CALIFORNIA
ENVIRONMENTAL
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Environmental Accomplishments 1999-2003

October 2003

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Environmental Accomplishments 1999-2003

Major Environmental Accomplishments

Greenhouse Gas Reduction

The United States has only 5% of the world's population, yet it is the largest emitter of the harmful greenhouse gases that are altering the planet's climate. Gray Davis was the first governor in the nation to sign a bill to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from vehicles. Assembly Bill 1493 was historic and is recognized by those who care about the environment around the world. The law requires Cal/EPA's Air Resources Board to develop realistic regulations for model year 2009 vehicles and those sold later in California. Under those regulations there will be less carbon pollution and Californians will be doing their fair share in decreasing the dangers of climate change.

Gov. Davis recognizes that California alone cannot solve the problem of greenhouse gases, but he said that a responsible state must act in the face of federal inaction. California scientists have reported that the state is especially vulnerable to climate change because of the problems of low-lying residential and agricultural land, saltwater intrusion and decrease in the state's valuable mountain snow pack. AB 1493 is a responsible start in dealing with a worldwide problem.

The state has also created the non-governmental Climate Change Registry to encourage and facilitate private sector action in reducing greenhouse gas emissions even before governments regulate them. The Registry provides an impartial mechanism to record gas reductions and provides the basis for future credit trading.

Clean Beaches/Clean Water

The Davis Administration successfully sponsored significant new investment in protecting and enhancing California's water resources, particularly coastal water quality and cleaning up polluted beaches. Closed or unclean beaches are bad for the economy as well as the health of California families.

In 2001, Cal/EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board launched $32.4 million in grants for local projects to clean up coastal pollution and reduce beach closures. This effort builds on $19.6 million invested in the two previous years for water quality enforcement, storm water regulation, and monitoring activities.

Work is underway to develop rapid, reliable and affordable diagnostic tests for measuring indicators of pathogens in coastal waters. A coastline advisory database, to make available water quality information to the public, is posted on the worldwide Web. (http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/beach/advisories.html).

Through these programs and others authorized in the 2000 Water Bond (the largest water bond passed in our state's history), coastal water quality, watershed protection, and non-point source pollution control statewide will improve substantially. An additional $46 million was appropriated from Proposition 40, the California Clean Water, Clean Air, Safe Neighborhood Parks, and Coastal Protection Act of 2002.

Children's Health

In 1999 and 2000, Governor Davis signed landmark legislation creating the premier children's environmental health protection program in the United States, and establishing the Children's Environmental Health Center in Cal/EPA.

In 2003 Gov. Davis protected the health of infants, children and all Californians by signing AB 302 to ban two forms of PBDEs, flame-retardants that build up in human tissue and mother's milk and may affect health and mental development.

A few highlights of this program include:

- groundbreaking research on how air pollution affects children as they grow;
- the nation's most comprehensive effort to promote alternatives to chemical pesticides in schools;
- review of ambient air quality standards to determine if children are adequately protected;
- portable classroom study to determine if children are at risk of serious health impacts;
- school-site multimedia risk assessments;
- upgrading and repairing public playgrounds and playground equipment;
- the creation of the School Property Evaluation and Cleanup Division in the Department of Toxic Substances Control to oversee the evaluation and cleanup of hazardous waste at school properties, 27 schools have been cleaned up and over 1000 schools have been assessed for toxic contamination.

Clean Diesel Engines and School Buses

In 2000, Governor Davis championed $50 million ($16 million in 2001) in new incentives (through the Carl Moyer Program) to reduce emissions from diesel engines. Local air districts provide grants from these funds for cleaner on-road, off-road, marine, and locomotive engines. The Governor also secured $50 million in 2000 ($16 million in 2001) for the Lower-Emission School Bus Program, which replaces or retrofits high-polluting diesel school buses.

450 high-polluting diesel buses were replaced by new lower-emitting diesel and natural gas buses. 1500 older diesel buses have been retrofitted with “traps” and 1500 more will be retrofitted with diesel oxidation catalysts to reduce toxic particulate matter. The new buses and retrofit traps were all on the road in summer 2002. The oxidation catalysts, which go on the oldest and dirtiest buses, will continue to be installed through the end of 2003.

Power Plant Emission Reductions

To meet California’s near term peak energy demands, the Davis Administration included $68 million to implement the Diesel Replacement/Emissions Reduction Initiative. The Air Resources Board will select and fund diesel projects to reduce emissions of nitrogen oxides (NOx) to temporarily offset increased emissions of peaking power plants/peakers.

Providing NOx emission offsets enables California to maintain air quality and use new and existing peaking power plants as well as other strategies to help assure plentiful electricity while improving the quality of the environment.

According to Air Resources Board data, California power plants reduced nitrogen oxides emissions (a major precursor to ozone formation) during the summer of 2001, by more than twenty-four percent (to about 84 tons per day compared to 111 tons per day in 2000).

The reduction is largely attributed to better pollution control equipment and the inherent advantages of newer plants. Governor Davis’ leadership in limiting market manipulation and fast-tracking the construction of new power facilities, while requiring the newest emission control technology, satisfied California’s need for energy while addressing air quality concerns.

MTBE

On March 25, 1999 Governor Gray Davis determined that the gasoline additive MTBE posed a significant risk to California’s groundwater. Governor Davis established a national precedent by ordering the elimination of MTBE from the State’s gasoline supplies. While this is currently scheduled for the end of 2003, most California gasoline is already MTBE-free.

Governor Davis directed in his executive order that actions be taken to reduce the risk posed to California’s environment by MTBE and called for aggressive cleanup of contaminated drinking water in areas such as Lake Tahoe and Santa Monica. The Governor also signed legislation that strengthened the requirements for regulating underground storage tanks. Over the years, more than $1 billion has been used to clean up petroleum contamination. The State Water Resources Control Board was required to focus resources and investigation efforts on groundwater areas most vulnerable to MTBE contamination.

Cal/EPA's Environmental Policy Council was directed to conduct a multimedia evaluation of motor vehicle fuels, such as ethanol, to ensure that the public health and environment are protected. In July 2003, Gov. Davis won a lawsuit against the US EPA regarding MTBE and ethanol. The 9th Circuit Court of Appeal ruled the EPA was wrong to continue to require at least one of those chemicals in California gas (Davis v. EPA 01-71356).

Fuel Cell Partnership and Innovative Vehicles

Governor Gray Davis has strengthened California's commitment to lead the nation's strongest and most successful effort to reduce automobile exhaust pollution. An important component is developing the technology to eliminate exhaust entirely. California was a pioneer with battery-electric Zero Emission Vehicles and developed technology that has been successfully incorporated into hybrids.

In 1999 the Davis Administration was a founding member of the California Fuel Cell Partnership that was formed to perfect the next generation of pollution free vehicles. A variety of automakers, energy and technology companies are working with the state in West Sacramento to transform fuel cells from exotic technology into an everyday reality. Sixty prototypes will be on the road this year; up to 300 are expected by 2007.

California is in on the ground floor of this effort and will make sure that the promising technology translates into zero emission vehicles on California roads and technology jobs for Californians. Interest in fuel cells today centers on their capacity to power cars and light trucks with ranges similar to conventional vehicles. In addition, fuel cells may also power California homes and businesses in the future, on or off the grid. When cheap, plentiful, non-polluting hydrogen is harnessed; it will be, in part, due to this Administration's foresight.

Recycle E-Waste

Gov. Gray Davis directed Cal/EPA, in 2002, to work with all concerned to develop a solution to the state's growing e-waste (discarded computer monitors and TVs) problem. The Department of Toxic Substances Control had already determined that e-waste was hazardous and banned it from landfills.

In 2003, Governor Davis placed California at the forefront of national efforts to solve a burgeoning e-waste problem by signing the Electronics Waste Recycling Act, authored by Senator Byron Sher that created the nation's first electronic waste recycling program. It establishes a system for the safe and convenient collection and recycling of hazardous electronic products and will eliminate existing e-waste stockpiles by the end of 2007. The new law also targets the reduction of toxic components in electronic

products and helps ensure that overseas export of hazardous electronic wastes will be properly handled by the destination country to help ensure worker health and safety. After July 2004, electronic product manufacturers must demonstrate compliance with the program in order to sell their products in California.

Brownfields & Underground Tanks

A varied history of industrialization, metropolitan expansion, population growth, and closed military bases are several of the factors that have contributed to California's brownfields. More than 90,000 properties contaminated (or thought to be) with hazardous materials, stand as a legacy to the recent and past history of the Golden State.

Governor Gray Davis' Administration is committed to putting these properties back into productive use to stimulate redevelopment in urban cores, protect public health and the environment, provide jobs, and improve the quality of life in affected communities. Innovative programs provide loans and grants for investigation and cleanup of urban brownfield properties, funding for the cleanup of leaking underground storage tank properties, and a new program will provide affordable environmental insurance to brownfield developers.

Both the Department of Toxic Substances Control and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards have developed voluntary cleanup agreements, prospective purchaser agreements, and other innovative regulatory tools to enhance their brownfields efforts. Davis' support of SB 32 (Senator Escutia) and the Polanco Redevelopment Act will further expedite cleanup of brownfields.

Since 1999, the State Water Resources Control Board has distributed over $646 million to help clean up over 5800 leaking underground storage tank sites. In that same time period, DTSC has approved $5.3 million in loans to clean up urban brownfield properties.

Environmental Justice

Governor Gray Davis has made environmental justice a priority for the State of California - promoting equity and affording fair treatment, full access and protection to all Californians. The Governor, since 1999, signed eight pieces of environmental justice legislation and established California as a national leader in addressing environmental justice issues. The Administration has established a model environmental justice program at the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA); appointed a 17-member statewide, multi-stakeholder Advisory Committee; and convened an Interagency Working Group on Environmental Justice to guide programmatic and policy development.

The Administration's commitment to environmental justice has fostered cutting-edge efforts, including 1) establishing an Environmental Justice Small Grants Program to support grassroots communities in finding solutions to environmental issues; 2) promoting environmental justice in to the city and county General Plan processes; 3) ensuring meaningful public participation in solid waste siting efforts; 4) addressing environmental health in children; and 5) promoting the reduction of diesel pollution in our communities.

Cal/EPA aims to achieve the meaningful and effective implementation of environmental justice to ensure that no community in California experiences disproportionately high and adverse human health and environmental burdens.

Environmental Enforcement

The protection and improvement of California's environment remains a critical element of Governor Gray Davis' vision for the continuing health and welfare of the state. The Davis Administration has crafted a strong and dynamic environmental enforcement program to ensure that the gains made in meeting our environmental goals are maintained, that all of California's businesses have a level playing field on which to comply with environmental regulations, and that all Californians are guaranteed equal access to a clean and safe environment.

Cal/EPA's Office of Law Enforcement and Counsel operates under the principle of providing for consistent, coordinated and effective enforcement within the Agency and at the local government level. These goals are met through training programs that emphasize consistent and thorough investigative procedures, coordination and oversight of cross-media enforcement cases, and the pursuit and successful conclusion of environmental enforcement actions.

Cal/EPA has focused on developing more efficient and cost-effective methods for implementing their enforcement programs. One such case filed against Thrifty Best Service and Ameriguard waste disposal companies, teamed prosecutors and investigators from thirteen counties to coordinate and successfully prevent these companies from illegally disposing of restaurant grease into storm drains and sewers.

Environmental Protection Indicators for California

Californians need to know exactly how our environment is changing. The Davis Administration, through Cal/EPA and the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, developed objective indicators that assess the overall health of California's environment and the effectiveness of the State's environmental programs.

This Dow Jones-type index is called "Environmental Protection Indicators for California" (EPIC). EPIC measures scientifically based information on environmental conditions.

This information is more important now than ever before. The stresses of population growth and economic expansion present great challenges to the environment.

The initial set of environmental indicators was released in 2002. A report that includes

background information on the EPIC project, the process, and a description of the environmental issues addressed by the environmental indicator system will also be released. Cal/EPA is integrating EPIC into its strategic planning process and will use it to make adjustments to environmental priorities.

Border Environmental Issues

Pollution does not respect political boundaries. Mexico's border region has experienced a larger share of economic growth and environmental degradation than the rest of the country. Since California has close physical, cultural, and economic ties to the region, Governor Gray Davis has made improved relations with Mexico a keystone of his Administration. The Governor has strongly supported Mexican and binational efforts to improve the border environment and the health of the people living in the border communities.

Cal/EPA established the Border Affairs office at the Agency level. It helped forge agreements that established an air monitoring program, opened the first vehicle emissions testing station in the region, and developed an industrial wastewater monitoring and pretreatment program. Cal/EPA has also developed bilingual education materials and provided hazardous and solid waste management training to government and industry representatives as well as to members of the public.

The 6 boards and departments within Cal/EPA also provide a wide range of technical assistance in environmental controls to the State of Baja California, including developing a cooperative study of Tijuana children's exposure to lead and pesticides.

Environmental Education

The population of California increases by approximately one million citizens every year. Without knowledge of the environment, our children and grandchildren will be adults with the same consumptive expectations they have today, with fewer resources and even more serious consequences. It has also been found that environment-based education improves students' academic performance and test scores, reduces discipline and attendance problems and increases enthusiasm for learning.

The Office of Education on the Environment was established at Cal/EPA to oversee environmental education policies and programs in California and promote unified education programs that focus on multiple environmental themes, such as waste, water, energy, and air. The Office, housed in the Integrated Waste Management Board, endeavors to empower and educate future generations about the environmental challenges they face.

In 2001, Governor Davis signed legislation to formally establish the Office and to incorporate environmental concepts into the teaching of science. In 2003, the Governor expanded upon that effort and signed legislation that will elevate environment-based

education in the statewide curriculum by aligning these programs with state approved education content standards and require that these principles be considered for incorporation in future textbooks.

The Office is also working to coordinate regulatory permits that have an education requirement so that subsequent materials/programs that are developed can serve as models for other local jurisdictions.

Sustainability

Cal/EPA is involved in many efforts to demonstrate sustainable practices. These efforts include demonstration projects, incentives and collaborative processes with the public and private sectors, and participation in programs to solve critical sustainability problems.

Cal/EPA is working with the State Treasurer's Office and the Public Employees Retirement System (PERS) to develop a strategy for investing in companies that have a commitment to sustainability. Experience has shown that such companies tend to be more profitable.

Cal/EPA's efforts include the space it occupies. Through innovative design, technological improvements and active involvement of its employees, the building Cal/EPA occupies is believed to be the most energy efficient high rise in the country. Other environmental aspects of the building include the use of recycled content carpet and the testing of waterless urinals. Incentives and educational programs have resulted in Cal/EPA employees having the highest mass-transit use of any large agency in Sacramento. Cal/EPA is reducing or recycling about two-thirds of its waste.

Cal/EPA boards, departments and offices are working collaboratively to evaluate purchasing practices with the goal of identifying and utilizing environmentally preferable products.

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Significant Environmental Legislation 1999 – 2003

1999

BILL NUMBER AUTHOR	BILL SUMMARY	ACTION
AB 75 (Strom-Martin)	Requires each State agency or large State facility to develop an integrated waste management plan and divert at least 25 percent of its solid waste from landfills.	Chapter 764, Statutes of 1999
AB 538 (Wayne)	Requires SWRCB and DHS to develop source investigation protocols for public beaches.	Chapter 488, Statutes of 1999
AB 703 (Lempert)	Requires the person in charge of a vessel to employ prescribed ballast water management practices for ballast water carried into the waters of the state.	Chapter 849, Statutes of 1999
AB 982 (Ducheny)	Requires SWRCB to evaluate implementation of requirements for Clean Water Act –TMDLs.	Chapter 495, Statutes of 1999
AB 1571 (Villaraigosa)	Creates the Carl Moyer Memorial Air Quality Standards Attainment Program, authorizing ARB to make grants for the purchase of low-emission, heavy-duty engines for vehicles, equipment, vessels, and locomotives.	Chapter 923, Statutes of 1999
AB 1584 (Machado)	Provides for the 1999 Water Bond.	Chapter 725, Statutes of 1999
SB 25 (Escutia)	Sets environmental health protection standards for children and creates a Children's Health Center.	Chapter 731, Statutes of 1999
SB 47 (Sher)	Re-enacts the hazardous substance account (RCRA).	Chapter 23, Statutes of 1999
SB 115 (Solis)	Requires environmental justice implementation and mission statement from Cal/EPA.	Chapter 690, Statutes of 1999
SB 227 (Alpert)	Requires SWRCB and other state agencies to prepare a detailed program for the purposes of implementing the state's nonpoint source management plan.	Chapter 560, Statutes of 1999
SB 390 (Alpert)	Establishes limits on waivers of waste discharge requirements.	Chapter 686, Statutes of 1999
SB 529 (Bowen)	Prohibits the ARB from adopting any specification for motor vehicle fuel unless that regulation, and a multimedia evaluation, are reviewed by the California Environmental Policy Council.	Chapter 813, Statutes of 1999

SB 635 (Sher)	Requires the assessment of public health risks by contaminants in drinking water.	Chapter 635, Statutes of 1999
SB 709 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review)	Authorizes the SWRCB & RWQCB, or a publicly owned treatment works to require a discharger to complete and implement a prescribed pollution prevention plan.	Chapter 93, Statutes of 1999
SB 989 (Sher)	Prohibits use of MTBE in California and strengthening UGT and ground water cleanup laws.	Chapter 812, Statutes of 1999
SB 1001 (Burton)	Requires a report on the amount of MTBE used in gasoline by each refinery per quarter.	Chapter 814, Statutes of 1999
AB 604 (Jackson)	Would have required a program strategy, implementation plan, and performance goals for targeted management measures.	**Vetoed 1999** Policy concerns**.**
AB 1207 (Shelley)	Would have required the development of a manual regarding best management practices for achieving healthy indoor air quality in schools and distribute the manual to every school district.	**Vetoed 1999** Policy and fiscal concerns. Signed in 2000 (AB 2260).
SB 1253 (Sher)	Would have required an inventory of greenhouse gas emissions from all sources located in the state, and develop data and information on global climate change.	**Vetoed 1999** Policy concerns. Signed in 2000 (SB 1771).
SB 1516 (Hayden)	Would have required Cal/EPA to review and assess existing and proposed international trade agreements that may lead to challenges to California laws and regulations concerning the environment.	**Vetoed 1999** Policy concerns**.**

2000

BILL NUMBER AUTHOR	BILL SUMMARY	ACTION
AB 779 (Torlakson)	Authorizes the California Pollution Control Financing Authority to award grants or loans to assist economically distressed local governments to develop sustainable growth policies and programs that improve environmental quality and reduce pollution.	Chapter 914, Statutes of 2000
AB 885 (Jackson)	Requires the development of regulations for onsite sewage treatment systems.	Chapter 781, Statutes of 2000
AB 1775 (Lowenthal)	Sets management requirements for the storage, handling and transportation of petroleum coke.	Chapter 500, Statutes of 2000
AB 1946 (Wayne)	Requires beach posting and closure surveys.	Chapter 152, Statutes of 2000
AB 2061 (Lowenthal)	Creates a grant program for the purchase and lease of zero-emission vehicles	Chapter 1072, Statutes of 2000
AB 2117 (Wayne)	Requires SWRCB to evaluate existing collaborative and cooperative mechanisms between state, federal, and local agencies regarding watershed management plans.	Chapter 735, Statutes of 2000
AB 2260 (Shelley)	Establishes the Healthy Schools Act of 2000, and requires school sites to use least toxic pest management practices.	Chapter 718, Statutes of 2000
AB 2511 (Steinberg)	Provides for grants for on road emission reducing projects in Sacramento.	Chapter 532, Statutes of 2000
AB 2746 (Nakano)	Establishes the Cruise Ship Environmental Task Force to gather reports and manifests of waste released and offloaded by large passenger vessels until 2003.	Chapter 504, Statutes of 2000
SB 89 (Escutia)	Requires Cal/EPA to establish a Working Group on Environmental Justice and the development of an interagency environmental justice strategy.	Chapter 728, Statutes of 2000
SB 667 (Sher)	Provides loans to finance the performance of actions necessary to respond to the release or threatened release of hazardous material on an eligible property.	Chapter 912, Statutes of 2000
SB 876 (Escutia)	Reauthorizes and strengthened the waste tire program and increases the fee on tires sold.	Chapter 838, Statutes of 2000

SB 1771 (Sher)	Establishes the CA Climate Action Registry for greenhouse gas emission reductions.	Chapter 1018, Statutes of 2000
SB 1794 (Ortiz)	Establishes the Rice Straw Demonstration Project Grant Fund, provides for the grants, and requires the projects to demonstrate cost-effectiveness and mitigation of environmental impacts.	Chapter 1019, Statutes of 2000
SB 1824 (Kelley)	Establishes the Rural CUPA Reimbursement Account in the General Fund for a city or other local agency that is implementing the provisions regulating the handling of hazardous materials or the substances in underground storage tanks.	Chapter 730, Statutes of 2000
SB 1865 (Perata)	Strengthen and increases penalties for air quality violations.	Chapter 805, Statutes of 2000
AB 2553 (Hertzberg)	Would have required the IWMB to award grants and provide incentives to school districts and county offices of education to implement source reduction and recycling programs.	**Vetoed 2000** Fiscal concerns. Signed in 2001 (SB 373).
SB 280 (Bowen)	Requires all new state buildings and publicly funded schools to exceed current energy efficiency standards and to follow Green Building practices, as determined by the state.	**Vetoed 2000** Executive Order adopted (D-16-00).
SB 983 (Bowen)	Would have required OEHHA and DHS to adopt standards and procedures for taking a remedial action at a drug lab cleanup site**.**	**Vetoed 2000** Policy concerns. Implemented administratively.
SB 1516 (Hayden)	Would have required Cal/EPA and Resurces to review and assess existing and proposed international trade agreements that may lead to challenges to California laws and regulations concerning the environment.	**Vetoed 2000** Policy concerns**.**

2001

BILL NUMBER AUTHOR	BILL SUMMARY	ACTION
AB 254 (Frommer)	Clarifies and strengthens provisions of the CLEAN loan program, which finances response actions for the cleanup of brownfield sites.	Chapter 254, Statutes of 2001
AB 285 (Wayne)	Requires the development of forms for reporting spills from sewer systems.	Chapter 498, Statutes of 2001
AB 560 (Jackson)	Funds the mitigation and collection of oil and oil byproducts from storm water runoff, through the use of used oil collection program.	Chapter 500, Statutes of 2001
AB 599 (Liu)	Creates a comprehensive groundwater monitoring program.	Chapter 522, Statutes of 2001
AB 639 (Nakano)	Requires development of rapid diagnostic tests for measuring contamination by pathogens in coastal waters.	Chapter 502, Statutes of 2001
AB 711 (Committee on Environmental Safety)	Authorizes DTSC or CUPA to issue an order or impose orders when there has been a violation of the hazardous waste control laws.	Chapter 663, Statutes of 2001
AB 1201 (Pavley)	Authorizes CIWMB to issue grants or loans to local governments or nonprofit entities to pay for education and mitigation projects relating to stormwater pollution.	Chapter 317, Statutes of 2001
AB 1259 (Wiggins)	Requires DTSC to suspend the permit of any hazardous waste facility for nonpayment of certain fees, or for a failure to pay penalties imposed for a violation of the hazardous waste control laws.	Chapter 461, Statutes of 2001
AB 1390 (Firebaugh)	Provides that 50% mobile source funds Carl Moyer, school buses, diesel mitigations be used in areas with significant air pollution.	Chapter 763, Statutes of 2001
AB 1553 (Keeley)	Requires the adoption of guidelines for addressing environmental justice in city and county general plans.	Chapter 762, Statutes of 2001
AB 1602 (Keeley)	Places the Clean Water, Clean Air, Safe Neighborhood Parks, and Coastal Protection Bond Act before voters on March 2002 ballot.	Chapter 875, Statutes of 2001
SB 32 (Escutia)	Authorizes the adoption of ordinances by local government for brownfield property restoration.	Chapter 764, Statutes of 2001

SB 72 (Kuehl)	Provides for development of minimum monitoring requirements for storm water discharges.	Chapter 492, Statutes of 2001
SB 221 (Kuehl)	Prohibits approval of a map or a development agreement for a subdivision of property of more than 500 dwelling units unless the legislative body of a city or county provides written verification from the applicable public water system that a sufficient water supply is available.	Chapter 642, Statutes of 2001
SB 351 (Ortiz)	Requires the adoption of a primary drinking water standard for hexavalent chromium 6 in drinking water.	Chapter 602, Statutes of 2001
SB 373 (Torlakson)	Requires the CIWMB to provide environmental educational materials to Board of Education for schools.	Chapter 926, Statutes of 2001
SB 463 (Perata)	Requires a review and revision of the arsenic drinking water standard.	Chapter 604, Statutes of 2001
SB 468 (Sher)	Provides for state insurance for purchases of contaminated property to buyers.	Chapter 549, Statutes of 2001
SB 471 (Sher)	Requires the review of mitigating factors prior to assessing Proposition 65 penalties.	Chapter 578, Statutes of 2001
SB 527 (Sher)	Authorizes ARB to administratively assess specific penalties for violations of air pollution regulations.	Chapter 769, Statutes of 2001
SB 633 (Sher)	Prohibits the sale of thermometers, novelty items, and school materials containing mercury.	Chapter 656, Statutes of 2001
SB 702 (Escutia)	Establishes an Environmental Health Surveillance System, for an ongoing surveillance of environmental exposures.	Chapter 538, Statutes of 2001
SB 828 (Alarcon)	Requires the Cal/EPA Secretary to convene a Working Group on Environmental Justice to assist in the development of its interagency strategy.	Chapter 765, Statutes of 2001
SB 1170 (Sher)	Requires the Energy Commission, ARB and DGS to adopt fuel-efficiency specifications for state fleet vehicle purchases that minimizes the use of petroleum consumption.	Chapter 912, Statutes of 2001

AB 104 (Nation)	Creates a Motor Vehicle Mitigation Fund in the San Francisco Bay Area (funded by motor vehicle fees) to prevent, reduce, or mitigate the impacts on waterways, habitats, and watersheds.	**Vetoed 2001** Fiscal concerns.
AB 960 (Keeley)	Would have appropriated General Fund monies for Environmental Circuit Prosecutor Project	**Vetoed 2001** Fiscal concerns. Exploring administrative funding.
SB 1111 (Kuehl)	Would have required the Secretary for CalEPA to review potential adverse impacts of specified international trade agreements on existing California environmental laws and regulations.	**Vetoed 2001** Policy concerns.

2002

BILL NUMBER AUTHOR	BILL SUMMARY	ACTION
AB 498 (Chan)	This bill would require DGS, in consultation with Cal/EPA, members of the public, industry, and public health and environmental organizations, to provide State agencies with information and assistance regarding environmentally preferable purchasing.	Chapter 575, Statutes of 2002
AB 709 (Wayne)	This bill would establish that burn dump sites be eligible for cleanup funding from the IWMB's Solid Waste Disposal and Codisposal Site Cleanup Program (Program) and would prescribe a method for determining whether the IWMB, Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), or a regional water quality control board (regional board) should have oversight authority.	Chapter 589, Statutes of 2002
AB 857 (Wiggins)	This bill revises the contents of the State Environmental Goals and Policy Report; revises the contents of the Governor's Five-Year Infrastructure Plan; requires the Governor to develop a conflict resolution processes; and extends the sunset clause for the land use dispute mediation process.	Chapter 1016, Statutes of 2002
AB 858 (Wiggins)	Requires a study on the impact to salmon and steelhead from proposed diversions of water from the Gualala and Albion rivers.	Chapter 985, Statutes of 2002
AB 947 (Jackson)	Requires additional monitoring of parties found in violation of pesticide drift laws and regulations on school sites.	Chapter 457, Statutes of 2002
AB 1173 (Keeley)	Requires ARB to prepare a report to the Legislature on the health effects of indoor air pollution—including possible mitigation options for homes, schools, and nonindustrial workplaces.	Chapter 987, Statutes of 2002
AB 1493 (Pavley)	This bill requires ARB to adopt regulation to reduce California's GHG emissions and to establish a national policy precedent related to reducing GHG emissions from passenger vehicles.	Chapter 200, Statutes of 2002
AB 1913 (Lowenthal)	This bill authorizes the Executive Director of the California Coastal Commission to file a notice of violation of the California Coastal Act if the Director determines that real property has been developed in violation of the Act.	Chapter 235, Statutes of 2002

AB 1969 (Campbell, Bill)	Requires all wastewater discharged into the Pacific by the Orange County Sanitation District to be subject to the least secondary water treatment requirements of the federal Clean Water Act.	Chapter 1019, Statutes of 2002
AB 2083 (Jackson)	Requires the State Lands Commission to develop the Oil Transfer and Transportation Emissions and Risk Reduction Form to be completed by a responsible party engaged in the transportation of oil by tanker which will track the amount and type of oil transported, as well as the method, path, and emissions along the coast between the San Francisco Bay Area and Los Angeles.	Chapter 512, Statutes of 2002
AB 2156 (Kehoe)	This bill would establish the San Diego River Conservancy to acquire and manage specific public lands in the San Diego River area. The conservancy would be made up of 11 members and would only become operative if the Legislature appropriates funds or a bond act for this purpose.	Chapter 574, Statutes of 2002
AB 2214 (Keeley)	Specifies requirements for the operation and design of facilities for LLRW and explicitly prohibits Ward Valley from being used as a new facility site.	Chapter 513, Statutes of 2002
AB 2267 (Kelley)	This bill will improve the water right administration authority of the SWRCB by giving it the ability to issue enforceable orders that require violators to cease their violations or adhere to a compliance schedule.	Chapter 652, Statutes of 2002
AB 2312 (Chu)	This bill establishes an Environmental Justice Small Grant Program administered by the California Environmental Protection Agency to provide grants of up to $20,000 to local community non-profit organizations for projects which address environmental justice issues.	Chapter 994, Statutes of 2002
AB 2356 (Kelley)	Requires DPR to take actions to ensure that composting and other organic diversion programs essential to the diversion mandates of CIWMB are not negatively impacted by persistent herbicides.	Chapter 591, Statutes of 2002
AB 2474 (Simitian)	The bill would specify those who manufacture, distribute, or sell antifreeze and engine coolants would not be liable for the injury, death, or property damage that results from the inclusion of the bittering agent.	Chapter 998, Statutes of 2002

AB 2486 (Keeley)	This bill enacted the Local Environmental Enforcement and Training Act of 2002 and established the environmental circuit prosecutor program to assist local district attorneys with the enforcement of environmental laws and regulations.	Chapter 1000, Statutes of 2002
AB 2534 (Pavley)	This bill established several new programs under the Watershed, Clean Beaches, and Water Quality Act to assist in cleaning beaches and small community wastewater.	Chapter 727, Statutes of 2002
AB 2637 (Cardoza)	This bill established an enhanced smog check program (Smog Check II) in the San Francisco Bay area to reduce vehicle emissions.	Chapter 1001, Statutes of 2002
AB 2650 (Lowenthal)	This bill requires marine terminals at the ports of Long Beach, Los Angeles, and Oakland to ensure that diesel truck engines do not idle longer than 30 minutes while waiting to enter the terminal gates.	Chapter 1129, Statutes of 2002
AB 2751 (Pavley)	This bill requires Cal/Trans to conduct at least one demonstration noise attenuation barrier to evaluate the feasibility of using rice straw for freeway soundwall construction.	Chapter 656, Statutes of 2002
SB 469 (Alpert)	This bill requires SWRCB to prepare, by July 1, 2003 and finalize by January 1, 2004, guidelines for listing and delisting of impaired waters of the state and for developing and implementing the total maximum daily load (TMDL) program. The bill would also requires the SWRCB, when taking action on a water quality control plan (Basin Plan) amendment that is submitted by a Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) solely for TMDL, to comply with the deadlines set forth in existing law, unless the proposed amendment is for an exceedingly complex TMDL.	Chapter 20, Statutes of 2002
SB 482 (Kuehl)	This bill facilities the implementation of California's Colorado River Water Use Plan to reduce the use of water from the Colorado River.	Chapter 617, Statutes of 2002
SB 489 (Romero)	This bill increases security measures for particularly dangerous hazardous wastes during transportation and handling by requiring background checks on facility and transporter companies that handle hazardous waste.	Chapter 607, Statutes of 2002

SB 812 (Sher)	This bill requires the California Climate Action Registry to adopt procedures and protocols for participants to report forestry activities that reduce their carbon dioxide emissions.	Chapter 423, Statutes of 2002
SB 849 (Torlakson)	This bill extends the expiration date of the office of administrator for oil spill response for establishing a lower standard of financial responsibility for nontank vessels.	Chapter 514, Statutes of 2002
SB 1078 (Sher)	This bill established the California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program and require the retail seller of electricity purchase a minimum percentage of electricity generated by renewable energy soures.	Chapter 516, Statutes of 2002
SB 1328 (Chesbro)	This bill made several changes that are likely to increase the number of participants in the Farm and Ranch Solid Waste and Abatement Grant Program. It expanded eligibility from cities and counties to include resource conservation districts and Native American Tribes, and increased grant award limits.	Chapter 628, Statutes of 2002
SB 1346 (Kuehl)	This bill authorizes CIWMB to implement a program to award grants to local government entities for funding of public works projects that use rubberized asphalt concrete. It specified the size of project and the level of crumb rubber used to be eligible for the grants, as well as the size of the grants.	Chapter 671, Statutes of 2002
SB 1374 (Kuehl)	This bill requires CIWMB by March 1, 2004 to adopt a model ordinance suitable for adoption by any local agency to require 50-75 percent diversion of construction and demolition (C&D) waste materials from landfills. It also requires jurisdictions to summarize progress made in diversion of C&D waste materials in their annual progress reports to CIWMB	Chapter 501, Statutes of 2002
SB 1381 (Kuehl)	This bill restructures the existing Santa Monica Bay Restoration Project to a commission within the SWRCB.	Chapter 598, Statutes of 2002

SB 1518 (Torlakson)	This bill allows sanitation districts, after proper notification, to provide recycled water within the boundaries of a city, water district, or other local agency that also provides similar water service. This bill also amends the Water Code to require urban water management plans submitted by DWR to include data of actual amount of recycled water used in the district.	Chapter 261, Statutes of 2002
SB 1542 (Escutia)	This bill adds environmental justice as a type of information CIWMB must provide to jurisdictions and private business to prepare planning documents. Revised countywide siting elements must include a description of actions taken by the city or county to solicit public participation which includes minority and low-income populations.	Chapter 1003, Statutes of 2002
SB 1573 (Karnette)	This bill established the Interagency Aquatic Invasive Species Council consisting of representatives of specified state agencies, including the SWRCB. The bill also requires DFG, in cooperation with the Council and using existing DFG funds and personnel, to support and coordinate the development of a comprehensive plan for dealing with aquatic invasive species in California. The Council would be required to submit its first working draft of the plan to the Legislature by January 1, 2004	Chapter 599, Statutes of 2002
SB 1822 (Sher)	This bill required OEHHA to develop a Public Health Goal (PHG) for perchlorate by January 1, 2003, and requires DHS to adopt a primary drinking water standard for this contaminant by January 1, 2004.	Chapter 425, Statutes of 2002
SB 1925 (Sher)	This bill consolidated provisions relating to housing and infill development projects, revised existing affordable housing exemptions, and made housing terms and conditions consistent throughout the California Environmental Quality Act.	Chapter 1039, Statutes of 2002
SB 1927 (Soto)	This bill required the Omnitrans Joint Powers Authority (San Bernardino County) to submit a report to the Legislature and Governor, by July 1, 2003, on the environmental and public health impacts of transit bus fueling stations that are owned or operated by the Authority.	Chapter 602, Statutes of 2002

SB 1962 (Polanco)	This bill requires the California Coastal Conservancy to accept offers to dedicated public accessways that have not been accepted by another entity by at least 90 days before the offer to dedicated public accessways is set to expire, if funds are available.	Chapter 518, Statutes of 2002
SB 2065 (Kuehl)	This bill requires DHS to establish reporting procedures for low-level radioactive waste and require generators of low-level radioactive waste to report all low-level radioactive waste transported to a disposal facility.	Chapter 891, Statutes of 2002
AB 1972 (Frommer)	Would have required OEHHA to prepare a health effects statement for drinking water contaminants with established PHGs.	**Vetoed 2002** Fiscal and policy concerns.
AB 2774 (Pavley)	This bill requires Cal/EPA to convene a task force to design a public information and education campaign that encourages the use of low-emission advanced technology vehicles.	**Vetoed 2002** Fiscal concerns.
SB 783 (Escutia)	This bill made changes to the California Whistleblower Law to provided added protections for whistleblowers.	**Vetoed 2002.** Policy concerns.
SB 1523 (Sher)	This bill would have required every retailer or manufacturer that sells Cathode Ray Tube devices (CRT devices) to collect a Cathode Ray Tube Recycling Fee on each CRT device. The bill would have also established the Cathode Ray Tube Recycling Account to fund activities related to the management of CRTs.	**Vetoed 2002.** Fiscal and policy concerns. Reintroduce bill in 2003 (SB 20).
SB 1619 (Romero)	This bill established a CIWMB grant program for the recovery and reuse of cathode ray tubes and devices.	**Vetoed 2002.** Fiscal and policy concerns. Executive Order adopted (D-62-02).
SB 1828 (Burton)	This bill would have changed the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 and the California Environmental Quality Act to include the preservation of Native American sacred sites.	**Vetoed 2002.** Policy concerns. Reintroduce bill in 2003 (SB 18).

SB 1970 (Romero)	This bill would have created the Radiation Safety Act of 2002 to regulate radioactive waste disposal to ensure background levels would not be disposed of in California's solid and hazardous waste landfills.	**Vetoed 2002.** Policy concerns. Executive Order adopted (D-62-02).
SB 1988 (Polanco)	This bill would have created the Environmental Education Fund and allocated funds for environmental education in public schools.	**Vetoed 2002.** Fiscal and policy concerns.

2003

BILL NUMBER AUTHOR	BILL SUMMARY	ACTION
AB 16 (Jackson)	This bill requires new oil produced off the California coast to be delivered to shore by pipeline.	Chapter 420, Statutes of 2003
AB 121 (Simitian)	This bill would require the State Water Resources Control Board to regulate waste discharge requirements for the discharge of waste into the state.	Chapter 488, Statutes of 2003
AB 260 (Jackson)	This bill would required the Department of Transportation to assign a high priority to litter cleanup and abatement near storm drains, streams, rivers, waterways, beaches, the ocean, and other highly sensitive environmental areas. This bill also requires an annual report to the Legislature on its actions.	Chapter 489, Statutes of 2003
AB 302 (Chan)	This bill would prohibit anyone from manufacturing, processing, or distributing a flame-retardant product containing more than 1/10 of 1% of pentabde or octabe after January 1, 2008.	Chapter 205, Statutes of 2003
AB 334 (Goldberg)	This bill would eliminate existing restrictions on the ability of local agencies to ban or place more stringent standards on residential water softeners.	Chapter 172, Statutes of 2003
AB 433 (Nation)	This bill would revise the state's law controlling nonindigeous species and ballast water management for vessel masters, owners, operators, and persons in charge of vessels.	Chapter 491, Statutes of 2003
AB 455 (Chu)	This bill would create the Toxics in Packaging Prevention Act to prohibit the sale of packaging or packaging components that contain specified metal, after January 1, 2008.	Chapter 679, Statutes of 2003
AB 826 (Jackson)	This bill would enact the Perchlorate Contamination Prevention Act and require the Secretary for Environmental Protection adopt regulations specifying best management practices. This bill would also require the Secretary establish a statewide database to develop a phase-in for electronic collection and submittal of specified data.	Chapter 608, Statutes of 2003

AB 844 (Nation)	This bill would require the State Energy Resources Conversation and Development Commission, with CIWMB, to develop and adopt a replacement tire efficiency program and implement it by July 1, 2007.	Chapter 645, Statutes of 2003
AB 847 (Pavley)	This bill would authorize the State Coastal Conservancy to undertake coastal watershed, coastal and marine habitat water quality protection and restoration projects and award grants for those projects.	Chapter 492, Statutes of 2003
AB 906 (Nakano)	This bill would prohibit the release of graywater, hazardous waste, and other waste by large passenger vessels into the marine waters of the State or national marine sanctuaries in the state's marine waters. It would also require the owner or operator of a large passenger vessel to notify SWRCB immediately upon any release of these wastes.	Chapter 494, Statutes of 2003
AB 998 (Lowenthal)	This bill would require the SWRCB to impose a fee on manufacturers of perchloroethylene to be deposited in the Nontoxic Dry Cleaning Incentive Trust Account. These fees would fund a grant program to urge dry cleaning systems that reduce air contaminants.	Chapter 821, Statutes of 2003
AB 1330 (Simitian)	This bill would establish the Outdoor Environmental Education Program to foster stewardship of the environment and an appreciation of natural resources.	Chapter 663, Statutes of 2003
AB 1360 (Steinberg)	This bill would require Cal/EPA to assess the ability of the environmental indicators system to assure it meets its objectives.	Chapter 664, Statutes of 2003
AB 1405 (Wolk)	This bill would enact the California Watershed Protection and Restoration Act and encourage Cal/EPA and Resources to provide assistance and grants for participants in watershed restoration and enhancement.	Chapter 693, Statutes of 2003
AB 1497 (Montanez)	This bill would require anyone applying for a solid waste facilities permit to include a plan which provides for the reemployment and retraining of staff should the plant close.	Chapter 823, Statutes of 2003
AB 1541 (Montanez)	This bill would increase the mandatory minimum penalty for violations of waste discharge requirements.	Chapter 609, Statutes of 2003

AB 1548 (Pavley)	This bill would establish the Office of Education and the Environment at CIWMB to develop and implement a unified education strategy on the environment for elementary and secondary schools.	Chapter 665, Statutes of 2003
AB 1640 (Laird)	This bill would give the unified program within Cal/EPA the authority to suspend or revoke a unified program facility permit for not paying a permit fee, fine, or penalty assessed.	Chapter 696, Statutes of 2003
SB 20 (Sher)	This bill would create a new program within CIWMB for the collection, handling, processing, and recycling of hazardous electronic devices. CIWMB would collect a fee from manufactures of the hazardous electronic devices for the program's implementation.	Chapter 526, Statutes of 2003
SB 68 (Alpert)	This bill would establish the San Diego Bay Advisory Committee for Ecological Assessment and require the committee to prepare a report relating to water quality and regulation of the San Diego Bay.	Chapter 497, Statutes of 2003
SB 189 (Escutia)	This bill would enact the California Health Tracking Act of 2003 and require DHS, Cal/EPA, and UC assess the feasibility of integrating existing environmental hazard, exposure, and health outcome data.	Chapter 407, Statutes of 2003
SB 277 (Ducheny)	This bill would authorize DFG to approve a natural community conservation plan related to a water transfer between Imperial Irrigation District and the San Diego County Water Authority.	Chapter 611, Statutes of 2003
SB 288 (Sher)	This bill establishes the Protect California Air Act of 2003. The Act would prohibit an air district from amending or revising its new source review program to cover fewer or modified sources than under the district's new source review program as it existed December 30, 2002, or to amend or revise its new source review program so that any rule or regulation is less stringent for the protection of air quality than the rules and regulations as they existed on that date.	Chapter 476, Statutes of 2003

SB 317 (Kuehl)	This bill establishes a process at the Department of Fish and Game, as enacted by SB 482 (Kuehl) in 2002 but not active due to contingency language in that bill, to mitigate and protect species and wildlife habitat at the Salton Sea that will be impacted as a result of a proposed water transfer between the Imperial Irrigation District and the San Diego County Water Authority.	Chapter 612, Statutes of 2003
SB 352 (Escutia)	This bill would prohibit a local educational agency from approving the acquisition of a school site within 500 feet of a busy roadway unless the air quality at the site does not pose a health risk to pupils or staff.	Chapter 668, Statutes of 2003
SB 656 (Sher)	This bill would require ARB to identify measures to reduce particulate matter emissions in specific emission source categories and, together with local air districts, to identify measures to reduce emission from diesel powered engines used in stationary and mobile source applications.	Chapter 738, Statutes of 2003
SB 700 (Florez)	This bill would eliminate the permit exemption for equipment used in agricultural operations in the growing of crops or the raising of fowl or animals and place restrictions on confined animal facilities.	Chapter 479, Statutes of 2003
SB 704 (Florez)	This bill would repeal the Agricultural Biomass-to-Energy Incentive Grant Program. It would require the Energy Commission and Cal/EPA to provide incentives to specific facilities.	Chapter 480, Statutes of 2003
SB 705 (Florez)	This bill would establish a process and schedule for phasing out open-field burning of agricultural wastes in the San Joaquin Valley.	Chapter 481, Statutes of 2003
SB 708 (Florez)	This bill modifies various motor vehicle inspection processes designed to reduce and control tailpipe emissions of pollutants.	Chapter 482, Statutes of 2003
SB 709 (Florez)	This bill makes several enhancements to the air quality regulatory activities of the San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District and allows the district to impose a surcharge on annual vehicle registration fees to generate revenue to support these and other activities designed to reduce air pollution from motor vehicles in the district.	Chapter 483, Statutes of 2003

SB 810 (Burton)	This bill enhances the role the SWRCB and regional water quality control boards play in assuring timber operations do not contribute to water quality degradation.	Chapter 900, Statutes of 2003
SB 923 (Sher)	This bill would delete the request and notification requirements from the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act for certain waste discharge.	Chapter 801, Statutes of 2003
SB 1004 (Soto)	This bill would require that the SWRCB be notified immediately should perchlorate be discharged in any waters of the state.	Chapter 614, Statutes of 2003
AB 1748 (Committee on Budget)	Provides for public review of state agency acquisition of conservation lands. Requires the Secretary of the Resources Agency to delegate his or her responsibilities for the administration of the river parkway and the Sierra Nevada-Cascade programs.	**Vetoed 2003.** Policy concerns.
SB 589 (Committee on Rules)	Allows the Governor to appoint an acting or interim department or agency secretary, deputy secretary, or deputy director to fill a vacancy that requires Senate confirmation.	**Vetoed 2003.** Policy concerns.
SB 774 (Vasconcellos)	This bill permits a pharmacist to furnish without a prescription 30 or fewer hypodermic needles and syringes at any one time to a person 18 years of age or older. Sunsets this provision on December 31, 2007.	**Vetoed 2003.** Fiscal and policy concerns.

