2000
AB 2644	Thomas Calderon	443, Statutes of 2000
AB 2723	Herb Wesson	533, Statutes of 2000
AB 2746	George Nakano	504, Statutes of 2000
AB 2886	Sheila Kuehl	727, Statutes of 2000
HR 8	Robert Pacheco	Adopted, September 1, 1999
AJR 57	John Longville	Res. Chapter 128, Statutes of 2000
AJR 58	Marco Firebaugh	Res. Chapter 102, Statutes of 2000
SB 25	Martha Escutia	731, Statutes of 1999
SB 47	Byron Sher	23, Statutes of 1999
SB 120	Debra Ortiz	395, Statutes of 1999
SB 162	Martha Escutia	1002, Statutes of 1999
SB 274	Maurice Johannessen	601, Statutes of 1999
SB 390	Dede Alpert	686, Statutes of 1999
SB 407	Dede Alpert	139, Statutes of 1999
SB 482	Joe Baca	516, Statutes of 1999



SB 529	Debra Bowen	813, Statutes of 1999
SB 606	Jack O'Connell	745, Statutes of 1999
SB 635	Byron Sher	777, Statutes of 1999
SB 636	Byron Sher	420, Statutes of 1999
SB 665	Bryon Sher	328, Statutes of 1999
SB 667	Byron Sher	912, Statutes of 2000
SB 989	Byron Sher	812, Statutes of 1999
SB 1006	Jim Costa	969, Statutes of 1999
SB 1107	Byron Sher	755, Statutes of 1999
SB 1119	Richard Alarcon	756, Statutes of 1999
SB 1232	Wesley Chesbro	162, Statutes of 2000
SB 1269	Dede Alpert	599, Statutes of 1999
SB 1300	Byron Sher	729, Statutes of 2000
SB 1304	Senate EQ Committee	372, Statutes of 1999
SB 1398	David Kelley	245, Statutes of 2000
SB 1824	David Kelley	730, Statutes of 2000
SB 1986	Jim Costa	915, Statutes of 2000
SB 1924	Jack O'Connell	732, Statutes of 2000
SB 1970	Jim Costa	806, Statutes of 2000
SB 2035	Senate EQ Committee	343, Statutes of 2000
SB 2127	Schiff and Hertzberg	868, Statutes of 2000
SB 2165	Senate EQ Committee	807, Statutes of 2000
SB 2203	Senate EQ Committee	733, Statutes of 2000
SJR 8	Hilda Solis	Res. Chapter 66, Statutes of 1999
SJR 20	Richard Alarcon	Res. Chapter 145, Statutes of 1999
SJR 26	David Kelley	Res. Chapter 69, Statutes of 2000

APPENDIX II  
LEGISLATION VETOED BY THE GOVERNOR

**AB 137 Marco Firebaugh**

*I am returning Assembly Bill 137 without my signature.*

*AB 137 would establish a pilot program for evaluating the presence of hazardous materials at 100 public schoolsites and requires the State Allocation Board to adopt regulations for the pilot program.*

*I am fully committed to ensuring that California school children are safe from environmental harm. To this end I have signed SB 162 and AB 387 by Senator Escutia and Assemblyman Wildman. Together these bills require school districts to conduct a comprehensive environmental assessment and any necessary environmental cleanup before receiving funds from the State to do new construction. In signing these bills we are working to ensure that every new public school built in California meets strict environmental standards, protecting California's children from harmful contaminants.*

*However, AB 137 would fail to help meet this goal in a credible or useful way. I am concerned that this bill would yield very little valuable information for the level of effort required. It is unclear how the evaluation of 100 schoolsites required by AB 137 would be useful on a statewide basis as each of the 8,000 schoolsites are inherently different.*

**AB 441 Kerry Mazzone**

*I am returning Assembly Bill 441 without my signature.*

*This bill would forgive a \$162,635 loan plus interest made to Tomales Village Community Services District from the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) State Water Quality Control Fund.*

*AB 441 would result in a revenue loss of \$218,684 in principal and interest that would reduce the SWRCB's ability to match a federal capitalization grant draw by \$1.1 million. This would reduce the lending capacity for subsidized loans to local communities. If other communities followed the lead of the Tomales Community Services District, the potential loss of federal matching funds could approach \$18 million.*

