



The following bills were filed with the Secretary of State during September, 1986, and unless otherwise specified, became effective on January 1, 1987.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

SB 1885 (Hart) requires the Department of Health Services, in conjunction with local health officers, to conduct or contract for epidemiological studies on the health effects of exposure to hazardous materials and authorizes these studies to be conducted in specified areas of the state. Studies required under this bill may be conducted only if the county is authorized to impose a specified license fee on hazardous waste facilities or if funds are available without restructuring the Department of Health Services' funding priorities.

The bill requires the Department to determine which epidemiological studies are to be conducted based on the potential for public exposure, giving studies in areas near Class I hazardous waste disposal facilities the highest priority. (Chapter 1090, Statutes of 1986.)

SB 1500 (Roberti) enacts the Hazardous Waste Management Act of 1986, making a statement of legislative intent. It prohibits the disposal of liquid wastes, liquid hazardous wastes, or hazardous wastes containing free liquids in hazardous waste landfills, except as specified.

The bill requires the Department of Health Services to adopt treatment standards on or before May 8, 1990, which would be required for the land disposal of hazardous waste and further requires that the Department revise these standards at least once every seven years.

SB 1500 also requires the Department and the state Water Resources Control Board to promote hazardous waste management practices in accordance with a specified priority ranking. (Chapter 1509, Statutes of 1986.)

SB 1891 (Presley) revises the criteria for the ranking of hazardous substance release sites in the state and allows the criteria to include a minimal threshold below which the site is not required to be listed by the Department of Health Services. **SB 1891** requires that a specified substance release site risk be assigned to one of three tiers, based on the site's risk to public health and safety and the environment, as specified. (Chapter 1508, Statutes of 1986.)

AB 4308 (Wright) requires any person applying to the Department of Health Services for a hazardous waste hauler's

registration or a hazardous waste facilities permit to include a disclosure statement with the application. It further requires that holders of existing hazardous waste licenses file such disclosure statements on or before January 1, 1989. Fees set by the Department must be paid by the person submitting the disclosure statement, with revenues from such fees being deposited into the Hazardous Waste Control Account to cover the costs of background searches. The bill also requires any person bidding for a contract concerning substance removal or remedial action at a hazardous substance release site to submit a disclosure statement. (Chapter 1304, Statutes of 1986.)

AB 4019 (Katz) makes a statement of legislative intent and prohibits the Department of Health Services from limiting the business hours or days that public records relating to hazardous waste or substances are open for public inspection. The bill specifies procedures for requesting public records from the Department and prohibits the Department from assessing document copying fees greater than the direct cost of duplication. (Chapter 1140, Statutes of 1986.)

AB 3777 (La Follette) requires every business which handles specified amounts of acutely hazardous material, as defined, to file an acutely hazardous materials registration form with the local administering agency on or before September 1, 1987. The form is required to include certain information.

The bill allows an administering agency to require a handler to submit a risk management and prevention program (RMPP) and to implement the program within one year after its certification. The bill requires the owner or operator of a new or modified facility which will be used for the handling of acutely hazardous materials on or after January 1, 1988, to submit such a program for approval by the administering agency before these operations commence.

The bill authorizes a representative of the administering agency to enter and inspect facilities subject to the RMPP and further requires the administering agency to inspect every business required to file a registration form. (Chapter 1260, Statutes of 1986.)

AB 4283 (Wright) reestablishes a schedule of hazardous waste disposal fees to be imposed upon persons who dispose of hazardous wastes onsite, or who annually submit more than 500

pounds of hazardous waste for disposal offsite, or who submit hazardous waste for transportation in this state for disposal outside the state.

The bill also imposes such fees on operators of hazardous waste disposal facilities and reestablishes the Hazardous Waste Control Account.

AB 4283 requires the Auditor General to submit a report to the legislature by November 1, 1987, concerning hazardous waste disposal fees and taxes. It repeals existing requirements for establishing fees and filing, reissuance, and continuance of a hazardous waste facilities permit, and instead imposes an annual facility fee upon operators of specified hazardous waste storage, treatment, and disposal facilities.

The bill requires each generator of specified amounts of hazardous waste to pay an annual fee which the Department is required to establish according to a specified formula. (Chapter 1506, Statutes of 1986.)

AB 1263 (Margolin) requires any person generating hazardous waste or owning or operating a hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal facility to file a hazardous waste notification statement, containing specified information, with the Director of Health Services by January 1, 1988. (Chapter 1505, Statutes of 1986.)

AB 2702 (La Follette) requires the Office of Emergency Services to establish the California Hazardous Substances Incident Response Training and Education Program. The program will entail (1) establishing the curriculum, pursuant to a specified procedure, for hazardous substance response training classes; (2) training and certifying instructors; (3) approving classes meeting the program's requirements; and (4) certifying students who have completed an approved class. (Chapter 1503, Statutes of 1986.)

EDUCATION

SB 2371 (Watson) requires the Commission on Teacher Credentialing to complete a statewide study relating to the misassignment of credentialed personnel. The Commission is further required to submit a report to the legislature by a specified date, recommending legislation. The bill authorizes the Commission to issue a limited assignment authorization to a permanent employee to teach, with his/her consent, any single subject class if the teacher



meets specified qualifications, and if approved by the governing board of the school district, as specified. (Chapter 1279, Statutes of 1986.)

ADVERTISING

AB 3708 (Peace) amends an existing law which makes it unlawful for any person, as a part of an advertising plan or scheme, to notify a person that he/she has won a prize or will receive a gift, and as a condition of receiving the prize or gift must purchase or rent any goods or services.

The bill deletes any reference in this provision to the receipt of a gift and revises the provision to make it unlawful for any person to use the term "prize" or "gift" in any manner that would be untrue or misleading, as specified. (Chapter 812, Statutes of 1986.)

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

AB 3823 (Leonard) requires air quality management districts and air pollution control districts to comply with additional specified notice and hearing procedures in the adoption, amendment, or repeal or regulations. The bill also requires that any regulation, including an amendment thereto, meet standards of necessity, authority, clarity, and consistency. The bill further requires that pollution guidelines adopted by regional water quality control boards shall not become effective unless and until approved by the state Water Resources Control Board. (Chapter 758, Statutes of 1986.)

PUBLIC UTILITIES

AB 3210 (Moore) authorizes the posting of a termination notice in a conspicuous place on the premises of a residence where utility services are terminated for nonpayment. The bill also requires that an electricity district hold a hearing regarding the fixing or changing of any rates or charges for commodities or services, in conjunction with the district's mandatory filing of a report on the matter. (Chapter 1396, Statutes of 1986.)