CALIFORNIA
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CHAPTERED

AB 18 Villaraigosa
Bond: parks water and coastal protection act
Chapter 461
Under existing law, programs have been established pursuant to bond acts for, among other things, the development and enhancement of state and local parks and recreational facilities. This bill would enact the Safe Neighborhood Parks, Clean Water, Clean Air, and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2000 (the Villaraigosa-Keeley Act) which, if adopted, would authorize, for the purpose of financing a program for the acquisition, development, improvement, rehabilitation, restoration, enhancement, and protection of park, recreational, cultural, historical, fish and wildlife, lake, riparian, reservoir, river, and coastal resources, as specified, the issuance, pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law, of bonds in the amount of $2,100,000,000.

AB 63 Ducheny
Office of Binational Border Health
Chapter 765
Under existing law, the State Department of Health Services generally regulates issues of public health. Under existing federal law, the United States-Mexico Border Health Commission exists to address specified issues relating to border health. This bill would create the state Office of Binational Border Health, to facilitate cooperation between California and Mexican health officials and health professionals to reduce the risk of disease in the California border region. The bill would require the office to convene a voluntary community advisory group of representatives of border community-based stakeholders to develop a strategic plan, and would require the office to report its resulting recommendations to the California members of the federal commission, and to prepare an annual border health status report for submission to the Director of Health Services, the Legislature, and the Governor.

AB 64 Ducheny
Public beach restoration
Chapter 798
Under existing law, the Department of Boating and Waterways has powers and duties pertaining to beach erosion control, beach stabilization, and beach repair and restoration. This bill would establish the California Public Beach Restoration Program, to be administered by the department, for specified public beach enhancement purposes.

AB 71 Cunneen
High-occupancy vehicle lanes: low-emission vehicles
Chapter 330
Existing law authorizes the Department of Transportation, with respect to highways under its jurisdiction, to authorize or permit the exclusive or preferential use of highway lanes for high-occupancy vehicles. This bill would require the Department of Transportation whenever it authorizes or permits exclusive or preferential use of highway lanes or highway access ramps for high-occupancy vehicles, to also extend the use of those lanes or ramps to vehicles that have been issued distinctive decals, labels, or other identifiers because the vehicles meet (1) California's ultra low-emission vehicle (ULEV) standards beginning July 1, 2000, and through December 31, 2003, or (2) California's super ultra-low emission vehicle (SULEV) standards on and after January 1, 2004, and through December 31, 2007, for exhaust emissions, as specified, and (3) the federal inherently low-emission vehicle (ILEV) evaporative standard, as defined in federal regulations, regardless of vehicle occupancy or ownership.

AB 75 Strom-Martin
State agency recycling: waste diversion: community service districts
Chapter 764
The existing California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, establishes an integrated waste management program to which cities, counties, and regional agencies, as defined, are subject. The act requires the board to implement various state programs designed to encourage the reduction of solid waste. This bill would require each state agency, as defined, on or before July 1, 2000, to develop and adopt, in consultation with the board, an integrated waste management plan.

AB 184 Davis
Employment: hazardous materials safety data filing
Chapter 366
Under existing provisions of the Hazardous Substances Information and Training Act, the Director of Industrial Relations is required to prepare and amend, as prescribed, a list of hazardous substances and make that list available to manufacturers, employers, and the public. Existing law requires the manufacturer of any hazardous substance on that list to provide a specified material safety data sheet (MSDS) to direct purchasers of the hazardous substance. Under existing law, the manufacturer is responsible for preparing the MSDS. This bill would authorize the preparer to transmit the MSDS to the department in either paper or electronic form and would establish the responsibility for the protection of trade secret information contained in a MSDS that is filed electronically.

AB 187 Hertzberg
Grant Information Act of 1999
Chapter 405
The Citizen Complaint Act of 1997 requires state agencies to make available on their Internet websites, on or before July 1, 1998, or within 6 months of the establishment of such a site, whichever is later, a plain-language form through which individuals can register complaints or comments relating to the performance of that agency. Existing law requires the Internet website to provide instructions on filing the complaint electronically, or the manner in which to download, complete, and mail the complaint to the state agency, or both. This bill would establish the Grant Information Act of 1999 to authorize state agencies to make available on the Internet a listing of all grants administered by that agency, which would include specified information and provide instructions on filing grant applications electronically, or on the manner in which to download, complete, and mail grant applications to the state agency, or both. This bill would authorize each state agency to make available on the Internet any printed grant application form used by the agency to award grants that are administered by that agency. This bill would not be implemented until July 1, 2001, unless otherwise authorized by the Department of Information Technology pursuant to a specified executive order.

AB 241 Cunneen
Hazardous waste codes
Chapter 401
Existing law required the Department of Toxic Substances Control to revise, on or before December 31, 1998, the hazardous waste code identification system established in specified regulations so as to meet certain requirements, including requiring hazardous wastes regulated under the federal Resources Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA) to be identified by the RCRA hazardous waste code section, requiring hazardous wastes that are identified pursuant to the RCRA hazardous waste identification criteria, but that are not regulated under RCRA, to be identified by the RCRA code, and requiring non-RCRA hazardous waste to be identified by an identification code system consistent with the RCRA hazardous waste code system. This bill would delete the requirement that the revised code identification system require hazardous wastes that are identified pursuant to the RCRA hazardous waste identification criteria, but that are not regulated under RCRA, to be identified by a RCRA code, and would instead prohibit the revised code system from requiring non-RCRA hazardous wastes to be identified by a RCRA hazardous waste code. The bill would also delete obsolete provisions regarding the procedures for the revision of those regulations.

AB 297 Thomson
Surface mining
Chapter 869
Existing law, the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975, governs surface mining operations and reclamation of mined lands, and provides, among other things, for the submission of reclamation plans to, and issuance of permits by, lead agencies to persons engaging in surface mining operations. This bill would provide that, until December 31, 2003, a site specific plan in conjunction and consistent with the Cache Creek Resource Management Plan shall be considered to be a functional equivalent of a reclamation plan for purposes of the act. The bill would specify that no other reclamation plan shall be required to be reviewed and approved for any excavation project that is conducted in conformance with an approved site specific plan that is consistent with the Cache Creek Resource Management Plan and the standards specified in that plan governing erosion control, channel stabilization, habitat restoration, flood control, or infrastructure maintenance, if the Cache Creek Resource Management Plan is reviewed and approved by a lead agency pursuant to the act. The bill would also provide that nothing in the bill shall preclude an enforcement action if the lead agency or the director determines that a surface mining operator, acting under the authority of the Cache Creek Resource Management Plan, is not in compliance with the act.

AB 332 Oller
Mammoth Community Water District
Chapter 166
The County Water District Law authorizes the creation of county water districts and grants to those districts specified powers, including the authority to acquire, store, use, and distribute water and to perform other acts necessary to obtain sufficient water in the district for present and future beneficial uses. This bill would authorize the Mammoth Community Water District, which is subject to that district law, to acquire property and construct, maintain, operate, sell, and lease facilities, including wells, plants, and pipes for the distribution of heated water or steam that are necessary to develop, extract, and distribute geothermal water resources to provide space heating for facilities within the boundaries of the district. The bill would authorize the district to finance the acquisition of property and the construction of facilities for this purpose by utilizing financing methods that are available to the district under that district law to finance water facilities, and to exercise other authority, as prescribed.

AB 387 Wildman
School facilities: site contamination
Chapter 992 with message
Under Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998, an eligible school district may receive funding for new construction of school facilities. This bill would provide that in addition to this funding for new construction and subject to certain limitations, that funding may be provided for 50% of the cost of the evaluation of hazardous materials, as defined, at a site to be acquired by the school district and for 50% of the response

cost of removal of hazardous waste or solid waste, the removal of hazardous substance, or other remedial action in connection with hazardous substances at that site and up to 100% of these costs in the case of financial hardship assistance, as defined. This bill would permit a school district with a site that meets an environmental hardship criteria, as described, to apply to the State Allocation Board for site acquisition funding for that site prior to having construction plans for that site approved by the Division of the State Architect and the State Department of Education. The bill would require the State Allocation Board to develop regulations that allow school districts with financial hardship site acquisition funding prior to ownership of the site or evidence that the site is in escrow.

AB 514 Thomson
Solid waste: biomass conversion
Chapter 439
The existing California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 regulates the handling and management of solid waste. The act is administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, and requires the board to implement various programs related to the management of solid waste. The act requires each city, county, and regional agency, if any, to develop a source reduction and recycling element of an integrated waste management plan that includes a prescribed implementation schedule showing how the city, county, or regional agency will divert materials from solid waste disposal through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. The act defines biomass conversion as meaning the controlled combustion of specified materials, when separated from other solid waste and used for producing electricity or heat, but excludes, from that definition, among other things, the controlled combustion of pulp or paper materials. This bill would revise the definition of biomass conversion to instead include the controlled combustion of nonrecyclable pulp or nonrecyclable paper materials, as defined, and exclude the controlled combustion of recyclable pulp or recyclable paper materials.

AB 538 Wayne
Public beaches: bacteriological standards
Chapter 488
Existing law sets forth duties and responsibilities of the State Water Resources Control Board. This bill, in addition, would require the state board, on or before September 30, 2000, in conjunction with the State Department of Health Services and a panel of experts established by the state board, to develop source investigation protocols for use in conducting source investigations of storm drains that produce exceedences of specified bacteriological standards.

AB 703 Lempert
Ballast water
Chapter 849
Existing law requires the Department of Fish and Game to adopt the International Maritime Organization's 'Guidelines for Preventing the Introduction of Unwanted Aquatic Organisms and Pathogens from Ships' Ballast Water and Sediment Discharges' as the policy of the state to prevent the introduction and spread of aquatic nuisance species into any river, estuary, bay, or coastal area through the exchange of ballast water of vessels prior to entering those waters and to adopt a ballast water control report form to monitor compliance with those guidelines. This bill, with certain exceptions, would require the master, operator, or person in charge of a vessel to employ prescribed ballast water management practices for ballast water carried into the waters of the state from areas outside the exclusive economic zone, as defined. The bill would require those persons to take certain actions to minimize the uptake and release of nonindigenous species. The bill would require the master, owner, operator, agent, or person in charge of a vessel carrying ballast water into waters of the state after operating outside the exclusive economic zone to provide the State Lands Commission, and maintain on board the vessel, specified information.

AB 807 Keeley
Pajaro River Watershed Flood Prevention Authority
Chapter 963 with message
Existing law authorizes specified entities to provide flood control benefits. This bill would enact the Pajaro River Watershed Flood Prevention Authority Act, which would grant specified powers to the Pajaro River Watershed Flood Prevention Authority, as created under the act. The bill would designate the boards of supervisors of certain counties and the boards of directors of certain local districts as 'appointing authorities.' The bill would require the appointing authorities to appoint members to the board of the authority, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program on those specified local boards. The bill would specify boundaries, purposes, and governance of the authority. The bill would authorize the authority to undertake flood prevention and control projects within the boundaries of the Pajaro River Watershed, as prescribed. The bill would authorize the authority to levy and collect assessments and special taxes and to sell bonds in accordance with prescribed procedures. The bill would define terms and prescribe related matters.

AB 963 Gallegos
Automotive products: coolants and antifreeze
Chapter 494
Existing law requires the Department of Food and Agriculture to establish specifications for engine coolants and antifreeze, and prediluted engine coolants and prediluted antifreeze that promote the public safety in the operation of motor vehicles. Existing law prohibits the department from prescribing specifications that are less restrictive than the minimum specifications recommended by the American Society for Testing and Materials. This bill also would require the department, on or before January 2002, to

establish specifications for recycled engine coolants and antifreeze and recycled prediluted engine coolants and antifreeze that promote the public safety in the operation of motor vehicles if the American Society for Testing and Materials adopts standards for recycled engine coolants and antifreeze. Because, under existing law, a violation of those standards and specifications would be a misdemeanor, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

AB 982 Ducheny
Water quality: total maximum daily loads
Chapter 495
Under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards are the principal state agencies with regulatory authority over water quality. Under the federal Clean Water Act, each state is required to identify those waters for which prescribed effluent limitations are not stringent enough to implement applicable water quality standards and to establish, with regard to those waters, total maximum daily loads, subject to the approval of the United States Environmental Protection Agency, for certain pollutants at a level necessary to implement those water quality standards. This bill would require the state board to convene an advisory group or groups to assist in the evaluation of program structure and effectiveness as it relates to the implementation of the requirements of a specified provision of the federal Clean Water Act and applicable federal regulations. The bill also would require the state board to report, on or before November 30, 2000, and annually thereafter until November 20, 2002, to the Legislature on the structure and effectiveness of its water quality program as it relates to that provision of the federal Clean Water Act. The bill, in addition, would require the state board, on or before November 30, 2000, to assess and report to the Legislature on the state board's and the regional board's current surface water quality monitoring programs, as specified.

AB 992 Wayne
Solid waste disposal sites: cleanup
Chapter 496
The existing California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 required the California Integrated Waste Management Board, on January 1, 1994, to initiate a program for the cleanup of solid waste disposal sites and for cleanup of solid waste at codisposal sites where no responsible party is available to pay for timely remediation, and where cleanup is needed to protect public health and safety or the environment. Existing law provides that all expenses incurred by the board in carrying out the program shall be paid from the Solid Waste Cleanup Trust Fund. Existing law provides that the board may not expend more than $300,000 annually for administration of the program and may not expend more than $5,000,000 from the trust fund in any fiscal year. This bill would eliminate those monetary limitations, but would instead prohibit the

board from expending more than 5% of the amount appropriated for the program to administer the program, unless a different amount is otherwise appropriated to administer the program in the annual Budget Act.

AB 993 Shelley
Marine resources: Marine Life Protection Act
Chapter 1015 with message
Existing law designates specified lands and ocean waters as marine life refuges and prohibits the taking of fish and other forms of aquatic life within those refuges, except as specified. This bill would enact the Marine Life Protection Act. The bill would require the Fish and Game Commission to adopt a master plan that guides the adoption and implementation of the Marine Life Protection Program established by the bill. The bill would require the Department of Fish and Game to convene a master plan team to advise and assist in the preparation of a master plan, as specified. The bill would require the department to submit a draft of the master plan to the commission on or before January 1, 2002, and a proposed final master plan on or before April 1, 2002.

AB 1014 Cardoza
School instructional gardens
Chapter 713
Existing law sets forth the various authorized classes or courses of instruction for public schools. This bill would establish the Instructional School Gardens Program for the promotion, establishment, and support of instructional school gardens, to be administered by the State Department of Education through the allocation of grants to applicant school districts and county offices of education and the provision of technical assistance to school districts and county offices of education.

AB 1055 Villaraigosa
Playground equipment and facilities
Chapter 712
Existing law requires all public agencies operating playgrounds, including a state agency, city, county, city and county, and district, to upgrade their playgrounds by replacement or improvement as necessary to satisfy specified regulations to the extent state funds are made available specifically for the purpose through state bonds or other means. Existing law also requires all other entities operating playgrounds open to the public to upgrade their playgrounds by replacement or improvement, as necessary to satisfy specified regulations, on or before January 1, 2000. This bill would extend to January 1, 2003, the date on or before which entities, excluding public agencies, operating playgrounds open to the public are required to upgrade their playgrounds by replacement or improvement to satisfy specified regulations. It would also exempt certain foster and child care providers from these provisions.

AB 1102 Jackson
Environmental protection
Chapter 65
Existing law authorizes the Governor, with respect to the California Environmental Protection Agency, to appoint not more than 3 deputies to the Secretary for Environmental Protection. This bill would provide that one of those deputies shall be a deputy secretary for law enforcement and counsel and another deputy shall be a deputy secretary for external affairs. The bill would prescribe the duties and responsibilities of those deputies.

AB 1103 Lempert
Government
Chapter 66
Existing law establishes the Upper Newport Bay Ecological Reserve Maintenance and Preservation Fund in the State Treasury and appropriates $200,000 annually from the General Fund to the maintenance and preservation fund for expenditure by the Department of Fish and Game for purposes relating to the maintenance and preservation of the Upper Newport Bay Ecological Reserve. This bill would provide that the money in that fund is continuously appropriated to the department for purposes related to the maintenance and preservation of the Upper Newport Bay Ecological Reserve.

AB 1104 Migden
Water quality: waste discharge requirements and penalties
Chapter 92 with message
Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards are among the principal agencies with primary regulatory authority over water quality. This bill, under specified circumstances, would authorize the state board, a regional board, or a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) to require a discharge or industrial discharger, as defined, subject to its jurisdiction to complete a prescribed pollution prevention plan. The bill would authorize a regional board to require a POTW to complete a pollution prevention plan with specified components, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the state board or regional board to solicit comments from the public on a pollution prevention plan prepared pursuant to these provisions and to address the public comments when determining what schedule of actions to establish. The bill would authorize a POTW to require pollution prevention plans as part of the pretreatment requirements applicable to significant industrial users. The bill would require the state board or a regional board to prescribe effluent limitations as part of the waste discharge requirements of a POTW for specified substances.

AB 1105 Jackson
State government
Chapter 67
Existing law establishes the Department of Consumer Affairs to regulate and license the various professional and vocational occupations in the state. Existing law requires every board under the jurisdiction of the department to submit to the Director of Consumer Affairs, by December 31, 1999, its method for ensuring that every licensing examination administered by or pursuant to contract with the board is subject to periodic evaluation. This bill instead would require that the submission be made by December 1, 1999, and by December 1 of each subsequent year. This bill would also require the department to compile information regarding these evaluations and submit it to the Legislature by September 30 of each year. It would make related changes in this regard.

AB 1164 Aanestad
Gasoline vapor recovery control systems
Chapter 501
Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to identify equipment defects in systems for the control of gasoline vapors resulting from motor vehicle fueling operations, as specified. This bill would require the executive officer of the state board to identify and list those defects. The bill would also require the executive officer to review that list at a public workshop on or before January 1, 2001, and at least once every 3 years thereafter, to determine whether the list requires updating, as provided. The bill would authorize the executive officer to initiate a public review of the list upon a written request that demonstrates the need for the review, as specified.

AB 1168 Frusetta
Noxious Weeds Management Program
Chapter 961 with message
Existing law sets forth provisions in the Food and Agricultural Code relating to weeds and pest seeds. This bill would designate the Department of Food and Agriculture as the lead department in noxious weed management. The bill would also create the Noxious Weed Management Account in the Department of Food and Agriculture Fund, would appropriate $500,000 for each of the following 3 fiscal years from the General Fund to the account for the 1999-2000, 2000-01, and 2001-02 fiscal years, for expenditure by the Secretary of Food and Agriculture, for the purpose of managing and eradicating noxious weeds through local weed management areas, as specified.

AB 1232 Committee on Agriculture
Pierce Disease research
Chapter 627
Existing law requires the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to establish a Pest Management Research Committee to award competitive grants to conduct pest management research projects. This bill, in addition, would appropriate $750,000 each year for 3 specified fiscal years from the General Fund to the secretary for the purpose of funding, on a competitive basis, Pierce Disease research. The bill also would specify

that the appropriation for each year shall become operative only upon an annual commitment during that year of at least $250,000 in private contributions from the California viticulture and enology industry.

AB 1236 Battin
Maintenance of criminal provisions
Chapter 706
Existing law, as amended by initiative statute, makes it a felony or a misdemeanor for any person to knowingly dispose, transport, burn, incinerate, cause to be disposed, transported, burned, or incinerated, treat, or store any hazardous waste, or who reasonably should have known that he or she was disposing, transporting, burning, or incinerating, any hazardous waste, at a facility that does not have a specified permit, or at any unauthorized point. If that act caused great bodily injury or a substantial probability that death could result, the person may be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for up to 36 months. The initiative statute provides that any amendment of its provisions by the Legislature shall require a 2/3 vote of the membership of each house. This bill would instead provide that the person may be punished by an additional term of imprisonment in the state prison for one, 2, or 3 years under these circumstances. The bill would make other technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions. Because it would amend an initiative statute, the bill would require a 2/3 vote.

AB 1364 Migden
Recycling Market Development Loan Program
Chapter 467
The existing California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, establishes an integrated waste management program. Under existing law, a local governing body is authorized, either by ordinance or resolution, upon the recommendation of the appropriate land use planning agency, to propose eligible parcels of property within its jurisdiction as a recycling market development zone. Existing law creates the Recycling Market Development Revolving Loan Subaccount in the Integrated Waste Management Account and continuously appropriates the funds deposited in the subaccount to the board for the purpose of providing loans for purposes of the Recycling Market Development Revolving Loan Program. Existing law authorizes the board to make low-interest loans to local governing bodies and private business entities within a recycling market development zone from money in the subaccount for specified purposes, and authorizes the board, upon appropriation by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act, to expend money in the subaccount for the administration of the recycling loan program. Existing law prohibits the term of any loan from exceeding 10 years, and prohibits the board from financing more than 1/2 of the cost of a project, or financing more than $1,000,000 for loans to the project, whichever is less. Existing law establishes specified requirements for those loans. Existing law authorizes the board to participate on a pilot basis in the Capital Access Loan Program and authorizes the board to participate in other state and federal lending programs that leverage funds based upon the ongoing

success of the pilot program. This bill would reorganize and recast those provisions and in doing so, would delete the repeal of the provision authorizing a local government body to propose recycling market development zones and the provision specifying that the board's participation in the Capital Access Loan Program be on a pilot basis. The bill would authorize the board to operate both inside and outside the recycling market development zones for purposes of participating in the Capital Access Loan Program or in any other program that leverages subaccount funds.

AB 1403 Soto
South Coast Air Quality Management District
Chapter 506
Existing law requires notice of the time and place of any public hearing scheduled by the South Coast Air Quality Management District Board to adopt, amend, or repeal any rule or regulation relating to an air quality objective, to be mailed to every person who filed a written request for notice and to any person that the south coast district believes to be interested in the proposed rule or regulation. This bill would require the south coast district board to convene a task force to review, and assist in updating, the district's data base, on or before July 1, 2000, to ensure that specified small businesses located within the district are included on the district's mailing list. The bill would require the district, on and after July 1, 2000, to mail notices to each affected small business and local or regional authority within the district of any public workshop scheduled by the south coast district to consider the adoption, amendment, or repeal of any district rule or regulation that may affect that small business or local or regional authority.

AB 1459 Wiggins
Agricultural products: processors licensing: fees
Chapter 143
Under existing law, pertaining to the processing of farm products, processors and cash buying processors, as those terms are defined, are required to be licensed and to pay to the Department of Food and Agriculture an annual license application fee in accordance with a specified schedule determined by the annual dollar volume of business based on farm product volumes. The department is required to reevaluate that fee structure in fiscal years 1998-99 and 1999-2000 and to submit a report to the Legislature within 60 days subsequent to June 30, 2000, which shall include, but not be limited to, a summary of the fees paid and services utilized by the various commodity groups covered. This bill, instead, would require the report to include, but not be limited to, a summary of the fees paid by commodity and dollar volume, an analysis of whether the fee structure is appropriate to overall program revenues, and the volume of services utilized by the major commodity groups covered.

AB 1487 Maldonado
State implementation plan: district revisions
Chapter 451
Existing law, the federal Clean Air Act, requires the state to adopt and submit to the United States Environmental Protection Agency, a state implementation plan designed

to attain and maintain national ambient air quality standards. Under existing law, the State Air Resources Board is designated as the state agency responsible for the preparation of the state implementation plan. Existing law also requires each air pollution control district or air quality management district that has been designated a nonattainment area for state ambient air quality standards to prepare and submit to the state board a plan for attaining and maintaining those standards. This bill would require the state board to publish on a quarterly basis, or on a more frequent basis if necessary, a list of each district's rules or rule amendments that are submitted during that quarter to the United States Environmental Protection Agency as revisions to the state implementation plan.

AB 1571 Villaraigosa
Carl Moyer Memorial Air Standards Attainment Program
Chapter 923
Existing law contains various provisions relative to air pollution control. This bill would create the Carl Moyer Memorial Air Quality Standards Attainment Program, to be administered by the State Air Resources Board. Under the program, the state board would be authorized to make grants for the purchase of low-emission, heavy-duty engines for vehicles, equipment, vessels, and locomotives, as specified. The bill would permit the administration of the program to be delegated to air pollution control districts and air quality management districts. The bill would require the state board, not later than January 15, 2000, to prepare a report on the implementation of the existing diesel emissions incentive program, as specified, and to submit that report to the Governor and the Legislature. The bill would also establish the Carl Moyer Program Advisory Board, as specified, to review the report, and to prepare and submit an additional report to the Legislature and the Governor by March 31, 2000, that may recommend a continuing program, as provided.

AB 1584 Machado
Safe Drinking Water Clean Water Watershed Protection and Flood Protection Act; water resources
Chapter 725
Under existing law, various bond acts have been approved by the voters to provide funds for water projects, facilities, and programs. This bill would enact the Safe Drinking Water, Clean Water, Watershed Protection, and Flood Protection Act which, if adopted, would authorize, for purposes of financing a safe drinking water, water quality, flood protection, and water reliability program, the issuance, pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law, of bonds in the amount of $1,970,000,000. The bill would also provide for the use of prescribed bond funds, and funds repaid to the state pursuant to certain loan contracts, for specified programs established by this act.

AB 1593 Villaraigosa
Wild and scenic rivers: South Yuba River
Chapter 1017
The existing Wild and Scenic Rivers Act includes specified rivers and segments thereof within the California Wild and Scenic River system, which are subject to specified protections under the act. This bill would, contingent on the enactment of S.B. 496, provide that the provisions described above pertaining to the South Yuba River shall become operative on January 1, 2001.

AB 1595 Migden
Cigar labeling
Chapter 693
Existing law contains various provisions regarding the prevention of tobacco use. This bill would require each manufacturer, as defined, or importer of cigars to place, or cause to be placed, one of 3 specified warning labels on each retail package of cigars packaged for sale after September 1, 2000, and shipped for distribution in California. This bill contains other related provisions.

AB 1598 Battin
Geothermal resources: regulation
Chapter 223
Under existing law, the operation of geothermal resources wells is subject to orders and other regulatory and enforcement actions taken by the State Oil and Gas Supervisor. This bill would, notwithstanding specified provisions giving the supervisor specific regulatory and enforcement powers regarding geothermal resources, authorize the supervisor to make formal or emergency orders or undertake any other action that the supervisor determines to be necessary for the protection of life, health, property, or natural resources, if the supervisor determines that an emergency exists.

AB 1620 Torlakson
Hazardous materials: release
Chapter 925
Existing law authorizes a local health officer to take prescribed actions to obtain information after the declaration of a health emergency or county health emergency relating to a release, spill, or escape of hazardous waste. This bill would authorize the board of supervisors to delegate to the county health officer or administering agency the responsibility to examine a person subpoenaed, as specified, regarding the cause of a release or threatened release of a hazardous material from the premises of a handler, as those terms are defined.

AB 1672 Committee on Judiciary
Civil actions: eminent domain: waste management
Chapter 892
(1) Existing law provides, until January 1, 2003, for the registration by the county clerk of legal document assistants and unlawful detainer assistants, as specified; it also provides for the registration by the county clerk of process servers, as specified. This bill would revise the exemptions from the registration requirement for legal document assistants, and make clarifying changes; the bill would require an application for a certificate of registration by a partnership or corporation to be accompanied by a $25,000 bond executed by a corporate surety qualified to do business in this state; however, the bill would limit the total aggregate liability on the bond to $25,000, and would require an application for a certificate of registration by a person employed by a partnership or corporation to be accompanied by a $25,000 bond only when the partnership or corporation has not posted the bond, as specified; the bill would create an exemption from the registration of felons as process servers with respect to felons who have been granted a certificate of rehabilitation, expungement, or pardon, and make conforming changes. This bill would also revise the notification and fingerprint card requirements for registration of process servers, and allow a registrant to deposit cash or a money order in lieu of a surety bond. The bill would also make clarifying changes.

AB 1685 Committee on Information Technology
Regulated substances: local agencies
Chapter 1014 with message
(1) Existing law requires a city or county that adopts or amends an ordinance related to acutely hazardous materials to do so at a public meeting for which notice has been given in a newspaper of general circulation that is published and circulated in the affected city or county, and requires the city or county to state in the ordinance the reasons for adopting or amending the ordinance. Existing law provides that the program for the prevention of accidental releases of regulated substances, as defined, adopted pursuant to the federal Clean Air Act, with certain additional provisions, is the accidental release prevention program for the state. This bill would repeal the existing provisions concerning ordinances related to acutely hazardous materials, and would instead require a city or county that adopts, amends, or repeals an ordinance related to the regulation of regulated substances, as specified, to do so at a public meeting for which notice has been given and to state the reasons for the adoption, amendment, or repeal of the ordinance, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by imposing new duties on local agencies.

SB 1 Sher
Beverage containers
Chapter 1
The existing California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires a distributor of specified beverage containers to pay a redemption payment to the Department of Conservation, for each beverage container, as defined, sold or transferred, for deposit in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. The money in the fund is continuously appropriated to the department to pay refund values, processing payments, and for other purposes. The bill would reenact the prior method of calculating the processing fee and would extend those provisions until January 1, 2000. The bill would require the processing fee and processing payment calculation imposed by this bill to apply retroactively to beverage containers sold or redeemed on or after January 1, 1999.

SB 25 Escutia
Environmental health protection: children
Chapter 731
Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt ambient air quality standards in consideration of specified factors, including public health effects, as provided, and to specify threshold levels for health effects in listing substances determined to be toxic air contaminants. Existing law requires the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, upon request of the state board, to evaluate the health effects of and prepare recommendations regarding specified substances which may be or are emitted into the ambient air and that may be determined to be toxic air contaminants. Under existing law, the state board's request is required to be in accordance with an agreement that ensures that the office's workload in implementing these provisions will not be increased over that budgeted for the 1991-92 fiscal year, as provided. This bill would eliminate the requirement for that agreement, and would impose specified requirements on the state board and the office generally relating to the protection of infants and children from environmental health hazards. The bill would require the state board, not later than December 31, 2000, to review all existing health-based ambient air quality standards to determine whether the standards adequately protect the health of the public, including infants and children, and to revise the highest priority air quality standard determined to be inadequate, not later than December 31, 2002. The bill would require the office, by July 1, 2001, to establish a list of up to 5 specified toxic air contaminants that may cause infants and children to be especially susceptible to illness. The bill would require the state board to review and, as appropriate, revise any control measures adopted for those toxic air contaminants, to reduce exposure to those toxic air contaminants, as provided.

SB 47 Sher
Hazardous substance account: extension
Chapter 23
Under prior law, the Carpenter-Presley-Tanner Hazardous Substance Account Act, which was repealed on January 1, 1999, with certain exceptions, imposed liability for hazardous substance removal or remedial actions and required the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt, by regulation, criteria for the selection and for the priority ranking of hazardous substance release sites for removal or remedial action under the act. The act required the department or, if appropriate, a California regional water quality control board, to prepare or approve remedial action plans for each listed site and provided for an arbitration process for the apportionment of liability for removal or remedial actions. The act authorized the department to expend the funds in the Toxic Substances Control Account in the General Fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to pay for, among other things, removal and remedial actions related to the release of hazardous substances. However, certain provisions of the act, including the Johnston-Filante Hazardous Substance Cleanup Bond Act of 1984 and related provisions, will not be repealed until the date when the bonds issued and sold pursuant to the bond act have been paid and the General Fund reimbursed. This bill would repeal, reenact, and revise the act, thereby extending the effect of the act indefinitely. This bill would revise the term 'operation and maintenance' and would define the terms 'response,' 'respond,' 'response action,' and 'site.'

SB 60 Hayden
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
Chapter 415
The Metropolitan Water District Act authorizes the formation of metropolitan water districts and specifies the powers and purposes of a district. This bill would require the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California to place increased emphasis on sustainable, environmentally sound, and cost-effective water conservation, recycling, and groundwater storage and replenishment measures, as prescribed, and, commencing February 1, 2001, to prepare and submit to the Legislature a prescribed annual report relating to water conservation. The bill would make related legislative findings and declarations.

SB 98 Alarcon
Vehicles: fees: air pollution
Chapter 36
The Lewis-Presley Air Quality Management Act requires the South Coast Air Quality Management District to establish a program to encourage participation in projects to increase the utilization of clean-burning fuels. This bill would require the south coast district to establish an Office of Technology Advancement to administer the clean-burning fuels program and to establish an advisory group, as specified, to make recommendations regarding the program, technology advancement, and pollution reduction. The bill would also require the south coast district, on or before March 1 of each year, to prepare and submit to the Legislative Analyst and to specified committees

of the Legislature, a report that contains specified information regarding the program. By imposing new duties on the south coast district, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

SB 110 Peace
Energy conservation: power facility and site certification
Chapter 581
Existing law, the Warren-Alquist State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Act, requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to certify sufficient sites and related facilities that are required to provide a supply of electric power sufficient to accommodate projected demand for power statewide. The act requires the commission to prepare and distribute a specified draft electricity report setting forth its findings and conclusions regarding the electric utilities' forecasts, and requires that the 5- and 12-year forecasts or assessments established by the commission serve as the basis for planning and certification of electric transmission or thermal powerplant facilities. This bill would eliminate the requirement that those 5- and 12-year forecasts established by the commission serve as the basis for the planning and certification of electric transmission and thermal powerplant facilities.

SB 115 Solis
Environmental justice
Chapter 690
Under existing law, the Office of Planning and Research serves the Governor and his or her Cabinet as staff for long-range planning and research, and is the comprehensive state planning agency. Existing law, the California Environmental Quality Act, requires the office to prepare, and the Secretary of Resources to certify and adopt, guidelines for use in implementing the act. This bill would provide that the office is the coordinating agency in state government for environmental justice programs. The bill would require the Director of Planning and Research to consult with the secretaries of specified state agencies, and other parties to coordinate the office's efforts and, share specified information with certain federal agencies, and review and evaluate other federal information, as provided. The bill would define 'environmental justice' to mean the fair treatment of people of all races, cultures, and incomes with respect to the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws and policies. The bill would require the California Environmental Protection Agency to take specified actions in designing its mission for programs, policies, and standards within the agency, and to develop a model environmental justice mission statement for boards, departments, and offices within the agency, by January 1, 2001.

SB 120 Ortiz
Hazardous substances
Chapter 395
Existing law authorizes the Department of Toxic Substances Control to expend the money in the Toxic Substances Control Account in the General Fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to pay for, among other things, removal and remedial actions related to the release of hazardous substances and the oversight of removal and remedial actions. Existing law authorizes the Attorney General to recover from the liable person, as defined, the costs incurred and payable from the account for removal or remedial actions to a hazardous substance release. Existing law requires a liable party who establishes, by a preponderance of evidence, that only a portion of those costs are attributable to that party's actions, to only pay for that portion of those costs. This bill would prohibit the department from making any determination that a response action at the Western Pacific Avenue site in Sacramento is complete, until after the City of Sacramento has completed its land use planning process and all response actions necessary to conform to the approved land use plan are complete. The bill would exempt from this prohibition, any portion of the site acquired by the Sacramento Regional Transit District, in accordance with specified environmental documents.

SB 162 Escutia
School facilities: contamination
Chapter 1002
Under the Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998, an eligible school district may receive funding for new construction of school facilities. This bill would provide that, as a condition of receiving funding under the Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998, the governing board of a school district is prohibited from approving the acquisition of a schoolsite, or if the school district owns or leases a schoolsite, from proceeding with the construction of a project, unless the governing board causes certain environmental assessments to be conducted that are reviewed and approved by the Department of Toxic Substances Control.

SB 223 Kelley
Infrastructure financing: Salton Sea Authority
Chapter 59
Existing law authorizes counties and cities to form infrastructure financing districts, in accordance with a prescribed procedure, to finance public capital facilities utilizing a method of tax increment financing. This bill would authorize the Salton Sea Authority, a joint powers authority, to utilize this law to form an infrastructure financing district to fund the construction of, and purchasing electrical power for, projects for the reclamation and environmental restoration of the Salton Sea.

SB 227 Alpert
Water quality: nonpoint source pollution
Chapter 560
The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act governs the coordination and control of water quality in the state, and includes provisions relating to nonpoint source pollution. The California Coastal Act of 1976 imposes certain restrictions on development in the coastal zone of the state. The California Coastal Commission, pursuant to the coastal act, has specified duties with regard to the federally approved California Coastal Management Program. This bill would require the State Water Resources Control Board, on or before February 1, 2001, and in consultation with the regional boards, the California Coastal Commission, and other appropriate state agencies and advisory groups, as necessary, to prepare a detailed program for the purposes of implementing the state's nonpoint source management plan, as specified. The bill would require the state board, on or before August 1 of each year, and in consultation with the commission and other appropriate agencies, to submit to the Legislature and make available to the public, copies of prescribed state and regional board reports that contain information related to nonpoint source pollution and that the state or regional boards were required to prepare in the previous fiscal year and a summary of the information set forth in those reports, as specified.

SB 274 Johannessen
Hazardous materials: Shasta Cascade Hazardous Materials Response Team
Chapter 601
Existing law provides for the regulation of hazardous waste under the hazardous waste control laws by the Department of Toxic Substances Control and specified local agencies. This bill would appropriate $140,000 from the Toxic Substances Control Account to the Department of Toxic Substances Control for allocation to the County of Shasta for the purchase of emergency response equipment for the Shasta Cascade Hazardous Materials Response Team.

SB 332 Sher
Beverage containers
Chapter 815
The existing California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires a distributor of specified beverage containers to pay a redemption payment of 2 to the Department of Conservation, for each beverage container, as defined, sold or transferred, for deposit in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund and provides for an increase in that payment, as specified. The money in the fund is continuously appropriated to the department to pay refund values, processing payments, and for other purposes. 'Beverage' is defined, for purposes of the act, to include beer and other malt beverages, wine and distilled spirit coolers, carbonated mineral and soda waters, and similar carbonated soft drinks in liquid form that are intended for human consumption, but excludes from that definition 100% fruit juice to which carbonation has been added. a A violation of the act is a crime and the penalties for violations of the act are deposited in the fund. This bill would additionally include as

beverages, for purposes of the act, carbonated and noncarbonated water, noncarbonated soft drinks and sport drinks, specified noncarbonated fruit drinks, coffee and tea drinks, and carbonated fruit drinks if those products are sold in plastic, glass, bimetal, or aluminum containers in liquid, ready-to-drink form and intended for human consumption. The bill would exempt any beverage container included within the coverage of the act on January 1, 2000, from specified labeling requirements, until January 1, 2001.

SB 390 Alpert
Water quality
Chapter 686

Under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards are among the principal agencies with authority over water quality. Under the act, generally, persons discharging waste are required to file with the appropriate regional board a report of the discharge and the discharge is subject to waste discharge requirements prescribed by that regional board. Under the act, persons are generally prohibited from initiating a new discharge of waste, or making any material changes in any discharge of waste, prior to the filing of the waste discharge report, and after the filing of that report unless waste discharge requirements have been prescribed or, under certain circumstances, 120 days have elapsed since the filing of that report. The act authorizes the regional boards to waive these requirements as to a specific discharge or type of discharge. This bill would authorize the regional boards, on and after January 1, 2000, to waive these requirements as to a specific discharge or type of discharge if the waiver is not against the public interest. The bill would allow waivers to be renewed but would prohibit the regional boards from issuing waivers for specific types of discharges that exceed 5 years in duration. The bill would require the regional boards and the state board to require compliance with the conditions pursuant to which waivers are granted. The bill would require the regional boards, prior to renewing any waiver for a specific type of discharge, to review the terms of the waiver policy at a public hearing, and to determine at that hearing whether the discharge for which the waiver policy was established should be subject to general or individual waste discharge requirements. The bill would provide that a waiver in effect on January 1, 2000, shall remain valid until January 1, 2003, unless the regional board terminates that waiver prior to that date. The bill would authorize a regional board to renew, in 5-year increments, waivers that were valid on January 1, 2000, and granted an extension until January 1, 2003, and not otherwise terminated.

SB 394 McPherson
Aquatic nuisance species
Chapter 185

Existing law contains provisions designed to prevent the introduction and spread of aquatic nuisance species, as defined, into any river, estuary, bay, or coastal area through the exchange of ballast water of vessels prior to entering those waters. Existing law requires the Department of Fish and Game to adopt a ballast water control report

form consistent with the form developed by the United States Coast Guard. Existing law requires operators of all vessels that have the capacity to take on or discharge ballast water to complete and return the form as a condition of using the waters of this state. These provisions are to be repealed on January 1, 2000. This bill would extend these provisions until January 1, 2004. Since a violation of these provisions is an infraction under existing law, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program by continuing in existence a crime that would otherwise be repealed.

SB 407 Alpert
Medical waste: disposal
Chapter 139
Existing law requires a person generating or treating medical waste to ensure that the medical waste is treated by one of certain methods, thereby rendering it solid waste, as defined, prior to disposal. Existing law permits discharge of medical waste to a public sewage system if the medical waste is liquid or semiliquid and meets other specified conditions. This bill would revise the conditions required for disposal of medical waste to a public sewage system, including an authorization to treat a medical waste that is a specified type of biohazardous waste by chemical disinfection if certain requirements are met.

SB 428 Perata
Transportation: San Francisco Bay Area Water Transit Authority
Chapter 1011 with message
Existing law authorizes the Metropolitan Transportation Commission to develop and adopt a long-range plan for implementing high-speed water transit on the San Francisco Bay. This bill would repeal the authority of the commission to adopt a long-range plan for implementing high-speed water transit on the San Francisco Bay. The bill would create the San Francisco Bay Area Water Transit Authority, and would require the board of directors of the authority to consist of 11 members to be appointed and selected, as specified. The bill would prescribe the terms of the directors on the board. The bill would require the board to employ a chief executive officer and a general counsel and to convene a community advisory committee and a technical advisory committee. The bill would require the board to prepare and adopt a San Francisco Bay area water transit implementation and operations plan, and to operate a comprehensive bay area regional public water transit system, as prescribed. The provision of the water transit plan would not become operative until the Legislature, by statute, approves the plan. The bill would prescribe related matters with regard to the powers and duties of the authority.

SB 482 Baca
Petroleum underground storage tanks: loans
Chapter 516
Existing law requires the Trade and Commerce Agency to conduct a program to make loans to persons to upgrade, replace, or remove petroleum underground storage tanks to meet applicable local, state, or federal standards and to take corrective actions. Existing law provides that these provisions shall become inoperative on December 22, 1999, and are repealed as of January 1, 2000. This bill would extend the operation of these provisions to January 1, 2002, when they would be repealed.

SB 515 Chesbro
Waste management
Chapter 600
The existing California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, establishes an integrated waste management program. This bill would authorize, rather than require, the nondisposal facility element to be appended to the source reduction and recycling element.

SB 529 Bowen
Motor vehicle fuel
Chapter 813
Existing law prohibits the State Air Resources Board from adopting any regulation that requires the addition of any oxygenate to motor vehicle fuel unless the regulation is subject to multimedia rulemaking, as defined.This bill, instead, except as provided, would prohibit the state board from adopting any regulation that establishes a specification for motor vehicle fuel unless that regulation, and a multimedia evaluation conducted by affected agencies and coordinated by the state board, are reviewed by the California Environmental Policy Council. The bill would prescribe procedures for the multimedia evaluation and would provide that if the council determines that the proposed regulation will cause a significant adverse impact on public health or the environment, the council shall recommend alternative measures. Under the bill, within 60 days of receiving notice from the council of a determination of adverse impact, the state board would be required to adopt revisions to the proposed regulation, or the affected state agencies would be required to take appropriate action to mitigate the adverse impacts, as provided.

SB 606 O'Connell
Hazardous waste: transportation: recycling
Chapter 745
Existing law requires any person generating hazardous waste that is transported, or submitted for transportation, for offsite handling, treatment, storage, disposal, or any combination thereof, to complete a manifest prior to the time the waste is transported or offered for transportation and to submit the manifest to the Department of Toxic Substances Control. A generator is required to submit to the department, within 30 days

from the date of transport, a legible copy of each manifest used. This bill would exempt the generator copy of the manifest from the requirement that it be submitted to the department for any waste transported in compliance with specified procedures, if the generator, transporter, and facility are all identified by the same EPA identification number on the hazardous waste manifest, except as specified.

SB 629 Kelley
County water authorities
Chapter 62
Existing law provides for the formation of county water authorities and grants specified powers to those entities, including the authority to provide, by resolution or ordinance, for all matters that are necessary for the proper administration of those authorities. Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a local public agency, by ordinance, to make any violation of an ordinance enacted by the agency subject to an administrative fine or penalty, as prescribed. This bill would authorize the board of directors of an authority to adopt regulations regarding its facilities, property, and rights-of-way. The bill would authorize the board of directors, by ordinance, to make a violation of those regulations subject to an administrative fine, as specified. The bill would require the board of directors to set forth, by ordinance or resolution, the administrative procedures that govern the imposition, enforcement, collection, and administrative review by the authority of those administrative fines in accordance with specified provisions of law, except as otherwise specified.