**AB 786 Mike Machado**

*I am returning Assembly Bill 786 without my signature.*

*This bill would require school district employees, who apply pesticides as part of their regular duties, to receive training in the safe use of pesticides. This bill would also require the Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) to distribute training materials on the safe handling of pesticides to all schools.*

*AB 786 is unnecessary. The California Code of Regulations (Title 3, Section 6724) already requires pesticides safety training of all employees who handle pesticides in their work setting.*

*The training materials required by the bill are currently available to schools either by request or by accessing the DPR web site. By imposing additional duties on local entities, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.*

**AB 849 Marilyn C. Brewer**

*I am returning Assembly Bill 849 without my signature.*

*This bill would require the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board) to undertake a bioassay and bioaccumulation study within Newport Bay and to report to the Legislature by June 30, 2002 on its findings.*

*The Regional Board has not identified a need for additional bioassay and bioaccumulation studies at Newport Bay in order to evaluate the dredging project for maintenance of private boat slips. In addition, meeting the requirements for approval of permits by the California Coastal Commission is a local responsibility, and not one typically funded by the state.*

**AB 1207 Kevin Shelley**

*I am returning Assembly Bill 1207 without my signature.*

*This bill attempts to address important issues concerning the health and safety of children in schools including indoor environmental quality, portable classrooms, and the use of pesticides at school facilities*

*While laudable in much of its intent, this legislation contains a serious flaw which precludes me from signing it. My main concern with this bill is the overly prescriptive requirements on the use of pesticides on school sites. Unfortunately the bill is drafted with such broad language that it creates costly requirements for schools that are not reasonable or optimal approaches to pest management.*

*AB 1207 would, for example, require school districts to notify parents of applications in schools of such commonly used household insecticides as Raid and Combat, or three days before applying insecticides to address pest emergencies such as hornets nests or fire ants on school property. The bill would require school districts to notify parents of applications of pesticides even during school vacations when children would not normally be present in the school. For example, parents would need to be notified each time a summer baseball league applies weedkiller, such as Round-Up, to delineate lines on a ballfield on school property.*

*The California Department of Finance indicates that this measure would result in estimated costs of \$2.7 million in 2000-01, \$1.7 million in 2001-02 and \$1.2 million annually thereafter. In addition, this bill would result in reimbursable state-mandate costs estimated in the tens of millions of dollars for school districts to comply with the notification and posting requirements for pesticide use, establishing the least hazardous integrated pest management program, and training to implement the program.*

*In the 1999-2000 Budget Act, I set aside \$1 million to provide a comprehensive review of air quality in portable classrooms. Additionally, the Department of Health Services (DHS) conducts an Indoor Air Quality Program charged with studying indoor environmental quality and coordinating the state's response to indoor air problems. DHS's Environmental Health Investigation Branch investigates environmental health problems in the state and has consulted with several school districts at their request on recent school environmental health issues, including potential problems in portable classrooms.*

*I continue to believe the issue of air quality in portable classrooms is an important issue that must be addressed to ensure that any unsafe conditions are identified and promptly addressed, and I will support legislation to utilize the funds set aside in the budget toward that end.*

#### **AB 1909 Hannah-Beth Jackson**

*I am returning Assembly Bill 1909 without my signature.*

*This bill would require the State Water Resources Control Board to contract for a pilot street runoff reduction program in three counties, if funding is appropriated for this purpose, and to submit a report to the Legislature on the outcome of the program.*

*I strongly support the efforts of local communities to protect our beaches, streams and rivers by reducing street runoff. In the fiscal year 2000/01 state budget, I approved over \$50 million on General Fund augmentations for various water quality, coastal protection and urban runoff programs. Additionally, the passage*

*of Proposition 13 by the voters earlier this year provides funding for numerous nonpoint source water pollution projects, including urban runoff activities.*

*This bill is unnecessary, and the pilot program should be pursued through the existing administrative process. To the extent counties wish to seek state funding for street runoff projects, they should do so within existing funding opportunities, including competing through the normal application, review, and selection process at the State Water Resources Control Board.*