SB 635 Sher
Primary drinking water standards
Chapter 777
Existing law, the Calderon-Sher Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996, requires the State Department of Health Services to adopt regulations covering water testing, the monitoring of contaminants, the frequency and method of sampling and testing, the reporting of results, and other matters as may be necessary to determine and ensure the quality of domestic water supplies. This bill would instead require the office to prepare and publish an assessment of the risks to public health posed by each contaminant for which the department proposes a primary drinking water standard and would require the risk assessment to contain an estimate of the level of the contaminant in drinking water that is not anticipated to cause or contribute to adverse health effects, or that does not pose any significant risk to health, that would be known as the public health goal for the contaminant. The bill would also revise the criteria upon which the public health goal for each contaminant would be based. This bill would require the office to post certain information about the risk assessments on its Internet web page, and would establish procedures for submission of comments, data, studies, or other written information by interested persons.

SB 636 Sher
Hazardous waste: management: incineration
Chapter 420
Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to develop and adopt, by regulation, criteria and guidelines for the identification of hazardous wastes. This bill would provide that in any case where the department proposes to make a determination that a waste meets one or more of those criteria and guidelines, but that it is not necessary to manage the waste as a hazardous waste for a specified reason, the department shall issue a public notice of that proposed determination, as specified.

SB 709 Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review
Waste discharge requirements and penalties
Chapter 93 with message
Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards are among the principal agencies with primary regulatory authority over water quality. This bill, under specified circumstances, would authorize the state board, a regional board, or a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) to require a discharger subject to its jurisdiction to complete and implement a prescribed pollution prevention plan. The bill would authorize the state board or a regional board to require a POTW to complete and implement a pollution prevention plan with specified components, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. The bill would authorize the state board, a regional board, or a POTW to require a discharger to comply with the pollution protection plan after providing an opportunity for comment at a public proceeding with regard to that plan. The bill would require a regional board to prescribe effluent limitations as part of the waste discharge requirements of a POTW for specified substances. The bill would authorize a POTW with an approved pretreatment program to conduct specified inspections and assess prescribed penalties.

SB 807 Committee on Agriculture and Water Resources
Water
Chapter 779
The Cortese-Knox Local Government Reorganization Act of 1985 generally prohibits a city or district from providing new or extended services outside its jurisdiction without prior written approval of the local agency formation commission, but excepts from that prohibition contracts or agreements solely involving the provision of surplus water to agricultural lands. This bill would modify that exception to include contracts or agreements solely involving the provision of surplus water to agricultural lands and facilities, including, but not limited to, incidental residential structures. The bill would allow a local agency formation commission to authorize a city or district to provide new or extended services outside its jurisdictional boundaries and outside its sphere of

influence to respond to an existing or impending threat to the public health or safety of the residents of the affected territory if certain requirements are met.

SB 826 Sher
Air pollution: bay district: motor vehicle fee revenues
Chapter 204
Existing law requires specified motor vehicle fee revenues generated in the Bay Area Air Quality Management District to be subvened to the bay district and used for specified purposes, including, until January 1, 2000, the implementation of bicycle facility improvement projects. This bill would delete the January 1, 2000, date for using those revenues for bicycle facility improvement projects, thereby requiring the continued use of those funds for that purpose beyond that date. The bill also would include, within the purposes for which those revenues are required to be expended, the implementation of low-emission and zero-emission vehicle programs, demonstration projects in telecommuting, and the design and construction of physical improvements that support specified development projects, thereby creating a state-mandated local program by imposing new duties on the bay district.

SB 827 Sher
Recycled materials
Chapter 816
The State Assistance for Recycling Markets Act of 1989 requires the Department of General Services to set a goal for the purchase of recycled paper products by state agencies of at least 50% of paper products purchased. All state agencies are required to submit to the department and the California Integrated Waste Management Board a plan to meet this goal. The board was required to implement a pilot program, if adequate funds were available, from January 1, 1994, to January 1, 1997, for funding claims submitted by state agencies for providing price preferences to certain recycled paper products. The act also requires the Legislature and all state agencies to meet certain goals for the procurement or purchase of recycled products, as defined, by specified dates. The board is also authorized to establish recycled-content disclosure, recycled product-only bids, cooperative purchasing arrangements, or conduct an analysis of solid waste diversion from disposal facilities, to meet the goals for recycled products. Existing law requires the Legislature, if a recycled product costs more than the same product made with virgin material, to purchase fewer of those more costly products or apply cost savings, if any, gained from buying other recycled products towards the purchase of those more costly products. This bill would provide that purchasing recycled products is a requirement rather than a goal, and would delete the requirement that state agencies submit plans related to their recycled paper product purchasing. The bill would also delete the provisions regarding the pilot program.

SB 855 Haynes
Recycled water
Chapter 173
The Water Recycling Act of 1999 requires the rate for, and conditions of, recycled water service to be established by contract between a public agency retail water supplier and the customer, if there is no rate in effect for recycled water service within the service area of that supplier and prescribes certain other requirements relating to recycled water service rates established by a public agency retail water supplier on and after January 1, 1999. This bill would allow a customer to request, in writing, a retail water supplier to enter into an agreement or adopt recycled water rates in order to provide recycled water service to the customer. The bill would require the public agency retail water supplier, by certified mail return receipt requested, to submit a written offer to the customer not later than 120 days from the date on which the retail water supplier receives the written request from the customer.

SB 970 Costa
Water rights
Chapter 938
Existing law declares that when any person entitled to the use of water under an appropriative right fails to use all or part of the water because of water conservation efforts, any cessation or reduction in the use of the appropriative water shall be deemed equivalent to a reasonable beneficial use of water to the extent of the cessation or reduction in use. Existing law declares that where water appropriated for irrigation purposes is not used by reason of land fallowing or crop rotation, the reduced usage shall be deemed to constitute water conservation for the purposes of that provision. This bill would, instead, provide that where water appropriated for irrigation purposes is not used as a result of temporary land fallowing or crop rotation, as specified, the reduced usage shall be deemed to constitute water conservation for the purposes of that provision.

SB 989 Sher
Pollution: groundwater: MTBE
Chapter 812
Under existing law, with specified exceptions, no person may own or operate an underground storage tank containing hazardous substances unless a permit for its operation has been issued by the local agency to the owner or operator of the tank, or a unified program facility permit has been issued by the local agency to the owner or operator of the unified program facility on which the tank is located. Existing law requires an underground storage tank permit to require compliance with certain design and construction requirements, and requires the local agency to inspect every underground tank system within its jurisdiction at least once every 3 years. Existing law imposes specified civil penalties upon owners or operators of underground storage tanks who violate certain requirements. This bill would require the State Water Resources Control Board, on or before June 1, 2000, to initiate a specified research program to quantify the probability and environmental significance of releases from

petroleum underground storage tank systems that meet certain upgrade requirements. The board would be required, by January 1, 2001, to adopt specified regulations and the board would be directed to require a tank to be fitted with under-dispenser containment or a spill containment or control system approved by the board, as specified, and to review existing enforcement authority. The bill would require a local agency to inspect every tank system at least once every year, thereby creating a state-mandated local program by imposing new duties upon local agencies. The bill would require the holder of a permit for an underground storage tank, within 60 days after receiving a specified inspection or compliance report, to file a plan to implement the compliance report or make a specified demonstration. The bill would provide for the imposition of civil liability upon an operator of an underground storage tank who tampers with, or disables, automatic leak detection devices and would impose criminal penalties upon a person who intentionally takes such an action, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime. The bill would require the board, in consultation with the State Department of Health Services, to develop guidelines for the investigation and remediation of MTBE and other ether-based oxygenates in groundwater and appropriate cleanup standards.

SB 1001 Burton
Motor vehicle fuel: MTBE
Chapter 814
The Governor's Executive Order D-5-99 requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to develop a timetable for the removal of methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE) from gasoline at the earliest possible date, but not later than December 31, 2002. This bill would require the commission to submit quarterly reports to the Legislature summarizing the amount of MTBE used in gasoline by each refinery during the preceding quarter and comparing that amount to the amount of MTBE used in gasoline by each refinery during the previous quarter.

SB 1006 Costa
Drinking water: water softening and conditioning devices
Chapter 969
Existing law prohibits a residential water softening or conditioning appliance from being installed except in certain circumstances, including when the regeneration of the appliance discharges to the waste disposal system of the residence where the appliance is used and certain other conditions are satisfied. These conditions include the requirement that the appliance is certified to control the quantity of salt used per regeneration by a preset device and the settings of the device are limited so that a specified salt efficiency rating is achieved. This bill would revise and recast these provisions, and would authorize a local agency, as defined, to prospectively limit the availability of residential water softening or conditioning appliances to appliances that activate regeneration by demand control. It would also authorize a local agency, by ordinance, to limit the availability, or prohibit the installation, of residential water

softening or conditioning appliances that discharge to the community sewer system if the local agency makes certain findings and includes them in the ordinance.

SB 1055 Bowen
Solid waste: tires
Chapter 292
The existing California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, establishes an integrated waste management program. The California Tire Recycling Act, which is a part of the waste management act, requires every person who purchases a new tire from a retail seller of new tires to pay a disposal charge of 25 per tire to the seller. s This bill would require that the board or its contractors be permitted reasonable access to property on which waste tires are unlawfully stored to perform cleanup, abatement, or remedial work, as prescribed, if an order setting liability has been obtained by the board, or by its designee, against the property owner, and the board finds there is a significant threat to public health or the environment.

SB 1056 Johannessen
Vehicles: emission reduction devices
Chapter 209
Existing law establishes the High Polluter Repair or Removal Account in the Vehicle Inspection and Repair Fund and provides that all money in the account is available, upon appropriation, to the Department of Consumer Affairs and the State Air Resources Board to establish and implement a program for the repair or replacement of high polluting vehicles. This bill would require the state board to review and assess the potential cost-effectiveness of specified emissions reduction devices that are intended for installation in light-duty motor vehicles and to consider the results of that assessment in determining whether an emission reduction device is a cost-effective means of emission reduction, as compared to vehicle retirement programs.

SB 1064 Perata
Taxation: contributions: California Mexican American Veterans Memorial Beautification and Enhancement Account
Chapter 989
Under the existing Personal Income Tax Law, individual taxpayers are allowed to contribute amounts in excess of their tax liability for the support of specified funds or accounts, including, among others, the California Mexican American Veterans' Memorial Beautification and Enhancement Account. Existing law provides for the repeal of the contribution provisions for this account on January 1 of any calendar year that the Franchise Tax Board estimates the minimum contribution amount will be less than a prescribed amount. This bill would modify this provision so that it would be repealed on January 1 of any calendar year beginning on or after January 1, 2001, that the Franchise Tax Board estimates the minimum contribution amount will be less than the prescribed amount.

SB 1099 Knight
California Defense Retention and Conversion Act of 1999
Chapter 425
Existing law provides for various activities in regard to defense conversion and military base retention and reuse efforts in the state. This bill would enact, until January 1, 2007, the California Defense Retention and Conversion Act of 1999, to establish the California Defense Retention and Conversion Council in the Trade and Commerce Agency. The bill would set forth the membership and duties of the council in regard to defense retention and conversion and military base reuse activities in the state, including specified activities developed by the former California Defense Conversion Council. This bill would require the council to prepare a study considering strategies for the long-term protection of lands adjacent to military bases and to submit to the Governor and the Legislature a report on the study with any recommendations. It would require the Trade and Commerce Agency to establish a Defense Retention Grant Program, with input and assistance from the council.

SB 1119 Alarcon
Pollution control: financing: capital access
Chapter 756
The existing California Pollution Control Financing Authority Act establishes the California Pollution Control Financing Authority, with specified powers and duties, and authorizes the authority to approve financing for projects, as defined, to prevent or reduce environmental pollution, including projects to remediate environmental pollution, and projects for soil excavation and removal, and construction, operation, and maintenance of systems that extract, contain, or treat groundwater, soil vapor, gas, or leachate. This bill would expressly include, as an eligible project, payment of the cost to remediate environmental pollution by a de minimis or de micromis responsible party, in accordance with the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA). The bill would revise the definition of 'project' for purposes of the act to conform with these provisions.

SB 1186 Ortiz
Rice straw
Chapter 640
Existing law, the Connelly-Areias-Chandler Rice Straw Burning Reduction Act, among other things, required the State Air Resources Board and the Department of Consumer Affairs, on or before September 1, 1992, to establish an advisory committee to develop a list of priority goals for the development of alternative uses of rice straw for the purpose of developing feasible and cost-effective alternatives to rice straw burning. This bill would require the State Air Resources Board, in consultation with the Department of Food and Agriculture, on or before January 1, 2001, and in cooperation with specified others, to prepare and submit to the Legislature recommendations for ensuring consistency and predictability in the supply of rice straw for cost-effective uses, as provided.

SB 1195 Hayden
South Coast Air Quality Management District: particulate matter: reporting: air quality management plan
Chapter 477
Existing law, the Lewis-Presley Air Quality Management Act, requires the South Coast Air Quality Management District to make specified forecasts, reports, and notifications regarding pollutant levels, as prescribed. This bill would additionally require the south coast district, commencing July 1, 2001, to include in those forecasts, reports, and notifications prescribed information regarding levels of particulate matter 2.5 microns or smaller (PM2.5) that exceed a certain concentration, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program.

SB 1210 Baca
Sales and use taxes: exemptions: returnable and nonreturnable containers
Chapter 758
The Sales and Use Tax Law imposes a tax on the gross receipts from the sale in this state of, or the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of, tangible personal property. That law provides various exemptions from that tax, including an exemption for returnable and nonreturnable containers under specified conditions. This bill would add an exemption for containers when sold or leased to persons who place food products for human consumption in the container for shipment, provided the food products will be sold, whether in the same container or not, and whether the food products are remanufactured or repackaged prior to sale.

SB 1269 Alpert
Toxic chemicals: private enforcement actions
Chapter 599
The existing Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65) prohibits any person, in the course of doing business, from knowingly and intentionally exposing any individual to a chemical known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity without giving a specified warning, or from discharging or releasing such a chemical into any source of drinking water, except as specified. This bill would require any person bringing an action in the public interest to notify the Attorney General that such an action has been filed, and would require such a person, after the action is either subject to a settlement or a judgment, to submit to the Attorney General a reporting form that includes the results of that settlement or judgment and the final disposition of the case. The bill would also require a person bringing an action in the public interest to submit to the Attorney General a report that includes information on any corrective action being taken as a part of the settlement or resolution of the case. The bill would require the Attorney General to develop a reporting form, for purposes of these requirements, that specifies the information to be reported, including the date the action was filed, the nature of the relief sought, the amount of the settlement or civil penalty assessed, and any other information the Attorney General deems appropriate.

SB 1288 Murray
Motor vehicle inspection and maintenance program
Chapter 355
Existing law establishes a motor vehicle inspection and maintenance (smog check) program that, among other things, requires all motor vehicles, except for certain exempt vehicles, that are registered in designated areas of the state to biennially obtain a certificate of compliance or noncompliance with motor vehicle emission standards. Existing law provides that a certificate of compliance or noncompliance shall be valid for 90 days, except that if the certificate is issued to a licensed automobile dealer, the certificate shall be valid for 180 days. This bill, until January 1, 2002, instead, would provide that a certificate issued to a licensed motor vehicle dealer shall be valid for a 2-year period, or until the vehicle is sold and registered to a retail buyer, whichever occurs first. The bill would specify that a licensed motor vehicle dealer is responsible for having a smog check inspection performed on, and a certificate of compliance or noncompliance issued for, every motor vehicle offered for retail sale. Because other provisions of law would make a violation of this requirement a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

SB 1301 Kelley
Smog check: remote sensing equipment
Chapter 273
Existing law establishes a motor vehicle inspection and maintenance (smog check) program, administered by the Department of Consumer Affairs, that requires inspection of vehicles biennially upon renewal of registration and at certain other times, as specified. Existing law authorizes the department to conduct a pilot program to except from the biennial smog check requirement those vehicles that may be jointly determined by the department and the State Air Resources Board to warrant exception, as provided. This bill would require the department, on or before June 30, 2000, as part of the pilot program, to evaluate standards for the operation of remote sensing equipment, evaluate the need to certify individuals who operate that equipment, and evaluate the need to license entities that provide remote sensing services under the direction of the department.

SB 1304 Committee on Environmental Quality
Environmental laboratories
Chapter 372
Existing law authorizes the certification and regulation of environmental laboratories by the State Department of Health Services. Existing law also requires the department to adopt regulations governing the administration of these provisions, including, among other things, regulations regarding application criteria for acceptance and approval of 3rd-party laboratory accreditation organizations. This bill would revise these provisions to require laboratories to obtain a certificate pursuant to statutory requirements, and would further authorize those laboratories to apply for accreditation under the National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (NELAP).

SCR 19 Burton
Leaf blowers
Chapter 35
This measure would memorialize the State Air Resources Board, on or before January 1, 2000, to prepare and submit a report to the Legislature, as provided, summarizing the potential health and environmental impacts of leaf blowers and including recommendations for alternatives to their use. The measure would also request each governing body of a city, including a charter city, or county to refrain from enacting any new ordinance that prohibits the use of leaf blowers until the state board submits that report to the Legislature.

SJR 8 Solis
Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin
Chapter 66
This measure would memorialize the President and Congress to enact legislation to make available necessary funds to implement groundwater remediation in the Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin.

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AB 137 Firebaugh
Schoolsites: hazardous materials
Existing law prohibits the governing board of a school district from approving a project involving the acquisition of a schoolsite by the school district unless specified actions are taken with regard to potential contamination of the site, including a determination by the lead agency, as defined, that the property purchased or to be built upon is not the site of a current or former hazardous waste disposal site or solid waste disposal site, or a hazardous substance release site. This bill would require the California Research Bureau in the office of the State Librarian to research and tabulate a census of schoolsites and to submit a report on its findings to specified committees of the Legislature by June 30, 2000. The bill would also require the State Allocation Board, by January 1, 2001, to adopt regulations to implement a pilot program to evaluate whether schoolsites are clean and free of all hazardous material, as defined.

AB 604 Jackson
Nonpoint source pollution
The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act grants authority to the State Water Resources Control Board to regulate water quality in the state, including matters relating to nonpoint source pollution. This bill, for the purpose of carrying out the state's nonpoint source pollution control program in accordance with specified federal law, would require the state board, in consultation with the California Coastal Commission, the State Department of Health Services, and any other state agencies with authority over nonpoint source pollution, on or before January 1, 2002, to establish a program strategy and implementation plan and performance goals for targeted management measures and for the remaining management measures on or before January 1, 2005, as

specified. The bill also would require the state board (a), if it determines that it will be unable to carry out these provisions, to notify the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature, in writing, regarding the projected completion dates and the reasons for not completing the requirements of this article by March 1, 2001, for all targeted management measures, and by March 1, 2004, for all remaining measures, and (b) to notify the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature by March 1, 2000, with regard to what measures it has under development as of January 1, 2000, the resources dedicated to that effort, and what measures will be subject to the deadlines imposed by the bill.

AB 1058 Olberg
Motor vehicle fuel requirements: airport ground vehicles
Existing law authorizes the State Air Resources Board, among other things, to adopt and implement motor vehicle fuel specifications for the control of air contaminants and sources of air pollution. Under existing law, a person who violates a state board regulation relating to motor vehicle fuels is subject to a criminal or a civil penalty, as specified. This bill would, until January 1, 2001, require the state board or a court, when determining the amount of any civil or criminal penalty to impose against an operator of, or a fuel supplier for, an airport ground vehicle for a violation that occurred on or before March 1, 1999, of a motor vehicle fuel regulation, to consider the possibility that the operator or fuel supplier was not informed or aware of the regulation until after the violation occurred. The bill would authorize the state board or the court to lower the amount of the penalty if it determines that the operator or fuel supplier was not informed or aware of the regulation.

AB 1207 Shelley
Environmental health and safety: environmental hazards
Existing law prohibits the purchase by any school, school district, or governing authority of a private school in California for use by pupils in kindergarten and grades 1 to 6, inclusive, art or craft material that is deemed by the State Department of Health Services to contain a toxic substance, as defined, or a toxic substance causing chronic illness, as defined. Existing law prohibits the purchase by any school, school district, or governing authority of a private school in California for use by pupils in grades 7 to 12, inclusive, of any substance that is defined as a toxic substance causing chronic illness unless it meets the labeling standards. This bill would establish the Healthy Schools Act of 1999. This bill would require the State Department of Health Services to develop a manual regarding best management practices for achieving healthy indoor air quality in schools and distribute the manual to every school district.

AB 1293 Mazzoni
Coastal protection: public education programs
Existing law requires the Department of Boating and Waterways to implement and administer laws regulating boating and the use of waterways in the state. This bill would authorize the department to establish a program to provide environmental education to the boating public, with the objective of preventing and reducing boating-

related pollution. The bill would require the department, if it establishes the program, to consult with specified governmental agencies as appropriate and necessary to carry out the objectives of the program.

AB 1401 Longville
South coast district: work program
Existing law establishes a regional Mobile Source Air Pollution Reduction Review Committee to develop and adopt a work program to provide grants for projects that reduce air pollution from motor vehicles. Existing law provides that upon the committee's adoption of the work program, the work program shall be submitted to the district board of the South Coast Air Quality Management District which, within 60 days, may approve the work program by a majority vote of the full south coast district board. Existing law provides that if the south coast district board fails to approve the work program within 60 days of receiving it, the work program shall be deemed disapproved. This bill, instead, would require the south coast district board to approve or disapprove the work program within 60 days of receiving it and would provide that if the south coast district board fails to approve or disapprove the work program within those 60 days, the work program shall be deemed approved. The bill would specify that the south coast district board may only disapprove the work program by a 3/4 vote of the full district board.

AB 1605 Margett
Water quality: desalination
Existing law appropriates state funds for various projects to improve water quality in the state. This bill would appropriate, from the General Fund to the Department of Water Resources, $1,000,000 for allocation to specified entities in prescribed amounts, for the purposes of developing new and innovative technologies to reduce the cost of desalinating water from the Colorado River and other brackish water, as specified, and a prescribed amount to the department for the administration of the program. The bill would prohibit the department from making an allocation from the specified funds until the district or other entity has submitted its project plans to the department for approval and the department has determined that the project is likely to develop new and innovative technologies. The bill would require each entity receiving money under the bill to prepare and submit to the department a specified report upon the completion of the demonstration project or activity funded under the bill. The bill would require the department to prepare and submit to the Legislature a prescribed annual report.

AB 1663 Committee on Utilities and Commerce
Energy conservation assistance: loans and grants: energy and water projects
Existing law authorizes the State Public Works Board, until January 1, 2000, to issue revenue bonds, notes, and bond anticipation notes to finance the cost of cogeneration equipment, alternative energy equipment, and conservation measures in public buildings in an amount of $50,000,000 in each of the 10 fiscal years beginning with the 1982-83 fiscal year, but provides that any portion of that authorization not used in any fiscal year may be used in any future fiscal year. This bill would provide that the total

amount of revenue bonds, notes, and bond anticipation notes issued by the board may not exceed a total amount of $500,000,000, and would extend to January 1, 2005, the termination date of those provisions.

SB 46 Sher
Solid waste management
The existing California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, establishes an integrated waste management program. This bill would require the board to include one member appointed by the Governor who has served as an elected member of a city council or a county board of supervisors, or as a city mayor, for at least one term within 2 years of his or her appointment to a first term on the board, and would reduce the number of gubernatorial appointees on the board who represent the public from 2 to one.

SB 48 Sher
Public records: disclosure
The California Public Records Act provides that except for exempt records, every state or local agency, upon request, shall make records available to any person upon payment of fees to cover costs. This bill would require that written requests for inspection or copies of public records be addressed to the head of each public agency or his or her designee or, in the case of multimembered bodies, to the executive officer, executive secretary, administrator, or similar chief executive pursuant to specified procedures. The bill would also require that a determination by a state or local agency that a request for a public record is denied be in writing and would provide that any person who is notified of a denial of a request for public records may appeal to the Attorney General pursuant to specified procedures within 20 days of the date of denial and in cases where the agency fails to provide any response under these provisions.

SB 655 Peace
State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission: grant program: solar energy systems
Existing law, for purposes of provisions governing property rights, defines the term 'solar energy system' to mean any solar collector or other solar energy device whose primary purpose is to provide for the collection, storage, and distribution of solar energy for space heating or cooling, or for water heating, or any structural design feature of a building, whose primary purpose is to provide for the collection, storage, and distribution of solar energy for space heating or cooling, or for water heating. This bill would revise that definition of 'solar energy system' to additionally include within that definition of a 'solar energy system' any solar collector or other solar energy device whose primary purpose is to provide for electricity generation, or any structural design feature of a building whose primary purpose is to provide for electricity generation.

SB 754 Hayden
Los Angeles River
Existing law recognizes the importance of managing rivers for multiple purposes. This bill would create in the Resources Agency the Los Angeles River and Restoration Commission, consisting of 13 members, as prescribed. The bill would require the Secretary of Resources to assign a deputy secretary who would, on a part-time basis, oversee the commission and act as its executive officer. The bill would require the commission, on or before January 1, 2001, to prepare and submit to the Legislature a scope of work for the development of a plan for the conservation and restoration of the Los Angeles River watershed, as specified. The bill would require the commission to review and offer advice regarding projects funded with state funds within the watershed that directly affect the Los Angeles River or its natural or recreational resources, with regard to the extent to which the projects meet the multiple objectives of the act. The bill would require the commission to advise the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy, the State Coastal Conservancy, and any conservancy created by statute for the San Gabriel River that also has jurisdiction over any part of the Los Angeles River, and to assist in the coordination of projects within the Los Angeles River watershed funded by those conservancies. The bill would authorize the commission to consult with and advise the County of Los Angeles and other public agencies engaged in the development of projects related to the Los Angeles River and its watershed.

SB 821 Sher
Air pollution
Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to inventory sources of air pollution within the air basins of the state and determine the kinds and quantity of air pollutants, including the contribution of natural sources, as specified. This bill would require the inventory to also include the contribution of mobile sources and area sources of emissions, as specified.

SB 993 Hayden
Education: school facilities: contamination
Existing law requires the governing board of a school district, before commencing the acquisition of real property for a new schoolsite or an addition to an existing schoolsite, to evaluate the property at a public hearing using the site selection standards established by the State Department of Education. Existing law requires the State Department of Education to provide school districts information relating to the impact or potential impact upon any schoolsite of hazardous substances, solid waste, safety, and hazardous air emissions. This bill would require the task force created pursuant to specified provisions to consider ways to develop standards and guidelines for protecting children's health at all schoolsites, would require these standards and guidelines to govern the initial assessment process, preliminary endangerment assessment, and any site mitigation, and would require the task force to also make recommendations for changes to standards for classrooms and school buildings. The bill would require the State Department of Education to incorporate all standards adopted pursuant to those provisions into the schoolsite selection process.

SB 1253 Sher
Climate change
Existing law establishes the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission and requires the commission, among other things, to analyze the environmental consequences of trends in the consumption of energy. Existing law also requires the commission to have conducted a study on or before June 1, 1990, regarding the manner in which global warming trends may affect California's energy supply and demand, economy, environment, agriculture, and water supplies. This bill would require the commission, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, the Department of Transportation, the State Water Resources Control Board, the California Integrated Waste Management Board, any other state agencies with jurisdiction over matters affecting climate change, to update, by January 1, 2001, the inventory of greenhouse gas emissions from all sources located in the state, as identified in a specified report, and to acquire and develop data and information on global climate change and provide state, regional and local agencies, utilities, business, industry, and other energy and economic sectors with information on the costs, technical feasibility, and demonstrated effectiveness of methods for reducing or mitigating the production of greenhouse gases from in-state sources.

SB 1516 Hayden
International trade: environment
This bill requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection and the Secretary of the State Resources Agency to review and assess existing and proposed international trade agreements that may lead to challenges to California laws and regulations concerning the environment and to make the assessments available to the Legislature and public on a regular basis.

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PR99:069
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
March 25, 1999

GOVERNOR DAVIS ANNOUNCES DECISION REGARDING MTBE

Determines Risks Outweigh Benefits of Fuel Additive

SACRAMENTO—In a move to protect the people of California from possible health risks Governor Gray Davis today announced that he will direct a three year, eight month phase out of the fuel additive Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE). Through his executive order, Governor Davis today began the state-wide process, across an array of agencies, to remove MTBE from California's gasoline supply. Additionally the governor has called upon California's federal delegation to establish a forum for the removal of MTBE without violating the Federal Clean Air Act. The Governor made the following comments at a press conference today.

"I hereby certify that there is, on balance, a significant risk to California's environment associated with the continued use of MTBE in gasoline. I am directing the appropriate state regulatory agencies to devise and carry out a plan to begin immediate phase out of MTBE from California gasoline, with 100% removal achieved no later than December 31, 2002.

"I will be asking the US Environmental Protection Agency for an immediate waiver from the oxygen mandate in the Clean Air Act, with the understanding that California will still fully meet the air quality emission standards of the Act.

"California will not backslide on air quality. Nor will we sacrifice clean air for clean water. We can and we will have both clean air and clean water.

"I believe that an aggressive but responsible phase out period is the most prudent course of action for California."

PR99:085
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
April 20, 1999

GOVERNOR DAVIS ANNOUNCES PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP TO ADVANCE FUEL CELL VEHICLES

SACRAMENTO—Governor Gray Davis today joined industry leaders in announcing a fuel cell vehicle partnership that will address issues facing this new automobile technology including development, marketing and infrastructure needs.

"Our long-term goal is very simple: zero emissions in the air," said Governor Davis. "To meet that goal, California has teamed with some of the best automotive manufacturers and energy providers in the world, to develop an exciting new technology that is both environmentally safe and commercially viable."

The "California Fuel Cell Partnership – Driving For the Future" is a unique collaborative between auto manufacturers, fuel suppliers, a fuel cell company, and the State. The partnership will demonstrate fuel cell vehicles as a safe, practical, clean alternative to conventional combustion-engine vehicles.

"This partnership is already contributing to our economy and our environment and that is all very good news for California," continued Governor Davis. "Fuel cell development will result in cleaner cars which are the path to a better environment and a better future."

Fuel cell vehicles draw electrical power from a fuel cell engine, a device that produces electricity efficiently, silently and without combustion by combining hydrogen fuel and oxygen. The only exhaust created by this low to zero-emissions system is water vapor.

PR99:127
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
May 28, 1999

GOVERNOR DAVIS RELEASES LIST OF MTBE-FREE GAS SUPPLIERS IN LAKE TAHOE

SACRAMENTO—Governor Gray Davis today announced that the California Energy Commission has furnished South Lake Tahoe authorities with a list of service stations and marinas that have committed to dispense MTBE-free gasoline in the region.

"Only two months after directing the phase out of MTBE, these outlets have stepped up and committed to providing the Lake Tahoe basin with MTBE-free gasoline," said Governor Davis. "I am certain that by working together and by combining public and private resources, California will succeed in protecting one of its most valuable resources - water."

The commission's action resulted from a recent interagency meeting with Tahoe officials on Governor Davis Executive Order directing that California-compliant, MTBE-free gasoline be made available year round in the Tahoe region as soon as possible. Information obtained through industry surveys indicated that the facilities on the commission's list dispense about 85 percent of the gasoline sold by retail outlets in the region.

MTBE (methyl tertiary butyl ether), a petroleum-based additive to make gasoline burn cleaner, has been found to pollute the ground and threaten the safety of drinking water. On March 25, 1999, Governor Davis issued an executive order directing state agencies to begin the process of phasing out MTBE from California's gasoline supply by December 31, 2002. The governor called upon industry leaders to work with the state in voluntarily removing MTBE from gasoline supply regions in an expeditious manner. The Tahoe Basin is especially sensitive to MTBE contamination, as the region is dependent upon groundwater for municipal water needs.

L99:042
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
July 7, 1999

GOVERNOR DAVIS SIGNS LEGISLATION TO PRESERVE STATE PARKS AND STRENGTHEN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

SACRAMENTO—Governor Gray Davis' fiscal year 1999-00 Budget reflects his priorities to revive California's resources and ensure that they will be preserved for future generations. Governor Davis has signed legislation containing the necessary language to implement several environmental and natural resources programs funded in the FY1999-00 Budget.

"Restoring California's precious natural resources is vital to protecting the environmental and economic health of California," said Governor Davis. "These bills allow the Resources and California Environmental Protection Agencies to implement important programs that are funded as part of the FY1999-00 budget."

In an effort to foster partnership between the environmental, business and regulatory communities and to improve environmental protection and information, Governor Davis signed **AB 1102 by Assemblymember Hannah Beth Jackson (D Santa Barbara)**. By granting enforcement powers to the agency, this bill will improve CalEPA's ability to protect public health and the environment. AB 1102 includes the following provisions:

- Establishes eight pilot projects (Environmental Management Systems (ISO 14000)) for evaluating environmental management systems to determine whether they result in more protection than has been provided through traditional authorization and compliance monitoring activities.

- Elevates enforcement coordination to the Agency level and thereby fostering more enforcement coordination among all environmental enforcement agencies through the Deputy Secretary for Law Enforcement and Counsel. The deputy's duties shall also include the establishment with the Attorney General, of a cross-media enforcement unit able to investigate violations of law involving more than one

environmental medium or more than one department; and the referral of violations to the Attorney General, a district attorney or city attorney for civil or criminal action.

- Establishes a deputy secretary for external affairs to provide outreach and technical support to businesses.

Governor Davis signed **AB 1103 by Assemblymember Ted Lempert (D-Palo Alto)**, the Resources Omnibus Trailer Bill including provisions affecting a number of state departments within the Resources and California Environmental Protection Agencies. This bill is an urgency measure and takes effect immediately. Highlights of AB 1103 include:

- Providing the California Air Resources Board a continued funding source for California Clean Air Act (CCAA) programs by continuing the assessment of fees on non-vehicular sources of air pollution. Without the fee continuance, many of the CCAA projects would be discontinued due to a loss in $3 million of annual revenue.

- Allocation of $252,000 included in the governor's budget to develop and implement a marina fueling facilities regulatory program. Marina fueling facilities represent a significant source of MTBE contamination and a regulatory program is necessary for the implementation of the Governor's executive order calling for the cleanup and phase out of the gasoline additive.

- Requires the Department of Boating and Waterways to adhere to customary commercial practices when making loans to local governments for the operation of small craft harbors in order to ensure that the loans are adequately secured and repaid within the terms of the agreement. Additionally the bill requires the department to adopt regulations, including weighing and ranking criteria for these loans. This provision fulfills the governor's direction given in the budget summary regarding loan programs operated by the Department of Boating and Waterways "to ensure that the interests of the state are better protected."

- Appropriates $200,000 to the Upper Newport Bay Ecological Reserve Maintenance and Preservation Fund, for the protection of one of California's largest salt marsh ecosystems. The Upper Newport Bay Ecological Reserve provides a habitat for a significant number of migratory fowl and endangered species of birds and plants.

The governor has allocated over $2 billion for the state's resources program, including $158.5 million for habitat acquisition, $157 million to respond to un-funded deferred maintenance requests by our California parks and $52 million for levee and flood control projects. The governor's budget also includes $500,000 for the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) to begin identifying enforcement needs and develop a plan to address those needs.

PR99:186
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

July 30, 1999

GOVERNOR DAVIS ANNOUNCES $1.8 MILLION TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION

SACRAMENTO—Governor Gray Davis today announced that $1,885,588 has been awarded to 17 local governments statewide to increase collection and recycling of hazardous products used in the home—products also known as household hazardous waste. The grants will be provided by the California Integrated Waste Management Board.

"When old cleaning products, garden pesticides, car batteries, or even used oil end up in the garbage they can cause serious environmental problems," said Michael Bustamante Press Secretary for Governor Gray Davis. "With these grants, cities and counties can setup programs to keep such potentially unsafe materials out of landfills, by finding ways to recycle, reuse, or properly manage them."

When household hazardous wastes (HHW) are put in the garbage or otherwise illegally disposed they can contaminate soil and ground water supplies, posing health risks to people and wildlife. The 17 local governments (see attached list) will use today's grant funding to establish or expand permanent collection facilities and public outreach programs that help educate the public about proper management of HHW.

Each year HHW collection programs keep an estimated 20 million pounds of household hazardous waste out of landfills through proper management, recycling, and reuse.

Many products can be reused. For example, used motor oil is re-refined and used by NASCAR racers, the California Highway Patrol, and a growing number of passenger vehicles. Leftover latex paint can be given to community groups for use, or made into new, high quality paint. Even antifreeze can be recycled and used again.

The six-member Integrated Waste Management Board, one of six boards and departments within the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA), is responsible for protecting the public's health and safety and the environment through management of the estimated 56 million tons of solid waste generated in California each year. The Board's mandate is to work in partnership with local government, industry, and the public to achieve a 50 percent reduction in waste disposed by the year 2000, while ensuring environmentally safe landfill disposal capacity. Currently, California's diversion rate is at an all-time high of 33 percent.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
August 18, 1999

GOVERNOR DAVIS, INTERIOR SECRETARY BABBITT CALL FOR ACTION ON KEY WATER ISSUES

SACRAMENTO—Governor Gray Davis and Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt met today to discuss two key elements of California's water future: the Colorado River Agreement and the CALFED Bay-Delta Program. Davis and Babbitt pledged their personal commitment to move forward on these issues.

Colorado River Agreement

Governor Davis and Secretary Babbitt reiterated their strong support for the framework agreed to in the Colorado River negotiations, reached last week among major southern California water districts. Davis and Babbitt directed negotiators for the state and federal agencies to resolve the remaining issues in order to finalize a detailed accord facilitating transfers of conserved Colorado River water.

"The Colorado River Agreement is critical to California's overall water strategy. This agreement is a vital step toward enabling California to provide a solid foundation for the CALFED program," said Governor Davis. Davis' Director of State Water Resources, Tom Hannigan, is leading negotiations on behalf of California.

"Negotiators must develop a working arrangement for water transfers to make the most efficient, versatile uses of Colorado River water," said Secretary Babbitt, whose Deputy Secretary, David Hayes, is assisting in the negotiations process. "In their ongoing discussions to develop detailed agreement language, they are building on a framework agreement reached earlier this month."

CALFED Bay-Delta Program

Governor Davis and Secretary Babbitt pledged to accelerate progress on the CALFED Bay-Delta Program, and move forward on key elements. Davis and Babbitt directed CALFED agencies to work with stakeholders to achieve a series of

milestones to assure completion of the CALFED Final Plan by next spring.

Governor Davis, Interior Secretary Babbitt Call For Action On Key Water Issues

"CALFED offers the best hope in decades to move beyond California's historic water wars and resolve issues through collaboration," continued Davis. "But success will require a new, unprecedented level of effort by participants and stakeholders. The legacy of a lasting water peace is worth the hard work it takes to get there."

"CALFED is critically important to the Clinton Administration and all Californians," said Babbitt. "I am committed to doing whatever it takes to meet CALFED's schedule to develop long-term solutions to Delta water and ecosystem challenges."

The governor and secretary stressed the importance of CALFED developing innovative approaches to meet the challenges of restoring the health of the estuary while providing more reliable supplies of clean water for cities, farms, and fish. These include:

- An Environmental Water Account (EWA), which will provide more flexible water project operations to restore fisheries and meet competing demands for water from the Delta.
- An Integrated Storage Investigation (ISI), which will evaluate the role of surface and groundwater storage in providing more reliable supplies.

They directed CALFED and agency staff to develop a framework for the EWA and the ISI by the end of the year.
The Secretary and Governor also discussed progress on key elements of the CALFED program including ecosystem restoration, water use efficiency, water marketing and transfers, drinking water quality, watershed and floodplain management, and South Delta water management improvements.
They also discussed the importance of a coordinated approach to managing flows for fisheries under the federal Central Valley Project Improvement Act (CVPIA). Interior will continue to consult with state agencies in crafting the final decision on implementing the CVPIA "(b)(2)" provision calling for the dedication of 800,000 acre feet of water for fishery purposes. They agreed that regardless of the outcome of ongoing litigation, state and federal agencies will work through CALFED to assure that the impacts of Interior's decision are considered in developing CALFED's final plan.

Finally, they agreed that a continued strong commitment to state and federal funding is vital to the success of the CALFED Program. They agreed that the federal Bay-Delta Environmental Enhancement and Water Security Act of 1996 should be reauthorized, and that sufficient federal and state funds must be made available for all CALFED Program elements to assure balanced implementation. The governor added that he will urge the state Legislature to enact a water bond measure to

provide continued state funding for the Program.

The CALFED Bay-Delta Program is a cooperative effort among state and federal agencies, stakeholders, and the public. The CALFED Bay-Delta Program's mission is to develop a long-term comprehensive plan that will restore ecological health and improve water management in the Bay-Delta system. The Program issued a draft plan in June, and public hearings on the plan are being held throughout the State in August and September. The final CALFED plan is scheduled to be completed in the Spring of 2000.

L99:116
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
September 2, 1999

GOVERNOR DAVIS SIGNS LEGISLATION ALLOWING STATE ACCESS TO ILLEGAL TIRE PILES

SACRAMENTO—Governor Gray Davis has signed **SB 1055 by Senator Debra Bowen (D-Marina Del Rey)**, legislation that would allow the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) to obtain access to illegal tire piles when the situation presents a significant threat to public health or the environment.

SB 1055 was introduced in response to a fire that started two years ago in Tracy, just south of Stockton, at the state's largest illegal tire pile. The fire, also known as the Royster Tire Pile, is still burning. Based on CIWMB estimates, the 30-acre pile contained between 7 and 8 million tires.

Tire fires are considered to be a health hazard. Burning tires release toxic smoke into the air and oil is released when tires melt, contaminating soil and water. Currently there are more than 15 million tires in stockpiles around California, with an additional 33 million tires added yearly. Of these 48 million tires, only 19.1 million are currently being recycled.

The California Tire Recycling Act and the Tire Hauler Registration program require the CIWMB to administer a tire recycling program and a waste tire facility and hauler regulatory program. The goal of these programs is to promote and develop alternatives to the landfill disposal of whole waste tires, and protect the public health, safety and environment with regard to waste tire facilities and haulers.

This bill also requires the CIWMB to submit to the Legislature, in conjunction with the annual State budget, a report that describes the expenditures proposed for that fiscal year by the CIWMB for grants, loans, and contracts under the tire recycling program.

L99:199

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
October 9, 1999

GOVERNOR DAVIS APPROVES LEGISLATION TO PROTECT CALIFORNIA FROM THE HAZARDS OF MTBE

Davis Also Signs Legislation Requiring Environmental Impact Studies of New Fuels

SACRAMENTO—Moving to protect California from the potential hazards of methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), Governor Gray Davis has signed legislation that codifies his Executive Order banning the fuel oxygenate, requires a thorough environmental review of new fuel formulations and tracks the amount of the additive used by California refineries.

SB 529 by Senator Deborah Bowen (D-Marina Del Rey) requires the California Air Resources Board (ARB) to subject any proposed motor vehicle fuel regulations to a multimedia evaluation. The California Environmental Policy Council, as a result of the evaluation, will be required to review all potentially beneficial and adverse environmental impacts of any motor vehicle fuel specifications adopted by the ARB on or after January 1, 2000. By requiring the ARB and various other agencies to thoroughly evaluate the environmental impact of alternative gasoline formulations, this bill is designed to prevent another MTBE-like situation.

SB 989 Senator Byron Sher (D-Palo Alto) requires the removal of methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) from California's gasoline at the earliest possible date and addresses the prevention and clean up of groundwater contamination caused by leaking underground storage tanks in several ways. This bill enacts and expands on some of the mandates in the Governor Davis' Executive Order (D-5-99) and includes recommendations from the "*Report of the State Water Resources Control Board's Advisory Panel on the Leak History of New and Upgraded UST Systems."*

SB 989 extends the Cleanup Fund used to abate MTBE groundwater contamination by $1 billion and provides new structural and operational requirements for underground storage tanks. In addition, this bill increases the availability of funding for underground storage tank upgrades, removal and corrective action.

In March, Governor Davis issued an Executive Order to phase out the additive from gasoline at the earliest possible date, but not later than December 31, 2002. This Executive Order on MTBE further directs the Air Resources Board and Water Resources Control Board to analyze the environmental impact of ethanol in air, surface water and groundwater, directs the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment to analyze health effects of ethanol and its combustion products and directs the California Energy Commission to evaluate the potential for developing a California waste-based or other biomass ethanol industry product.

SB 1001 by Senate President Pro Tem John Burton (D-San Francisco) - This bill requires the California Energy Resources, Conservation and Development Commission to submit quarterly reports to the Legislature summarizing the amount of MTBE used by each refinery in California and documenting the quarterly change.

Earlier this year, the University of California released a report titled "Health and Environmental Assessment of Methyl Tertiary-Butyl Ether (MTBE)" that concluded while MTBE has provided California with clean air benefits, but because of leaking underground fuel storage tanks MTBE poses an environmental threat to groundwater and drinking water.

PR99:282
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
November 11, 1999

GOVERNOR DAVIS APPLAUDS DECISION OF BP AMOCO TO REMOVE MTBE EARLY FROM GASOLINE

Head of BP Amoco Also Pledges 25% Increase in Charitable Contributions

SACRAMENTO—Governor Gray Davis announced today that BP Amoco Chief Executive Sir John Browne has agreed to eliminate MTBE as an additive to gasoline manufactured in California by 2001, one year earlier than called for by Davis' executive order. Browne also pledged to boost by 25% the level of charitable contributions over Arco's previous spending this past decade. The decisions were the outcome of meetings held between the two men, the first conducted in London as part of the governor's business development trip.

"Sir John Browne has a very good reputation for running a cutting-edge company with a strong environmental bias," said Governor Davis. "I think his promise to make a good-faith effort to phase out MTBE one year earlier is a promise that is incredible and should be emulated by others. I am also very pleased that not only will BP Amoco continue Arco's level of charitable contributions, it will be but improved upon by $20 million over ten years, a 25% increase."

Subject to the successful completion of its proposed merger with Atlantic Richfield (ARCO), Sir John Browne told Governor Davis the company aims to scrap the use of MTBE at ARCO's Los Angeles refinery by the end of 2001. It also intends to source any additional gasoline needed for its California retail network from MTBE-free suppliers. Browne also told Governor Davis that BP Amoco did not intend to change ARCO's low-price, high-volume marketing strategy on the West Coast or its position as a price leader. Additionally, Browne undertook to maintain the company's active involvement in the community and pledged to boost charitable contributions in California to more than $100 million over the next ten years — a 25% increase on ARCO's spending the past decade.

"I believe the significant commitments we have announced today will show that BP Amoco is very willing to meet the concerns of Californians," Browne said in a statement. "Our intent on the early phase-out of MTBE responds not only to California's specific requirements but reflects BP Amoco's much wider commitment to achieving a progressively cleaner environment wherever it does business."

PR99:299
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
December 6, 1999

GOVERNOR DAVIS ANNOUNCES MAJOR OIL COMPANY WILL BE FIRST TO REMOVE MTBE

Governor Asks Other Gas Producers to Follow Tosco's Lead

SACRAMENTO—Standing with officials from California's Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) and Tosco, one of the largest oil companies operating in California, Governor Gray Davis today announced that Tosco will remove MTBE from gasoline by the end of 2000 – a full two years ahead of the current deadline of December 31, 2002, set by the governor's Executive Order.

"In March, I signed an Executive Order to initiate the process of removing the fuel additive known as MTBE from California's gasoline supply," Governor Davis said. "At the same time, I said that I would work with oil companies in an effort to expedite the elimination of MTBE by voluntary agreement. By working in the spirit of cooperation, not conflict, we have moved faster to protect California's water supply from MTBE. I urge other companies to follow Tosco's lead and voluntarily remove MTBE from their supplies for the sake of our drinking water, our ground water and our environment."

Tosco officials noted that their commitment to remove the controversial additive is contingent upon the federal EPA's granting of a waiver which will allow gas companies to supply gasoline without the oxygenate MTBE. Governor Davis requested such a waiver for California last March.

"Now that we are moving mountains and helping oil companies become good corporate citizens, I call on the federal government to step up to the plate and act swiftly in favor of our request," Governor Davis said. "Nothing is more fundamental to Californians than ensuring clean drinking water for future generations. We cannot afford to divide our quest for prosperity from our obligation to protect our natural resources – God's great gift to us – for our children."

Tosco's announcement comes just weeks after Governor Davis persuaded BP Amoco Chief Executive Sir John Browne to pledge to remove MTBE by 2001, if the proposed merger of BP Amoco and ARCO becomes final. The governor asked for the commitment during a meeting with Sir John Browne while the governor was in London on his recent trade mission to Europe and the Middle East. Browne later met with

Governor Davis in California and announced the company's intention to beat the governor's MTBE removal deadline by one year.

Tosco's gasoline is sold at approximately 1,600 Union 76 and Circle K gas stations in California, as well as independent gas stations throughout the state. Tosco has a history of opposing the use of MTBE, and was the first marketer in California to convert stations from MTBE to ethanol. In April 1998, Tosco began providing Union 76 stations in the San Francisco Bay Area with ethanol-blended CARB gasoline. In April of this year, Tosco converted all of its stations in the Lake Tahoe area to ethanol-blended fuel.

Company officials predict the MTBE removal will not increase the cost of gasoline, but rather, might even lower gas prices in California. Tosco officials predict conversion away from MTBE will take approximately nine months to a year. Conversion efforts will take place at Tosco's California refineries, as well as at gasoline storage terminals to segregate non-MTBE gasoline.

Last March, citing a UC Davis study that found MTBE harmful to human health, Governor Davis issued an Executive Order directing a removal of MTBE by the earliest possible date, but not later than December 31, 2002. The governor's Executive Order also directs the California Air Resources Board and Water Resources Control Board to analyze the environmental impact of ethanol in air, surface water and groundwater, directs the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment to analyze health effects of ethanol and its combustion products and directs the California Energy Commission to evaluate the potential for developing a California waste-based or other biomass ethanol industry product.

CALIFORNIA
ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION
AGENCY

Environmental Executive Orders 1999

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

EXECUTIVE ORDER D-5-99
by the
Governor of the State of California

WHEREAS, the University of California prepared a comprehensive report on the "Health and Environmental Assessment of Methyl Tertiary-Butyl Ether (MTBE)" which has been peer reviewed by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry and the United States Geological Survey and other nationally recognized experts;
WHEREAS, the University of California report was widely available for public review and written comment, including hearings in northern and southern California to receive public testimony;
WHEREAS, the findings and recommendations of the U.C. report, public testimony, and regulatory agencies are that, while MTBE has provided California with clean air benefits, because of leaking underground fuel storage tanks MTBE poses an environmental threat to groundwater and drinking water;
NOW, THEREFORE, I, GRAY DAVIS, Governor of the State of California, do hereby find that "on balance, there is significant risk to the environment from using MTBE in gasoline in California" and, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the State of California, do hereby issue this order to become effective immediately:

1. The Secretary for Environmental Protection shall convene a task force consisting of the California Air Resources Board, State Water Resources Control Board, Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, California Energy Commission and the Department of Health Services for the purpose of implementing this Order.

2. On behalf of the State of California, the California Air Resources Board shall make a formal request to the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for an immediate waiver for California cleaner burning gasoline from the federal Clean Air Act requirement for oxygen content in reformulated gasoline.

3. The California Environmental Protection Agency shall work with Senator Feinstein and the California Congressional Delegation to gain passage of Senate Bill 645. This legislation would grant authority to the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to permanently waive the Clean Air Act requirements for oxygen content in reformulated gasoline to states such as

California that have alternative gasoline programs that achieve equivalent air quality benefits.

4. The California Energy Commission (CEC), in consultation with the California Air Resources Board, shall develop a timetable by July 1, 1999 for the removal of MTBE from gasoline at the earliest possible date, but not later than December 31, 2002. The timetable will be reflective of the CEC studies and should ensure adequate supply and availability of gasoline for California consumers.

5. The California Air Resources Board shall evaluate the necessity for wintertime oxygenated gasoline in the Lake Tahoe air basin. The Air Resources Board and the California Energy Commission shall work with the petroleum industry to supply MTBE-free California-compliant gasoline year around to Lake Tahoe region at the earliest possible date.

6. By December 1999, the California Air Resources Board shall adopt California Phase 3 Reformulated Gasoline (CaRFG3) regulations that will provide additional flexibility in lowering or removing the oxygen content requirement and maintain current emissions and air quality benefits and allow compliance with the State Implementation Plan (SIP).

7. In order that consumers can make an informed choice on the type of gasoline they purchase, I am directing the California Air Resources Board to develop regulations that would require prominent identification at the pump of gasoline containing MTBE.

8. The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), in consultation with the Department of Water Resources and the Department of Health Services (DHS), shall expeditiously prioritize groundwater recharge areas and aquifers that are most vulnerable to contamination by MTBE and prioritize resources towards protection and cleanup . The SWRCB, in consultation with DHS, shall develop a clear set of guidelines for the investigation and cleanup of MTBE in groundwater at these sites.

9. The State Water Resources Control Board shall seek legislation to extend the sunset date of the Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund to December 31, 2010. The proposed legislation would increase the reimbursable limits for MTBE groundwater cleanups from $1 million to $1.5 million.

10. The California Air Resources Board and the State Water Resources Control Board shall conduct an environmental fate and transport analysis of ethanol in air, surface water, and groundwater. The Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment shall prepare an analysis of the health risks of ethanol in gasoline, the products of incomplete combustion of ethanol in gasoline, and any resulting secondary transformation products. These reports are to be peer reviewed and presented to the Environmental Policy Council by December 31, 1999 for its consideration.

11. The California Energy Commission (CEC) shall evaluate by December 31, 1999 and report to the Governor and the Secretary for Environmental Protection the potential for development of a California waste-based or other biomass ethanol industry. CEC shall evaluate what steps, if any, would be appropriate to foster waste-based or other biomass ethanol development in California should ethanol be found to be an acceptable substitute for MTBE.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this the .

/s/ Gray Davis

Governor of California

CALIFORNIA
ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION
AGENCY

Legislative Summary Report 2000

CHAPTERED

AB 505 Wright
Administrative procedures
Chapter 1059 with message
The Administrative Procedure Act governs the procedure for the adoption, amendment, or repeal of regulations by state agencies and for the review of those regulatory actions by the Office of Administrative Law. This bill, which would be known as the Small Business Regulatory Reform Act of 2000, would revise various provisions of the act with respect to the duties of the office and state agencies.

AB 779 Torlakson
Pollution
Chapter 914
Existing law contains legislative findings regarding the necessity that the state, in cooperation with the federal government, use all practical means and measures to control, remediate, and eliminate pollution hazards to the environment, including developing new and alternative processes and facilities that provide for the disposal of waste products, as provided. This bill would authorize the authority, until January 1, 2007, to provide grants and loans to assist California neighborhoods suffering from high poverty or unemployment levels, or from low-income levels, to assist cities and counties in developing and implementing growth policies and programs that reduce pollution hazards and the degradation of the environment, or in promoting infill development to revitalize these communities. The bill would require the authority to fund these grants and loans from any funds available to the authority or set aside for the authority's administrative expenses. The bill would limit to $2,500,000 the amount that may be awarded in grants and loans. The bill would authorize the authority to charge reasonable application and project fees to reimburse the authority for costs incurred in administering the applications for grants and loans authorized by the bill.

AB 954 Aroner
Public resources
Chapter 498
Existing law sets forth a comprehensive plan for the conservation of the water of the San Francisco Bay and the development of its shoreline. Other existing law, the Suisun Marsh Preservation Act of 1977, sets forth a comprehensive plan for the preservation and protection of the Suisun Marsh. Existing law delegates authority for implementing these plans to the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission. This bill would provide that the foregoing limitation on the commission's powers only applies to a portion or portions of the shoreline band that are located outside the boundaries of water-oriented priority land uses, as established pursuant to specified provisions of existing law.

AB 970 Ducheny

Electrical energy: thermal powerplants: permits
Chapter 329 with message
Existing law provides for the restructuring of California's electric power industry so that the price for the generation of electricity is determined by a competitive market. This bill would authorize those districts to issue a temporary, expedited, consolidated permit for a thermal powerplant if specified conditions are met, and would require the commission to establish a process for the expedited review of applications to construct and operate powerplants and thermal powerplants and related facilities.

AB 1147 Honda
Flood control
Chapter 1071
Existing law provides for state cooperation with the federal government in the construction of specified flood control projects. Existing law provides that, in order for flood control projects to be eligible for state funds, a project is required to be authorized by the Legislature before it is authorized by Congress. This bill would repeal that requirement. The bill would require a flood management project that receives financial assistance under The State Water Resources Law of 1975 or The Flood Control Law of 1946 to meet prescribed requirements prior to state authorization. The bill would revise requirements relating to the payment of prescribed nonfederal costs for projects authorized by the Legislature on or after January 1, 2002, and for specified small flood management projects for which prescribed findings are made on or after January 1, 2002. The bill would require the Reclamation Board or the Department of Water Resources to review each flood control project prior to authorization for the purpose of determining whether the project's hydraulic impacts are mitigated, as required by the California Environmental Quality Act. The bill would require a local agency, prior to receiving prescribed payments or reimbursements for flood control costs for projects authorized on or after January 1, 2001, to enter into an agreement with the department or Reclamation Board with regard to liability, as prescribed.

AB 1807 Longville
California Environmental Quality Act
Chapter 738 with message
This bill requires the Office of Planning and Research (OPR) to receive notice's of preparation, requires OPR to transmit to CalTrans information to the lead agency, and requires certain reporting and monitoring programs to be submitted to Caltrans.

AB 1822 Wayne
Administrative Procedure Act
Chapter 1060
The Administrative Procedure Act generally sets forth the requirements for the adoption, publication, review, and implementation of regulations by state agencies. This bill would make various revisions in the act.

AB 1948 Dickerson
Watersheds
Chapter 736 with message
This bill requires the Resources Agency to compile a report chronicling major funding sources for watershed projects in California since 1995 by November 1, 2002. The bill also directs the Resources Agency to compile and publish a list of funding available for watershed management projects.

AB 2076 Shelley
State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission: fuel supply
Chapter 936 with message
Existing law requires the State Energy Resources and Conservation and Development Commission to develop contingency plans to deal with possible shortages of electrical energy or fuel supplies to protect public health, safety, and welfare. This bill would require the commission to examine the feasibility of operating a strategic fuel reserve and to examine and recommend an appropriate level of reserves. If the commission finds that it would be feasible to operate such a reserve, the bill would require the commission to report this finding to the Legislature and request specific statutory authority and funding for establishment of a reserve. The bill would also require the commission to develop and adopt recommendations on a California Strategy to Reduce Petroleum Dependence.

AB 2117 Wayne
Watershed protection
Chapter 735
Existing law provides for a watershed protection program, and provides funds to assist in implementing watershed plans to reduce flooding, control erosion, improve water quality, and improve aquatic and terrestrial species habitats, to restore natural systems of groundwater recharge, native vegetation, waterflows, and riparian zones, to restore the beneficial uses of waters of the state in watersheds, and to provide matching funds for federal grant programs. This bill would require the Secretary of the Resources Agency and the State Water Resources Control Board to select 3 watershed protection projects in order to evaluate the existing collaborative and cooperative mechanism between the Resources Agency, the Environmental Protection Agency, federal agencies, local agencies, landowners, and environmental groups to determine whether the process can be streamlined for the preparation and implementation of comprehensive watershed management plans that protect and improve water quality.

AB 2244 Lowenthal
Regulated substances: local agencies
Chapter 294
Existing law requires a city or county that adopts, amends, or repeals an ordinance related to the regulation of regulated substances, as specified, to do so at a public meeting for which notice has been given and to state the reasons for the adoption, amendment, or repeal of the ordinance. Existing law permits a city or county, in addition to giving that notice of a public meeting, to submit a notice to the California

Environmental Protection Agency and the agency is required to post that notice on the Internet. Existing law prohibits the agency from implementing the posting of that information until after July 1, 2001, unless otherwise authorized to do so on an earlier date, pursuant to a specified executive order. This bill would additionally authorize a city or county required to provide that notice to also submit the full text of the ordinance and a summary of any violations of the ordinance to the agency, which would be required to post the text thereof, or a link to the text thereof, on the Internet website of the agency.

AB 2264 Cedillo
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon exposure: baseline health study
Chapter 503
Existing law makes various provisions for the prevention of disease and the promotion of health, and imposes various requirements on the State Department of Health Services in this regard. This bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2002, to conduct a baseline health study of the effects of the possible exposure to soil contamination from Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) on the residents of the William Mead Homes public housing project, located in Lincoln Heights in the County of Los Angeles, and would require the study to focus on the health conditions of the residents of the William Mead Homes public housing project.

AB 2317 Ducheny
Environmental protection: California-Mexico border
Chapter 742 with message
Existing law contains various provisions to protect the environment and makes moneys available for that purpose. This bill would create the California Border Environmental and Public Health Protection Fund. The money in that fund would be available, upon appropriation, to the Secretary for Environmental Protection to assist local governments in implementation of projects to identify and resolve environmental and public health problems that directly threaten the health or environmental quality of California residents or sensitive natural resources of the California border region, to provide technical assistance, to provide funds for equipment and labor costs associated with emergency abatement of environmental and public health problems imposed on residents of California due to cross-border impacts of pollutants originating from Baja California, and to provide analytical and scientific equipment and services needed by border area public agencies to identify and monitor the sources of environmental and public health threats posed by the cross-border transmission of environmental pollutants and toxics. The bill would require the secretary, upon request, to make information available concerning the fund. These provisions would only be operative during those fiscal years for which funds are appropriated in the annual Budget Act to implement the bill or are otherwise made available, as specified.

AB 2544 Calderon
San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority Act
Chapter 905 with message
The San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority Act authorizes the San Gabriel Water Basin Quality Authority to plan, finance, and implement groundwater remediation

activities, as prescribed. The act requires the board of the authority to be composed of seven members. This bill would require the appointment of two additional producer members, as defined, and their alternates, pursuant to specified procedures and would prescribe their terms of office.

AB 2746 Nakano
Large passenger vessels: water quality
Chapter 504
Under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the State Water Resources Control Board is the principal state agency with primary authority over water quality matters. Under the act, the board prescribes waste discharge requirements for the discharge of waste into the waters of the state. This bill would, until July 1, 2003, create the Cruise Ship Environmental Task Force, to be convened by the California Environmental Protection Agency, comprised of representatives of the State Water Resources Control Board, the Department of Fish and Game, the Department of Toxic Substances Control, the Integrated Waste Management Board, the State Lands Commission, and the State Air Resources Board. The bill would authorize the California Environmental Protection Agency to request the participation of the United States Coast Guard as a member of the task force. This bill contains other related provisions.

AB 2817 Honda
Information technology: innovation projects grant program
Chapter 608
Existing law sets forth the duties of the Department of Finance in generally supervising matters concerning the financial and business policies of the state, and sets forth the duties of the Department of Information Technology in overseeing the information technology activities of the state. This bill would require the Department of Finance and the Department of Information Technology, jointly, no later than 3 months from the date of the enactment of the 2000-01 Budget Act, to promulgate guidelines and a standard form for applications by certain state agencies for grants for information technology innovation projects. It would require applications submitted under these provisions to include specified information. It would require the Information Technology Innovation Council, which would be established pursuant to the bill, to evaluate the applications and make recommendations to the Department of Finance and the Department of Information Technology. The bill would require the Department of Finance to award the grants according to those recommendations, and would require the Department of Finance and the Department of Information Technology to report on various aspects of the projects funded by the grants to specified legislative committees at specified intervals.

AB 2825 Battin
Biomass facilities: grant program
Chapter 739
Chapter 144 of the Statutes of 2000 enacted the Central Valley Agricultural Biomass-to-Energy Incentive Grant Program, which permits air districts, as defined, to apply to the Trade and Commerce Agency to receive grants to provide incentives to facilities that

convert qualified agricultural biomass, as defined, to fuel. Under existing law, specified terms are defined for purposes of the program. This bill would revise the name of the program to the 'Agricultural Biomass to Energy Incentive Grant Program.' The bill would also revise the definition of the term 'facility' to delete the requirement that the facility convert qualified agricultural biomass from the Central Valley, and to include only those facilities that do not produce electricity for sale to a public utility, as specified, and would revise the definition of the term 'qualified agricultural biomass' to include only that qualified agricultural biomass that the State Air Resources Board determines has been historically open-field burned in the geographic jurisdiction of the air district from which the agricultural residues are derived for purposes of that program.

AB 2848 Firebaugh
Environmental impact reports
Chapter 387
Existing law provides that if a project requires both an environmental impact report prepared pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act and an environmental impact statement prepared pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the lead agency, whenever possible, shall use the statement as the report. In that situation, existing law requires the lead agency that will substitute the statement for the report to consult, as soon as possible, with the federal agency required to prepare the statement. This bill would also require the lead agency to notify the federal agency required to prepare the statement of any scoping meeting for the proposed project.

AB 2872 Shelley
Resources and environmental protection: biomass facility grant program: cancer risk assessment guidelines: underground storage tanks: hazardous material loan program: fire safety: CUPA's: health conditions in port
Chapter 144 with message
Existing law provides for a Rice Straw Demonstration Project, which is administered by the State Air Resources Board for the purpose of developing demonstration projects for new rice straw technologies in the rice straw growing regions of California. This bill would enact the Central Valley Agricultural Biomass-to-Energy Incentive Grant Program, which would permit air districts, as defined, to apply to the Trade and Commerce Agency to receive grants to provide incentives to facilities that convert qualified agricultural biomass, as defined, to fuel. The bill would require the agency to establish a multiagency review panel to assist in the grant eligibility determinations, and would require that panel to provide a report to the Legislature on the results and effectiveness of the program.

SB 57 Hayden
Santa Monica Bay Restoration Project
Chapter 983
Under existing law, the Santa Monica Bay is included in the federal Clean Water Act National Estuary Program. This bill would create within the California Environmental Protection Agency the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Project, with specified objectives. The bill would require the Secretary for Environmental Protection, in consultation with

the Secretary of the Resources Agency, and in coordination with the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Project, to make recommendations to the Legislature by December 1, 2001, as to the most efficient and environmentally sound measures to coordinate state policies to restore and enhance Santa Monica Bay.

SB 180 Sher
Retail food facilities inspection information
Chapter 691
Existing law, the California Uniform Retail Food Facilities Law, provides for the regulation of health and sanitation standards for retail food facilities by the State Department of Health Services. Violation of any of these provisions is a crime. This bill would require the State Department of Health Services, in consultation with local environmental health officers, representatives of the retail food industry, and other interested parties, on or before January 1, 2002, to establish standardized procedures for local health agencies to report information regarding each food facility inspection, reinspection, date of last inspection, period of any closure, and the facility name and address. It would require the department, within 60 days after it has established the standardized procedures, to publish these procedures.

SB 221 Alpert
Oil spill prevention
Chapter 721
Existing law, the Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act, prohibits the operation of a nontank vessel, as defined, of 300 gross registered tons or greater in the marine waters of the state unless the owner or operator prepares and submits an oil spill contingency plan to the administrator for oil spill response, in accordance with prescribed procedures and requirements, and the plan is approved. Existing law prohibits a nontank vessel, required to have a contingency plan, from entering marine waters of the state unless the owner or operator has provided to the administrator evidence of financial responsibility that demonstrates the ability to pay at least $300,000,000 to cover damages caused by a spill, and the owner or operator has obtained a certificate of financial responsibility from the administrator for the vessel. This bill would delete the repeal of existing law and would revise the definition of the term 'reasonable worst case spill' to apply only to the preparation of contingency plans. The bill would repeal the definitions of marine construction vessels and nontank barge and would revise the definition of nontank vessel to mean a vessel of over 300 gross tons other than a tanker or barge, as those terms are defined in existing law.

SB 876 Escutia
Waste and used tires
Chapter 838
Existing law contains varying definitions of 'waste tire' for purposes of the law governing major and minor waste tire facility permits and other laws governing tire hauler registration. This bill would conform those definitions, and would specify that the term 'waste tire' includes a repairable tire, a scrap tire, and an altered waste tire, but does not include a tire derived product, crumb rubber, or a used tire.

SB 1298 Bowen
Air emissions: distributed generation
Chapter 741 with message
Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to consider and adopt specified findings before adopting rules or regulations that would affect the operation of existing powerplants. Under existing law, except as specified, any person who violates any statute, rule, regulation, permit, or order of the state board or of an air pollution control strict or an air quality management district relating to air quality, as provided, is guilty of a misdemeanor and is subject to a fine, imprisonment, or both. This bill would require the state board, on or before January 1, 2003, to adopt a certification program and uniform emission standards for electrical generation that are exempt from district permitting requirements, and would require that those standards reflect the best performance achieved in practice by existing electrical generation technologies.

SB 1300 Sher
Air pollution
Chapter 729
Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to inventory sources of air pollution within the air basins of the state and determine the kinds and quantity of air pollutants, including the contribution of natural sources, as specified. This bill would require the inventory to also include the contribution of mobile sources and area sources of emissions, as specified.

SB 1334 Committee on Local Government
Local agency assessments
Chapter 262
Existing statutory law provides notice, protest, and hearing procedures for the levying of new or increased assessments by local government agencies pursuant to Articles XIIIC and XIIID of the California Constitution. These statutory procedures supersede other statutory provisions applicable to the levying of those assessments. This bill would conform certain provisions in the Winegrape Pest and Disease Control District Law, the Open Space Maintenance Act, the Benefit Assessment Act of 1982, the Community Services District Law, the Tree Planting Act of 1931, the Landscape and Lighting Act of 1972, the Drainage District Improvement Act of 1919, the Pedestrian Mall Law of 1960, the Street Lighting Acts of 1919 and 1931, the Municipal Lighting Maintenance District Act of 1927, and provisions relating to habitat maintenance assessment districts, fire suppression assessments, mosquito abatement or vector control districts, and geologic hazard abatement districts to the statutory procedures for levying assessments pursuant to Articles XIIIC and XIIID of the California Constitution.

SB 1388 Peace
Electrical power facilities
Chapter 1040
The Warren-Alquist State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Act requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to

certify sufficient sites and related facilities that are required to provide a supply of electric power sufficient to accommodate projected demand for power statewide. The act requires that the commission forward an application for certification of a power facility to local governmental agencies having land use and related jurisdiction in the area of the proposed site and related facility, and requires those local agencies to review the application and submit comments, as prescribed. The act requires the commission to transmit a copy of the application to each federal and state agency having jurisdiction or special interest in matters pertinent to the proposed site and related facilities and to the Attorney General. This bill would require local and state agencies having jurisdiction or special interest in matters pertinent to the proposed site and related facilities to provide their comments and recommendations on the project within 180 days of the date of filing of an application.

SB 1522 Leslie
Recycled water: Lake Tahoe Basin
Chapter 391
The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act contains special water quality provisions governing waste disposal in the Lake Tahoe Basin, including the requirement to transport prescribed sewage effluent outside that basin, except as specified. This bill would authorize the South Tahoe Public Utility District to provide recycled water only to prevent the destruction of its Luther Pass recycled water pump station from a catastrophic fire, as defined, if certain requirements are met.

SB 1559 Kelley
County sanitation: sanitary districts
Chapter 86
Existing law limits the compensation received by a county sanitation district or sanitary district board member. A board member's compensation is limited to $100 per day for attending a district board meeting or for rendering services. This bill would authorize the board to increase the compensation board members receive to above the $100 per day limit pursuant to specified procedures.

SB 1619 Alpert
Playground safety
Chapter 550
Existing law requires all entities, except public agencies, operating playgrounds open to the public, including a day care setting, to upgrade their playgrounds by replacement or improvement as necessary to satisfy state playground safety requirements by January 1, 2003. Excluded from this requirement are foster family homes, certified family homes, small family homes, group homes, and family day care homes, which are licensed and regulated to meet child safety requirements enforced by the State Department of Social Services. This bill would require the State Department of Social Services to convene a working group to develop alternatives to regulations establishing minimum safety standards for public playgrounds, and would require the working group to submit playground safety recommendations to the department by September 1, 2001.

SB 1647 O'Connell
Conservation
Chapter 113
Existing law provides various programs for the conservation of specified public resources. This bill would enact the Natural Heritage Preservation Tax Credit Act of 2000, pursuant to which the Wildlife Conservation Board would implement a program under which property, as defined, may be contributed to the state, any local government, as defined, or to any nonprofit organization designated by a local government, based on specified criteria, in order to provide for the protection of wildlife habitat, open space, and agricultural lands.

SB 1679 Sher
Environmental protection: conflict of interest of public officials: natural community conservation plans: Cache Creek reclamation: delta protection: flood control
Chapter 87
Under existing law, the Department of Fish and Game is authorized to enter into a planning agreement with any person to prepare and implement a natural community conservation plan. Existing law authorizes the department to prepare nonregulatory guidelines for the development and implementation of natural community conservation plans, and permits community conservation planning to be undertaken by local, state, or federal agencies independently or in cooperation with other persons. Existing law also requires the department to be compensated for the actual costs incurred in preparing and implementing natural community conservation plans. This bill would require any planning agreement entered into by the department and any other person on or after January 1, 2001, for the purpose of preparing and implementing a natural community conservation plan, to establish a process for the collection of independent scientific input and analysis in the development of the plan. The bill would also require that agreement to provide a process for the appointment of independent scientists for the development of conservation criteria or guidelines.

SB 1704 Costa
Kings River fishery
Chapter 418 with message
Existing law authorizes the Department of Fish and Game to enter into contracts for fish and wildlife habitat preservation, restoration, and enhancement with public and private entities whenever the department finds that the contracts will assist in meeting the department's duty to preserve, protect, and restore fish and wildlife. This bill would provide that the fishery management program described in the Kings River Fisheries Management Program Framework Agreement, as approved by the department, is adopted and authorized. The bill would also authorize the department to contribute, from the Fish and Game Preservation Fund or otherwise upon appropriation, up to 50% of any capital costs incurred by local agencies for the recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement features of the program.

SB 1771 Sher
Greenhouse gas emission reductions: climate change
Chapter 1018 with message
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.

SB 1794 Ortiz
Rice straw burning
Chapter 1019
Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to provide cost-sharing grants for the development of demonstration projects for new rice straw technologies. Existing law establishes the Rice Straw Demonstration Project Fund for the purpose of providing the grants. Existing law provides for the grants to be authorized and allocated during the 1997-98 and 1998-99 fiscal years and requires the projects to demonstrate technical and economic feasibility. This bill would change the name of the fund to the Rice Straw Demonstration Project Grant Fund and would provide for the grants to be authorized and allocated during the 2000-01, 2001-02, and 2002-03 fiscal years. The bill would additionally require the projects to demonstrate cost-effectiveness and mitigation of environmental impacts. The bill would not become operative until moneys are deposited in the fund by the Legislature or any other entity.

SB 1824 Kelley
Certified unified program agencies: counties
Chapter 730
(1) Existing law requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to adopt implementing regulations and implement a unified hazardous waste and hazardous materials management regulatory program. A city or local agency that meets specified requirements is authorized to apply to the secretary to implement the unified program, and every county is required to apply to the secretary to be certified to implement the unified program. Each certified unified program agency (CUPA) is required to institute a single fee system to fund the implementation of the unified fee system. Existing law requires the secretary, if no local agency has been certified in a county by January 1, 2000, to determine the methods by which the unified program shall be implemented and to select any combination of specified implementation methods. This bill would require a city or other local agency that is implementing the provisions regulating the handling of hazardous materials or the storage of hazardous substances in underground storage tanks, and that wishes to administer the unified program, to request the secretary to include the agency in that implementation structure.

SB 1865 Perata
Air pollution: civil and criminal penalties
Chapter 805
Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board, air pollution control districts, and air quality management districts to adopt regulations for classifying and enforcing minor violations, and required the state board to report to the Legislature, on or before January 1, 2000, on the implementation of the regulations. Existing law also provides for the repeal of these provisions on January 1, 2001. This bill would extend the date for repeal of those provisions to January 1, 2006, and would require a report to the Legislature on actions taken by the state board on or before January 1, 2005. The bill would impose a state-mandated local program by requiring air pollution control districts and air quality management districts to submit information to the state board for purposes of that report.

SB 1903 Speier
Medical information: requests for disclosure
Chapter 1066
Existing law, the Confidentiality of Medical Information Act, provides that, except in specified circumstances, medical information, as defined, may not be disclosed by providers of health care, health care service plans, or contractors, as defined, without the patient's written authorization. Existing law also prohibits a provider of health care, health care service plan, or contractor from intentionally sharing, selling, or otherwise using any medical information not necessary to provide health care services to the patient, except as specified. Existing law also prohibits a provider of health care, a health care services plan, or a contractor from further disclosing medical information to any person or entity that is not engaged in providing direct health care services, as specified. A violation of the act resulting in economic loss or personal injury to a patient is a misdemeanor and subjects the violating party to liability for specified damages and administrative fines and penalties. For purposes of the act, 'providers of health care' includes corporations organized for the primary purpose of maintaining medical information, as specified. This bill would make the provisions prohibiting sharing, selling, or using medical information for purposes other than provision of health care services applicable to corporations and their subsidiaries and affiliates. The bill would also require a valid authorization for the release of medical information to a person or entity not otherwise authorized by law to obtain such information. Violation of these requirements resulting in economic loss would be a misdemeanor. By creating new crimes, the bill would create a state-mandated local program. The bill would also require specified corporations and entities that maintain medical profiles, summaries, or information, except as specified, to provide the patient with a copy thereof at no charge, upon request.

SB 1906 Sher
Beverage containers: enforcement
Chapter 731
The existing California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires a distributor of specified beverage containers to pay a redemption payment to the

Department of Conservation, for each beverage container, as defined, sold or transferred, for deposit in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund and provides for an increase in that payment, as specified. The money in the fund is continuously appropriated to the department to pay refund values, processing payments, and for other purposes. 'Beverage' is defined, for purposes of the act, to include, among other things, carbonated and noncarbonated water, noncarbonated soft drinks and sport drinks, specified noncarbonated fruit drinks, coffee and tea drinks, and carbonated fruit drinks, if those products are sold in plastic, glass, bimetal, or aluminum containers in liquid, ready-to-drink form and intended for human consumption. Milk, medical food, and infant formula are excluded from that definition of beverage. The act requires beverage manufacturers to indicate a specified message on every beverage container sold or offered for sale by that beverage manufacturer. A violation of the act is a crime and the penalties for violations of the act are deposited in the fund. This bill would additionally include, in that definition of beverage, vegetable juice in beverage containers of 16 ounces or less, thereby making an appropriation. The bill would also define the terms 'infant formula,' 'noncarbonated soft drink,' and 'medical food' for purposes of that definition of beverage.

SB 1979 Escutia
Water replenishment districts
Chapter 894
The Water Replenishment District Act provides for the formation of water replenishment districts and grants specified authority to those districts. This bill would revise provisions regarding the constructing, leasing, purchasing, or contracting for a capital improvement project. The bill would impose requirements regarding district contracts, a reserve for the purchase of water, audited financial statements, and estimated reserve funds. The bill would require the district to apply the estimated yearend balance in excess of a prescribed amount to a replenishment assessment rate reduction or to the purchase of water in the succeeding fiscal year.

SB 1986 Costa
Pollution
Chapter 915
Existing law contains legislative findings regarding the necessity that the state, in cooperation with the federal government, use all practical means and measures to control, remediate, and eliminate pollution hazards to the environment, including developing new and alternative processes and facilities that provide for the disposal of waste products, as provided. This bill would revise the definition of the term 'pollution' for purposes of these provisions, to include the presence of asbestos or lead paint, and would define the term 'brownfield site' for purposes of those provisions. The bill would authorize the authority to provide a loan to any city, county, school district, redevelopment agency, financial institution, any for-profit or not-for-profit organization, or any participating party, to assist in financing the costs of performing or obtaining site assessments, remedial action plans and reports, and technical assistance, or the cleanup, remediation, or development of brownfield sites, as specified.

SB 2035 Committee on Environmental Quality
Hazardous waste management
Chapter 343
Existing law, the Governor's Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1991, created the California Environmental Protection Agency and transferred the State Air Resources Board, the California Integrated Waste Management Board, the State Water Resources Control Board, and the California regional water quality control boards to the agency. The plan created the Department of Toxic Substances Control in the agency and transferred to that department the toxic substances control program from the State Department of Health Services. This bill would make various statutory changes to conform to the changes made by the plan.

SB 2065 Costa
Agriculture
Chapter 589
Existing law generally sets forth various powers and duties of the Department of Food and Agriculture. This bill would create the Food Biotechnology Task Force, which would be cochaired by the Secretary of the California Health and Welfare Agency, the Secretary of the California Trade and Commerce Agency, and the Secretary of the California Department of Food and Agriculture. The task force would consult with appropriate state agencies and the University of California. The task force would also be required to contract with the California Council on Science and Technology, the University of California, or other entities, as specified. The task force would be required to report issues studied, findings, basis for their findings, and recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature by January 1, 2003. This bill would appropriate $125,000 from the General Fund for the purposes of these provisions and express the intent of the Legislature to make further funds available to accomplish these purposes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 2127 Schiff
Drinking water: hexavalent chromium: study
Chapter 868 with message
Existing law makes various provisions for the prevention of disease and the promotion of health, and imposes various requirements on the State Department of Health Services in this regard. This bill would require the department to determine the levels of hexavalent chromium (chromium-6) in the drinking water supplied by the public water systems in the San Fernando Basin aquifer and, in consultation with the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, assess the exposures and risks to the public due to the levels of hexavalent chromium determined. The bill would require the department to report its findings to the Governor and the Legislature, no later than January 1, 2002.

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AB 581 Firebaugh
Information technology: study
Existing law requires the Director of General Services to establish an interagency committee, to include a specified membership, on state-owned property for the purposes of evaluating the use of that property for telecommunications and information technology services by private parties. The committee is required to report to the Governor on or before January 1, 2004, regarding its activities, its recommendations to various state agencies, an inventory of the companies that are granted access to state-owned property each year, and the purpose of that access. This bill would revise the composition of the committee, and require the committee to also prepare and submit an interim report to the Legislature and the Governor on or before May 1, 2001, that makes recommendations on specified information technology issues. It would require the department to conduct and submit to the committee on or before March 1, 2001, a study that assesses state-owned information technology infrastructure for the purpose of maximizing public access to information technology where appropriate.

AB 849 Brewer
Newport Bay: water quality
Under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the State Water Resources Control Board and the regional water quality control boards regulate water quality within the state. This bill would require the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board, by contract or otherwise, on or before July 1, 2001, to undertake bioassay and bioaccumulation studies in Newport Bay, and, on or before June 30, 2002, to prepare a related report, as prescribed. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 1759 Papan
Public records: Internet reports
Under the California Public Records Act, certain public records are required to be made available for public inspection. This bill would require every state agency that establishes and maintains, or causes to be maintained, a site on the Internet to make available on the Internet a list of all reports and studies initiated and prepared by that state agency or prepared pursuant to a contract with that state agency that are otherwise subject to disclosure pursuant to the act.

AB 1960 Machado
Local agency formation: CEQA
Existing law requires the local agency formation commission of a county to consider various factors in the review of a proposal for a change of organization or reorganization of local agencies. Existing law also provides that the California Environmental Quality Act applies to discretionary projects proposed to be carried out or approved by public agencies, unless the project is expressly made exempt. This bill would provide that, if the commission determines that an environmental impact report is required pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act for a proposal that includes a city incorporation,

the commission shall not charge the proponent a fee to recover the commission's costs for preparing the report. The bill would require the incorporated city to pay the actual costs incurred, plus interest, to the commission or, if the incorporation is not successful, authorize the commission to request reimbursement from the Controller.

AB 2381 Longville
Pathogenic bacteria: water
Existing law requires the State Department of Health Services to administer provisions of the California Safe Drinking Water Act that relate to the regulation of drinking water and public water systems to protect the public health. This bill would require the department to study pathogenic bacteria in fluid dispensing devices to determine if pathogenic bacteria causes disease manifestation and is a threat to the public health. This bill would also require the department to establish and appoint an evaluation team of specified members to assist with the study.

AB 2553 Hertzberg
Recycling: education grants
Existing law requires the California Integrated Waste Management Board, in cooperation with the State Department of Education, to develop and implement an integrated waste management educational program to teach the concepts of source reduction, recycling, composting, and integrated waste management in schools. Existing law requires the board to develop and implement a source reduction and recycling program for school districts that is required to include, among other things, the development of a model waste reduction and recycling program. Existing law requires the State Department of Education, in cooperation with the board, to develop and implement a teacher training and implementation plan and to include, in the science framework, specified language regarding integrated waste management. This bill would require the State Department of Education, in consultation with the board and the Department of Conservation, to establish a program to award grants and provide incentives to school districts and county offices of education to implement source reduction and recycling programs. The bill would require the board to establish criteria and procedures for the purpose of applying for, evaluating, and awarding these grants.

SB 983 Bowen
Hazardous substances: controlled substances remedial actions
Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to take removal actions with respect to a hazardous substance that is an illegal controlled substance, including waste material from the unlawful manufacture of a controlled substance. The department is required to take specified actions upon the request of the local environmental health officer. The department is authorized to expend funds appropriated from the Illegal Drug Lab Cleanup Account in the General Fund for this purpose and to adopt regulations to implement these provisions, in consultation with appropriate law enforcement and local environmental agencies. This bill would require the department, by January 1, 2002, to adopt regulations, in consultation with the Office

of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, to provide state and local agencies with standards and procedures, for taking a remedial action at such a hazardous substance release site, including providing for a level of cleanup that would protect the health and safety of the future occupants of the site.

SB 1489 Hayden
Pepper spray
Existing law governs the use of tear gas and tear gas weapons, as specified. However, existing law contains no provisions specifically addressing pepper spray and its health effects. This bill would set forth findings and declarations of the Legislature as to health effects of pepper spray, as specified.

SB 1516 Hayden
International trade: environment
Existing provisions of the United States Constitution grant the United States Congress the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations. This bill would require the Secretary for Environmental Protection and the Secretary of the Resources Agency to review and assess existing and proposed international trade agreements that may lead to challenges to California laws and regulations concerning the environment and to make the assessments available to the Legislature and the public on a regular basis.

SB 1789 Rainey
Hazardous substance sites: brownfields
Existing law, the Carpenter-Presley-Tanner Hazardous Substance Account Act, imposes liability for hazardous substance removal or remedial actions and requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt, by regulation, criteria for the selection and for the priority ranking of hazardous substance release sites for removal or remedial action under the act. The act authorizes the department to expend the funds in the Toxic Substances Control Account in the General Fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to pay for, among other things, removal and remedial actions related to the release of hazardous substances. This bill would require the Director of Housing and Community Development, in consultation with the Department of Toxic Substances Control, the California Pollution Control Financing Authority, and other specified parties, by January 1, 2002, to prepare and submit a report to the Legislature and the Governor that includes an analysis of policies that may be obstacles to the remediation and redevelopment of contaminated urban properties, otherwise known as brownfields, as defined, a discussion of incentives to redevelop those brownfields, and recommendations for changes to encourage this redevelopment.

SB 2027 Sher
Public records: disclosure
The California Public Records Act provides that except for exempt records, every state or local agency, upon request, shall make records available to any person upon payment of fees to cover costs. This bill would require that written requests for inspection or copies of public records be directed to the head of each public agency or his or her designees or, in the case of multimembered bodies, to the executive officer,

executive secretary, administrator, or similar chief executive pursuant to specified procedures. The bill would also require that a determination by a state or local agency that a request for a public record is denied be in writing and would provide that any person who is notified of a denial of a request for public records may appeal to the Attorney General pursuant to specified procedures within 20 days of the date of denial and in cases where the agency fails to provide any response under these provisions. By creating new duties for local agency officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

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Signing & Veto Messages 2000

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Environmental Press Releases 2000

PR00:014
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
January 28, 2000

GOVERNOR DAVIS ANNOUNCES STATE TO PROVIDE $5 MILLION FOR AIR POLLUTION IMPACT STUDIES

Studies Will Focus on Children, the Elderly and Other Sensitive Groups

LOS ANGELES—Governor Gray Davis today announced that the State of California will provide $5 million in funding to study the impact of air pollution on people who are especially sensitive to dirty air. The Air Resources Board (ARB) today approved $3.8 million to fund two studies to look at the impacts of air pollution on asthmatic children, the elderly and other sensitive groups, such as those with respiratory illnesses. This is in addition to the $1.2 million in similar funding approved last December.

"This important research will help us find new and better ways to protect California's most vulnerable residents from the health impacts of air pollution," said Governor Davis. "The research results will benefit not only Californians, but people with respiratory illnesses everywhere."

The $3.8 million approved today will be granted to the University of California, Berkeley, for a five-year investigation into how airborne particles affect 450 asthmatic children, ages 6 to 10 years old. Although the study is centered in the Fresno area, information gathered will have statewide applications.

In addition to the funds announced today, Governor Davis' Budget proposes $5.2 million for the following activities:

- $1 million to access indoor air quality in portable classrooms;
- $608,000 to implement pest management plans at schools to reduce the use of pollutants and exposure of children to those pollutants;
- $2.8 million for the cleanup of hazardous material at school sites; and
- $843,000 to evaluate cancer risks to children from exposure to toxic chemicals and develop risk assessment guidelines.

Prior research has shown that small particles can bypass the body's defenses and lodge deep in the lungs. Health effects include increased respiratory disease, lung damage and cancer. Recent studies have shown that people driving in their cars and people who live near major freeways are exposed to high levels of particulate matter and other air pollutants.

PR00:041
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
March 9, 2000

GOVERNOR DAVIS CELEBRATES PASSAGE OF PROPOSITIONS 12 AND 13

Bond Measures Are Historic Down Payment on Future of Quality of Life in State

ELK GROVE—Governor Gray Davis today was joined by legislators, environmental, agricultural and business leaders at the environmentally sensitive Cosumnes River Preserve, south of Sacramento, to celebrate the overwhelming passage of Propositions 12 and 13.

"I want to thank the voters of California for thinking big," said Governor Davis. "These measures not only represent the largest park and water bonds in our state's history, but the ultimate triumph of the politics of consensus over the politics of conflict."

Known as the Parks Bond and the Water Bond, the two Propositions received 63.2 percent and 64.8 percent respectively and together will fund $4 billion in projects to protect open space, preserve habitat, repair state parks facilities, enhance flood control and repair and secure the state's core water supply system.

These bonds, promoted and supported by Governor Gray Davis, received a two-thirds vote of both houses of the California legislature last year to assure placement of the measures on the ballot for the recent March 7 election. The broad bipartisan backing for the bond measures was also reflected in the unprecedented coalition of interests that supported the campaign for their passage, from consumer and environmental groups to the Chambers of Commerce and the business and agricultural community.

Proposition 12 was authored by Assemblymember Fred Keeley and Assembly Speaker Antonio Villaraigosa. It is the first parks bond to be passed in 12 years and is the single largest parks bond act in the history of the nation. It will provide $2.1 billion for protection and restoration of California's most precious resources - water, rivers, beaches, air and parks. Proposition 12 also has specific provisions for the development of urban parks and recreational activities for disadvantaged areas and at-risk youth, as well as funds to support a variety of museums and institutes.

Authored by Assembly Member Mike Machado and Senator Jim Costa, Proposition 13 provides $1.97 billion to addresses a broad variety of water-supply and water-quality related issues throughout the state. When completed, the projects will provide enough additional water for 8 million people (1,000,000 acre feet) repair aging urban water-distribution systems, restore watersheds, clean up urban runoff, and provide for new groundwater storage.