**AB 2309 Dean Florez**

*I am returning Assembly Bill 2309 without my signature.*

*This bill would extend the sunset, until January 1, 2002, on both the facility fee rate reduction for large offsite hazardous waste treatment facilities and the disposal fee rate reduction set by SB 660, Chapter 870, Statutes of 1997.*

*The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) has been meeting with an informal Fee Advisory Panel to form a complete fee reform package. The DTSC has invested time and resources negotiating with stakeholders to forge a consensus for fee modifications, while this bill would counter this process by predetermining a single part of the overall fee package. AB 2309 represents a special interest, "piece meal" approach to fee reform. I would ask the stakeholders to work with DTSC next year to find an equitable fee reform package that adequately funds the important programs administered by the DTSC.*

**AB 2381 John Longville**

*I am returning Assembly Bill 2381 without my signature.*

*This bill would require the Department of Health Services to conduct a study to evaluate the risk associated with pathogenic bacteria in fluid dispensing devices, including dental office waterlines, by December 1, 2001.*

*The public health risk from dental office waterlines has already been studied. Indeed, the federal Center for Disease Control and Prevention found the risk to be minimal and has published guidelines to safeguard public health by using simple disinfecting control practices. These guidelines are already incorporated into the California Dental Board regulations. This measure is unnecessary and little public health benefit could be gained by one more study.*

**SB 983 Debra Bowen**

*I am returning Senate Bill 983 without my signature.*

*This bill would require the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), by January 1, 2002, to adopt regulations to provide state and local agencies with procedures and standards for taking remedial actions at illegal drug lab sites.*

*There has been a dramatic proliferation of illegal drug labs throughout California in the last four years, especially in the Central Valley. I agree with the author that it is imperative for California to ensure that these sites are cleaned to a level that protects public health and the environment. However, this measure is flawed. The cleanup standards in this bill are incomplete and are not protective of water quality nor do they adequately protect residents from pollution contamination, and nuisance. Also, the one-year timeframe for developing scientifically complicated regulations creates an impossible time frame to meet.*

*This bill does however address a significant and growing problem in California. I am directing the DTSC as part of the FY 2001-2002 Budget to develop standards, in consultation with the appropriate agencies, for the cleanup of illegal drug labs that are protective of the public health and the environment.*

**SB 993 Tom Hayden**

*I am returning Senate Bill 993 without my signature.*

*This bill would require the development of children's health standards and guidelines for schools, require schoolsite response actions to be monitored by an advisory committee and require the Division of the State Architect to revise its design standards for school buildings.*

*I believe that California's school children should be safe from environmental harm. To this end, I have signed SB 162 and AB 387 by Senator Escutia and Assemblyman Wildman. These bills work together to create a comprehensive environmental assessment process for school construction.*

*While the efforts of the author are laudable, the current hazardous waste cleanup standards adequately protect children. Also, the bill requires the revision of school design standards in a manner that is unclear and fails to provide adequate funding for this purpose.*

**SB 1789 Richard K. Rainey**

*I am returning Senate Bill 1789 without my signature.*

*This bill would require the Department of Housing and Community Development, in consultation with the Department of Toxic Substances Control, to prepare a report to the Legislature by January 1, 2002 that analyzes state and local regulatory, fiscal, and housing and community development policies that may be obstacles to the cleanup and redevelopment of urban properties contaminated by hazardous wastes.*

*While I agree that the cleanup of brownfields sites is an important issue, I believe this bill is unnecessary. There are numerous studies that have been completed which identify obstacles to the remediation and redevelopment of urban properties contaminated by hazardous wastes. Another study on this subject would not yield any new information.*

*Instead we need to move forward on the cleanup of these sites. To this end I have included \$85 million in the FY 2000-01 Budget to provide low-interest loans and grants for the investigation of brownfield sites and low-interest loans for the cleanup of brownfields. This funding will capitalize broad economic growth in urban core neighborhoods by eliminating blighted properties that inhibit redevelopment and will create both jobs and business development while generating revenues that will enable the public's investment to pay for itself.*