The Department of Parks and Recreation and the Department of Water Resources, two of the major recipients of the funds, already have begun to plan and develop bond-related projects. Expenditures will have to be approved by the Legislature and are subject to annual audits by the Department of Finance.

PR00:135
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
May 26, 2000

GOVERNOR DAVIS ANNOUNCES $2.3 MILLION FOR CLEAN AIR PROJECTS

SACRAMENTO—Governor Gray Davis today announced the approval of more than $2.3 million in grants for clean air projects, ranging from hydrogen refueling systems to use of rice straw in ethanol production. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) will administer the grants.

"These important grants provide seed money for innovative and creative approaches to improve the air quality of California," said Governor Davis. "The projects not only help expand our knowledge, but provide real-world benefits for both our economy and the environment."

Approximately $1.2 million in grants will fund five Rice Straw Demonstration Projects to assist growers, businesses and others affected by the phase-out of rice straw burning find promising, commercial uses for rice straw. The projects have the potential to use as much as 800,000 tons of rice straw after five years, a significant portion of the 1 million tons of rice straw produced every year by Sacramento Valley farmers.

The following Rice Straw Demonstration projects were awarded grants today:

$402,000 for rice straw export to Japan;

$380,000 for rice straw delivery to the Gridley ethanol plant during its first year of operation;

$297,900 for development of a commercial-scale composting plant in Colusa, California;

$100,000 for commercial production of ethanol derived from Sacramento Valley rice straw;

$50,100 for the production of rice straw silage as cattle feed, followed by an evaluation and recommendations on further commercialization.

The Rice Straw Demonstration Project Fund was established in 1997 by Senate Bill 318 (D-Thompson). This followed the 1991 Rice Straw Burning Reduction Act that required rice growers in the Sacramento Valley to phase out most burning by 2000.

Approximately 500,000 acres of rice are grown in the Sacramento Valley annually, producing about 1 million tons of straw. Only 1 percent of the unburned straw is currently removed from the fields and used, while the remaining 98 percent is ploughed back into the ground.

Governor Davis also announced that $1.1 million in grants will fund five Innovative Clean Air Technology (ICAT) projects designed to create successful partnerships between businesses and government to move new technology from research to commercialization. The funded projects consist of:

$300,000 for a system to produce, compress, store and dispense hydrogen for vehicle use, which could be beneficial to the objectives complimenting the efforts of the California Fuel Cell Partnership;

$254,742 to demonstrate nitrogen oxide reductions from stationary source diesel engines using a system that protects catalysts from sulfur poisoning;

$229,998 to improve the practicality of using fast-charge electric ground support equipment at the Sacramento International Airport;

$199,790 to demonstrate controls on nitrogen oxide emissions using ozone injected into flue gas of high-temperature industrial furnaces; and

$161,803 to demonstrate a special valve system that reduces nitrogen oxides in high-temperature industrial furnaces.

Since the ICAT program began in 1994, $3.4 million dollars has been approved for 14 projects. Additionally, ICAT participants have, to date, contributed an average of 74 percent of project costs resulting in approximately $13 million for clean air projects. Any type of clean air pollution control technology is eligible for consideration for ICAT funding. Specifically, the ARB looks for new technologies that reduce emissions or offer increased efficiency or cost-effectiveness.

Investing the Dividends of Prosperity

Governor Davis' Environmental Plan

> *"We must preserve California's natural heritage today so that our children and our children's children can enjoy it tomorrow." –* ***Governor Gray Davis***

In his May Budget Revise, Governor Davis has allocated $375 million for the protection and preservation of California's environment, building on the landmark investments for parks and open space acquisition included in the governor's January Budget.

Protecting California's Resources and the Environment
Land Conservation Fund $75 million

This money will be matched dollar for dollar with non-State fund sources to provide a total of $150 million for the acquisition of open space, wildlife habitat and park lands;

Governor Davis challenges private foundations to match the State's commitment to preserving important open space lands.

CALFED Bay-Delta Program $125 million

$125 million in General Fund will be set aside for implementation of the CALFED Record of Decision;

Priority for use of the funds will be for the creation of an Environmental Water Account and for watershed restoration, water quality and water conservation projects and programs.

Urban Clean Up and Reusing California Land $125 million

$75 million will be added to a revolving loan fund for clean up, available to developers, schools and local governments;

$35 million will be added to a risk pool insurance fund for liability and cost-cap insurance for redevelopment projects;

$15 million increase in technical assistance and site evaluation.

Carl Moyer Program to Reduce Diesel Emissions $50 million

This program will reduce approximately 7 tons of NOx per day, equal to taking 5,600 diesel trucks off the road;

$45 million will go to distribution of grants through regional air districts for truck and farm vehicle diesel engine retrofit and replacement;

$5 million will fund advanced technology projects and alternative fuels infrastructure.

Investing the Dividends of Prosperity

PROPOSITION 12 AND 13: PROTECTING AND ENHANCING OUR NATURAL RESOURCES

"The passage of California's Park and Water Bonds represents a historic down payment on the future quality of life in our State." – ***Governor Gray Davis***

Los Angeles River Parkway Projects $83 million (GF and Props. 12, 13)

Governor Davis' May Revision includes significant funds from Propositions 12 and 13 to develop a broad range of urban parks in the Los Angeles area, with the Los Angeles River as the thread linking these new parks;

Includes the creation of a new state park at Taylor Yard – once a Southern Pacific switching yard;

Other key projects include the expansion of the Elysian Valley Park and the development of the Maywood River Park. The City of Maywood currently has the least amount of park space of any city in the nation;

Creation of these urban parks will provide long-term benefits to dozens of underserved communities throughout the LA region.

Santa Ana River Watershed $134 million (Prop. 13)

The Santa Ana River is the largest coastal river system in Southern California, beginning in the San Bernardino Mountains and flowing for more than 100 miles to the Pacific Ocean;

Governor Davis' May Revision includes significant funding from Proposition 13 to undertake a variety of Santa Ana River watershed restoration projects, including groundwater storage, water conservation, water quality improvement and wildlife habitat enhancement.

River Protection and Restoration $95 million (Prop. 13)

The governor's May Revision includes Proposition 13 funds to continue the creation of river parkways and to undertake river protection and restoration projects on the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, Otay, San Dieguito, Tijuana, Santa Clara, Guadalupe, San Joaquin, Kern, Sacramento, American and Cosumnes Rivers.

State Park System $140 million (Prop. 12)

Funding from Proposition 12 included in Governor Davis' May Revision will allow for the acquisition of significant properties for inclusion in the California's State Park System and for major park rehabilitation projects.

Flood Protection $144 million (GF and Prop. 13)

In his May Revision, Governor Davis proposes to continue to invest Proposition 13 and General Fund money in critical flood protection projects throughout the state;

Includes the Yuba-Feather River area and Sacramento flood control projects;

Will also fund subventions for county flood control projects.

Water Supply Reliability $171 million (Prop. 13)

Governor Davis' May Revise proposes to use Proposition 13 funds for significant water quality, river restoration and water supply reliability projects in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, and Delta export area, including Silicon Valley, the San Joaquin Valley and Southern California.

Open Space Lands and Wildlife Habitat $63.2 million (GF and Props. 12, 13)

The Governor's May Revision includes funding to acquire critical lands to protect important wildlife habitat, including endangered species and oak woodlands and to provide public recreation opportunities.

PR00:145
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
June 9, 2000

GOVERNOR GRAY DAVIS AND SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR BABBITT ANNOUNCE FRAMEWORK FOR CALIFORNIA'S WATER FUTURE

SACRAMENTO—Setting a decisive new course for California's economy and environment, Governor Gray Davis, Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt, and Senator Dianne Feinstein today announced agreement on a bold new approach to improving the way California manages its water.

"Today California is launching the largest and most comprehensive ecosystem restoration and water management program in the world," Governor Davis said. "The CALFED Bay-Delta Program is an unprecedented effort between state and federal governments, local agencies, the public and private businesses to build a framework for managing our most precious natural resource.

"But we will not succeed without making and carrying out tough decisions. As governor of this State, I am proud of what we've accomplished and I will make it my business to ensure that this effort is carried out in a balanced, responsible manner," Governor Davis continued.

The historic plan, entitled "California's Water Future: A Framework for Action," presents a framework to move forward on actions to solve the most pressing aspects of California's water supply and reliability and environmental restoration problems. A product of five years of intensive study, scientific analysis and public comment, the framework also supplies an overarching vision for how the separate elements and actions create a balanced and workable solution.

The plan focuses on the CALFED Bay-Delta Program and pledges to restore the Bay-Delta ecosystem, improve water quality, enhance water supply reliability and assure long-term stability for agricultural, urban and environmental uses. The plan promises benefits to the environment, California's economy, and to urban and agricultural users.

The agreement integrates actions from several state, federal and regional water management and ecosystem restoration efforts, including the Central Valley Project Improvement Act, the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Basins Comprehensive Study and the Bay Area Regional Water Recycling Program.

The final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR), on the Bay-Delta Program is scheduled to be released later this summer.

The long-term plan relies on several key components that incorporate a high level of stakeholder participation and a strong commitment to continuous, independent scientific review of actions and decisions.

While the proposed CALFED plan will take years to implement, Governor Davis, Secretary Babbitt and Senator Feinstein today focused on proposed actions to take place over the next seven years – Stage 1 of the program. Funding will come from state and federal appropriations, California Propositions 204, passed in 1996, and Proposition 13, which passed earlier this year, and local revenue sources.

Highlights of the plan include:

- $1 billion invested in ecosystem restoration projects (ERP) in the Delta, the Sacramento River corridor, and Bay-Delta tributaries -- the largest restoration effort in the United States.
- $300 million invested in CALFED's Watershed Program to fund local projects that contribute substantially to CALFED goals for ecosystem restoration, water quality improvement and water supply reliability.
- $1 billion invested in storage projects, increasing water storage by 1.5 million acre-feet, with near-term focus on groundwater storage in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, Shasta lake expansion, Los Vaqueros Reservoir expansion, and in-Delta storage.
- Improvements and modifications to the water conveyance system. Actions could include new fish screens at State and federal pumping plants, operable barriers in the South Delta, an intertie connecting State and federal pumping facilities, and a new bypass canal at San Luis Reservoir to improve waster quality for Silicon Valley.
- Investing $800 million in water quality programs to continuously improve Delta water quality for all users. Actions include developing a Bay Area blending/exchange program; addressing drainage problems in the San Joaquin Valley, implementing a source water protection program, and investing in treatment technology development.
- Investing $1.3 billion in loan and grant programs for agricultural and urban water use efficiency.
- Developing a $1.6 billion program for water recycling capitol improvement projects.
- Investing $450 million in Delta levee system maintenance and improvements.
- 380,000 acre-feet of water per year for the Environmental Water Account.

Providing regulatory assurance under the federal Endangered Species Act for the first four years of Stage 1, based on the availability of water from existing regulation, the Environmental Water Account combined with the ERP and the ability to obtain additional assets, should they be necessary. The federal and state fishery agencies will provide assurance, subject to legal requirements, that

there will be no reductions beyond existing regulatory levels in deliveries to state and federal project water users resulting from measures to protect fish.

Improved water supply reliability through integration of storage, conveyance, EWA, water use efficiency, water quality and water transfer programs. These actions are expected to demonstrate substantial improvements within the first four years of Stage 1 of CALFED. For the first four years of Stage 1 implementation, while these actions are developed, water deliveries are expected to remain at historic levels for most water users who depend upon water from the Central Valley Project (CVP) and the State Water Project. Deliveries to CVP agricultural users south of the Delta are expected to increase to approximately 65 to 70 percent of their contract totals.

The CALFED Bay-Delta Program, initiated in 1995, is an unprecedented collaboration among state and federal agencies and the state's leading urban agricultural and environmental interests. Its mission is to develop a long-term, comprehensive plan that will restore ecological health and improve water supply reliability for beneficial uses of the Bay-Delta system, the intricate waterways created at the junction of the San Francisco Bay and the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and the watershed that feeds them. The Bay-Delta system is a critically important part of California's natural environment. It supplies drinking water for more than 22 million Californians, irrigation water for more than 7 million acres of the world's most productive farmland and supports 120 fish and wildlife species.
In June 1999, CALFED released a draft programmatic EIS/EIR outlining its draft plan for restoring ecological health in the Bay-Delta, providing water supply reliability for all beneficial uses and improving water quality.

PL00:057
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
July 20, 2000

GOVERNOR DAVIS SIGNS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION TRAILER BILL

Legislation Will Implement Environmental Policy in Governor Davis' 2000-01 Budget

SACRAMENTO—Governor Davis signed **AB 2872 by Assemblyman Kevin Shelley (D - San Francisco)**, legislation which includes a wide range of measures to improve California's air and water quality and certain programs to protect children's health.

"This environmental protection trailer bill implements several important policy initiatives contained in the Budget Act of 2000, including the establishment of a biomass facility grant program, developing cancer and school site risk assessment guidelines, monitoring air quality in portable classrooms, and cleaning up contaminated properties in urban areas," Governor Davis said.

One item within AB 2872, first announced during Governor Davis' Central Valley Economic Summit last November, would enact the Governor's Central Valley Agriculture Biomass-to-Energy Incentive Grant Program. The program will support biomass facilities that convert agricultural waste, which would otherwise be burned in the open field, into clean energy. The Trade and Commerce Agency will administer the program and establish a State multi-agency review panel. The Biomass-to-Energy Incentive Grant Program will sunset on January 1, 2002.

The new law also creates a Fire Safety Subaccount in the Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund. Some $5 million from the Fund will be transferred to the Subaccount to accelerate payment claims to fire safety agencies.

Governor Davis expressed concern about two items in the bill. He said the need for white croaker fish boundaries off the Palos Verdes shelf was "questionable" because the state already conducted such a study with $3.1 million in federal funds. He also cited concerns about the inclusion of programs within the bill that are unfunded.

PL00:184
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
September 29, 2000

GOVERNOR DAVIS SIGNS BILL TO CLEAN UP WASTE TIRE PILES

SACRAMENTO—Governor Gray Davis has signed **SB 876 by Senator Martha Escutia (D-Montebello)**, which expands and upgrades California's regulatory program for managing the millions of used tires discarded by California motorists each year.

"California generates more than 31 million used tires every year, generating more scrap tires than any other state," Governor Davis said. "SB 876 will enable California to properly manage our used tires and clean up the disastrous tire fires in Tracy and Westley."

SB 876 expands the state's waste tire pile cleanup and enforcement program to eliminate the environmental and public health threat from illegal tire piles such as the Westley tire pile in Stanislaus County which caught fire last year, burning five million tires, and the Tracy tire fire which burned seven million tires. This measure provides funding to clean up these sites and any remaining illegal tire piles. The measure also expands the state's effort to stimulate and develop markets for recycling and reusing waste tires, thereby reducing the number of tires going to waste tire landfills. Additionally, the bill creates a "cradle-to-grave" reporting system that tracks tires from their sale to disposal in order to prevent illegal dumping of used tires.

The expanded waste tire management programs will be funded by an increase in the waste tire disposal fee from the current $.25 to $1.00 per tire through December 31, 2006. After that, the fee drops to $.75 per tire.

Tire fires present significant health hazards. Burning tires release toxic smoke into the air and oil is released when tires melt, contaminating soil and water. Last year, Governor Davis signed legislation allowing the California Integrated Waste Management Board to obtain access to illegal tire piles when there is a significant threat to public health or the environment.

L00:178
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
September 28, 2000

LEGISLATIVE UPDATE: WATER, RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

SACRAMENTO—Governor Gray Davis signed the following legislation related to water, natural resources, and the environment:

WATER

AB 303 by Assemblywoman Helen Thomson (D-Vacaville) -- This bill enacts the Local Groundwater Management Assistance Act of 2000. AB 303 establishes a grant program within the Department of Water Resources and provides resources to local agencies for the development and implementation of groundwater monitoring and management activities.

AB 885 by Assemblywoman Hannah-Beth Jackson (D-Santa Barbara) -- This bill requires the State Water Resources Control Board to adopt regulations or standards by January 1, 2004, for the operation of specified onsite sewage treatment systems. The bill also requires the Regional Water Quality Control Boards to incorporate the regulations or standards into the appropriate regional water quality control plans.

AB 2886 by Assemblywoman Sheila Kuehl (D-Santa Monica) -- This bill makes clarifying and technical changes to statutory requirements associated with various State Water Resources Control Board programs. Under AB 2886, the Water Board must adopt regulations by March 1, 2001 associated with the electronic submission of reports and technical data.

AB 1772 by Assemblyman Robert Pacheco (R-Walnut) -- This bill allows county waterworks districts to contract with state departments to finance improvements, provided that the contracts do not exceed 30 years. It also requires county waterworks districts to repay their state loans with standby charges.

SB 221 by Senator Deirdre Alpert (D-Coronado) - This bill authorizes the Department of Fish and Game's oil spill response administrator to establish a lower level of financial responsibility for nontank vessels with a carrying capacity of 7,500 barrels of oil or less if they are owned and operated by California or a federal agency. The administrator is prohibited from setting a standard that is less than the expected cleanup costs and damages from an oil spill in marine waters. These provisions would sunset on January 1, 2003.

SB 553 by Senator David Kelley (R-Idyllwild) - This bill revises the list of water demand management measures to include updated requirements approved by the Environmental Water Caucus and the California Urban Water Conservation Council through a Memorandum of Understanding. This bill takes effect immediately.

SB 1087 by Senator Byron Sher (D-Palo Alto) -- This bill makes changes to the existing Salmon and Steelhead Restoration Program, including specifying that federal funds be expended pursuant to the program's provisions. SB 1087 also adds purposes for which funds may be expended and adds four additional members to the existing Citizen's Advisory Committee.

SB 1341 by Senator John Burton (D-San Francisco) - This bill requires the Department of Water Resources to release a preliminary draft of the California Water Plan's water assumptions and estimates. This bill also restructures Water Code Section 10004 to be relevant to the CWP.

RESOURCES

AB 1948 by Assemblyman Dick Dickerson (R-Redding) -- This bill requires the Secretary of Resources to compile a report detailing major funding sources made available for watershed projects within the State since 1995. The report would include information on funding, performance measures, and management and administration of funds. The Secretary would update the report every three years, submit the report to the Legislature and the governor and make the report available on the Internet by November 1, 2001. The bill would become operative only if AB 2117 (Wayne) is enacted and becomes effective by January 1, 2001. (Please see signing message below.)

AB 1999 by Assemblyman Dick Dickerson (R-Redding) -- This bill declares the intent of the Legislature to continue expanding the Conservation Camp Program to increase the number of low-level inmates available for emergency and public benefit projects and to increase prison bed space. Subject to the appropriation of funds in the budget, this bill requires the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to reactivate 17 Conservation Camp crews to prevent and deal with fire, flood, earthquake, and other emergencies. Additionally, this bill requires the Resources Agency, after consulting with the Secretary of the Youth and Adult Correctional Agency, the California Conservation Corps, and other benefiting agencies, to prepare a report to the governor

and the Legislature on Conservation Camp needs and future recommendations by November 1, 2001.

AB 2016 by Assemblywoman Virginia Strom-Martin (D-Duncans Mills) -- This bill appropriates $580,000 from the General Fund to the State Lands Commission for allocation to the Humboldt Bay Harbor district for a dredging project. (Please see reduction message below.)

AB 2117 by Assemblyman Howard Wayne (D-San Diego) -- This bill requires the Secretary of the Resources Agency and the State Water Resources Control Board to jointly administer a pilot project to utilize three watershed projects to evaluate the effectiveness of existing law. It also requires an assessment of the level of cooperation between state, federal, and local agencies and other parties involved in watershed protection. The Resources Agency and the California Environmental Protection Agency would be required to submit a joint report to the Legislature by February 1, 2002, to evaluate the pilot projects and make recommendations on operating cooperative watershed projects.

AB 2581 by Assemblyman Abel Maldonado (R-San Luis Obispo) -- This bill improves the Department of Conservation's authority to compel compliance with existing laws for oil and gas well drilling, re-drilling, plugging and cleanup. Additionally, AB 2581 makes clarifying changes to existing law relative to deserted wells, appeal hearings, and specified fees. The bill also requires a report to the Governor and Legislature, on or before July 1, 2001, discussing blow-out insurance needs for exploratory wells drilled in areas of abnormally high subsurface pressure gradients.

AB 2825 by Assemblyman Jim Battin (R-Palm Desert) -- This bill expands Trade/Commerce Agency's recently enacted "Central Valley Agricultural Biomass-to-Energy Incentive Grant Program" to include projects from other parts of the state. This bill takes effect immediately.

SB 141 by Senator Adam Schiff (D-Burbank) - This bill establishes an uncodified provision, which will allocate a future appropriation to the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) to fund supplemental per capita grants to five cities and one recreation and park district. The chosen cities and recreation and park district will be from those that did not qualify for funding as either small cities or heavily urbanized areas under the provisions of the 2000 Park Bond. The appropriation will come from a fund source other than Proposition 12.

SB 203 by Senator Hilda Solis (D-El Monte) - This bill clarifies the territorial boundaries of the San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles River and Mountains Conservancy. It permits the Conservancy to be known as the Rivers and Mountains Conservancy, and makes corrections to the names of the entities represented on the board. This bill will not expand the jurisdiction of the Conservancy.

SB 666 by Senator Byron Sher (D-Palo Alto) -- This bill removes language requiring that federal legislation be enacted before an abandoned mine program can begin within the Department of Conservation (DOC). Additionally, this bill would authorize the DOC Director to remediate or complete reclamation of abandoned mined lands under specified conditions. The provisions of this bill will be repealed January 1, 2003.

SB 698 by Senator Steve Peace (D-El Cajon) -- This bill authorizes the California State Lands Commission, with the concurrence of the City of San Diego and the San Diego Unified Port District, to enter into a land exchange agreement concerning tide and submerged lands at the San Diego Naval Training Center.

SB 1298 by Senators Debra Bowen (D-Marina Del Ray) and Steve Peace (D-El Cajon) - This bill requires the State Air Resource Board (ARB) to adopt emissions standards for distributed generation technologies exhibiting growth potential in the California energy marketplace. (Please see signing message below.)

SB 1300 by Senator Byron Sher (D-Palo Alto) - This bill requires the Air Resources Board to periodically review each local air district's emission credit program to ensure compliance with the Board's guidelines, and to develop additional performance standards for vapor recovery control systems. This bill also adjusts the local district matching requirement for the Carl Moyer Program if the Board determines it is necessary and further refines a number of other Board and local air district programs and activities.

SB 1906 by Senator Byron Sher (D-Palo Alto) - This bill makes technical and clarifying changes to the Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, and increases the Department of Conservation's authority to enforce the Act. The bill also delays a report to the Legislature concerning the impact of the statewide public education and information campaign by six months, from January 1, 2002 to July 1, 2002. In addition, the bill requires Conservation, after consultation with the recycling industry, to submit a report to the Legislature by March 1, 2001, outlining any recommended changes regarding enforcement of the Act.

SB 2049 by Senator Don Perata (D-Alameda) - This bill enacts the Naval Air Station Alameda Public Trust Exchange Act. It authorizes the California State Lands Commission to carry out an exchange of public trust lands within the Naval Air Station (NAS) property at Alameda, in accordance with the requirements of the bill. This bill also requires the commission to establish appropriate procedures for effectuating the exchange.

SB 2104 by Senator Bill Morrow (R-Oceanside) - This bill requires that the Office of Emergency Services develop a "guidance document" for use during agriculture-related disasters. This bill takes effect immediately.

ENVIRONMENT

AB 2317 by Assemblywoman Denise Moreno Ducheny (D-San Diego) - This bill creates the California Border Environmental and Public Health Protection Fund. The Secretary of the California Environmental Protection Agency will administer the funds to assist local governments in the implementation of projects to identify and address environmental and health threats due to the transmission of pollutants and toxins across the California-Mexico border. The Border Fund would be operative only in those years when funding is appropriated in the Budget Act or when money is available through private sources. (Please see signing message below.)

AB 1807 by Assemblyman John Longville (D-Rialto) -- This bill amends the California Environmental Quality Act to require a lead agency, which determines that an environmental impact report is required, to also send notice to the Office of Planning and Research. The bill also requires transportation information resulting from a reporting or monitoring program, currently sent to a regional transportation planning agency, to also be submitted to the Department of Transportation. (Please see signing message below.)

AB 1813 by Assemblyman Scott Wildman (D-Los Angeles) -- This bill codifies existing School Facilities Program practices. It clarifies that environmental hardship districts are subject to prescribed funding limits for the evaluation and removal of hazardous substances at sites to be acquired by districts. This bill also allows the Department of Toxics Substance Control to pre-qualify engineering and architectural contractors that help assess and clean up potential school sites.

SB 89 by Senator Martha Escutia (D-Montebello) - This bill requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to convene a Working Group on Environmental Justice. This working group would assist Cal/EPA in developing an agencywide strategy to identify and address any gaps in existing programs, policies or activities that could impede the achievement of environmental justice. The bill also requires the Secretary to convene an advisory group to provide information and recommendations to the Working Group.

SB 2202 by the Senate Committee on Environmental Quality - This bill makes a number of changes to the municipal solid waste diversion requirements under the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989. Changes include: revision of the statutory requirement for 50 percent diversion to State that local governments divert 50 percent of all solid waste on and after January 1, 2000; allowing a local government to include factors that affect accuracy of the waste disposal calculation in its annual report to the Integrated Waste Management Board (IWMB); a requirement that the IWMB submit a report evaluating the existing disposal reporting system to the Legislature by January 1, 2002; revision of the procedure for issuing a notice of compliance to a local government.

SB 2203 by the Senate Committee on Environmental Quality - This bill revises the State laboratory certification requirements so they more closely match National

Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (NELAP) accreditation requirements. SB 2203 also allows, in certain circumstances, laboratories that apply for NELAP accreditation to be exempt from State requirements. The bill also requires State certification fees to be set by regulation at a level that would allow the program to be entirely fee-supported beginning January 1, 2002.

SB 1924 by Senator Jack O'Connell (D-San Luis Obispo) - This bill revises the definition of recycled oil and the conditions under which used oil is managed as a hazardous waste. One of the significant changes will establish the conditions by which used oil recyclers will be required to test recycled oil for additional waste constituents that may be present in the oil. The bill also exempts used dielectric fluid (various oils) from hazardous waste treatment requirements.

AB 2573 by Assemblyman Mike Briggs (R-Fresno) -- This bill exempts dielectric fluid that is filtered, replaced, and removed from oil-filled equipment.

SB 1824 by Senator David G. Kelley (R-Idyllwild) - This bill provides the Secretary of California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) and counties not in compliance with the Certified Uniform Program Agencies (CUPA) with several options to form local CUPAs. It also establishes a Rural County Reimbursement Account (RCRA) in the State General Fund (SGF) and authorizes the Secretary to allocate up to $60,000 per county to defray local costs. It requires affected counties to set local CUPA fees under a single fee system so that fee revenues, in conjunction with RCRA allocations, will meet necessary costs incurred by the county in implementing the unified program.

AB 2016 signing message

To Members of the California State Assembly:

On this date I have signed Assembly Bill No. 2016 with a reduction.

This bill would appropriate funding to the Humboldt Bay Harbor district to be used for navigation improvement and safety projects. Normally I oppose such local expenditures, however, the northern region of the state is experiencing unique economic difficulties. This bill would provide one-time economic relief for one of the major regions of the state with an economy that is not thriving. Therefore, I am signing this measure and reducing the appropriation to $580,000.

Sincerely,

GRAY DAVIS

AB 1807 signing message

To the Members of the Assembly:

I am signing Assembly Bill 1807, which amends the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to require a lead agency, which determines that an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is required, to also send notice to the Office of Planning and Research (OPR). The bill would also require transportation information resulting from a reporting or monitoring program, currently submitted to a regional transportation planning agency, to also be submitted to the Department of Transportation (Caltrans).

In signing this measure, I am also directing OPR and Caltrans to implement the bill using existing staff resources.

Sincerely,

GRAY DAVIS

AB 1948 signing message

To the Members of the Assembly:

I am signing Assembly Bill 1948, which requires the Secretary of Resources to compile a report detailing major funding sources made available for watershed projects within the State since 1995. The report will include information on funding, performance measures, and management and administration of funds.

In signing this measure, I am directing the Resources Agency to implement the provisions of the bill within existing resources.

Sincerely,

GRAY DAVIS

AB 2317 signing message

To the Members of the Assembly:

I am signing Assembly Bill 2317, which creates the California Border Environmental and Public Health Protection Fund, administered by the Secretary of the California Environmental Protection Agency, to assist local governments in the implementation of projects to identify and address environmental and health threats due to the transmission of pollutants and toxins across the California-Mexico Border.

In the Budget Act of 2000, I approved $2.7 million for efforts to assess and correct border pollution problems. I am not yet pursuaded that additional state funds are needed at this time. However, I would be open to redirecting existing monies to this new Fund, and would encourage securing federal, private and other funds for this program.

Sincerely,

GRAY DAVIS

SB 1298 signing message

To the Members of the Senate:

I am signing SB 1298, which would require the Air Resources Board to adopt clean emission standards for distributed generation technology.

This measure will help address the need for additional near-term electrical generation capacity without compromising air quality protections. Although a small number of distributed generation systems are now used, these facilities may play an important role in California's future electrical needs. The important standards set by this bill will ensure that the cleanest distributed generation systems reach the marketplace.

SB 1298 furthers my efforts to meet the state's electrical needs; therefore, I am directing the Air Resources Board to use resources appropriated by AB 970, Chapter 329, Statutes of 2000 to implement this bill.

Sincerely,

GRAY DAVIS

L00:146
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
September 25, 2000

GOVERNOR DAVIS SIGNS LEGISLATION TO PROTECT SCHOOLS AND CHILDREN FROM DANGEROUS PESTICIDES

Pesticide Use Reform Bill Promotes Least-Toxic Pest Management Program; Creates Notification Program and Registry for Parents

LOS ANGELES—Governor Gray Davis today signed into law legislation that will notify parents when pesticides will be used at their children's school.

"Kids should not be exposed to dangerous and toxic materials when they go to school," Governor Davis said. "This bill is another step forward to providing a safe and healthy learning environment for our children."

Surrounded by children at Balboa Gifted Magnet School in Northridge, Governor Davis signed **AB 2260 by Assemblyman Kevin Shelley (D-San Francisco)**, which promotes least-toxic pest management programs for school districts. The legislation also creates an annual notification program that will send parents a list of pesticides that may be used at their children's school.

"To me, nothing is more important than the health and safety of our schoolchildren," said Governor Davis. "AB 2260 will help raise awareness of pesticide issues, while protecting our children's well-being."

The legislation, also known as the Healthy Schools Act of 2000, also provides a registry for parents who want to be advised before pesticide applications occur. When pesticides are used at schools, warning signs will be posted at treated areas 24 hours in advance of application and 72 hours thereafter.

The list of pesticides sent home to parents will also provide an Internet address for a Web site to be created by the California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR). The Web site will offer toxicological and other data about pesticides typically used at schools, as well as information on how to reduce pesticide use.

Other elements of AB 2260 will be incorporated into DPR's ongoing program to encourage least-toxic pest solutions in schools. DPR also sponsors workshops and provides grants to reduce school pesticide use and promote least-toxic alternatives.

The Governor's 2000-01 Budget includes $5.2 million under his Children's Health Initiative to ensure that children are adequately protected from environmental pollutants, including:

- $2.8 million to assist in investigations and provide technical assistance related to the cleanup of hazardous substances at school sites;
- $1 million to evaluate indoor air quality in portable classrooms;
- $843,000 to evaluate the cancer risk to children from exposure to non-air pollutants and to develop school risk assessment guidelines; and
- $608,000 to establish voluntary programs to reduce pesticide use in schools.

L00:126
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
September 20, 2000

LEGISLATIVE UPDATE: RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

SACRAMENTO—Governor Gray Davis signed the following legislation related to resources, the environment, and environmental health issues:

AB 1730 by Assemblyman Tony Cardenas (D-Sylmar) -- This bill appropriates $1,514,000 General Fund and $317,000 federal funds for increased lead poison screening tests for children who receive services from a State funded health program. In addition, the bill requires the Bureau of State Audits to conduct an assessment of the effectiveness of the existing Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program and new regulations proposed by the Department of Health Services.

AB 1775 by Assemblyman Alan Lowenthal (D-Long Beach) -- This bill accelerates the deadlines under a rule adopted by the South Coast Air Quality Management Board relating to the enclosure of storage piles of petroleum coke.

AB 1877 by Assemblyman Abel Maldonado (R-Santa Maria) -- Local air districts require stationary sources of air pollution, such as factories, to use the best available control technology (BACT) to reduce emissions. This bill requires local air districts, upon request of any entity subject to BACT regulations, to review the reasonableness of emission requirements if the BACT equipment fails to reduce emissions at the level required by law, and revise the requirements if necessary.

AB 2264 by Assemblyman Gil Cedillo (D-Los Angeles) -- This bill requires the State Department of Health Services, by January 1, 2002, to conduct a baseline health study of the effects of possible exposure to soil contamination from Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons on the residents of the William Mead Homes public housing project.

AB 2273 by Assemblywoman Dion Aroner (D-Berkeley) -- This bill authorizes the City of Richmond to enter into a land title settlement agreement and land exchange affecting the abandoned Ford Motor Assembly Plant located in the Richmond Harbor Development Area. The plant was built in 1931 and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The bill requires any exchanges or agreements entered into by the city be subject to approval by the California State Lands Commission.

AB 2930 by Assemblyman Tom Torlakson (D-Antioch) -- This bill makes technical changes relating to membership terms for members of the Delta Protection Commission and repeals the January 1, 2010 sunset date of the Commission.

SB 1583 by Senator Jim Costa (D-Fresno) -- This bill provides the State with a majority of members on the San Joaquin River Conservancy governing board by increasing the voting membership from nine to fifteen, converting nonvoting members to voting members, adding the Director of Finance and the Executive Officer of the State Lands Commission, and providing that three of the current voting members be appointed by the Governor instead of by local government entities.

SB 2095 by Senator Patrick Johnston (D-Stockton) -- This bill requires recycled water producers to notify local agencies if recycled water will be available within the

boundaries of the local agency. The bill also requires the local agency to adopt and enforce a recycled water ordinance after such notification.

L00:122
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
September 19, 2000

LEGISLATIVE UPDATE: ENVIRONMENT

SACRAMENTO—Governor Gray Davis signed the following legislation related to the environment:

ENVIRONMENT

AB 954 by Assemblywoman Dion Aroner (D-Berkeley) -- This bill requires the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission to consult with the State Department of Fish and Game to determine whether public access projects in sensitive habit areas are compatible with wildlife protection in the bay.

AB 2387 by Assemblyman Fred Keeley (D-Boulder Creek) -- This bill enacts the California Ocean Resources Stewardship Act of 2000 (CORSA). This non-governmental trust will fund and coordinate ocean resource management research between public and private governmental and non-governmental agencies, institutions and organizations that conduct ocean resource science in California.

AB 2746 by Assemblyman George Nakano (D-Torrance) -- This bill creates the Cruise Ship Environmental Task Force to evaluate environmental practices and waste streams of large passenger vessels.

AB 2254 by Assemblyman Martin Gallegos (D-Baldwin Park) -- This bill requires that not more than one third of all of the members of the State Mining and Geology Board be employed by, or receive compensation from, entities that own or operate mines.

SB 244 by Senator Hilda Solis (D-El Monte) -- This bill applies to the surface mining operations within the jurisdiction of the San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority. It requires lead agencies to notify the appropriate regional water quality control board (RWQCB) of surface mining operations that may impact groundwater.The RWQCB would be required to comment on groundwater quality, the potential impacts of the mining operation and the reclamation plan, the conduct of excavation and backfilling operations in contact with groundwater, and the impact of any proposed alternative land uses on groundwater quality.

L00:107
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
September 12, 2000

GOVERNOR DAVIS SIGNS ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

SACRAMENTO—Governor Gray Davis has signed the following legislation related to the environment:

AB 2283 by Assemblyman Dean Florez (D-Shafter) -- This bill requires the Air Resource Board (ARB) to report to the Legislature by 2002 on emission controls for seasonal pollution sources in the San Joaquin Valley. It also requires the ARB to appoint an advisory committee to assist in preparing the report. Air districts, when adopting control measures, must also note the basis for finding that the measure is cost-effective. (See signing message below.)

AB 2800 by Assemblyman Kevin Shelley (D-San Francsico) -- This bill enacts the Marine Managed Areas Improvement Act (Act) to establish a uniform classification system for state marine managed areas (MMAs). The bill replaces the existing 18 classifications for California's MMAs that were designated on an ad hoc basis, with six comprehensive, clearly defined categories.

AB 2848 by Assemblyman Marco Firebaugh (D- East Los Angeles) -- This bill requires that whenever a project requires both an environment impact report (EIR) under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and an environmental impact statement (EIS) under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the lead agency must notify the federal agency that is required to prepare the EIS of any scoping meeting for the proposed project.

SB 1522 by Senator Tim Leslie (R-Tahoe City) -- This bill authorizes the South Tahoe Public Utility District to provide recycled water to prevent the destruction of its Luther Pass recycled water pump station from a catastrophic fire if certain requirements are met.

SB 2035 by the Senate Environment Quality Committee -- This bill makes a variety of changes to the statutory provisions administered by the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). These changes are intended to update obsolete provisions and clarify ambiguities.

AB 2283 signing message

To the Members of the Assembly:

I am signing Assembly Bill 2283, which requires the California Air Resources Board to appoint an advisory committee to assist in preparing a report to the Legislature by 2002 on emission controls for seasonal pollution sources in the San Joaquin Valley.

I am directing the Board to implement the provisions of the bill using existing staff resources.

Sincerely,

GRAY DAVIS

PR00:273
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
October 19, 2000

GOVERNOR DAVIS ISSUES STATEMENT ON IRON MOUNTAIN MINE AGREEMENT

SACRAMENTO—The State of California and the federal government today reached a historic agreement with Aventis CropSciences USA, Inc. in the Iron Mountain Mine Superfund case. Governor Gray Davis issued the following statement on the agreement.

"This agreement is good for the environment and for the people of our state, especially those who count on the water and resources in the Sacramento River. It provides permanent funding for clean-up and remediation activities to prevent the Iron Mountain mine from further polluting the Sacramento River.

"In addition to the environmental benefits, taxpayers will benefit because the owners of the mine, not the taxpayers, will be required to pay for the clean-up.

"I also want to express my appreciation to the U.S. EPA for all of their hard work over the years in assisting the state in this effort to protect our natural resources. This agreement is an excellent example of government and the private sector working together to address a serious environmental problem."

The agreement will end nearly nine years of litigation and three years of settlement negotiations between the defendants, the State of California, and the United States. It will result in removal of approximately 95 percent of the metals that would otherwise flow into the Sacramento River from the Iron Mountain Mine site and severely impact the State's natural resources. The acid discharges from the Mine have damaged miles of creeks, killed fish, and caused significant impacts to the resources of the Sacramento River.

L00:214
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

October 1, 2000

GOVERNOR DAVIS SIGNS ZERO EMISSIONS VEHICLE INCENTIVE BILL

SACRAMENTO—Governor Gray Davis has signed **AB 2061 by Assemblyman Alan Lowenthal (D-Long Beach)**, which creates a two-part grant program to reduce the incremental cost of new zero-emission vehicles (ZEV) and reduce the cost of alternative diesel fuel.

"The incentives in this new bill will make ZEVs a meaningful, long-term element of California's air quality strategy," Governor Davis said.

The program provides $18 million over three years to provide grants of $3,000 per year to people who purchase or lease ZEVs in an effort to defray the cost differential between ZEVs and conventional vehicles, and encourage ZEV use.

California's population is projected to grow 50 percent by 2030. Current driving trends show a doubling in annual vehicle miles traveled in the same time frame.

The California Air Resource Board's (ARB) ZEV program and Low Emission Vehicle (LEV) program are the major strategy for California to attain federal and State ozone standards. The original ZEV mandate was adopted in 1990. While increased production volumes and continued technology advancement would reduce vehicle costs, incentives and market assurances are needed to ease the transition to a self-sustaining ZEV market.

PR00:306
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
11/20/2000

GOVERNOR DAVIS ANNOUNCES WINNERS OF STATE ENVIRONMENTAL AWARDS

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today announced the winners of the 2000 Governor's Environmental and Economic Leadership Awards. Secretary for Resources Mary

Nichols and Cal/EPA Undersecretary C. Brian Haddix presented the awards at the State Railroad Museum in Sacramento.

"The awards this year once again prove that California is leading the world in innovative environmental solutions," Governor Davis said. "This year's recipients also

show that employing exemplary practices and imaginative approaches to protecting the state's natural resources and environment also promote significant economic benefits."

Established in 1993, the Governor's Environmental and Economic Leadership Awards are the state's most prestigious environmental honor. Recipients are chosen from California organizations and companies for excellence in protecting the environment and conserving natural resources, while at the same time promoting compatible, sustainable economic development.

The 2000 recipients, by category, are:

Environmental Economic Partnerships:

- Collaborative for High Performance Schools
- Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers Watershed Council
- South Orange County Permit Consolidation Zone

Environmental Management:

- Riverside County Integrated Project
- City of Palm Desert Environmental Stewardship Program

Innovation:

- Container Recycling Alliance - Optical Sorting of Recycled Glass
- Nissan North America, Inc. - The Sentra CA

Environmental Restoration and Rehabilitation:

- Yolo Basin Foundation - Yolo Bypass Working Group
- Mr. Roger Boddaert - Project 2000

PR00:335
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
12/19/2000

GOVERNOR DAVIS ANNOUNCES MAJOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION SETTLEMENT

Four Companies Agree to Pay $73 Million to Clean Up DDT Contamination of California Coast

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today joined with other state officials and the United States Department of Justice in announcing a major environmental protection settlement in which four companies will pay $73 million to clean up DDT contamination and restore the ocean environment off the coast of Palos Verdes. Making the announcement along with Governor Davis were Attorney General Bill Lockyer, Resources Secretary Mary Nichols, and California Environmental Protection Agency Secretary Winston Hickox.

"This agreement resolves one of the most damaging chapters in California's environmental history," Governor Davis said. "It is an important step toward addressing the mistakes of the past, restoring the splendor of our ocean environment, and protecting the public health of all Californians."

In 1990, Governor Davis, then state controller, urged the California Attorney General to bring the case on behalf of the State Lands Commission.

Governor Davis added, "I applaud the US Justice Department, the California Attorney General's office, and all of the state and federal agencies involved for working so diligently to bring about this important agreement."

The settlement agreement, which must be submitted for approval to the United States District Court in Los Angeles, resolves a lawsuit brought by the California Attorney General and the US Department of Justice against Montrose Chemical Corporation of California, Aventis CropScience USA Inc., Chris-Craft Industries Inc., and Atkemix Thirty Seven Inc.

These companies owned or operated the Montrose DDT manufacturing plant in Los Angeles. The lawsuit, *United States/State of California v. Montrose Chemical Corporation of California, et al. (Case No. 90-3122-R)*, was filed under the federal Superfund law alleging that the four companies were responsible for releasing DDT and other hazardous substances into the environment.

The lawsuit was prosecuted jointly by the US Department of Justice and California Attorney General's Office with support from the eight state and federal agencies involved in the case. The California Attorney General brought the action on behalf of the

California Department of Fish and Game, State Lands Commission and the Department of Parks and Recreation as state trustees for natural resources that had been injured by the DDT contamination including bald eagles and peregrine falcons. The state Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) was added as a plaintiff because of its role as the lead state agency in responding to contamination which poses a risk to human health and the environment. The US Justice Department filed suit on behalf of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), US Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Attorney General Bill Lockyer also praised the settlement, stating, "We have a duty to protect Californians and our beautiful coast from pollution, and this settlement provides important funding for the cleanup and restoration of coastal areas that over the years were contaminated by DDT. This settlement also reflects the cooperative efforts of the state and federal agencies involved in prosecuting the case."

Between 1947 and 1971, the Montrose plant discharged DDT-laden waste into the Los Angeles County sewers that empty into the Pacific Ocean offshore Palos Verdes. An estimated 1800 tons of DDT went into the sewers, and Montrose also disposed waste that contained hundreds of tons of DDT at deep ocean dump sites located several miles from Catalina Island. The soil and groundwater at the Montrose plant property also are contaminated.

Resources Secretary Nichols, who oversees the state trustee agencies, said, "This settlement will help us rebuild bird populations and other wildlife resources to make up for decades of untold damage caused by DDT poisoning. There's an important lesson here: What we dump into the streets and pour down our sewers does not disappear. It goes back into the environment, where it can cause untold damage to wildlife and the environment for decades."

In the lawsuit, state and federal governments claimed the DDT was injuring natural resources, including birds and fish that live in and around Southern California coastal waters. It was noted that Montrose's releases through the sewer system caused the ocean bottom off Palos Verdes to be contaminated with over 110 tons of DDT. The sediment pollution spread over an area of some 17 square miles in a layer between a few inches thick to a more than a foot thick.

California EPA Secretary Hickox, whose agencies will work with the US Environmental Protection Agency in responding to the polluted sediments, stated, "This significant achievement demonstrates the impact of coordinated, sustained state regulatory functions. Cal/EPA is proud to participate through its Department of Toxic Substances Control, assisting the Attorney General and the Resources Agency by controlling these onshore hazardous materials waste products."

DDT is a manmade substance used widely as a pesticide from the 1940s until banned from use in the United States in 1972. Over the years, the hazards from DDT became clear with the chemical product being found to linger for years in the environment and

cause cancer and reproductive problems for wildlife. Eggshell thinning caused bird species such as the brown pelican, bald eagles and peregrine falcons to disappear from Southern California coastal areas by the 1960s.

The governments previously reached settlements with the all the other parties to the case including the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County and over 150 other local governmental entities in Southern California, and three other corporate entities that had discharged PCBs to the sewer system. With today's settlement, the governments will have recovered over $145 million in this case.

Today's settlement directs the companies to pay $30 million to the natural resource trustee agencies to rehabilitate the bird species and fishery resources that have been injured. This is one of the largest sums ever paid for environmental injuries resulting from pollution other than oil. The Department of Fish and Game, the State Lands Commission and the Department of Parks and Recreation will work with the NOAA, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Parks Service to develop restoration plans to rehabilitate the injured birds and fisheries.

Under the settlement the companies will pay $33 million to the federal EPA and state DTSC to be used to isolate or otherwise address the offshore DDT contamination. U.S. EPA, with oversight from DTSC, has been investigating the feasibility and effectiveness of capping the contaminated sediments with clean, natural sediments. Also under the settlement, the companies will pay $10 million into a court account, which will be used for either resource rehabilitation, further capping, or maintaining the cap, depending on how the contaminated sediments are addressed.

The proposed settlement will be published in the Federal Register and there will be a 30-day comment period. Written comments may be submitted to the Assistant US Attorney General, Environment and Natural Resources Division, US Dept. of Justice, 950 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20530.

For additional information contact:

Sandra Michioku, Director of Public Affairs
Office of the Attorney General of California, (916) 324-5500

Stanley Young, Director of Communications
California Resources Agency, (916) 653-5792

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CALIFORNIA
ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION
AGENCY

Environmental Executive Orders 2000

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

EXECUTIVE ORDER D-16-00
by the
Governor of the State of California

WHEREAS, California is committed to providing leadership on energy, environmental and public health issues by implementing innovative and resource-efficient public building design practices and other state government programs that improve the lives of California's 34.5 million residents; and

WHEREAS, the state invests approximately two billion dollars ($2,000,000,000) annually for design, construction and renovation, and more than six hundred million dollars ($600,000,000) annually for energy, water, and waste disposal at state-funded facilities; and

WHEREAS, a building's energy, water, and waste disposal costs are computed over a twenty-five year period, or for the life of the building, and far exceed the first cost of design and construction; and

WHEREAS, an opportunity exists for the State of California to foster continued economic growth and provide environmental leadership by incorporating sustainable building practices into the state capital outlay and building management processes; and

WHEREAS, sustainable building practices utilize energy, water, and materials efficiently throughout the building life cycle; enhance indoor air quality; improve employee health, comfort and productivity; incorporate environmentally preferable products; and thereby substantially reduce the costs and environmental impacts associated with long-term building operations, without compromising building performance or the needs of future generations; and

WHEREAS, the widespread adoption of sustainable building principles would result in significant long-term benefits to the California environment, including reductions in smog generation, runoff of water pollutants to surface and groundwater sources, the demand for energy, water and sewage treatment services, and the fiscal and environmental impacts resulting from the expansion of these infrastructures; and

WHEREAS, it is critical that my Administration provide leadership to both the private and public sectors in the sustainable building arena;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GRAY DAVIS, Governor of the State of California, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the State of California, do hereby establish a state sustainable building goal and issue this order to become effective immediately:

> The sustainable building goal of my administration is to site, design, deconstruct, construct, renovate, operate, and maintain state buildings that are models of energy, water, and materials efficiency; while providing

healthy, productive and comfortable indoor environments and long-term benefits to Californians.

The Secretary for State and Consumer Services (hereinafter referred to as "the Secretary") shall facilitate the incorporation of sustainable building practices into the planning, operations, policymaking, and regulatory functions of State entities. The objectives are to implement the sustainable building goal in a cost effective manner, while considering externalities; identify economic and environmental performance measures; determine cost savings; use extended life cycle costing; and adopt an integrated systems approach. Such an approach treats the entire building as one system and recognizes that individual building features, such as lighting, windows, heating and cooling systems, or control systems, are not stand-alone systems.

In carrying out this assignment, the Secretary shall broadly consult with appropriate private sector individuals and public officials, including the Director of the Department of Finance; the Secretary of Business, Transportation, and Housing; the Secretary for Education; the Secretary for Environmental Protection; the Secretary of Health and Human Services; and the Secretary for Resources. The Secretary shall submit a report to the Governor within six months of the date of this order, containing a recommended strategy for incorporating sustainable building practices into development of State facilities including leased property. Thereafter, on an annual basis, the Secretary shall report on the activities and on the efforts of all State entities under the Governor's jurisdiction to implement the Governor's sustainable building strategy. The Secretary shall devise a method for compiling such information and reporting it to the Governor and the Legislature.

All State entities under the Governor's jurisdiction shall cooperate fully with the Secretary and provide assistance and information as needed. The Regents of the University of California, Boards of Governors of Community College Districts, Trustees of the California State Universities, the State Legislature, and all Constitutional Officers are encouraged to comply with the Executive Order.

Nothing in this Order shall be construed to confer upon any state agency decision-making authority over substantive matters within another agency's jurisdiction, including any informational and public hearing requirements needed to make regulatory and permitting decisions.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this the second day of August 2000.

/s/ Gray Davis

Governor of California

CALIFORNIA
ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION
AGENCY

Legislative Summary Report 2001

CHAPTERED

AB 173 Chavez
Solid waste: fees
Chapter 811
The existing California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, establishes an integrated waste management program. The act requires each operator of a disposal facility in the state to pay a quarterly fee to the State Board of Equalization, as specified, for all waste disposed of at each disposal site. The fees are deposited in the Integrated Waste Management Account, which may be expended by the board, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for specified purposes regarding the regulation of solid waste. Existing law requires that recycled materials and inert waste removed from the waste stream, and not disposed of in a solid waste landfill, not be included, for the purpose of assessing specified fees. Existing law defines the term'inert waste' for the purposes of this provision, until January 1, 2002, as including the use, disposal, or placement of solely inert waste on property where surface mining operations are being conducted, or have been conducted previously, if the use, disposal, or placement is for purposes of reclamation. Existing law also defines the term 'inert waste,' until January 1, 2002, as including only rock, concrete, brick, sand, soil, and cured asphalt. This bill would delete the repeal of that definition of inert waste, thereby continuing the operation of the provisions pertaining to that definition until the board adopts the regulations specified below. This bill contains other related provisions.

AB 254 Frommer
Brownfields loans: CLEAN program
Chapter 548
Under existing law, the Site Designation Committee in the California Environmental Protection Agency is authorized to designate an administering agency for oversight of a remedial action to a hazardous substance release. Existing law requires the administering agency to supervise the site investigation and remedial action conducted by the responsible party and, upon determining that the site investigation and remedial action has been satisfactorily completed, to issue a certificate of completion to the responsible party. Existing law prohibits any agency that has jurisdiction over a hazardous materials release from taking any action against a responsible party with respect to the hazardous materials release for which a certificate of completion is issued. Existing law prohibits an administering agency from taking action against a responsible party with respect to the hazardous materials release for which a certificate of completion is issued unless specified conditions apply and provides that the administering agency is the sole agency responsible for determining if any of those conditions apply to such a hazardous materials release site. Existing law authorizes an agency to petition the chairperson of the committee to review, among other things, the failure of the administering agency to act pursuant to its authority under that provision. This bill would revise those provisions to instead expressly specify that, except with regard to that petition process, no agency other than the administering agency, may

take action against a responsible party with regard to such a release site. The bill would authorize as administering agency to take such an action, but only if the administering agency determines that one of those conditions applies. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 285 Wayne
Sewage system overflows: reporting
Chapter 498
Under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards are the principal state agencies that regulate water quality. This bill would require the state board, on or before January 1 of a year in which the Legislature has appropriated sufficient funds for this purpose, and in consultation with specified entities, to develop report forms for spills or overflows from a sanitary sewer system. The bill would require a collection system owner or operator, as defined, commencing on July 1 of a year in which the Legislature has appropriated sufficient funds for this purpose, to use those report forms to report certain spills or overflows from a sanitary sewer system. The bill would require, commencing on July 1 of a year in which the Legislature has appropriated sufficient funds for this purpose, and in the event of a spill or overflow from a sanitary sewer system that is not subject to specified reporting requirements, if certain conditions are determined to exist, the particular agency making that determination to submit a prescribed report to the appropriate regional board. To the extent that this would increase the level of services imposed on local health officers, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the state board, before January 1 of a year in which the Legislature has appropriated sufficient funds for this purpose, and in consultation with specified entities, to develop and maintain a sanitary sewer system overflow database. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 331 Goldberg
2002 Recycled Water Task Force
Chapter 590
Under existing law, the Department of Water Resources is among the principal state agencies with primary authority over water. Existing law regulates the use of recycled water. This bill would require the department to convene the 2002 Recycled Water Task Force with specified membership to advise the department in investigating the opportunities for using recycled water in industrial and commercial applications and in identifying impediments and constraints to increasing the industrial and commercial use of recycled water, and would require a report to the Legislature with recommendations on specified topics not later than July 1, 2003. The bill would require the department to carry out these duties only to the extent that certain funds are made available for that purpose.

AB 378 Calderon
Water quality: cleanup
Chapter 332
Existing law authorizes a California regional water quality control board, by itself or with the cooperation of any other governmental agency, to clean up or abate the effects of waste and provides that the person who discharges the waste is liable to that regional board or other governmental agency for reasonable costs actually incurred in cleaning up or abating the effects of the waste. This bill would authorize a regional board to contract with a water agency to perform, under the direction of the regional board, investigations of existing or threatened groundwater pollution or nuisance. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 414 Dutra
Hazardous waste disposal: lead: nickel: copper
Chapter 861 with message
Existing law prohibits, until July 1, 2003, any person from disposing of waste that contains specified concentrations of lead, copper, or nickel to land, except as specified, until the appropriate California regional water quality control board amends the solid waste facility's waste discharge requirements and the appropriate local enforcement agency revises the solid waste facility's permit. This bill would extend the date of the repeal of these prohibitions until July 1, 2006, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by extending the operation of a crime. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 451 Firebaugh
Air pollution: architectural paint and coatings
Chapter 456
Existing law requires each air pollution control district and each air quality management district that has been designated a nonattainment area for ozone, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, or nitrogen dioxide to submit to the State Air Resources Board a plan for attaining and maintaining the state ambient air quality standards. Existing law also requires the state board to make technical assistance available to support attainment planning. This bill would authorize the state board to recommend for adoption by a district any suggested control measure for any architectural paint or coating, if the state board determines that the control measure will achieve a feasible reduction in volatile organic compounds emitted, and if the state board determines that adequate data exist to establish that the control measure is necessary to attain state and federal ambient air quality standards and is commercially and technologically feasible and necessary. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 560 Jackson
Local used oil collection programs: storm water runoff pollution
Chapter 500
Under existing law, certain fees imposed on lubricating oil sold or transferred into this state are deposited in the California Used Oil Recycling Fund. Existing law continuously appropriates the money in the fund for specified purposes and authorizes the money in the fund to be used for, among other things, block grants issued by the California Integrated Waste Management Board to local governments that implement used oil collection programs that include specified elements, including providing for the collection of used oil and providing a public education program. This bill would additionally authorize a local government that has implemented the used oil collection and education elements of a local used oil collection program to also include, in the program, provisions for the mitigation and the collection of oil and oil byproducts, including other solid waste that may be mixed with oil or oil byproducts, from storm water runoff, through the use of specified devices. The bill would prohibit a local government from receiving a block grant for this purpose unless the local government certifies that it has a storm water management program approved by the appropriate California regional water quality control board and those provisions in the used oil collection program are consistent with that storm water management program. Because the bill would allow funds that are continuously appropriated to the board to be used for a new purpose, the bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other existing laws.

AB 599 Liu
Groundwater contamination: quality monitoring program
Chapter 522
Existing law declares that groundwater is a valuable natural resource in the state and should be managed to ensure its safe production and its quality. Existing law authorizes specified local agencies to adopt and implement groundwater management plans. This bill would require the State Water Resources Control Board to integrate existing monitoring programs and design new program elements, as necessary, for the purpose of establishing a comprehensive monitoring program capable of assessing each groundwater basin in the state through direct and other statistically reliable sampling approaches, and to create an interagency task force to identify actions necessary to establish the monitoring program and to identify measures that would increase coordination among state and federal agencies that collect groundwater contamination information. The bill would require the state board to convene a described advisory committee to the task force. The bill would require the state board, in consultation with other specified agencies, to submit to the Governor and the Legislature, on or before March 1, 2003, a report that includes a description of a comprehensive groundwater quality monitoring program for the state.

AB 639 Nakano
Coastal waters: contamination
Chapter 502
Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board regulates water quality in the state. This bill would require the board, in consultation with specified entities and on or before July 1, 2003, to develop reliable, rapid, and affordable diagnostic tests for measuring indicators of contamination by pathogens in coastal waters. The bill would require the board to prepare and submit to the Legislature a progress report on or before July 1, 2003. The bill would require the board to carry out these duties only to the extent that funds are made available for these purposes.

AB 711 Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials
Administrative orders
Chapter 663
Under existing law, the Department of Toxic Substances Control, a unified program agency, or a designated local public officer, as prescribed, is authorized to issue an order specifying a schedule for compliance or correction and imposing an administrative penalty if there is a violation of the hazardous waste control laws, laws regulating hazardous substances, or radioactive waste, or any permit, rule, regulation, standard, or requirement issued or adopted pursuant to those laws, or if the department, agency, or officer determines there has been a release of hazardous waste or constituents from a hazardous waste facility. This bill would delete the authority of a local health officer or public officer to issue such an order. The bill would instead authorize the department or unified program agency to issue an order requiring the violation be corrected, in the event of a violation, and to impose an administrative civil penalty, or to issue a corrective action order, when the department or unified program agency determines there has been a release. The bill would limit the authority of a unified program agency to issue an order or impose penalties to specified violations or releases. The bill would authorize a person served with an order to request, if the order is issued by the department, that a hearing be conducted by the department pursuant to specified provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act or, if the order is issued by the unified program agency, pursuant to 1 of 2 specified hearing procedures, except under certain conditions. The bill would require, if the unified program agency conducts the hearing, that a decision be issued by the unified program agency within 60 days after the hearing is conducted by the unified program agency. The bill would provide that an order issued by the unified program agency setting a penalty pursuant to the hearing by the unified program agency is final upon issuance. The bill would make conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 780 Thomson
Pesticide mill assessments
Chapter 523 with message
Until January 1, 2003, existing law requires every registrant of a pesticide product to pay the Director of Pesticide Regulation an assessment of 17.5 mills per dollar of sales for all sales by that person of registered pesticides for use in this state. Existing law

further provides that effective January 1, 2003, and thereafter, the mill assessment rate would be reduced to 9 mills per dollar of sales, for all sales of pesticide for use in this state. This bill would specify that sales made electronically, telephonically, or by other means that result in a pesticide product being shipped to or used in the state are sales. This bill would also provide that the mill assessment rate commencing January 1, 2003, to June 30, 2004, shall be 17.5 mills per dollar of sales and commencing July 1, 2004, and thereafter, shall be 9 mills per dollar of sales for all sales of registered pesticides for use in this state. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 901 Daucher
Water supply planning
Chapter 644
The Urban Water Management Planning Act requires urban water suppliers to prepare and adopt urban water management plans for submission to the Department of Water Resources. The act requires those plans to include specified information. The act makes findings and declarations relating to urban water management planning. This bill would require a plan to include information, to the extent practicable, relating to the quality of existing sources of water available to an urban water supplier over given time periods, and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability. The bill would require a plan to describe plans to supplement a water source that may not be available at a consistent level of use, to the extent practicable. The bill would make additional findings and declarations relating to water quality. This bill contains other related provisions.

AB 946 Kelley
Water rights
Chapter 315
Existing law specifies procedures under which a person may be subject to administrative civil liability for unauthorized diversion or use of water. Existing law specifies procedures under which the State Water Resources Board may order a reconsideration of any of its decisions or orders on the filing of a petition for writ of mandate by any interested person. This bill would expand these procedures to apply to any person or entity. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 972 Calderon
School facilities: preliminary endangerment assessment: Phase I environmental assessment
Chapter 865
Existing law requires a school district, in implementing provisions of law concerning the selection of schoolsites, to provide a notice to residents in the immediate area, approved in form by the Department of Toxic Substances Control, prior to the commencement of work on a preliminary endangerment assessment. This bill would instead require a school district to provide this notice utilizing a format developed by the Department of Toxic Substances Control. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 1187 Simitian
Solid waste: recycling: tires: used oil
Chapter 316
Existing law, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, establishes an integrated waste management program administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board. This bill would allow the total amount of grants made by the board pursuant to the grant program to exceed that amount, but would prohibit the amount from exceeding $5,000,000, in any one fiscal year, if sufficient funds are appropriated from the Integrated Waste Management Account. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 1201 Pavley
Stormwater pollution: used oil recycling fund
Chapter 317
Under existing law, certain fees imposed on lubricating oil sold or transferred into this state are deposited in the California Used Oil Recycling Fund. Existing law continuously appropriates the money in the fund for specified purposes and authorizes the money in the fund to be used for the costs of administration of the California Oil Recycling Enhancement Act, inspections and reports required by the act, contracting for certain enforcement and investigation purposes, hazardous materials contamination disposal costs, and other designated uses, including grants and loans to local governments and nonprofit entities for specified activities or projects relating to used oil collection. This bill would additionally continuously appropriate the money in the fund to the California Integrated Waste Management Board to issue grants or loans to local governments or nonprofit entities to pay for education and mitigation projects relating to stormwater pollution, as defined, from oil and oil byproducts. The bill would prohibit a local government from receiving a grant or loan for these purposes unless the local government certifies that it has a stormwater management program approved by the appropriate California regional water quality control board and the project is consistent with that program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 1258 Wiggins
Vehicles: rentals
Chapter 465 with message
Existing law regulates commerce relating to the sale, lease, or rental of motor vehicles. This bill, from September 11, 2001 until January 1, 2002, upon written findings by the Director of Motor Vehicles and the Executive Officer of the State Air Resources Board, would authorize a vehicle rental company, as specified, to rent passenger vehicles in this state that are registered in another state, if the vehicles model years are 2000, 2001, or 2002. This bill contains other related provisions.

AB 1259 Wiggins
Hazardous waste facilities permits: suspension
Chapter 461
Existing law authorizes the Department of Toxic Substances Control to deny, suspend, or revoke any permit applied for, or issued, pursuant to the hazardous waste control laws, if the applicant or holder of the permit has violated, or is not in compliance with, specified laws and regulations governing hazardous wastes and substances. This bill would require the department to suspend the permit, as defined, of any hazardous waste facility for nonpayment of specified fees, or for a failure to pay penalties imposed for a violation of the hazardous waste control laws or regulations by an administrative hearing officer or trial court judge. The bill would also authorize the department to deny a new permit or the renewal of an existing permit, on the same grounds that the department is required to suspend a permit. This bill contains other related provisions.

AB 1301 Goldberg
School facilities: site contamination: Belmont Learning Complex
Chapter 947 with message
Existing law prohibits the governing board of a school district from approving a project involving the acquisition of a schoolsite or the construction of a school by the school district unless specified actions are taken with regard to potential contamination of the site, including a determination by the lead agency, as defined, that the property purchased or to be built upon is not the site of a current or former hazardous waste disposal site or solid waste disposal site, or a hazardous substance release site. This bill would require the Los Angeles Unified School District, by January 1, 2003, to prepare a remedial investigation and feasibility study for the Belmont Learning Complex site and to submit the study to the Department of Toxic Substances Control for review. The bill would require the district to obtain a determination that the study is complete and meets the requirements of the Carpenter-Presley-Tanner Hazardous Substances Account Act before the district opens the Belmont Learning Complex as a school or takes any action to use the site for any nonschool purpose. The bill would require the district to reimburse the department for oversight costs incurred by the department and to post the study on its Internet Web site. The bill would impose a state-mandated local program by imposing new duties on a school district. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 1329 Lowenthal
Hazardous waste testing laboratories: recyclable materials
Chapter 866
Under existing law, the analysis of any material required by the hazardous waste control laws is to be performed by a laboratory certified by the State Department of Health Services pursuant to the provisions regulating environmental laboratories. Until January 1, 2001, analyses performed by a laboratory pursuant to the facility's waste analysis plan that were prepared in accordance with specified regulations were exempt from those requirements, if the laboratory met specified conditions. This bill would

reenact that exemption for those analyses performed by a laboratory pursuant to the facility's waste analysis plan. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 1334 Harman
Caulerpa species
Chapter 338
Existing law makes it unlawful for any person to receive, bring, or cause to be brought into this state, for the purpose of propagation, any fish, reptile, amphibian, or aquatic plant from any place wherein any infected, diseased, or parasitized fish, reptile, amphibia, or aquatic plants are known to exist. This bill would prohibit the sale, possession, importation, transportation, transfer, releasing alive in the state, or giving away without consideration the salt water algae of enumerated Caulerpa species, except the bill would authorize the possession of salt water algae of enumerated Caulerpa species for bona fide scientific research upon authorization by the Department of Fish and Game. The bill would authorize the imposition of a civil penalty for violation of the provisions of the bill, in addition to any other penalty provided by law. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 1390 Firebaugh
Air pollution
Chapter 763
Existing law grants primary authority for the control of air pollution from vehicular sources to the State Air Resources Board. Existing law also authorizes the state board to adopt and implement motor vehicle emission standards and motor vehicle specifications. Existing law also provides for the existence of various clean air programs, including the Carl Moyer Air Quality Standards Attainment Program. This bill, notwithstanding a specified provision of the Budget Act of 2001, would require any air quality management district or air pollution control district with a population of one million residents or greater, in consultation with the state board, to expend not less than 50% of the moneys appropriated until January 1, 2007, for the Carl Moyer program, programs to fund the purchase of reduced emission schoolbuses, and diesel mitigation programs, in a manner that directly reduces air contaminants or the public health risks associated with air contaminants, in communities with the most significant exposure to air contaminants or localized air contaminants, or both, including communities of minority populations or low-income populations, or both. The bill would make those provisions inapplicable to those districts with fewer than one million residents, but would, notwithstanding a specified provision in the Budget Act of 2001, encourage those districts to apply similar funding approaches to the extent each district determines feasible. By imposing additional duties on districts, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 1465 Nation
Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund
Chapter 154
Existing law requires the State Water Resources Control Board to initiate a specified research program to quantify the probability and environmental significance of releases from petroleum underground storage tank systems that meet certain upgrade requirements and prohibits any person from taking specified actions with regard to monitoring equipment for an underground storage tank, unless the person meets specified requirements, including possessing specified licenses. This bill would additionally allow the person to possess a tank-testing license issued by the board. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 1553 Keeley
Environmental justice: guidelines
Chapter 762
Existing law defines the term 'environmental justice,' provides that the Office of Planning and Research shall be the coordinating agency in state government for environmental justice programs, and requires that the Director of Planning and Research take actions with respect to the implementation, coordination, and review of environmental justice programs in the state. Existing law requires the office to adopt guidelines for the preparation and content of the mandatory elements required in city and county general plans. This bill would require the office, when it adopts the next general plan guidelines, but in no case later than July 1, 2003, to adopt guidelines, as specified, for addressing environmental justice matters in city and county general plans, and to hold at least one public hearing prior to the release of any draft guidelines, and at least one public hearing after the release of the draft guidelines. The bill would authorize the hearings to be held at the regular meetings of the Planning Advisory and Assistance Council.

AB 1602 Keeley
California Clean Water Clean Air Safe Neighborhood Parks and Coastal Protection Act of 2002
Chapter 875 with message
Under existing law, programs have been established pursuant to bond acts for, among other things, the development and enhancement of state and local parks and recreational facilities. This bill would enact the California Clean Water, Clean Air, and Safe Neighborhood Parks, and Coastal Protection Act of 2002, which, if adopted, would authorize, for the purpose of financing a program for the acquisition, development, restoration, protection, rehabilitation, stabilization, reconstruction, preservation, and interpretation of park, coastal, agricultural land, air, and historical resources, as specified, the issuance, pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law, of bonds in the amount of $2,600,000,000. This bill contains other related provisions.

AB 1618 Matthews
Engine fuels
Chapter 596
Existing law defines, among other things, motor vehicle fuel, automotive spark-ignition engine fuel, and compression-ignition engine fuel for purposes of regulating the sale of petroleum products. This bill additionally would provide a definition for 'developmental engine fuel.' This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 1664 Pavley
Water quality
Chapter 869
The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Water Quality Act) requires each person for whom waste discharge requirements have been prescribed by a California regional water quality control board, to submit a report and an annual fee, according to a fee schedule established by the State Water Resources Control Board, as specified. This bill would give the state board the same authority to impose administrative civil liability as the regional boards, as prescribed. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

ABX2 86 Florez
Diesel fuel tax
Chapter 8
The Diesel Fuel Tax Law, with respect to diesel fuel, as defined, imposes a tax at specified rates, upon the removal, entry, sale, delivery, and use of each gallon of diesel fuel, as defined. This bill would, until January 1, 2007, revise the definition of diesel fuel for those purposes to exempt the water portion of a diesel fuel and water emulsion, as specified. The bill would, until January 1, 2007, also revise the definition of diesel fuel to eliminate references to the manner of use of the diesel fuel, and make related revisions to the definition of blended diesel fuel for purposes of the Diesel Fuel Tax Law. This bill contains other related provisions.

SB 23 Costa
CALFED funds: Bay-Delta Program
Chapter 7 with message
Under existing law, certain state and federal agencies with management and regulatory responsibilities in the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary participate in the CALFED Bay-Delta Program for the purposes of improving ecosystem quality, water supply reliability, water quality, and the integrity of the levees and channels in the bay-delta. This bill would require the Department of Water Resources, with specified exceptions, to prepare and submit to the Legislature a report that includes a description of the progress achieved by the department regarding the goals of the Bay-Delta Program and the implementation schedule established in the CALFED Bay-Delta Program, Programmatic Record of Decision dated August 2000, and the Framework Agreement dated June 9, 2000. The bill would require, however, that upon creation of an entity to assume the responsibilities previously undertaken by federal and state officials in connection with the CALFED Bay-Delta Program, that entity will be

responsible for preparing and submitting the report to the Legislature. The bill would specify that if at any time on or after January 1, 2003, the department is not required to implement the CALFED Bay-Delta Program, Programmatic Record of Decision dated August 2000, the department is not required to prepare and submit the report to the Legislature. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 32 Escutia
Contaminated property: restoration
Chapter 764
Existing law generally authorizes the Department of Toxic Substances Control and California regional water quality control boards to regulate corrective actions to releases of hazardous materials. This bill would enact the California Land Environmental Restoration and Reuse Act and would require the legislative body of a city or county that elects to implement the act to adopt an ordinance to implement the act, including designating a local agency to administer the act. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 72 Kuehl
Storm water
Chapter 492 with message
Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards prescribe waste discharge requirements for the discharge of storm water by municipalities and industries in accordance with the federal national pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) permit program. This bill would require the state board to develop, before January 1, 2003, minimum monitoring requirements for regulated municipalities that were subject to a storm water permit on or before December 31, 2001, and minimum standard monitoring requirements for regulated industries, as specified, and would require the requirements established in accordance with the bill's provisions to be included in all storm water permits on or before July 1, 2008. The bill would require the state board to make available to the public via the Internet a summary of the results obtained from the storm water monitoring conducted in accordance with the bill, in a year in which the Legislature appropriates sufficient funds for that purpose.

SB 88 Costa
Air pollution: odors
Chapter 424
Existing law prohibits the discharge of any air contaminant or other material that causes injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to, or that endangers, the public. Existing law exempts from that prohibition, among other things, all odors emanating from agricultural operations necessary for the growing of crops or the raising of fowl or animals and also exempts odors emanating directly from a facility or operation that produces, manufactures, or handles compost, as defined. Existing law also requires an air pollution control district or air quality management district that receives a complaint regarding an odor emanating from an exempt composting operation to refer the complaint to an enforcement agency with jurisdiction pursuant to the California

Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, and requires that agency to take appropriate enforcement action. Existing law also provides for the repeal of those provisions on January 1, 2002. This bill would instead make those provisions inoperative on April 1, 2003, and after that date would exempt from that prohibition all odors emanating from agricultural operations necessary for the growing of crops or the raising of fowl or animals, unless the California Integrated Waste Management Board adopts and submits to the Office of Administrative Law on or before that date, regulations governing the operation of organic composting sites that include specified provisions. By extending the operation of the requirement that the district and the enforcement agency take appropriate action, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 100 Johannessen
Emission control: specially constructed vehicles
Chapter 871 with message
Existing law defines a specially constructed vehicle as a vehicle that is built for private use, not for resale, and is not constructed by a licensed manufacturer or remanufacturer, and requires all specially constructed vehicles to be subject to the emission control system testing and certification requirements established by the Department of Consumer Affairs. This bill would require a passenger vehicle or pickup truck that is a specially constructed vehicle to be inspected by stations authorized to perform referee functions, as prescribed, and would require the Department of Motor Vehicles to provide an initial registration to no more than the first 500 vehicles that meet the specified criteria and are presented to the department each year for registration . Upon completion of the inspection, the referee would be required to affix a tamper-resistant label to the vehicle and to issue a certificate that establishes the engine model-year and emission control system application.

SB 189 Bowen
Controlled substance release: notification
Chapter 466
Existing law requires a seller of residential property to make disclosures upon the transfer of that property, and sets forth the content and form of these disclosures. This bill would require any owner of residential real property who knows, by receipt of a specified notice or actual knowledge, that any release of an illegal controlled substance has come to be located on or beneath that real property to give written notice of that condition to the buyer, as prescribed. The bill would also require an owner of a residential dwelling unit who knows, by receipt of a specified notice or actual knowledge, that such a release has come to be located on or beneath that dwelling unit to give written notice to a prospective tenant prior to the execution of a rental agreement, as prescribed. This bill contains other related provisions.

SB 221 Kuehl
Land use: water supplies
Chapter 642
Under the Subdivision Map Act, a legislative body of a city or county is required to deny approval of a tentative map, or a parcel map for which a tentative map is not required, if it makes any of a number of specified findings. Under the Planning and Zoning Law, a city, county, or city and county may not approve a development agreement unless the legislative body finds that the agreement is consistent with the general plan and any applicable specific plan. This bill would prohibit approval of a tentative map, or a parcel map for which a tentative map was not required, or a development agreement for a subdivision of property of more than 500 dwelling units, except as specified, including the design of the subdivision or the type of improvement, unless the legislative body of a city or county or the designated advisory agency provides written verification from the applicable public water system that a sufficient water supply is available or, in addition, a specified finding is made by the local agency that sufficient water supplies are, or will be, available prior to completion of the project. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 271 O'Connell
Hazardous waste: transportation: manifests: information
Chapter 319
Existing law requires any person generating hazardous waste that is transported, or submitted for transportation, for offsite handling, treatment, storage, disposal, or any combination thereof, to complete a manifest prior to the time the waste is transported or offered for transportation and to submit the manifest to the Department of Toxic Substances Control. Existing law requires any person who transports hazardous waste in a vehicle to have a manifest in his or her possession and requires the manifest to be shown upon demand to any representative of the department, any officer of the California Highway Patrol, any local health officer, or any local public officer designated by the director. A violation of the laws regulating hazardous waste is a crime. This bill would additionally require the manifest to be shown, upon demand, to any certified unified program agency. Since a violation of this requirement would be a crime under existing law, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 315 Alpert
San Diego Advisory Committee for Environmentally Superior Antifouling Paints
Chapter 469
Existing law generally provides for various state and local agency activities for the prevention of contamination of the state's water systems. This bill would establish, until January 1, 2004, the San Diego Advisory Committee for Environmentally Superior Antifouling Paints, composed of specified persons appointed by the Board of Port Commissioners of the San Diego Unified Port District for 2-year terms. By requiring the board to appoint these committee members, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The purpose of the committee would be to make recommendations and to advise in the preparation of a report by the University of California, subject to the

agreement of the university, or a consultant, to identify incentives necessary to ensure that nontoxic alternatives to metal-based antifouling hull coatings are used for recreational vessels. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 351 Ortiz
Public health: drinking water: hexavalent chromium standard
Chapter 602
Existing law requires the department of health services to be responsible for ensuring that all public water systems are operated in compliance with both federal and state law, and the department is directed to enforce the law for all public water systems. This bill would require the department to adopt a primary drinking water standard for hexavalent chromium. The standard must be adopted by January 1, 2004, and a report on the progress of developing the standard must be provided to the Legislature by January 1, 2003. This bill contains other existing laws.

SB 373 Torlakson
Environmental education: waste: recycling
Chapter 926 with message
Existing law requires the State Board of Education to include in the science framework appropriate language addressing the issue of integrated waste management in the ecology and environmental studies areas. This bill would require the State Board of Education and the State Department of Education to revise, as necessary, the framework in science to include specified concepts regarding environmental education. The bill would require the Office of Integrated Environmental Education of the California Integrated Waste Management Board, which would be established by this bill, to provide the commission with information and materials to aid the commission in implementing this requirement. The bill would provide for the delayed implementation of these revisions until the appropriate curriculum framework adoption cycle commences. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 463 Perata
Drinking water standards: arsenic
Chapter 604
Existing law, commonly referred to as the California Safe Drinking Water Act, is administered by the State Department of Health Services and, among other things, requires the department to establish recommended public health levels for contaminants in drinking water. This bill would require the department to commence the process of revising the existing primary drinking water standard for arsenic and adopt a revised standard for arsenic no later than June 30, 2004. This bill contains other related provisions.

SB 468 Sher
Hazardous materials response actions: brownfields: insurance
Chapter 549
This bill would revise the definitions of the terms 'brownfield' and 'underutilized property' to instead include property that is located in an urban area, as defined, and would define other terms for purposes of the CLEAN Program. The bill would revise the definition of 'eligible property' to include certain property owned or operated by a small business, as defined, a specified nonprofit corporation, or a small business incubator. The bill would additionally, continuously appropriate the money in the account to provide subsidies for environmental insurance pursuant to the FAIR Program specified in (2) below, thereby making an appropriation. The bill would also provide that the money in the account may be expended by the department, a California regional water quality control board, the State Water Resources Control Board, or the California Environmental Protection Agency for administration and implementation costs, upon appropriation by the Legislature, and for administering and implementing the FAIR Program. The bill would define the term 'implementation costs' to include the costs of overseeing and reviewing preliminary endangerment assessments and response actions, and certain oversight conducted by the California regional water quality control board. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 470 Sher
Hazardous waste control: management: used oil
Chapter 605
Existing hazardous waste control laws provide for a state hazardous waste program in lieu of the federal program pursuant to specified provisions of the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA). Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to conform its standards and regulations with the federal regulations adopted pursuant to RCRA and provides that those federal regulations shall be deemed to be regulations of the department, except as specified. The term 'federal act' is defined in the hazardous waste control law to mean RCRA. This bill would make technical changes in those provisions to utilize that definition and would make other nonsubstantive technical changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 471 Sher
Proposition 65: toxic chemicals
Chapter 578
The existing Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65) prohibits any person, in the course of doing business, from knowingly and intentionally exposing any individual to a chemical known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity without giving a specified warning, or from discharging or releasing such a chemical into any source of drinking water, except as specified. This bill would require the court, in assessing the amount of a civil penalty for a violation of the act, to consider specified factors, including, among other things, the economic effect of the penalty on the violator, whether the violator took good-faith measures to comply with the act, the willfulness of the defendant's misconduct, and the deterrent effect that the

imposition of the penalty would have on both the violator and the regulated community. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 527 Sher
Air pollution
Chapter 769
Existing law prescribes various civil penalties that may be imposed by the State Air Resources Board for a violation of specified state board regulations relating to vehicular and nonvehicular air pollution control. Existing law also authorizes any city attorney, with the consent of the district attorney, upon the complaint of the state board, to bring an action for unfair trade practices. This bill would authorize the state board to impose administrative penalties as an alternative to seeking civil penalties for certain violations. The bill would authorize the state board to impose an administrative penalty up to the maximum amount the state board is authorized to impose as a civil penalty for that violation. The bill would also limit the state board's authority to impose an administrative penalty to a maximum of $10,000 per day in which there is a violation not to exceed $100,000 per penalty assessment proceeding for any violation arising from the same conduct. The bill would also provide for administrative review under existing state board administrative hearing procedure regulations, except that this bill would require that the hearings be conducted by an administrative law judge appointed by the Office of Administrative Hearings. The bill would also provide for judicial review of an administrative hearing in conformance with existing law. The bill would also prohibit the state board from causing an action to be brought by any city attorney against any person upon whom the state board has imposed an administrative penalty. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 633 Sher
Hazardous and solid waste: mercury
Chapter 656 with message
Existing law prohibits the management of hazardous waste, except in accordance with the hazardous waste laws, including laws governing the removal of hazardous waste from a major appliance, as defined. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would enact the California Mercury Reduction Act of 2001. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 672 Machado
California Water Plan: urban water management plans
Chapter 320 with message
Existing law requires the Department of Water Resources to update every 5 years the plan for the orderly and coordinated control, protection, conservation, development, and use of the water resources of the state, known as the California Water Plan. This bill would require the department to include in the California Water Plan a report on the development of regional and local water projects within each hydrologic region of the

state to improve water supplies to meet municipal, agricultural, and environmental water needs and minimize the need to import water from other hydrologic regions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 702 Escutia
Chronic disease: environmental determinants
Chapter 538
Existing law makes various provisions for the prevention of disease, including chronic diseases, and the promotion of health, and imposes various requirements on the State Department of Health Services in this regard. This bill would declare legislative intent to establish an Environmental Health Surveillance System, in accordance with the recommendations of the working group created pursuant to the bill and described below. This bill contains other related provisions.

SB 828 Alarcon
Environmental justice
Chapter 765
Existing law requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection, on or before January 15, 2002, to convene a Working Group on Environmental Justice, composed of various representatives, as specified, to assist the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal-EPA) in developing an interagency environmental justice strategy. Existing law defines 'environmental justice' to mean the fair treatment of people of all races, cultures, and incomes with respect to the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws and policies. Existing law requires the working group to examine existing data and studies on environmental justice, make recommendations to various entities and hold public meetings, among other things. This bill would require the secretary to convene the working group on or before January 1, 2002. The bill would require the working group to assist Cal-EPA in developing that agencywide strategy by July 1, 2002, and to examine data, make recommendations, and hold public meetings, among other things, on or before April 1, 2002. The bill would require each board, department, and office within Cal-EPA to review its programs and identify gaps that may impede achievement of environmental justice by December 31, 2003. The bill would renumber various provisions of the Public Resources Code.

SB 909 Chesbro Timber harvest plans
Chapter 639
Existing law allows the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection 15 days from the date that the initial inspection of the submitted timber harvest plan is completed to review the plan and take public comments. Existing law allows the director 10 days after the initial review and public comment period to review the public input, consider recommendations and mitigation measures of other agencies, respond in writing to the issues raised, and determine if the plan is in conformance with law. This bill would extend the amount of time the director has to review the plan and take public comments to 30 days, instead of 15 days, from the completion of the initial inspection of the timber harvest plan. This time period would include 10 days of public comment after the date of final interagency review. This bill would authorize the director to review the plan and

public input for up to 15 days, instead of 10 days, after the final review and public comment period. This bill contains other related provisions.

SB 1127 Karnette
Recycling: trash bags: rigid plastic containers: polystyrene
Chapter 406
The existing California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, establishes an integrated waste management program. This bill would delete the January 1, 2001, limitation on the use of that credit, thereby reenacting the requirement upon the board to provide that credit with regard to the purchase of recycled plastic postconsumer materials. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 1158 Knight
Hazardous waste: universal waste aerosol cans
Chapter 450
Under existing law, the Department of Toxic Substances Control is required to issue hazardous waste facilities permits to use and operate hazardous waste management units. Existing law exempts, from the hazardous waste facilities requirements, the puncturing, draining, or crushing of aerosol cans if specified requirements are met by the owner or operator conducting that activity, including that the equipment used is designed to capture the gaseous and liquid contents of the cans, prevent fire, explosion, and unauthorized releases of hazardous constituents, and prevent worker exposure to hazardous materials released from the cans, and is certified by the department. A violation of the hazardous waste control law is a crime. The bill would delete the puncturing, draining, or crushing of aerosol cans from that exemption from hazardous waste facilities requirements. This bill would define the term of 'universal waste aerosol can' as a hazardous waste aerosol can while it is being managed according to specified regulations, and in a specified manner. The bill would impose specified requirements on any person who manages aerosol cans that meet specified requirements, and would require a universal waste handler, as defined, to manage universal waste aerosol cans in a manner that prevents fire, explosion, and the unauthorized release of any universal waste or component of a universal waste into the environment. The bill would require a container used to accumulate or transport universal waste aerosol cans, or their contents, to meet specified requirements and would require a universal waste handler to accumulate universal waste aerosol cans in clearly marked or labeled containers, as specified. The bill would authorize a universal waste handler to remove and collect any contents of a universal waste aerosol can if the handler meets specified requirements, and would impose requirements on any contents of a universal waste aerosol can that exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste. The bill would require a universal waste handler that processes universal waste aerosol cans to submit a specified notification to the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) with jurisdiction over that universal waste handler, or to the agency authorized by the Secretary for Environmental Protection for that purpose. The bill would impose a state-mandated local program by creating new crimes regarding the management of universal waste aerosol cans. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 1170 Sher
State vehicle fleet
Chapter 912
The Warren-Alquist State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Act specifies the policies of the state regarding energy resources and requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to acquire and analyze information to ascertain future energy problems and uncertainties, including impacts of petroleum price increases and projected conservation measures on the demand for energy. This bill would make it the policy of the state to minimize the economic and environmental costs due to the use of petroleum-based fuels and other transportation fuels by state agencies. The bill would require the commission, the Department of General Services, and the State Air Resources Board to develop and adopt fuel-efficiency specifications governing the purchase by the state of motor vehicles and replacement tires. The bill would require the commission and the department, in developing the specifications, to jointly conduct a study to examine state vehicle purchasing patterns and to analyze the costs and benefits of reducing the energy consumption of the state fleet by no less than 10% on or before January 1, 2005. The bill would also require the commission, the department, and the state board, on or before January 31, 2003, and annually thereafter, to develop and adopt air pollution emission specifications governing the purchase by the state of passenger cars and light-duty trucks that meet or exceed the state's Ultra-Low Emission Vehicle (ULEV) standards for exhaust emissions. The bill also would require the commission, on or before January 31, 2003, to develop and adopt recommendations for consideration by the Governor and Legislature for a California State Fuel-Efficient Tire Program.

SBX1 28 Sher
Energy siting of power plants: unemployment insurance
Chapter 12
Existing law contains various provisions relative to air pollution control. This bill would require the State Air Resources Board, on or before July 1, 2002, in consultation with air pollution control districts, air quality management districts and the Independent System Operator, to establish a schedule for the retrofit of certain electrical generation facilities that would require completion of the retrofits by December 31, 2004, except as specified. The bill also would require the state board, on or before July 1, 2001, to implement a program for the banking, trading, and purchasing of emission reduction credits for electrical generating facilities. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SBX2 64 Costa
Energy: qualified agricultural biomass: incentive grants
Chapter 4
Under the existing Agricultural Biomass-to-Energy Incentive Grant Program, an air pollution control district or an air quality management district, may apply to the California Technology, Trade, and Commerce Agency for a grant to provide incentives to facilities that convert qualified agricultural biomass to energy. Existing law defines a facility as any California site that, among other things, as of July 1, 2000, converted, and continues to convert, qualified agricultural biomass, as defined, to energy, and the conversion results in lower oxides of nitrogen (NOx) emissions than would otherwise be produced if burned in the open field during the ozone season, and, if the site produces electricity for sale to a public utility, the site does not qualify for specified fixed energy prices. This bill would include within that definition any California site that operated prior to July 1, 2000, converting qualified agricultural biomass to energy, was closed for a period of time but maintained all applicable air quality permits during that closure, and that is ready to reopen on or before June 30, 2001. The bill would provide that if the site produces electricity for sale, it does not qualify for fixed energy prices established prior to June 30, 2000. By requiring air districts to make additional determinations regarding the eligibility of facilities under the program, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

VETOED

AB 69 Wright
Electricity: governmental entities in Los Angeles County: contracts
Existing law prohibits a city or municipally owned electric utility from selling electric power to the retail customers of a public utility unless the city or municipally owned electric utility agrees to let the public utility make sales of electric power to its retail customers. Existing law requires that a customer of a public utility that purchases electricity through a direct transaction contract pay certain generation-related transition charges. This bill would permit specified governmental entities that are served by the Southern California Edison Company within Los Angeles County to purchase electricity for use in those areas from the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power. The bill would require that the electricity be used only for facilities owned or leased by a governmental entity that are used for governmental purposes. The bill would prohibit reselling the electricity. The bill would not require that reciprocity of electrical sales be provided to the Southern California Edison Company. The bill would exempt the sales from specified generation-related transition charges. This bill contains other related provisions.

AB 104 Nation
State Coastal Conservancy: motor vehicles: environmental impacts: mitigation
Existing law establishes the San Francisco Bay Area Conservancy Program which is administered by the State Coastal Conservancy (conservancy) in order to address identified resources and recreational goals of the San Francisco Bay area, in a coordinated, comprehensive, and effective way. Under that program, the conservancy is

authorized to undertake projects and award grants in the 9-county San Francisco Bay area in order to achieve specified goals. Existing law establishes a San Francisco Bay Area Conservancy Program Account in the State Coastal Conservancy Fund, for the purposes of depositing and distributing funds for the administration and implementation of the program with the money in the account segregated into 2 specified subaccounts. This bill would authorize the conservancy to establish a 3rd subaccount (the Motor Vehicle Mitigation Subaccount) within the account and to adopt, until January 1, 2010, a fee of up to $4 upon the registration or renewal of registration of every motor vehicle registered in the County of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, or Sonoma for purposes of funding the subaccount if at least 3 of those counties elect to participate. Until January 1, 2010, the Department of Motor Vehicles would be required to collect these fees upon the request of the conservancy. This bill contains other related provisions.