**SB 1834 Dede Alpert**

*I am returning Senate Bill 1834 without my signature.*

*This bill would require the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to adopt guidelines, by January 1, 2003, that describe the process by which the SWRCB and the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) would implement state and federal antidegradation requirements to point and nonpoint source pollution.*

*Pursuant to federal regulations that require the states to adopt implementation procedures for antidegradation, California has already developed adequate guidance on this subject. In response to a 1968 directive from the U.S. Department of the Interior, the SWRCB adopted Resolution No. 68-16, the state antidegradation policy, actual uses. Resolution 68-16 is incorporated as a water quality objective for all state waters in all of the basin plans for the nine RWQCBs and is addressed in SWRCB legal memoranda, providing a detailed description of the state's antidegradation policy.*

*While I believe SB 1834 is redundant and unnecessary, I am asking the SWRCB to review the application of the antidegradation policy and to ensure that staff receive adequate training on the subject.*

**SB 2146 Bruce McPherson**

*I am returning Senate Bill 2146 without my signature.*

*This bill would allow batteries containing zinc, copper and electrolytes that exceed the Department of Toxic Substances Control hazardous waste thresholds to be disposed of a municipals solid waste landfills. [sic]*

*I understand the author's concern that alkaline batteries often end up in California's landfills, in spite of their identification and regulation as a hazardous waste. However, the hazardous exemption provided by SB 2146 goes too far and is not protective of public health or the environment. According to the Department, alkaline batteries have a high pH level that has the potential to mobilize other dangerous hazardous constituents (arsenic, hexavalent chromium, etc.) and pollute water supplies. The existence of alkaline dry cell battery recycling facilities demonstrates that recycling is an available option.*



APPENDIX III  
MEASURES INITIALLY REFERRED TO THE  
ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS COMMITTEE

The following measures were not heard by the Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials, but they are noted here because these measures, at some point addressed issues that were of interest to the Committee. Most were amended out of the Committee's jurisdiction.

**AB 172 (Firebaugh) Schools and Hazardous Materials.** This measure originally would have prohibited a business adjacent to a school site from starting a new process that would require the development of a risk management plan. It became a measure that provides international scholarships for California State University Students.  
*Status: Vetoed by the Governor, 2000*

**AB 173 (Firebaugh) Schoolsite: Funding site assessment.** This measure originally would have authorized the use of Prop1A funds for assessing the suitability of a site for acquisition. It became a measure for class size reduction.  
*Status: Returned to the Assembly Desk without action taken*

**AB 779 (Torlakson) Pollution.** This measure began as a land use planning measure for transit facilities. It was amended to authorize the California Pollution Control Financing Authority to assist economically struggling communities in developing and implementing pollution control and other environmental programs by providing monetary smart growth grants and loans up to \$2.5 million. Double jointed with SB 1986 (Costa) which went through ES&TM Committee. Hearing on AB 779 was waived.  
*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 914, Statutes of 2000)*

**AB 2116 (Briggs) School Facilities: detoxification.** This measure was amended to deal with pest removal and the author became Assemblymember Briggs. The measure was jointly referred to the Committee on Education and ES&TM, but it was held in the Assembly Education Committee.  
*Status: Failed passage in the Assembly Education Committee*

**AB 2283 (Florez) Air Quality: Cost effectiveness analysis.** This bill required the Air Resources Board and local air districts to focus on the efficacy of air emissions control measures and equipment. Referred to Assembly Natural Resources.  
*Status: Signed by the Governor: (Chapter 397, Statutes of 2000)*

**AB 2411 (Firebaugh) Los Angeles Unified School District.** This bill originally required that a determination be made that the property was safe from hazardous materials before construction approved. It was changed into a Medi-Cal measure and, so it was not heard by the Assembly Environmental Safety & Toxic Materials Committee.  
*Status: Held on the Senate Inactive File*

**SB 1408 (Alarcon) *Environmental Technical Assistance Grants*.** Creates the Environmental Justice Technical Assistance Grant Demonstration Program within OPR that would allocate grants of up to \$25,000 to community-based, non-profit organizations for participating in decisions by CalEPA, the California Department of Transportation, and by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission. Heard by Assembly Natural Resources Committee.