AB 960 Keeley
Crime prevention: environmental prosecution project
Under existing law, various programs are established in the Office of Criminal Justice Planning (OCJP) and administered by that office. This bill would require OCJP to establish the Environmental Circuit Prosecutor Project, the purpose of which would be to promote, through uniform and effective prosecution and local assistance, particularly in rural counties, the effective enforcement of environmental laws and regulations, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 1331 Kelley
Water quality: grant program
Under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards are the principal agencies that regulate water quality in the state. This bill would require the state board to establish a grant program to benefit local or regional projects undertaken by local public agencies that will preserve the quality of prescribed groundwater supplies in Riverside County, and that will facilitate the production, transportation, or reclamation of wastewater for beneficial uses, as prescribed. The bill would make related findings and declarations.

AB 1680 Committee on Labor and Employment
Farm Labor Contractors: educational classes
Existing law requires a person who is issued a farm labor contractor license to enroll and participate in at least 8 hours of relevant, educational classes each year. Under existing law, the classes are required to be chosen from a list of approved classes prepared by the Labor Commissioner, in consultation with specified persons and entities. This bill would require a holder of a contractor license to enroll and participate in the required classes after September 1, 2002, and would require the Labor Commissioner to conduct those classes, in consultation with the specified persons and entities. The bill would require the Labor Commissioner to charge a fee sufficient to cover the administrative costs associated with the establishment and annual operation of the classes and would require the Labor Commissioner to take appropriate steps to

reduce the cost of the classes. The bill would make other related changes. This bill contains other related provisions.

AB 1686 Thomson
Rice Straw Utilization Program
Existing law establishes the Agricultural Biomass Utilization Account in the Department of Food and Agriculture Fund, which is administered by the Department of Food and Agriculture in consultation with the State Air Resources Board and the California Integrated Waste Management Board. Existing law appropriates $2,000,000 from the General Fund, minus administrative costs of up to 7%, to provide grants to persons that utilize rice straw for various purposes. Existing law also provides a tax credit to taxpayers and corporations in an amount equal to $15 for each ton of rice straw that is grown within California and purchased during the taxable year by the taxpayer or corporation. This bill would establish the Rice Straw Utilization Program to be administered by the Department of Food and Agriculture. The program would grant financial assistance to rice growers and end users of rice straw in the Sacramento Valley Air Basin for the purpose of finding uses for rice straw. The bill would, until June 30, 2008, require the department to distribute one rice straw use credit to a person for each ton of rice straw that person produces each year, excluding any amount of rice straw burned by that person, up to a maximum number of credits determined by the department, and would require the department to annually determine the value of an individual credit and the number of credits available for distribution, based on the amount of funds available for the program each year. The bill would also require the department to annually certify the total amount of rice straw utilization tax credits approved during the previous tax year, and provide that certification to the Department of Finance by March 1 of each year. The bill would also establish the Rice Straw Utilization Program Account in the Department of Food and Agriculture Fund. The bill would also require the department to implement a comprehensive market development program that procures products composed of at least 20% of rice straw instead of wood-based or substitute products. This bill would also appropriate moneys equivalent to the remaining amount available to fund the rice straw tax credit, as specified, and would reallocate moneys previously appropriated to the agricultural biomass utilization grant program to the account, thereby making an appropriation. This bill contains other existing laws.

SB 286 Soto
School safety: hazardous substances
Existing law requires the State Department of Education, in cooperation with the Division of Occupational Safety and Health within the Department of Industrial Relations, to formulate a listing of chemical compounds used in school programs that includes the potential hazards and estimated shelf life of each compound. Existing law also prohibits the order or purchase of any art or craft material that is deemed by the State Department of Health Services to contain a toxic substance by any school, school district, or governing authority of a private school for use by pupils in kindergarten and grades 1 to 6, inclusive. This bill would require the State Department of Education, in consultation with the State Department of Health Services, the Division of Occupational

Safety and Health within the Department of Industrial Relations, and the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, to study and report to the Legislature by May 1, 2002, on the use of substances as part of educational instruction that are listed in the California Science Safety Handbook for Public Schools as carcinogenic or mutagenic or that are identified as having chemical risks that outweigh educational benefits.

SB 392 Oller
State agencies and officers: reports
Existing law requires the Secretary of State to report annually to the Legislature on a governmental history documentation program administered by the State Archives to provide through the use of oral history a continuing documentation of state policy development. Existing law also requires various state agencies and officers to report to the Director of General Services and to the Chairperson of the Joint Legislative Budget Committee specified information regarding goods and services provided by the Prison Industry Authority. The State Records Management Act requires the Director of General Services to report annually to the Governor on the status and progress of programs related to management of records in state government. This bill would delete these reporting requirements.

SB 1111 Kuehl
International trade: environment
Existing provisions of the United States Constitution grant the United States Congress the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations. This bill would require the Secretary for Environmental Protection to consult with specified legislative committees, and review and prepare a report that assesses the potential adverse impacts of specified international trade agreements on existing California environmental laws and regulations. The bill would require the Secretary for Environmental Protection , following completion of a draft of the report, to conduct a public hearing that provides an opportunity for public comment. The bill would require that a final report be prepared that analyzes and summarizes the public and legislative comments offered during the comment period, and would require that the report be made available to the Legislature and the public on or before January 1, 2003. The bill would require a summary of the final report to be included in the 'Environmental Report of the Governor' in 2003.

SB 1172 Kuehl
Municipally owned electric utilities
Under existing law, a municipality or municipal corporation may operate as a public utility to supply its own electric service. Existing law also authorizes a municipality to sell, lease, or distribute surplus power outside of its corporate limits. This bill, on or before July 1, 2002, would authorize any retail customer or local agency that owns or occupies a contiguous property located within more than one service area, one of which includes the service area of the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, that takes electrical service from that department and another electrical service provider, to enter into a direct transaction contract with that department to provide service to that portion of the contiguous property not currently served by that department, as

authorized by that department. The bill would provide that a party to a direct transaction contract who owns and operates an electric distribution system within the property served is not subject to specified charges for the term of the direct transaction contract entered into. This bill contains other related provisions.

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Signing & Veto Messages 2001

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Environmental Press Releases 2001

PR01:070
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
02/28/2001 11:45 AM

GOVERNOR DAVIS ANNOUNCES $10 MILLION TO RESTORE STATE'S PUBLIC BEACHES 2/28/01

SACRAMENTO

Governor Davis today announced $10 million in grants to restore California's beaches.

The grants, administered by the Department of Boating and Waterways, are part of a concerted effort to stem the erosion that reduces the size of many public beaches. The new funding level - approved by the Governor in the State's 2000-2001 fiscal budget - constitutes a more than five-fold increase in the funding compared to previous years.

"California's beaches are a valuable ecological, economic and recreational resource," Governor Gray Davis said. "These grants will help cities and counties along the coast to restore public beaches and study new approaches to controlling seashore erosion."

Funded projects range from classic sand replenishment to dune restoration. Studies funded by the grants include an examination of the effects of waves on beach erosion and investigations into alternatives to seawalls, revetments and other large-scale "armoring" of the coast that often increases beach and coastal erosion along adjacent areas, and impact beach access and other coastal resources.

Since 1995 funding for "sand renourishment" projects and studies has averaged $1.7 million annually. (Sand renourishment refers to the practice of placing sand on or adjacent to beaches to replace the sand that historically reached the shore through natural river and stream channels.)

Details of the individual grants follow:

SANDAG Regional Beach Restoration Project - $1,236,500
Supplements beach restoration funds to place 2 million cubic yards of sand, in 12 sites, for the San Diego Regional Beach Restoration Project. The U.S. Department of Defense is a $9.6 million partner in this project. Includes Cities of Imperial Beach, San Diego, Del Mar, Solana Beach, Encinitas, Carlsbad and Oceanside. Previously, the Department has provided $4.7 million in funding for this project.

Surfside-Sunset Project - $3,850,000
Replenishment for the Surfside-Sunset Beach, a feeder beach that nourishes 17 miles of shore between Seal Beach and Newport Beach. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (COE) cost share is $9.7 million.

City/County of San Francisco - $1,000,000
Renourishment of Ocean Beach along the Great Highway.

City of Encinitas - $400,000
Matching funds for a $1.6 million COE feasibility study on shore protection and beach restoration alternatives along six miles of north San Diego County shoreline.

City of Solana Beach - $400,000
Matching funds for a $1.6 million COE feasibility study on shore protection and beach restoration alternatives along 2.5 miles of north county shoreline.

Los Angeles County - $500,000
Partial funding provided for a five-year, Coast of California Study for Los Angeles County undertaken in cooperation with the County and the COE.

Goleta County Beach, BEACON - $650,000
A cooperative project between the California Department of Boating and Waterways, California Coastal Conservancy and BEACON to restore Goleta County Beach with 250,000 cubic yards of sand "BEACON" is the Beach Erosion Authority for Clean Oceans and Nourishment.

City of Carpinteria - $200,000
Matching funds for a $800,000 COE feasibility study for shore protection and beach restoration alternatives along the shoreline of Carpenteria.

City of Port Hueneme - $129,500
A dune restoration and replanting project adjacent to the city's beach park.

City of Long Beach - $100,000
Matching funds for an $800,000 COE feasibility study for shore protection and beach restoration along Peninsula Beach.

City of Seal Beach - $113,750
Matching funds for a $2.5 million COE feasibility study to increase the interval between nourishment cycles of the Surfside - Sunset Project.

City of Huntington Beach - $255,250
Matching funds for the $1.02 million COE feasibility study on shore protection and beach restoration along the Huntington Bluffs area.

City of Newport Beach - $40,000
Funds the costs of a feasibility study for Balboa Island Beach Restoration Project. The City desires to restore a beach along the southern one-half mile stretch of Balboa Island.

City of San Clemente - $425,000
Matching funds for the $1.7 million COE feasibility study on shore protection and beach restoration alternatives.

Southern California Beach Processes Study, Scripps - $500,000
A five-year study to measure the effects of waves on sediment transport and to calibrate a sediment transport model to the west coast wave regime. This study reflects the Governor's message concerning priority funding for research to determine what actions would prevent beach erosion.

City of Imperial Beach - $200,000
Matching funds for the $1 million COE design effort for a beach restoration project in Imperial Beach.

PR01:107
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
03/21/2001

GOVERNOR DAVIS AND PRESIDENT FOX ANNOUNCE AGREEMENTS TO IMPROVE BORDER REGION'S ENVIRONMENT

SACRAMENTO

Cleaner air and water and a sustainable environment are the goals of three cooperation agreements announced today by California Governor Gray Davis and Mexican President Vicente Fox. The agreements were announced as Governor Davis hosted President Fox during his first visit to California as President of Mexico.

California and Mexican officials formalized plans to begin smog checks in Tijuana; cleanup industrial waste water in three border cities and promote greater cooperation to protect and enhance the environment in the Sea of Cortez area.

"These agreements underscore the joint vision of our two governments," said Governor Gray Davis, "Smog Check Tijuana is the most ambitious smog-check program of any Mexican city in the border region. The Sea of Cortez agreement will help preserve that Baja California body of water. These efforts are strong examples of regional cooperation."

The agreements will:

Help the city of Tijuana implement a smog check program (based on California's equipment and techniques) to reduce vehicle emissions to Mexican government standards. The agreement provides for technical assistance in training of inspectors and advice in the design and construction of Tijuana's first smog check facility. Inspections will begin with the municipal fleet of 8,000 automobiles and 2,000 other vehicles.

Tijuana is part of the same air basin as San Diego. In addition 50,000 cars cross the border into California on an average day.

In the joint declaration on the Sea of Cortez the California and Mexican governments recognize the unique stature of the body of water in Mexico's ecology and the fact that Californians have a longstanding relationship to the area. The declaration pledges cooperation at the governmental, academic and private levels for sustainable development and additional study of the region.

Eco-tourism is one of the engines that can drive the economy of the interior of Baja California. The sustainable development of the area will benefit residents on both sides of the border in what the document calls a "shared watershed."

PR01:177
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
04/30/2001

GOVERNOR DAVIS ANNOUNCES AGREEMENT WITH US EPA INVOLVING THE CASMALIA AND STRINGFELLOW HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today announced that California has reached a $114.5 million agreement with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA), involving the Stringfellow and Casmalia hazardous waste sites. The agreement over California's highest priority cleanup sites will save the State an estimated $35 million.

"For decades, Stringfellow and Casmalia have posed significant risks to human health and the environment," Governor Davis said. "This settlement with the Federal government is an important step toward final resolution of the contentious litigation that has plagued and sometimes hampered the cleanup of these sites."

Eighteen years ago, the State-owned Stringfellow Hazardous Waste Site became the focus of a massive civil lawsuit involving the United States, the State of California and more than 100 private companies who used the Stringfellow Site for disposal of their waste. Multiple trials resulted in the State being found liable (because of its role in establishing, owning and operating the Site) for a majority of the cleanup costs, including more than $150 million incurred by the Federal government. During cleanup work at the Stringfellow Site, some waste from the Stringfellow Site was transported to the Casmalia Resources Facility, a hazardous waste disposal site in Santa Barbara County.

Over the years, total expenditures at the Stringfellow Site, by all parties, have been estimated at more than $300 million, including interest, for investigation and cleanup work. Payment of the Federal costs has been a significant obstacle to settlement of this litigation.

Through the agreement announced today, the United States will accept $99.4 million in full satisfaction of the past Federal expenditures at the Stringfellow Site. The Federal government has also agreed to accept $15 million to resolve alleged State liability for cleanup of the Casmalia Site. The agreement allows payment of the total of $114.5 million for both cases by the end of July, without interest.

In a separate lawsuit, California has sued several of its insurance carriers including Lloyds of London, seeking reimbursement of past and future expenditures related to the Stringfellow Site. The agreement with the United States does not affect this litigation.

PR01:121
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
04/18/2001

GOVERNOR DAVIS ANNOUNCES $3 MILLION INCREASE FOR URBAN STREAMS RESTORATION PROGRAM

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today announced approval of an additional $3 million in Proposition 13 funding for urban streams restoration.

"This added funding will help meet flooding and erosion challenges and other watershed issues while maintaining the natural values of creeks," said Governor Davis.

The current amount budgeted in Fiscal Year 2001-2002 for local assistance on urban streams is $7 million, so the added funding will increase such investments to $10 million. This funding will help California cities deal with problems of contaminated storm water, flooding and erosion damage.

The Urban Streams Restoration Program, administered by the Department of Water Resources (DWR), provides technical assistance and grants for communities seeking to solve local flooding and erosion, while enhancing natural values of streams.

The increased funding is consistent with CALFED program priorities and with views recorded in a 1999 survey by the Urban Creeks Council of California.

Since 1989, the program has provided more than $6.4 million in funding to 185 projects. It requires that all grants be sponsored by a partnership between a local agency and a local citizens' group and requires significant public involvement in project implementation.

PR01:120
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
04/02/2001

GOVERNOR DAVIS ANNOUNCES FUNDING INCREASE TO HELP MEET STATE'S WATER NEEDS

SACRAMENTO

Governor Davis today announced a spring budget revision adding $101.6 million in local assistance funds under the Proposition 13 Water Bond for water conservation and groundwater storage.

"Last March, we made a historic investment in California's economic, agricultural and environmental future - this funding furthers that investment," Governor Davis said. "Our success as a people depends upon our ability to keep an ample water supply that is clean and drinkable for us, our children, and the generations that are yet to come."

The budget augmentation will assist local agencies in providing reliable water supplies and develop more efficient water conservation programs.

Major funding of $91 million was added for groundwater storage program efforts to help local agencies implement more effective water management practices to deal with possible future dry years. This funding is consistent with recommendations in the Governor's Advisory Drought Planning Panel report submitted to the Governor this winter.

The Governor also added $10.6 million to help local agricultural and urban entities conserve water effectively in years when water supplies are low.

The Governor added $4.8 million for the Agricultural Water Conservation Program and $5.8 million for urban water conservation programs.

Voters approved Proposition 13 - the Safe Drinking Water, Clean Water, Watershed Protection, and Flood Protection Act - on March 7, 2000 to address California's water infrastructure needs. The Governor's budget revision augments second year funding for agricultural and urban water conservation grant/loan applications as well as for groundwater applications. Prior to the spring revise, the Governor's budget contained $7,380,000 for the programs.

PR01:245
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
05/24/2001

STATEMENT BY GOVERNOR DAVIS ON FEDERAL LEGISLATION FOR CAL-FED PROGRAM

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis issued the following statement on legislation introduced by U.S. Senator Dianne Feinstein (D-CA) and U.S. Representative Ken Calvert (R-CA 43rd) to reauthorize the CALFED Bay-Delta Program:

"I want to commend Senator Feinstein and Congressman Calvert for their leadership in proposing legislation to reauthorize the CALFED Bay-Delta Program," Governor Gray Davis said. "These bills will help advance the most far-reaching water management and ecosystem restoration program in the country.

"With many areas suffering shortages because of dry conditions this year, it is crucial that California press forward with all possible speed to set in place the new, comprehensive and balanced approach of the CALFED program to help secure the State's water future.

"California's efforts to ensure an adequate supply of water, bolster water quality and improve the environment of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta are directly tied to Congress' ability to reauthorize and adequately finance the CALFED Program. I look forward to working closely with Senator Feinstein, Congressman Calvert and other members of the California Congressional Delegation on this critical issue in the months ahead."

PR01:238
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
05/22/2001

GOVERNOR DAVIS URGES FEDS TO GRANT CALIFORNIA'S REQUEST FOR OXYGENATE WAIVER 05/22/2001

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today sent the following letter to President George W. Bush, urging the President to direct the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to grant California's request for a waiver of the Federal Minimum Oxygen Requirement:

President George W. Bush
White House, 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Bush:

I am writing to request that you direct the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to grant California's request for a waiver of the Federal Minimum Oxygen Requirement in gasoline.

California has long been engaged in pioneering efforts to reduce the contribution of motor vehicles to air pollution. As a result of our efforts, California has in recent years experienced a dramatic improvement in air quality. The State has been granted unique authority by the Clean Air Act and the Environmental Protection Agency to administer a State fuels program to reduce motor vehicle emissions. California is the only area in the country where the Federal reformulated gasoline requirements apply in conjunction with comprehensive and demonstrably more effective State standards for cleaner burning gasoline. The California regulations provide complete assurances that a waiver of the Federal Minimum Oxygen Requirement will not result in a loss of any air quality.

Our regulations accomplish the needed emissions reductions without requiring a minimum level of oxygen. Numerous assessments by government agencies, automotive companies and fuels industry experts confirm that a minimum oxygen content is not essential to making reformulated gasoline that meets all emission reduction requirements. Therefore, application of the current minimum oxygen content requirement serves absolutely no purpose in California relative to its intended air quality rationale - to reduce ozone precursors and toxic emissions from vehicles.

In addition to these compelling air quality arguments, gasoline price and supply concerns are growing. The outlook for gasoline supplies throughout the United States this summer is particularly grim. Retail prices are already approaching record levels in many regions of the country, particularly in California. It is imperative that all appropriate steps be taken to minimize the economic burden to consumers and the economy by reducing the mandated use of oxygenates in California's reformulated gasoline.

California's goal to eliminate the use of MTBE from gasoline and to ensure an adequate supply of gasoline for motorists is endangered without a waiver of the Federal Minimum Oxygen Requirement. Without the waiver, California consumers will pay a minimum of $450 million more a year for reformulated gasoline. A waiver would allow refiners and marketers to use reduced quantities of ethanol during periods of time when supplies are inadequate to meet demand. Supply disruptions can result in a rapid increase in gasoline prices that can persist for several weeks and result in costs to California consumers of nearly $650 million per month.

Rarely is there an opportunity for the Federal Government to take decisive action that can alleviate unnecessary costs in the short term and minimize the potential for gasoline shortages in the long term. Mr. President, I believe that you understand the urgency of this request and have the foresight to direct the Environmental Protection Agency to grant California's request for a waiver of the Federal Minimum Oxygen Requirement.

Sincerely,

GRAY DAVIS

In March of 1999, citing a UC Davis study that found MTBE poses an environmental threat to groundwater and drinking water, Governor Davis issued an Executive Order directing a removal of MTBE by December 31, 2002. In April of 1999, the State of California formally requested a waiver from the U.S. EPA's Federal Minimum Oxygen Requirement.

For more information on the basis for California's waiver request, go to the following links:
http://calepa.ca.gov/Programs/mtbe/GovUSEPA.htm
http://calepa.ca.gov/Programs/mtbe/O2Waiver.htm

L01: 011
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
05/06/2001

GOVERNOR DAVIS SIGNS LEGISLATION GRANTING FUNDS FOR CALFED PROJECTS

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today signed into law SB 23 by Senator Jim Costa (D-Fresno), which makes available $135 million in state funds to carry out key projects in the CALFED Bay-Delta Program.

"SB 23 provides the needed funds to resolve water issues at the local level," Governor Davis said. "It also advances CALFED's goal of providing a reliable water supply to the State by strengthening partnerships with local and regional communities throughout California."

SB 23 allows the Department of Water Resources (DWR) to spend $135 million for CALFED projects. The Governor's signature follows Assembly passage of the measure by a vote of 57-10.

Specifically, SB 23 provides funds for the following purposes:

$53.5 million in local assistance programs:

- Statewide grants for water conservation programs: $15 million
- Local grants for groundwater monitoring and management: $5 million
- Watershed/ecosystem restoration programs: $20 million
- Drinking Water Quality Programs: $13.5 million

$62 million in Delta and systemwide programs:

- Fish screen test facility at Tracy: $3 million
- Purchases for the Environmental Water Account to resolve fishery and water diversion conflicts in the Delta: $59 million

19.5 million for future decision-making:

- Science program support: $13 million
- Environmental compliance and public involvement: $6 million
- Water transfers program: $.5 million

Individual projects will be awarded funds after an extensive technical and scientific evaluation of projects solicited from local communities throughout California.
The CALFED program is a cooperative effort of 23 state and federal agencies. Its purpose is to improve ecosystems and water quality, enhance water supply reliability, and ensure the integrity of levees and channels in the Sacramento/San Joaquin and in the San Francisco Bay. CALFED completed its final programmatic Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report in July 2000, and issued its Record of Decision in August 2000 that establishes a plan for implementation to be carried out over the next 30 years.

A copy of Senate Bill 23 can be viewed at www.leginfo.ca.gov/bilinfo.html.
For more information about the CALFED Program, visit the web site at http://calfed.ca.gov.

PR01:290
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
06/14/2001

GOVERNOR DAVIS ANNOUNCES $54.8 MILLION IN PROJECTS TO ADDRESS CALIFORNIA'S WATER NEEDS

Projects Crucial as State Faces Dry Year

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today announced $54.8 million in grants and loans to help secure California's water supply through the CALFED Bay-Delta Program. The projects are the latest in a series of state funding for the Program that total more than $500 million this year.

"These projects continue the important progress CALFED is making today to address California's water problems," Governor Davis said. "In this year of limited rainfall and low reservoirs, CALFED is proving that it has the balanced set of solutions that California needs to secure its water supply in the future."

The projects, funded by the Department of Water Resources through the 2000 Water Bond (Proposition 13) and other state funds, range from pilot groundwater storage projects to installation of ultra-low flush toilets to local watershed planning and assessment projects throughout the state.

"Many of these projects take a far reaching and innovative approach to addressing California's water issues," said Mary D. Nichols, California Secretary for Resources, who unveiled the projects during the CALFED Policy Group Meeting Thursday, June 14, 2001 at the Sacramento Convention Center. "Along with the scores of other CALFED projects already underway throughout the state, they make a significant down payment on guaranteeing reliable water supplies across California."

Secretary Nichols was joined by CALFED Director Patrick Wright and Sue Ellen Wooldridge, deputy chief of staff for the U.S. Secretary of Interior. "These projects demonstrate that the CALFED Program is delivering on its promise to meet the most pressing water needs of local communities," said Wright. "For the first time ever, all funds were awarded through a highly competitive grant process to ensure that only the highest quality projects were selected."

The CALFED Bay-Delta program is a cooperative effort of 23 State and Federal agencies. Its purpose is to improve ecosystems and water quality, enhance water supply reliability, and ensure the integrity of levees and channels in the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary. The Delta is the heart of the state's water supply system and is the source of drinking water for 23 million Californians. The Program also focuses on strengthening partnerships with local and regional communities to build on collaborative efforts to address water issues.

For more information about these projects or the CALFED Program, contact Bruce Lang in CALFED Public Affairs at (916) 653-5760 or write to CALFED Bay-Delta Program, 1416 Ninth Street, Suite 1155, Sacramento, CA 95814 or log onto http://calfed.ca.gov.

PR01:288
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
06/12/2001

STATEMENT BY GOVERNOR GRAY DAVIS ON BUSH ADMINISTRATION DENIAL OF CALIFORNIA'S OXYGENATE WAIVER REQUEST

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today issued the following statement on the decision by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's denial of California's request of a waiver of the Federal Minimum Oxygen Requirement in gasoline:

"I'm extremely disappointed with the Bush Administration's decision today to deny California's waiver request," Governor Davis said. "Their decision means significantly higher gasoline prices at the pump and calls into question whether California will have an adequate gas supply. Moreover, the decision by the Bush Administration does nothing to improve air quality."

According to the California Energy Commission, California consumers will now pay at least $450 million more per year for their gasoline because refineries must invest in more expensive equipment with higher operating costs in order to use ethanol.

In addition, the California Energy Commission estimates that if ethanol supplies are inadequate or if refineries encounter problems in their race to install special equipment, California consumers could see gasoline shortages and price spikes of as high as 50 cents per gallon. This equates to an additional $650 million per month.

This waiver would have provided California's refiners with the needed flexibility to ensure cleaner air, ground, and surface water, while ensuring affordable and available gasoline for California's consumers.

"I have asked the Secretary of California's Environmental Protection Agency, Winston Hickox, to immediately evaluate what this disappointing decision means for California and to report back with options for moving forward within 90 days," Governor Davis said.

PR01:274
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
06/04/2001

GOVERNOR DAVIS ANNOUNCES $32 MILLION IN GRANTS AND LOANS THROUGH CALFED PROGRAM 06/04/2001

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today announced a list of studies, programs and projects that will benefit from $32 million in grants and loans have been approved through the CALFED Bay-Delta Program to better manage California's water resources.

"More than $15 million of these funds are earmarked for San Joaquin Valley projects," Governor Davis said. "These programs will provide a tremendous benefit to the Central Valley in terms of creating water storage and conserving our precious water supplies."

The grants come from Proposition 13 (the Safe Drinking Water, Clean Water, Watershed Protection, and Flood Control Bond Act) and from Senate Bill 23 of the 2000-2001 legislative session, authored by Senator Jim Costa (D-Fresno). $12 million of the total is under SB 23 for Water Use Efficiency Grants.

That money pays for agricultural and urban water use efficiency projects that demonstrate contributions toward reducing irrecoverable losses, attaining water quality benefit and/or attaining environmental benefits.

$18.5 million in Prop 13 grants goes for groundwater storage and recharge and another $1.5 million for urban water conservation loans and feasibility study grants. The overall program encompasses more than 90 projects with the total cost reaching more than $96 million. State grants and loans leverage local contributions.

The CALFED Bay-Delta Program is a cooperative effort among state and federal agencies, stakeholders, and the public. The CALFED Bay-Delta Program's mission is to develop a long-term comprehensive plan that will restore ecological health and improve water management in the Bay-Delta system.

Please see www.governor.ca.gov for a breakdown of funded projects.

PR01:356
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
08/13/2001

GOVERNOR DAVIS SUES U.S. EPA OVER GASOLINE ADDITIVE 8/13/2001

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today announced that California is suing the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to force the agency to drop a fuel additive requirement that will increase gasoline costs and air pollution.

"EPA made a decision that failed to follow sound science," Governor Davis said. "The EPA simply ignored the voluminous information we sent them showing that ethanol does nothing to clean the air and actually increases air pollution. We regret having to take this action, but we are left with no choice. California residents should not have to pay more for gasoline and suffer from increased air pollution."

The suit, filed in San Francisco's Ninth Circuit Court by the California Environmental Protection Agency's Air Resources Board (ARB), asks that the U. S. EPA drop its requirement that oxygenates be added to 70 percent of California gasoline.

ARB maintains that the U.S. EPA ignored extensive information that ethanol, the only oxygenate that will be available in sufficient quantity to California refiners in 2003, will

drive up the cost of gasoline while increasing smog-forming nitrogen oxide (NOx) and cancer-causing particulate matter (PM) pollution.

Scientific studies have shown that gasoline formulated to California standards, which are stricter than U.S. EPA standards, burns cleaner without oxygenates such as ethanol. The studies also show that oxygenates in gasoline increase NOx emissions and the formation of ozone and PM. The federal oxygenate requirement is, however, seen as a boon to mid-western agri-business interests, which produce ethanol from corn.

California would need at least 660 million gallons of ethanol each year under the federal oxygenate mandate. Disruption in ethanol supplies would bring sharp gasoline price spikes to California consumers.

The waiver request came after Governor Davis signed an executive order banning the oxygenate MTBE by December 31, 2002. MTBE in gasoline can cause water pollution. On June 12, the U.S. EPA announced the rejection of California's waiver request.

If the EPA's action is allowed to stand, California would be hindered in its attempts to meet the ozone and PM clean air standards that the EPA has set.

PR01:441
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
09/21/2001

CALIFORNIA POWER PLANT POLLUTION DOWN 25 PERCENT 9/21/2001

Governor Keeps Commitment to Increase Generation with Cleaner Power Plants

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis announced that California has been successful at meeting the state's energy needs while reducing air pollution from power generators by approximately 25 percent. The Governor cited a report issued by the California Environmental Protection Agency's Air Resources Board.

"California has made good on the promise to protect our air while powering the state," Governor Davis said. "It's no accident that people who care about the environment favor new power plants. They are cleaner than old ones. We are also making sure that older plants are retrofitted with the most up to date equipment."

Governor Davis' actions to streamline power plant construction and operation, energy conservation and broader use of emission control equipment applied to power plants, helped generate adequate energy supplies while protecting air quality. According to ARB data, California power plants reduced nitrogen oxides emissions (a major precursor to ozone formation) to about 84 tons per day so far this year compared to 111

tons per days in 2000. The 27-ton per day reduction is largely attributed to better pollution control equipment and the inherent advantages of newer plants. (As examples, a new combined-cycle plant is three times cleaner than an older plant with selective catalytic reduction "SCR" pollution control equipment and 35 times cleaner than a plant without SCR.)

Governor Davis' leadership in limiting market manipulation and fast-tracking the construction of new power facilities while requiring the newest emission control technology satisfied California's need for energy while addressing air quality concerns. California residents and businesses reduced overall monthly peak power demand by 10 percent from 2000 to 2001. Near-average summer temperatures with no extensive heat waves also played a significant role in reducing energy consumption. All of these factors resulted in no rolling blackouts, few days with power emergencies and lower prices on the spot market.

The coordination of local air districts, the California Energy Commission (CEC), Independent System Operators, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the ARB resulted in a significant increase in power generation:

- Air districts approved 36 projects, totaling 3,020 megawatts (MW)
- 10 projects used the CEC's 21-Day process
- 11 plants are online this year to date, totaling 1,790 MW
- 21 plants are currently under construction
- 17 existing plants received emission control retrofits

Future plans for power generation in California's include a goal of adding 15,000 MW by 2004. The California Power Authority's plans include targeting a 15 percent power reserve, diversifying resources and expanding the use of renewables while maintaining high levels of energy conservation.

The clean up of older, higher emitting power plants will also proceed, producing steady progress in reducing emissions from electrical generation sources.

Through continued cooperation among the public and private sectors, the additional electrical capacity is expected to result from:

- 21 approved projects still to come on-line, totaling 9,628 MW
- 21 projects still under review with the CEC, totaling 10,000 MW
- 28 new projects expected to file with the CEC, totaling 9,422 MW

For more information about how California is meeting the energy challenge, please see the ARB's Web site or the Flex Your Power Web site at the links below.

http://www.arb.ca.gov/energy/energy.htm
http://www.flexyourpower.ca.gov/state/fyp/fyp_homepage.jsp

L01:150
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
10/14/2001

LEGISLATIVE UPDATE: RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT 10/14/2001

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis has signed the following legislation related to Resources and the Environment:

AB 343 by Assembly Member Patricia Bates (R-Laguna Niguel) authorizes the State Coastal Conservancy (SCC) to provide educational grants to schools and nonprofit organizations. The bill also authorizes the SCC to redirect existing Bel Marin Keys restoration funds to acquire the Bahia property, and exempts the Hamilton Air Force Base wetland restoration project from the Public Works Act. Link below to view the signing message.

AB 414 by Assembly Member John Dutra (D-Fremont) exempts the disposal of lead contaminated soils by a state or local agency from the hazardous waste requirements, provided that the soil is in the right-of-way of an existing highway. The bill also extends the sunset date, from July 1, 2003 to July 1, 2006, requiring certain wastes (copper, nickel, or lead) to continue being disposed of at a Class I hazardous waste facility. Link below to view the signing message.

AB 621 by Assembly Member Ellen Corbett (D-San Leandro) requires the Independent System Operator and other electricity providers to notify local air quality districts of all nonresidential customers that have interruptible service contracts or similar arrangements.

AB 910 by Assembly Member Howard Wayne (D-San Diego) modifies the process by which a government entity may condemn wildlife conservation easements acquired by another state agency. This bill requires the condemning entity to consult with the state easement holder, respond to objections, and prove that the proposed use for the land is more necessary than use for a conservation easement.

AB 972 by Assembly Member Thomas Calderon (D-Montebello) requires school districts to utilize a public notice format, developed by the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), prior to beginning work on preliminary endangerment assessments (PEA). The bill also allows districts to hold the public comment period for the PEA and the environmental impact report together, or separately, and requires school districts to publicly notice that a PEA has been submitted to DTSC in a local newspaper or prominently post the information.

AB 1329 by Assembly Member Alan Lowenthal (D-Long Beach) reestablishes an expired statutory section that exempts hazardous waste facilities operating on-site

testing laboratories from Department of Health Services certification. The bill also requires that the offsite recycling of certain hazardous oily waste waters be conducted at authorized hazardous waste facilities.

AB 1481 by Assembly Member Dario Frommer (D-Los Feliz) authorizes the Department of Parks and Recreation to develop a competitive grant program using criteria referenced in the bill to fund the acquisition and/or development of new urban park and recreation facilities.

AB 1532 by Assembly Member Fran Pavley (D-Agoura Hills) requires a lead agency, as designated by the California Environmental Quality Act, to call at least one scoping meeting for a project that has statewide, regional, or area-wide significance. The bill also requires the lead agency to provide notice of the meeting to specified entities. AB 1532 clarifies that transportation information for a proposed project be submitted to Caltrans.

AB 1664 by Assembly Member Fran Pavley (D-Agoura Hills) clarifies and reconciles existing law regarding water quality enforcement and makes it more efficient for the State Water Resources Control Board and Regional Water Quality Control Boards to conduct enforcement activities.

SB 100 by Senator Maurice Johannessen (R-Redding) creates a Smog Check and emission control equipment exemption for up to 500 "kit" cars each year. The cap will limit the amount of additional air pollutants from this new exemption. Link below to view the signing message.

SB 359 by Senator Kevin Murray (D-Los Angeles) creates two new grant programs administered within the Department of Parks and Recreation for the development of youth soccer, baseball and basketball facilities, environmental education, urban parks, outdoor recreation and after school programs for school children. Link below to view the signing message.

SB 528 by Senator Byron Sher (D-Palo Alto) improves the ability of the Department of Conservation to protect the Container Recycling Fund from fraud.

SB 766 by Senator President John Burton (D-San Francisco) would allocate $140 million in bond funds from AB 1602 (see below) to the urban parks grant program in AB 1481 (above) and $50,000 for programs in SB 359 (above). For this bill to be enacted, AB 1602 must be approved by the voters on the March 5, 2002 ballot.

Yesterday, Governor Davis signed AB 1602 by Assembly Member Fred Keeley (D-Boulder Creek) which will let voters decide on the March 5, 2002 ballot whether to approve $2.6 billion in general obligation bonds to be paid over the next 25 years. Link below to view the signing message.

The Governor VETOED AB 104 by Assembly Member Joe Nation (D-San Rafael) which would have increased fees on Bay Area motorists to help address motor-vehicle related water pollution. In his veto message, Governor Davis noted that he had signed AB 1602, which, if approved by voters, would include funds to mitigate the effects of pollution caused by motor vehicles. Link below to view the VETO message.

AB 104 veto message

To Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 104 without my signature.

This bill would increase fees on every San Francisco Bay Area motorist by up to $4 without a vote of the electorate for the purpose of funding water quality projects that mitigate the effects of pollution caused by motor vehicles.

I have supported and the state has provided substantial funding for these types of important projects. Proposition 13, approved by the voters last year, provides $190 million for water quality nonpoint source projects and $90 million for watershed protection and pollution prevention projects. In addition, I have just signed Assembly Bill 1602, which if approved by the voters on the March 2002 statewide ballot, will provide additional funds to protect our natural resources, including funds that can help address motor vehicle-related water pollution. Specifically, AB 1602 includes $300 million for water quality projects to protect our beaches, lakes, streams and rivers from pollution.

Given the rapid decline of our economy and increasing layoffs, the amount of money this program would raise does not warrant the additional burden on the motoring public.

Sincerely,

GRAY DAVIS

AB 1602 signing message

To the Members of the California Legislature:

I am signing Assembly Bill 1602, which places the Clean Water, Clean Air, Safe Neighborhood Parks, and Coastal Protection Bond Act before the voters on the March 2002 statewide ballot.

Last year, I actively supported Proposition 12, the largest resource bond in State history to be approved by the voters. Proposition 12 made up for the failure to invest in our natural resources during the 1990's, the first decade in modern history that did not have a park bond. I believe that continuing California's strong commitment to protecting our

environment and investing in parks and natural resources has the added benefit of attracting tourism and stimulating our economy.

However, California's economy is rapidly declining. State revenues have fallen $1.1 billion below projections in the first three months of the fiscal year alone. Voters will have to decide on their willingness to fund these important projects with their tax dollars in a climate of economic uncertainty.

It is my intention, should this measure pass, to manage the rate at which these bond funds are expended in order to balance the cost of debt service with other high priority demands on the General Fund.

Sincerely,

GRAY DAVIS

AB 343 signing message

To Members of the California State Assembly:

I have signed Assembly Bill 343 with a deletion. I am deleting the appropriation in Section 4(b) of up to $250,000 for the educational grant program created in Section 2 of this bill. Section 2 would create the grant program by adding Section 31119 to the Public Resources Code. Section 4(b) would allocate funds originally appropriated in Schedule (3) of Item 3760-301-00001 of the 2000 Budget Act to fund the new program.

This bill would allow the State Coastal Conservancy to use up to $250,000 of a General Fund capital outlay appropriation to undertake educational projects for all ages relating to the protection, preservation, enhancement or maintenance of coastal resources and to award grants to nonprofit organizations, educational institutions and public agencies for this purpose. The bill would also allow the reallocation of $3,750,000 General Fund originally appropriated for the purchase and restoration of the Bel Marin Keys property to purchase alternate properties in Marin County.

I cannot support the $250,000 General Fund allocation at this time. To the extent that grant funding is awarded by the Conservancy to local educational agencies or to community colleges, such funds would raise the Proposition 98 funding guarantee by the same amount, thus reducing future budgetary flexibility.

Although grants awarded from non-General Fund sources should not affect the Proposition 98 guarantee, I am concerned that there may be confusion on this point in the future. Consequently, I urge the legislature to pass corrective legislation clarifying that this program cannot be used to award grants to local educational agencies or community colleges when the source of funds for those grants is the General Fund.

Sincerely,

GRAY DAVIS

AB 414 signing message

To the Members of the California Legislature:

I am signing Assembly Bill 414 which bill would exempt the disposal of lead contaminated soils by a state or local agency from the hazardous waste requirements, provided that the soil is in the right-of-way of an existing highway. The bill also extends the sunset date, from July 1, 2003 to July 1, 2006, requiring certain toxic wastes to continue being disposed of at a Class I hazardous waste facility.

In signing this bill, I understand that extending the disposal restrictions will impact programs that abate childhood lead hazards. Therefore, I am directing the Department of Toxic Substances Control to work with affected state agencies to identify safe and more cost efficient disposal options for lead contaminated wastes. I am further requesting the DTSC to complete its study on lead contaminated waste as expeditiously as possible and to pursue legislation to implement the selected disposal option.

Sincerely,

GRAY DAVIS

SB 100 signing message

To the Members of the California Legislature:

I am signing Senate Bill 100 which creates a Smog Check and emission control equipment exemption limited to 500 specially constructed vehicles ("kit cars") each year.

In signing this measure, I am also directing the Department of Motor Vehicles to implement the provisions of the bill within existing resources.

Sincerely,

GRAY DAVIS

SB 359 signing message

To Members of the California State Legislature:

I am signing Senate Bill 359 that creates the California Youth Soccer and Recreation Development and State Urban Parks and Healthy Communities grant programs within the Department of Parks and Recreation. Funding for these grant programs is not provided in the bill; however, I have signed AB 1602 which places the Clean Water, Clean Air, Safe Neighborhood Parks, and Coastal Protection Bond Act on the March ballot.

If the voters approve this bond, $50 million will be available for the components of this bill that provide capital outlay grants, such as park acquisition, playgrounds, recreational facilities and outdoor fields. Bond funding cannot be used for non-capital outlay programs such as outdoor education curriculum development and transportation programs. These programmatic grants require General Fund appropriations.

Although I am signing this bill, there will be no General Fund allocations to support these grant programs in the 2002-03 budget year. State revenues have fallen $1.1 billion below projections in the first three months of the fiscal year. All existing state programs will likely be substantially reduced next year to meet the shortfall. General Fund support for this bill will not be provided until the economy sufficiently improves.

Sincerely,

GRAY DAVIS

L01:140
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
10/13/2001

GOVERNOR DAVIS SIGNS KEY ENVIRONMENTAL BILLS 10/13/2001

Vetoes "Rigs to Reef" Legislation

Governor Gray Davis signed legislation today paving the way for a $2.6 billion parks bond on the March 2002 ballot. He also signed another bill closing a legal loophole

that has allowed land speculators to subdivide large tracts of pristine land and vetoed a bill that would have allowed oil companies to leave their off-shore platforms in place off the California coast after they are decommissioned.

AB 1602 by Assembly Member Fred Keeley (D-Boulder Creek) will let voters decide on the March 5, 2002 ballot whether to approve $2.6 billion in general obligation bonds to be paid over the next 25 years. The funds would go to: state parks ($225 million, with up to half for the acquisition of land for new parks and the remainder to complete development and restoration projects); urban parks and local recreation programs (including $200 million for urban parks and recreational facilities); historical

and cultural resources preservation ($267.5 million for acquisition, development, and preservation of historical buildings, places and artifacts); wildlife conservation habitat ($300 million); beach and river protection ($375 million); urban forestry ($10 million); agricultural land preservation ($75 million); and programs to support projects that reduce air pollution in parks ($50 million).

SB 497 by Senator Byron Sher (D-Palo Alto) will regulate development of key tracts of environmentally-sensitive lands. It closes a loophole in the 1929 Subdivision Map Act that has existed since 1976. The loophole has allowed developers to use old property records to re-establish lot lines within large properties, resulting in the subdivision and redevelopment of the land. This legislation refines the wording of existing law to limit the number of lot-line adjustments between "four or fewer existing adjoining parcels." Lot line adjustments exempt from the Subdivision Map Act also will have to comply with local and coastal planning restrictions.

Governor Davis vetoed SB 1 by Senator Deirdre "Dede" Alpert (D-Coronado). This legislation would have allowed the 33 oil platforms off California's coast that are scheduled to be decommissioned over the next 15 years to have their supporting structures stay in place and be turned into artificial reefs. The money that oil companies would have saved from completely removing the platforms would have been dedicated to marine environment protection efforts. Opponents to the bill said that there is no evidence that the platforms could enhance the marine environment and that they could pose navigational hazards. Please link below to view the veto message.

SB 1 veto message

To Members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 1 without my signature.

This bill would allow for the conversion of decommissioned offshore oil platforms and production facilities into artificial reefs.

Offshore oil facilities are currently required to be completely removed when petroleum production ceases. There is no conclusive evidence that converted platforms enhance marine species or produce net benefits to the environment.

I commend the author for her effort to craft a reasonable conversion program for California. However, it is premature to establish this program until the environmental benefits of such conversions are widely accepted by the scientific and environmental communities.

Sincerely,

GRAY DAVIS

L01:132
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
10/12/2001

GOVERNOR DAVIS SIGNS ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE LEGISLATION 10/12/2001

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis has signed four bills that promote the advancement of environmental justice goals in California. The concept of environmental justice seeks to ensure that all populations, regardless of race, culture, or income level live in a clean and healthy environment.

The bills develop a statewide standard in addressing environmental justice through the establishment of a Working Group on Environmental Justice; encourage local jurisdictions to incorporate environmental justice in general plans; promote the redevelopment of brownfields sites in economically depressed neighborhoods; and reduce air pollution on communities of color and low-income areas.

AB 1390 by Assembly Member Marco Firebaugh (D-East Los Angeles) extends until January 1, 2007 the policy enacted in the 2001-02 State Budget that directs air districts to target at least 50 percent of the $48 million General Fund appropriated to three diesel emission reduction programs to environmental justice communities. It exempts small air districts from this requirement. It also makes federal agencies eligible to receive grants to purchase Zero Emission Vehicles that would be located in low income and minority communities.