*Status: Held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee*

**SB 1516 (Hayden) *International Trade: Environmental Laws*.** This Senate bill would have required the Secretary for Environmental Protection and the Secretary of the Resources Agency to review and assess the existing and proposed international trade agreements that may adversely affect California laws and regulations concerning the environment. Heard by Assembly Natural Resources and Assembly Information Technology and Development Committees.

*Status: Vetoed by the Governor, 2000*

**SB 1522 (Leslie) *Recycled Water: Lake Tahoe*.** This bill allows recycled water to be used only to protect the Luther Pass recycled water pump station from a catastrophic fire if authorized by the regional board, Department of Health Services and Tahoe Regional Planning Authority. Went to Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife Committee.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 391, Statutes of 2000)*

**SB 1562 (Burton) *CEQA: Wetlands Mitigation and SF Airport*.** This bill creates, subject to certain conditions, an exception to the California Environmental Quality Act dealing with the proposed expansion of the San Francisco Airport. This bill pre-approves as mitigation for airport expansion the payment of money to restore wetlands (former salt ponds) along the southern parts of the San Francisco Bay. Heard by Assembly Natural Resources Committee

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 925, Statutes of 2000)*

**SB 1577 (Murray) *Industrial Site Conversion: parks*.** This bill would have created a task force to investigate the best ways to convert former industrial sites to parks under the Murray-Hayden provisions of the Park Bond. The measure was amended to require the Resources Agency and the Department of Parks and Recreation to take actions to better focus its long-term park and recreation planning and development activities on services and facilities for underserved, urban populations. This measure was heard by the Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife Committee.

*Status: Held on Senate Floor*

**SB 1622 (Alarcon) *Power plants: Environmental Justice*.** This bill would have required California Energy Commission to incorporate environmental justice concepts into its overall mission and power plant siting process, and adopt regulations relating to data requirements for power plant applicants. Assigned to Assembly Utilities & Commerce and Natural Resources Committees.

*Status: Failed passage in the Assembly Committee on Utilities & Commerce*

**SB 1631 (Hayden) *Environmental Safety: schools.*** This bill is a revised version of the author's SB 993 which passed the Legislature last year but was vetoed. The reintroduced bill had two main purposes: first, to ensure that where there is a reasonable basis for believing that a toxic threat may be present on schoolgrounds or in school buildings now in use, the school district will be required to take appropriate action to address the potential threat. The second purpose of the bill would have required the Office of the State Architect to revise standards for design and construction of school buildings to promote more healthful indoor environments and to protect children's health and the ability to learn.

*Status: Held in the Senate Appropriations Committee*

**SB 1771 (Sher) *Greenhouse Gas Emissions: climate change.*** This bill establishes the California Climate Action Registry to establish, among other things, emissions baselines against which any future federal greenhouse gas emission reduction requirements may be applied, to encourage voluntary actions to increase energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and record voluntary greenhouse gas emissions made after 1990. This measure went through the Assembly Natural Resources Committee.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 1018, Statutes of 2000)*

**SB 1794 (Ortiz) *Air Quality: rice straw burning.*** This bill extends through 2003, and subject to appropriation, the authorization for the State Air Resources Board to provide grants for new projects that demonstrate alternative uses for rice straw that preclude burning. This measure went through the Assembly Natural Resources Committee.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 1019, Statutes of 2000)*

**SB 1865 (Perata) *Air Quality: penalties.*** This bill, in most cases, increases the existing civil and criminal penalties for air quality violations to make them similar to penalties for water pollution and hazardous waste law and to reorganize the air quality provisions so that like violations appear in the same sections. This measure went through the Assembly Natural Resources and Public Safety Committees.

*Status: Signed by the Governor (Chapter 805, Statutes of 2000)*

**SB 1991 (Solis) *Air Quality: school buses.*** This measure would have established the Clean Alternative School Bus Program to purchase clean alternative fueled buses, infrastructure, school bus maintenance, and technology advancement efforts relative to alternative fuels for school buses.

*Status: Held in the Senate Transportation Committee*

**SB 2141 (Poochigian) *Watershed planning.*** This measure would have altered the watershed planning process to emphasize voluntary and nonregulatory approaches.

*Status: Held in the Senate Environmental Quality Committee*

APPENDIX IV  
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