AB 1553 by Assembly Member Fred Keeley (D-Boulder Creek) requires the Office of Planning and Research (OPR) to adopt guidelines for local agencies when addressing environmental justice issues in its general plans. OPR would be required to adopt the guidelines by July 1, 2003.

SB 32 by Senator Martha Escutia (D-Whittier) authorizes local governments to investigate and cleanup small parcels of property contaminated with hazardous waste. The bill also requires the California Environmental Protection Agency to conduct scientific peer review of screening values. Screening values are advisory numbers that estimate what cleanup efforts are needed for developing a property.

SB 32 also requires the development of a guidance document to assist communities, developers, and local governments in understanding the complicated factors and procedures used for cleaning up hazardous waste. Link below to view the signing message.

SB 828 by Senator Richard Alarcon (D-Sun Valley) adds due dates for developing an interagency environmental justice strategy affecting the boards, departments and offices (BDOs) within the California Environmental Protection Agency. Subsequently, the bill

will require each of the CalEPA BDOs, by December 31, 2003, to review, identify, and address program obstacles impeding environmental justice.

SB 32 signing message

To the Members of the California Legislature:

I am signing SB 32 which would authorize local governments to investigate and cleanup small parcels of property contaminated by hazardous waste and require the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) to develop a set of screening values. The bill also would require development of a guidance document to assist communities, developers, and local governments with procedures used for cleaning up hazardous waste.

This measure provides the necessary tools to address the thousands of idle or underutilized sites in California where redevelopment is stymied because of real or perceived environmental pollution, especially those in low income or minority communities.

In signing this measure, I am also directing the CalEPA and its constituent boards and departments to conduct the scientific peer review of screening values using funds already budgeted for this purpose. I am authorizing a one-time transfer of $350,000 from the Cleanup Loans and Environmental Assistance for Neighborhoods Account to assist in implementation of the bill. In developing the guidelines for selecting oversight agencies, I would ask the CalEPA boards and departments to consult with all affected environmental regulatory agencies.

Sincerely,
GRAY DAVIS

L01:115
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
10/10/2001

GOVERNOR DAVIS SIGNS BILLS TO PROTECT AGAINST MERCURY CONTAMINATION 10/10/2001

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis has signed legislation to place new controls on products containing mercury.

SB 633 by Senator Byron Sher (D-Palo Alto) places new controls on the disposal of appliances and vehicle components found to contain mercury. It restricts the use and distribution of mercury-containing fever thermometers to only upon prescription of a physician.

"Mercury is a persistent and toxic pollutant that bioaccumulates in the environment and in the food chain," Governor Davis said. "I am signing this bill because it will help to reduce mercury contamination in the waters of the state. It will reduce the amount of mercury added to the environment by broken and discarded fever thermometers, novelty products and by mercury-containing electrical switches that are not removed before junked vehicles are crushed or shredded."

SB 633 also bans the specific addition of mercury to novelties and clothing articles by January 1, 2003. It bans the sale of a car manufactured after January 1, 2005 that contains a mercury vehicle switch. In addition, the bill bans the use of mercury-containing items from use in schools, except for measuring devices.

Governor Davis expressed concern, however, that this bill could be interpreted to ban the use of a certain type of battery in novelty items such as toys. These "button cell" batteries contain a small amount of mercury but meet existing state and federal safety requirements. The author has agreed to introduce cleanup legislation in the next legislative session specifically allowing the use of this type of battery in novelty items. See attached signing message.

Last week, Governor Davis signed SB 134 (Figueroa), the Dental Board sunset reform bill. One of the reforms in the bill requires a dentist to provide a fact sheet on possible health risks related to mercury to a patient prior to performing a dental restoration that could involve the use of dental amalgam. The bill also requires new patients to receive and acknowledge receipt of the mercury risk fact sheet.

L01:109
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
10/09/2001

LEGISLATIVE UPDATE: RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT 10/9/2001

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis has signed the following legislation:

AB 61 by Assembly Member Dean Florez (D-Shafter) clarifies existing law to allow private, not-for-profit water companies to access grants and loans from the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund administered by the Department of Health Services.

AB 671 by Assembly Member Virginia Strom-Martin (D-Duncan Mills) closes a loophole in converting timberland to other uses. It prohibits a person or entity from obtaining more than one exemption, in a five-year period, from the timber harvesting

plan requirements for conversion of a less-than three-acre parcel to non-timber use. It allows the Board of Forestry to waive the five-year limitation. It establishes a maximum penalty of $10,000 for violating conditions of a conversion exemption. The bill also requires an exemption to expire once timberland or timber has changed ownership.

SB 2xx by Senator Richard Alarcon (D-Sun Valley) establishes the Low-Income Oversight Board. The Board will advise the Public Utilities Commission on implementation of programs to reduce electricity rates and provide weatherization services for low-income electricity and gas customers. In addition, the bill requires municipal utilities to ensure that their low-income assistance programs meet the level of need. Please link below to view the signing message.

SB 17xx by Senator Jim Brulte (R-Rancho Cucamonga) creates a solar tax credit. Increasing the use of renewable generation will increase the diversity of the electric supply and improve the quality of the natural environment. The tax credit, for tax years 2001-2003, is equal to the lesser of 15 percent of the purchase cost or $4.50 per rated watt of a photovoltaic or wind-driven system with a generating capacity of not more than 200 kilowatts. The credit would be reduced to half that amount for tax years 2004-2005, and would sunset on January 1, 2006. Qualifying systems would need to be certified by the Energy Commission, installed with a five-year warranty, and would be required to be in service in California for at least one year. This bill complements other programs that provide incentives for installing renewable systems.

SB 350 by Senator Deirdre Alpert (D-Coronado) requires the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California board of directors to establish guidelines for the intended use of reserve funds. This bill also mandates the equitable disbursement of funds for any distribution of excess revenues to the member agencies.

SB 389 by Senator Deirdre Alpert (D-Coronado) revises the Sea Urchin Fishery Advisory Committee and provides for expenditure of sea urchin landing fee surcharge reserves.

SB 699 by Senator Jim Battin (R-La Quinta) authorizes the Whitewater River Flood Control Project to be eligible for state funding, contingent upon funding in the annual Budget Act.

SB 909 by Senator Wes Chesbro (D-Arcata) extends from 15 to 30 days the period for public comment on timber harvest plans. This time period includes 10 days of public comment after the date of final interagency review. This bill also extends the time allotted for the Director of the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to review and reach a decision on a timber harvest plan from 10 to 15 days.

L01:103
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
10/07/2001

GOVERNOR DAVIS SETS TOUGH ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH STANDARDS 10/7/2001

Legislation Cracks Down on Toxic Mold; Chrom 6; Arsenic

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today signed a package of bills setting tough new standards in the area of environmental health. SB 732 by Senator Deborah Ortiz (D-Sacramento) and AB 284 by Assemblywoman Hannah-Beth Jackson (D-Santa Barbara) crack down on toxic mold in homes. SB 351 by Senator Ortiz and SB 463 by Senator Don Perata (D-Alameda) set tougher standards for Chromium 6 and arsenic, respectively, in drinking water.

"I am very proud that once again - when it comes to the environment - California is leading the way and setting an example for others to follow," Governor Davis said. "Taken together, these bills represent some of the toughest environmental health laws anywhere in America."

SB 732 enacts the Toxic Mold Protection Act, intended to protect the public from adverse health effects related to the presence of molds in residential and commercial properties. It sets the toughest toxic mold standards in the nation.

Toxic molds contaminate homes and workplaces and threaten the public health. These molds can cause anything from coughs and nosebleeds to more serious respiratory problems and high blood pressure. In some extreme cases, California families have been forced to abandon their homes - taking only the clothes on their backs.

AB 284 requires a comprehensive study of the health problems related to toxic mold by the California Research Bureau.

In signing SB 732 and AB 284, Governor Davis thanked activist Erin Brockovich for bringing this issue to light.

SB 351 requires the State Department of Health Services to adopt a primary drinking water standard for hexavalent chromium, or "Chromium 6", by January 1, 2004. The bill requires a report on the progress of developing the standard to the Legislature by January 1, 2003. SB 351 makes California the first state in the nation with a separate, tougher standard for "Chrom 6." Existing standards are based on all types of chromium, not the more dangerous "Chrom 6" - made infamous by the movie, Erin Brockovich.

This bill will help make sure that California's drinking water is free from the harmful threat of "Chrom 6" contamination.

SB 463 modernizes and strengthens drinking water standards for arsenic levels for the first time since WWII - nearly 60 years ago. The bill requires the State Department of Health Services to adopt a new primary drinking water standard for arsenic by June 30, 2004.

PR01:542
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
11/27/2001

GOVERNOR DAVIS ANNOUNCES WINNERS OF PRESTIGIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL AWARDS 11/27/2001

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today announced the winners of the 2001 Governor's Environmental and Economic Leadership Awards. California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA) Secretary Winston H. Hickox and Secretary for Resources Mary Nichols presented the awards at the Cal/EPA Headquarters Building in Sacramento.

"It is important to honor those who bring innovative solutions to one of the most important challenges we face," Governor Davis said. "As our award-winners are proving, it is possible to have the best of both worlds; a healthy environment and a healthy business climate."

Established in 1993, the Governor's Environmental and Economic Leadership Awards are the state's most prestigious environmental honor. This year's awards recognize outstanding contributions by 16 individuals, organizations or companies in six fields. Recipients are chosen from California organizations and companies for excellence in protecting the environment and conserving natural resources, while promoting compatible, sustainable economic development.

The 2001 recipients, by category, are:

ENERGY CONSERVATION

Regional Energy Efficiency Initiative (REEI), Los Angeles County, REEI was formed to promote efficient and environmentally improved delivery and use of energy to "underserved" energy users. The program has distributed energy efficient lamps and appliances and lowered total electricity use and customers' bill.

Commercial Industrial & Institutional Voucher Incentive Program (CIIVIP), San Diego County, San Diego County Water Agency has partnered with utilities to provide incentives to the commercial, industrial, and institutional customers to purchase devices that save water, electricity, and gas.

CHILDREN'S ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

Air Care Environmental Education Program, Los Angeles County, The Think Earth Environmental Education Foundation assembled a group of civic-minded organizations to sponsor the development of a science-based curriculum on air quality. Air Care teaches students to identify the types, causes, and effects of air pollution.

The STRAW Project, Marin & Sonoma Counties, The STRAW Project coordinates and sustains a network of teachers, students, community members and restoration specialists (in both urban and rural sites) as they plan and implement riparian studies and restoration projects in Marin & Sonoma Counties).

Jiminy Cricket's Environmentality Challenge, Statewide, The partnership is an environmental education program for all California 5th graders. The challenge encourages students to think and act environmentally by identifying problems in their community and then creating and implementing solutions.

Therese Brady - "Kids Can Teach Other Kids about the Environment, Too!" Santa Barbara County, Environmental and recycling program at Juan Pacifico Ontiveros School, Santa Maria, has grown to include other schools in the area. This is the first such program in the school and is the result of a single teacher's initiative. The school has worked with the cooperation of a local garbage and recycling hauler.

WATERSHED & ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT

John Mount - Watershed Management of Southern CA Edison Private Lands, Fresno County, Edison's Forestry's primary objective is to maintain natural vegetative structure and enhance wildlife habitat, forest and watershed health while providing recreation opportunities and timber revenue.

Sacramento River Conservation Area, Sacramento Valley, The overall goal of the management program for the SRCA is to preserve remaining riparian habitat and

reestablish a continuous riparian ecosystem along the Sacramento River between Keswick and Verona.

The FishNet 4C Program, Marin, Mendocino, Monterey, San Mateo, Santa Cruz & Sonoma Counties, was created to help integrate ESA and Clean Water Act protections into county policies and management. It serves as a catalyst for developing goals and implementation actions, as well as opportunities for cross-pollination within and between counties.

SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES

Briar Patch Community Market, Nevada County, The community market is a medium-sized natural foods co-op with 1,700 members. The waste reduction program focuses on creative ways to conserve resources and divert waste from the landfills, and involve networking with their customers, distributors, businesses, gardeners, and farmers.

Warner Bros. Studio Facilities, Los Angeles County, Warner Bros. has successfully integrated environmental values into its operational decisions including implementation of innovative energy efficiency measures and sustainable design guidelines for renovation and new construction. It is diverting an impressive 61 percent of waste otherwise headed to landfills. They are the leader in the "Greening of Hollywood."

The Straus Family Creamery, Marin County, The first organic dairy in the West and in California (most organic milk and cheese is imported). Developed totally new market. Among the benefits of the dairy's practices are soil, water, and land conservation.

BORDER ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The Border Agency Fire Council, San Diego County, BAFC was formed during the wildfire season of 1996 to determine if undocumented immigrants were responsible for those fires. Twenty-three organizations formed BAFC and went to work with the common purpose to protect people and the habitat. Cooperating with Mexican authorities, they have been able to reduce human-caused wildfires. Environmentally, the decrease in fires secured habitat of 22 endangered plants and animals in the Cleveland National Forest. Fire suppression costs have declined (Total costs in 1996 were $5.75M; By 2000 they had declined to $304K).

ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIPS

C-17, Boeing Co., Los Angeles County, The C-17 Pollution Prevention Program has reduced duplication and maximized resources through innovative strategies that encourage partnerships. It has incorporated environmental analysis into acquisition decision-making. This is a unique partnership between private sector (Boeing) and military for C-17 plane maintenance (Boeing Long Beach facility).

StopWa$te Partnership, Alameda County, The StopWa$te Partnership offers medium and large-sized businesses and public agencies in Alameda County free environmental performance improvement services to reduce waste, conserve energy and water, use materials more efficiently and simultaneously reduce operating expenses.

The Moscone Center, San Francisco, SMG, a private facility management company, manages the Moscone Center. With implementation of the waste reduction program, it has cut waste by 75 percent.

A full description of the recipients of this year's awards can be found at:

http://www.calepa.ca.gov/awards/GEELA/default.htm

PR01:533
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
11/20/2001

GOVERNOR DAVIS ANNOUNCES $35-MILLION CALFED ACQUISITION IN NORTH DELTA 11/20/2001

9,200-Acre Island to Provide Farm-Friendly Wildlife Habitat and Flood Protection

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today announced the $35-million dollar grant to acquire Staten Island, a 9,200-acre wildlife sanctuary in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. Funded by two major water bonds, this important project is the largest to date under the CALFED Bay-Delta Program, a multi-agency, multi-year program designed to secure California's water future. $30 million goes toward the actual purchase; an additional $5 million is earmarked for planning and improvements.

"This project is a strong investment in California's water future," Governor Davis said. "It achieves a broad range of goals that CALFED was created to accomplish. It protects California's water supply, improves flood protection, restores and protects our environment and resources, while helping to preserve highly productive farmland."

The Nature Conservancy is using state funds to purchase Staten Island, one of California's largest havens for sandhill cranes. The Nature Conservancy will continue to manage it as a wildlife-friendly farming operation that will serve as a preserve for a wide variety of waterfowl. In addition, possible temporary inundation of all or part of the island in the future will help reduce the threat of catastrophic flooding in the north Delta.

The California Resources Agency and one of its constituent departments, the Department of Water Resources (DWR), are providing the funding from two state water bonds, Propositions 204 and the Water Bond 2000 (Proposition 13), which were approved by voters in 1997 and 2000, respectively.

"By protecting this island and providing a winter home for many species of waterfowl, we are fulfilling a commitment made by the Davis administration to protect the natural resources of the San Joaquin-Sacramento Delta for generations to come," Secretary for Resources Mary D. Nichols said. "It is fitting that sandhill cranes will greatly benefit from this important project. Cranes the world over are a symbol of fidelity and happiness."

The Nature Conservancy, one of the nation's leading conservation organizations, acquired the land from Pacific Realty Associates of Portland, Oregon. The Conservancy has pledged to continue Staten Island's long-standing agricultural practices, raising corn, wheat and other crops while providing shallow seasonal wetlands for cranes and other waterfowl and migratory birds. The group will also be working with DWR and other CALFED agencies on a flood-protection plan for the north Delta which may involve setback levees on Staten Island or other measures.

"The Nature Conservancy is pleased to have brought together a convergence of interests ranging from habitat, farming and water supply protection to flood control," said Graham Chisholm, Executive Director, The Nature Conservancy of California. "We look forward to working with our partners - CALFED, the Department of Water Resources and the local community - to ensure that Staten Island becomes a successful model for future conservation programs in the Delta."

As part of the CALFED program, DWR is developing a plan to reduce flooding in the North Delta. That plan may involve using Staten Island as a temporary bypass or flood overflow area, to reduce high flows on the Mokelumne River.

"DWR is committed to studying ways to improve flood protection in the north Delta in cooperation with The Nature Conservancy, the Delta Protection Commission and other interested groups or organizations," DWR Director Thomas Hannigan said.

Patrick Wright, Director of the CALFED Bay-Delta Program, said the acquisition shows that CALFED agencies are moving ahead, working with farmers, conservation organizations and other stakeholders to carry out their ambitious blueprint for restoring the critical Bay-Delta watershed.

The Nature Conservancy will also be working with DWR and other CALFED agencies on a flood-protection plan for the north Delta which may involve setback levees on Staten Island or other measures.

PR01:511
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
11/02/2001

GOVERNOR DAVIS APPLAUDS CONGRESSIONAL PASSAGE OF CALFED FUNDING MEASURE 11/2/2001

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today hailed action by the U.S.Congress in approving $30 million in federal funding for the CALFED Bay-Delta Program. The money was included in the fiscal year 2002 Energy and Water Appropriations conference agreement that will be sent to the President for his signature.

"I am pleased that the Congress has taken this important step to provide much-needed funding for CALFED," Governor Davis said. "These funds will play an important role in enabling us to continue making timely progress in meeting California's water quality, water supply and ecosystem restoration needs. It will also ensure the federal government's continued involvement in this critical federal-state partnership.

"I want to thank Senator Dianne Feinstein for her outstanding leadership," the Governor continued. "She undertook a vigorous effort to convince her colleagues on the conference committee to preserve most of the Senate's recommended $40 million. She was joined in that effort by her conference colleague, Representative Lucille Roybal-Allard, who is a strong advocate for California's interests on the House Energy and Water Subcommittee."

Governor Davis added that "Congressional action to fund CALFED programs underscores the need for House and Senate Committees to act expeditiously on comprehensive CALFED authorization legislation. I have personally lobbied Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee Chairman Bingamen to act on the bill that Senators Feinstein and Boxer worked so diligently to produce. Congressman Ken Calvert continues his efforts to move a bill through the House. Congress needs to get this job done."

PR01:595
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
12/31/2001

GOVERNOR GRAY DAVIS ANNOUNCES $9.9 MILLION TO PROTECT CALIFORNIA WATERWAYS 12/31/2001

Elected River Grants Awarded to Cities along Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today announced eight grant awards totaling almost $10 million to federal, state and local agencies for restoration projects and acquisitions along the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers.

"Clean water is critical to maintaining a healthy quality of life for Californians," Governor Davis said. "My Urban Parks Strategy is an investment in the health and future of our families."

In an historic break with previous water bonds, funds from the "Safe Drinking Water, Clean Water, Watershed Protection, and Flood Protection Act of 2000," also known as Proposition 13 were also earmarked for urban and recreational projects and acquisitions. As a result, these eight grants complement the Governor's Urban Parks Strategy - a groundbreaking strategy to use State funds to acquire and restore parks in heavily urban areas.

Governor Davis recently announced the $56-million purchase of the 32-acre Cornfield and a 30-acre parcel of Taylor Yard in downtown Los Angeles. Those two former industrial sites will become urban riverside parklands, serving as the cornerstone of a new Los Angeles River Greenway that will eventually link up many of the projects funded with the grants announced today.

Below is the list of grants.

Los Angeles River

- $3 million Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority – Verdugo-Oakmont Acquisition, Funding to augment the $5 million previously appropriated for acquisition of 238-acre property lying on the north slope of the Verdugo Mountains in the City of Glendale. The acquisition would preserve and protect existing watershed and riparian habitats, open space and recreational trails.
- $2 million City of Maywood – Maywood Riverfront Park,
  Funding to develop a new 7.3-acre riverfront park including bike and walking paths, picnic areas, restrooms, play areas, and public parking.
- $1.7 million Rivers and Mountains Conservancy for the City of Paramount – Ralph C. Dills Park Expansion, Funding to acquire several additional properties adjacent to the existing park to allow expansion into a broad open space river parkway along the LA River.
- $1 million City of Pasadena – Restoration of the Northern and Southern Arroyo Seco Channel Areas, Restore stream corridor, river stream trails and adjacent lands along the only two unchannelized sections of the Arroyo Seco stream in Pasadena's Central and Lower Arroyo reaches.
- $152,000 City of Lynwood – Lynwood Natural Park, Development into a natural park of approximately four acres of undeveloped land along the LA River and Bike Trail.
- $80,000 City of South Gate – Hollydale Regional Park Bike Trail, Staging and Rest Area,
  Funding to design and construct an inviting entry/exit from the Los Angeles River

Bike and Equestrian Trails into the Hollydale Regional Park.

San Gabriel River

- $1 million City of Lakewood – West San Gabriel River Recreation Area, Develop 16 acres of unimproved open space adjacent to the San Gabriel River into a passive, low impact recreational area, with walking and biking paths, using California native vegetation.
- $1 million Rivers and Mountains Conservancy for City of Azusa acquisitions for the Azusa River Wilderness Park, Funding for two acquisitions totaling over 35 acres of undeveloped land along the banks of the San Gabriel River. Acquisitions will preserve riparian habitat, and provide passive natural and recreational uses for the public.

PR01:588
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
12/28/2001

GOVERNOR DAVIS ANNOUNCES $82 MILLION FOR WATER PROTECTION
12/28/2001

Proposals for Bond Money Due February 1, 2002

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today announced that local public agencies and non-profit groups can tap into a new stream of more than $82 million in grant money from the State Water Resources Control Board and the CALFED program. The grants can be used to restore watersheds, curb polluted runoff and protect coastal waters.

"Clean water is a high priority for Californians," Governor Gray Davis said. "By implementing the provisions of the water bond, California is safeguarding one of our most vital and precious resources."

The State Water Board will be offering the money through the Safe Drinking Water, Clean Water, Watershed Protection and Flood Protection Act of 2000 (Proposition 13), a $1.97 billion bond program passed by voters to fund projects to protect the State's waterways. Overall, the State Water Board is responsible for allocating $763.9 million to various entities over the next three years.

"Without this infusion of money, many smaller groups and communities cannot effectively tackle these important local environmental problems," said State Water Board Chairman Arthur G. Baggett Jr.

Earlier this year, the State Water Board allocated more than $40 million to 63 water quality projects. Proposals for new projects are due to the Board by February 1, 2002.

The State Water Board will allocate a large portion of money to small and low income communities and will coordinate its efforts with the CalFED program, which is also responsible for distributing bond money for water improvement projects.

Interested parties are encouraged to attend one of four public workshops that will be held in January to answer questions about the bond program. They will be held January 7 in Los Angeles; January 8 in Sacramento; January 15 in Modesto; and January 17 in Red Bluff. Additional workshops will be held at locations selected throughout the State. For more information, call (916) 341-5499, or visit the Web site.

PR01:574
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
12/13/2001

GOVERNOR DAVIS SUSPENDS PESTICIDE MIL TAX FOR AGRICULTURE IN 2002
12/13/2001

Industry to Benefit from Additional Tax Savings

SACRAMENTO

A year of tax savings for agriculture will be enhanced by Governor Davis' suspension of the California Department of Food and Agriculture's (CDFA) portion of the pesticide mil tax for 2002.

The tax, which raises approximately $1 million a year for CDFA's Office of Pesticide Consultation and Analysis, will be rolled back due to the program's prudent management of existing funds.

"This is another example of how we're investing in farmers and ranchers to keep California number one in agriculture," Governor Davis said. "We're committed to doing everything we can to assist the industry in these highly competitive times."

Earlier this year, as a condition for signing the state budget, the Governor insisted on tax breaks for agriculture totaling more than $50 million, a package that slashes taxes on the purchase on fuel, tractors and other farm equipment.

"Even though California has the safest and highest quality food supply in the world, a profitable bottom line is still a huge challenge for agriculture," said CDFA Secretary William (Bill) J. Lyons, Jr. "Governor Davis recognizes this and continues to look closely for opportunities to assist the industry."

CDFA is entitled to three-quarters of a tenth of a cent for every dollar in the wholesale market spent on agricultural pesticides. The agency will be waiving that in the coming year. The tax rollback will have no impact on the mil assessment imposed by the California Department of Pesticide Regulation.

CALIFORNIA
ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION
AGENCY

Environmental Executive Orders 2001

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

EXECUTIVE ORDER D-22-01
by the
Governor of the State of California

WHEREAS, on January 17, 2001, I proclaimed a State of Emergency to exist due to the energy shortage in the State of California; and
WHEREAS, there is a high probability that the electricity supply shortage will continue to cause rolling blackouts throughout California affecting millions of Californians; and
WHEREAS, all reasonable conservation, allocation, and service restriction measures will not alleviate this energy supply emergency; and
WHEREAS, this energy supply emergency poses a threat to public health, safety, and welfare and requires that all existing powerplants increase their generation output and that existing powerplants that are not currently operating, but have the capability to operate, be brought back on-line;
NOW, THEREFORE, I, GRAY DAVIS, Governor of the State of California, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the State of California, do hereby issue this order to become effective immediately:
IT IS ORDERED that the California Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (hereinafter "Energy Commission") provide that all existing powerplants that increase their generation output above existing authorized levels by less than 50 megawatts using existing installed capacity, between June 1, 2001, and October 1, 2001, shall not be subject to the Energy Commission's jurisdiction for such actions during that period.
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Energy Commission shall expedite to the extent feasible the processing of applications for certification for existing thermal powerplants that require retooling and a current license to operate. In order to bring such thermal powerplants online as soon as possible, the Energy Commission is authorized to reduce the time in which to conduct a reasonable review of the application, consistent with the objectives of environmental protection and the protection of public health and safety.
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that all local, regional, and state agencies involved in the licensing of proposed thermal powerplants in California shall work cooperatively and expeditiously with the Energy Commission and within its timeline to review all such Applications for Certification. All agencies shall diligently review such proposed license applications and provide timely comments to the Energy Commission as the Energy Commission requests.
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) shall take all necessary and immediate action to ensure that powerplants in the State of

California are not precluded from operating as a result of thermal limits in waste discharge requirements. The SWRCB shall take all necessary and immediate action to determine whether modification of such requirements is appropriate and, if so, to ensure timely modification to assure facility operation.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Energy Commission and SWRCB may contract for the services of necessary qualified personnel to perform these functions. Each is authorized to enter into such contracts as expeditiously as possible and for this purpose shall be exempt from the provisions of the Government Code and the Public Contract Code applicable to state contracts, including, but not limited to, advertising and competitive bidding requirements, to the extent that they would prevent, hinder, or delay the prompt mitigation of the effects of this emergency.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the State Department of Water Resources shall contract, at reasonable rates, for power from powerplants using renewable and other resources that may currently have no other market for their power.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this order shall expire on December 31, 2001 unless extended by further executive order responding to the continued need for emergency action to deal with the electricity emergency or unless terminated by proclamation of the Governor or concurrent resolution of the Legislature that the state of emergency has ended.

The activities herein are authorized to be carried out pursuant to the Emergency Services Act, Government Code Sections 8550 et seq.

I FURTHER DIRECT that as soon as hereafter possible, this order be filed in the Office of the Secretary of State and that widespread publicity and notice be given to this order.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this the eighth day of February 2001.

/s/ Gray Davis

Governor of California

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

EXECUTIVE ORDER D-24-01
by the
Governor of the State of California

WHEREAS, on January 17, 2001, I proclaimed a State of Emergency to exist due to the energy shortage in the State of California; and

WHEREAS, there is a high probability that the electricity supply shortage will continue to cause rolling blackouts throughout California affecting millions of Californians; and
WHEREAS, all reasonable conservation, allocation, and service restriction measures will not alleviate this energy supply emergency; and
WHEREAS, the energy supply emergency poses a threat to public health, safety, and welfare;
NOW, THEREFORE, I, GRAY DAVIS, Governor of the State of California, by the virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the State of California, do hereby issue this order to become effective immediately:
IT IS ORDERED that the local air pollution control and air quality management districts (hereinafter "districts") shall modify emissions limits that limit the hours of operation in air quality permits as necessary to ensure that power generation facilities that provide power under contract to the Department of Water Resources are not restricted in their ability to operate. The districts shall require a mitigation fee for all applicable emissions in excess of the previous limits in the air quality permits. The Board is directed to ensure that appropriate modifications are made in all applicable permits of the districts or other local or regional agencies (hereinafter "agencies"). In the event that such modifications do not occur expeditiously, the Board or the Executive Officer shall immediately exercise the powers of the districts or agencies and modify the permits consistent with this order. In exercising the powers of the districts or agencies, the Board or the Executive Officer shall not be required to comply with the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, or with the normally required notice and hearing procedures specified in Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code.
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Board shall establish an emissions reduction credit bank using emissions reductions from all available sources. Such credits shall be made available through the Board to powerplant peaking sources that need emissions offsets in order to add new or expanded peaking capacity for the summer peak season in 2001. Such credits shall be provided to such facilities at up to the market rate for emissions reduction credits. In the case of a powerplant that agrees to sell its power under contract to the Department of Water Resources, the State of California will make available where necessary and available the required emissions credits at up to a 50 percent reduction. In order to maximize the amount of electrical generating capacity that can be created with available funding, emissions reduction credits for new generation capacity shall be made available to facilities where necessary and available. Proceeds from the sales of these emissions reduction credits shall be made available to fund emissions reduction programs in the air district where the new or expanded facility is located.
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Board shall make its remaining appropriated funds immediately available for the purchase of emissions offset credits for its emissions reduction credit bank or that of any district.
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Board may contract for the services of necessary qualified personnel to perform these functions. Each is authorized to enter into such contracts as expeditiously as possible and for this purpose shall be exempt from the provisions of the Government Code and the Public Contract Code applicable to state contracts, including, but not limited to, advertising and competitive bidding

requirements, to the extent that they would prevent, hinder, or delay the prompt mitigation of the effects of this emergency.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this order shall expire on December 31, 2001, unless extended by further executive order responding to the continued need for emergency action to deal with the electricity emergency or unless terminated by proclamation of the Governor or concurrent resolution of the Legislature that the state of emergency has ended.

The activities herein are authorized to be carried out pursuant to the Emergency Services Act, Government Code Sections 8550 et seq.

I FURTHER DIRECT that as soon as hereafter possible, this order be filed in the Office of the Secretary of State and that widespread publicity and notice be given to this order.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this the eighth day of February 2001.

/s/ Gray Davis

Governor of California

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

EXECUTIVE ORDER D-25-01
by the
Governor of the State of California

WHEREAS, on January 17, 2001, I proclaimed a State of Emergency to exist due to the energy shortage in the State of California; and

WHEREAS, there is a high probability that the electricity supply shortage will continue to cause rolling blackouts throughout California, affecting millions of Californians; and

WHEREAS, all reasonable conservation, allocation, and service restriction measures will not alleviate this energy supply emergency; and

WHEREAS, this energy supply emergency poses a threat to public health, safety, and welfare and requires acceleration of construction and upgrading of approved powerplants;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GRAY DAVIS, Governor of the State of California, by the virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the State of California, do hereby issue this order to become effective immediately:

IT IS ORDERED that the California Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (hereinafter "Energy Commission") shall expedite review and approval of post-certification amendments regarding thermal powerplants including proposals to

convert simple-cycle powerplants to combined cycle or cogeneration powerplants if the permitted simple-cycle powerplant is an integral part of the proposed combined cycle or cogeneration powerplant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that for this purpose, the Energy Commission is authorized to suspend the requirements of the statutes and implementing regulations that normally control its review and approval of post-certification amendments to the extent that they would prevent, hinder, or delay the prompt mitigation of the effects of this emergency. The Energy Commission may take such action by order on a case by case basis or by any other means and is not required to adopt regulations under the Administrative Procedures Act to implement this order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Energy Commission shall establish specific performance milestones for both initiation of construction within one year of certification, and for the construction phase of the project. Failure to begin construction by the deadline or failure to perform in accordance with the milestones without prior approval by the Energy Commission based on a showing of good cause shall constitute a forfeiture of the certification.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that for this purpose, the Energy Commission is authorized to suspend the implementing regulations that would otherwise regulate the forfeiture of certification.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Energy Commission and the California Air Resources Board may contract for the services of necessary qualified personnel to perform these functions. Each is authorized to enter into such contracts as expeditiously as possible and for this purpose shall be exempt from the provisions of the Government Code and the Public Contract Code applicable to state contracts, including, but not limited to, advertising and competitive bidding requirements, to the extent that they would prevent, hinder, or delay the prompt mitigation of the effects of this emergency.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this order shall expire on December 31, 2001 unless extended by further executive order responding to the continued need for emergency action to deal with the electricity emergency or unless terminated by proclamation of the Governor or concurrent resolution of the Legislature that the state of emergency has ended.

The activities herein are authorized to be carried out pursuant to the Emergency Services Act, Government Code Sections 8550 et seq.

I FURTHER DIRECT that as soon as hereafter possible, this order be filed in the Office of the Secretary of State and that widespread publicity and notice be given to this order.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this the eighth day of February 2001.

/s/ Gray Davis

Governor of California

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

EXECUTIVE ORDER D-26-01
by the
Governor of the State of California

WHEREAS, on January 17, 2001, I proclaimed a State of Emergency to exist due to the energy shortage in the State of California; and
WHEREAS, there is a high probability that the electricity supply shortage will cause rolling blackouts throughout California affecting millions of Californians; and
WHEREAS, all reasonable conservation, allocation, and service restriction measures will not alleviate this energy supply emergency; and
WHEREAS, this energy supply emergency poses a threat to public health, safety, and welfare and requires the siting of new powerplants that can be on-line to avoid electricity supply shortages this summer and next;
NOW, THEREFORE, I, GRAY DAVIS, Governor of the State of California, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the State of California, do hereby issue this order to become effective immediately:
IT IS ORDERED that local, regional, and state agencies referred to in this Executive Order shall undertake the tasks described herein as expeditiously as possible for the purpose of accelerating the availability of new generation sources to the State.
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that all state and local agencies are hereby authorized to shorten the review periods to seven (7) days for environmental documents prepared under the California Environmental Quality Act for all powerplants that are not subject to the jurisdiction of the California Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (hereinafter "Energy Commission") and that are proposed to be on-line by the summer of 2001.
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Energy Commission shall take immediate steps as directed below and shall expedite its licensing process in the following ways:
1. The Energy Commission shall expedite the processing of Applications for Certification for peaking or renewable powerplants pursuant to Public Resources Code section 25705 for construction and operation by July 31, 2001. Peaking or renewable powerplants that have a current contract with the Independent System Operator and can be on-line by July 2001 may also apply to be permitted by the Energy Commission under the emergency siting process. All such proposals shall be considered emergency projects under Public Resources Code section 21080(b)(4).
2. Public Resources Code section 25552, which provides a license for a simple cycle thermal powerplant within four months, shall apply to any proposed simple-cycle thermal powerplant that can be brought on-line by August 31, 2002, and that has an application for certification accepted by the Energy Commission as complete by

December 31, 2001. All restrictions in section 25552 shall be suspended to the extent that they would prevent, hinder, or delay the prompt mitigation of the effects of this emergency.

3. The Energy Commission's regulations for the expedited licensing of powerplants pursuant to Public Resources Code section 25550 shall not require an applicant to secure emission offset credits at the time of filing of an Application for Certification.
4. The Energy Commission shall conduct a study of potential peaking powerplant sites in the state and prepare a report to the Governor by February 21, 2001, identifying those areas of the State that would benefit from the installation of peaking powerplants to augment supplies and ensure reliability through the summer of 2003.
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, in the interest of timely review and coordination, all local, regional, and State agencies involved in the licensing of proposed thermal powerplants in California shall participate to implement the State's emergency energy facility siting process in an expeditious manner consistent with the objectives of environmental protection and the protection of the public health and safety. All such agencies shall diligently review proposed license applications and provide timely comments to the Energy Commission as the Energy Commission requests. In addition, any agency that must make a decision subject to the California Environmental Quality Act on a site or related thermal powerplant proposal shall use the final staff report prepared for public hearings in the Energy Commission's licensing process in the same manner as the agency would use an environmental impact report prepared by a lead agency unless the Energy Commission determines another document is more appropriate for a specific site or facility.
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the California Public Utilities Commission shall ensure that the investor-owned utilities responsible for interconnecting generation facilities sited pursuant to the process described in this order complete necessary transmission interconnection studies within seven days of receipt of the completed application.
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Energy Commission and California Air Resources Board may contract for the services of necessary qualified personnel to perform these functions. Each is authorized to enter into such contracts as expeditiously as possible and for this purpose shall be exempt from the provisions of the Government Code and the Public Contract Code applicable to state contracts, including, but not limited to, advertising and competitive bidding requirements, to the extent that they would prevent, hinder, or delay the prompt mitigation of the effects of this emergency.
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this order shall expire on December 31, 2001 unless extended by further executive order responding to the continued need for emergency action to deal with the electricity emergency or unless terminated by proclamation of the Governor or concurrent resolution of the Legislature that the state of emergency has ended.
The activities herein are authorized to be carried out pursuant to the Emergency Services Act, Government Code section 8550 et seq.
I FURTHER DIRECT that as soon as hereafter possible, this order be filed in the Office of the Secretary of State and that widespread publicity and notice be given to this order.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this the eighth day of February 2001.

/s/ Gray Davis

Governor of California

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

EXECUTIVE ORDER D-28-01
by the
Governor of the State of California

WHEREAS, on January 17, 2001, I proclaimed a State of Emergency to exist due to the energy shortage in the State of California; and
WHEREAS, there is a high probability that the electricity supply shortage will continue to cause rolling blackouts throughout California affecting millions of Californians; and
WHEREAS, all reasonable conservation, allocation, and service restriction measures will not alleviate this energy supply emergency; and
WHEREAS, this energy supply emergency poses a threat to public health, safety, and welfare and requires the siting of new powerplants, increasing the output from operating powerplants, and bringing powerplants that are not currently in operation back on-line to ensure reliability of the grid and delivery of power in the State;
NOW, THEREFORE, I, GRAY DAVIS, Governor of the State of California, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the State of California, do hereby issue this order to become effective immediately:
IT IS ORDERED that the California Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (hereinafter "Energy Commission") and all other reviewing agencies shall have the authority to modify their procedural requirements, including the timelines for notices and hearings in the Warren-Alquist Act and implementing regulations and other applicable statutes and regulations for projects covered by Executive Orders D-22-01, D-24-01, D-25-01, and D-26-01. Procedures established by the Energy Commission and other reviewing agencies for state energy projects in accordance with these orders are exempt from the Administrative Procedure Act (Chapters 3.5, 4.5, and 5 of the California Government Code).
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that all agencies involved in the expeditious implementation of Executive Orders D-22-01, D-24-01, D-25-01, and D-26-01 shall follow substantive requirements designed to achieve environmental protection and the

protection of public health and safety to the maximum extent consistent with the prompt execution of those executive orders.

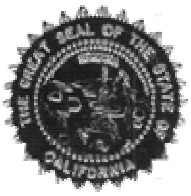
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Energy Commission, in addition to expediting the processing of Applications for Certification for peaking or renewable powerplants pursuant to Public Resources Code section 25705 and Executive Order D-26-01, shall expedite the processing of Applications for Certification for peaking or renewable powerplants for construction and operation by September 30, 2001. Peaking or renewable powerplants that have a current contract with the Independent System Operator and can be on-line by September 30, 2001, may also apply to be permitted by the Energy Commission under the emergency siting process. All proposals processed pursuant to Public Resources Code section 25705 and Executive Order D-26-01 or this order shall be considered emergency projects under Public Resources Code section 21080(b)(4).

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the authority provided to local air pollution control and air quality management districts (hereinafter "districts") and the Air Resources Board in the first ordering paragraph of Executive Order D-24-01 shall also apply to any power generating facility, including any previously permitted existing power generating facility that is not currently operating, as necessary to ensure reliability of the grid and delivery of power in the State. No permit modification (or reinstatement and modification) under Executive Order D-24-01 or this Order shall be valid for a period of more than 3 years from the date of this Order. The authority to modify permits for the purposes identified above shall also include the authority to modify other applicable conditions for those purposes. In exercising the powers to modify (or reinstate and modify) permits and other applicable conditions, districts shall not be required to comply with the notice and hearing requirements of Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this order shall expire on December 31, 2001 unless extended by further executive order responding to the continued need for emergency action to deal with the electricity emergency or unless terminated by proclamation of the Governor or concurrent resolution of the Legislature that the
state of emergency has ended.

The activities herein are authorized to be carried out pursuant to the Emergency Services Act, Government Code Sections 8550 et seq.

I FURTHER DIRECT that as soon as hereafter possible, this order be filed in the Office of the Secretary of State and that widespread publicity and notice be given to this order.



IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this the seventh day of March 2001.

/s/ Gray Davis

Governor of California

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

EXECUTIVE ORDER D-40-01
by the
Governor of the State of California

WHEREAS, on January 17, 2001, I proclaimed a State of Emergency to exist due to the energy shortage in the State of California; and
WHEREAS, there is a high probability that the electricity supply shortage will continue through at least October 31, 2001, causing rolling blackouts throughout California which endanger public health and safety, threaten property, the environment and economic disruption, and affect millions of Californians; and
WHEREAS, during this period, all reasonable conservation, allocation, and service restriction measures will not alleviate this energy supply emergency; and
WHEREAS, to alleviate this energy supply emergency, power generators must be encouraged to utilize their maximize generation capacity;
NOW, THEREFORE, I, Gray Davis, Governor of the State of California, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the State of California, including the Emergency Services Act, do hereby issue this order to become effective immediately:
IT IS ORDERED that, in order to avoid blackouts and minimize operation of backup diesel-fired generators, local air districts are directed to allow natural gas-fired power plants to operate in excess of their hourly, daily, quarterly and/or annual emission limitations if operated: (a) to sell power to the California Department of Water Resources or to a utility located in California; (b) to serve an operating utility's own load; or (c) as dispatched by the California Independent System Operator (ISO). The term "utility" includes investor owned utilities, municipally owned utilities and municipal utility districts.
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the hours operated under such conditions shall not be counted toward the hourly, daily, quarterly and/or annual operating limits or hourly, daily, quarterly and/or annual emission limits of the plantâ€™s permit for this or any other year if the plant's operator pays mitigation fees to the local air pollution control district or air quality management district of $7.50 per pound of oxides of nitrogen (NOx) and $1.10 per pound of carbon monoxide emitted.
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that during the time a power plant is operating under any of the above conditions, the facility shall not be subject to any provision limiting its hours of operation or generation capability, or imposing conditions or penalties related to its additional hours of operation or power generation, whether imposed by the California Health and Safety Code, the California Code of Regulations, a local air pollution control or air quality management district rule or regulation, or any permit.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that emissions resulting from the operation of a power plant in accordance with this order shall not be considered in determining whether the facility has exceeded its daily, quarterly or annual emissions allocation in this or any other year, to the extent any such limit applies.
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the California Air Resources Board is directed to work with USEPA to ensure that power plants desirous of operating under this order obtain the necessary approvals from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this order shall expire on October 31, 2001, unless revoked, modified or extended by further executive order responding to the continued need for emergency action to deal with the electricity emergency or unless terminated by proclamation of the Governor or concurrent resolution of the Legislature that the state of emergency has ended.

The activities herein are authorized to be carried out pursuant to the Emergency Services Act, Government Code section 8550 et seq., as necessary to mitigate the effects of the emergency
I FURTHER DIRECT that as soon as hereafter possible, this order be filed in the Office of the Secretary of State and that widespread publicity and notice be given to this order.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this the eleventh day of June 2001.

/s/ Gray Davis

Governor of California

CALIFORNIA
ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION
AGENCY

Legislative Summary Report 2002

CHAPTERED

AB 467 Strom-Martin
Landfill closure loan program
Chapter 587
This bill, sponsored by the CIWMB, would create a zero interest Landfill Closure Loan Program for operators of older-technology, unlined landfills who choose to close their facilities early in order to mitigate potential environmental problems. This program, a continuation of the Facility Compliance Loan Program, will not use any General Fund monies. Instead, it would use funds from the Integrated Waste Management Account to assist with an issue that poses a potential threat to public health and safety and the environment.

AB 498 Chan
Environmentally preferable purchasing
Chapter 575
AB 498 would require the Department of General Services (DGS), in consultation with Cal/EPA, members of the public, industry, and public health and environmental organizations, to provide State agencies with information and assistance regarding environmentally preferable purchasing.

AB 709 Wayne
Burn dump cleanups
Chapter 589
This bill would establish that burn dump sites be eligible for cleanup funding from the IWMB's Solid Waste Disposal and Codisposal Site Cleanup Program (Program) and would prescribe a method for determining whether the IWMB, Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), or a regional water quality control board (regional board) should have oversight authority.

AB 776 Thompson
Fairfield-Suisun Sewer District
Chapter 426
This bill would allow the Fairfield-Suisun Sewer District (District) to contract for the disposal of sewage from buildings outside its boundaries if those buildings were connected to the District's sewage treatment system on or before March 1, 2002.

AB 857 Wiggins
State growth priorities
Chapter 1016 with message
This bill would clarify the information that is required to be included in a proposal for funding state infrastructure identified in the 5-year plan. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 858 Wiggins
Salmon water flow studies
Chapter 985
This bill would require the Department of Fish and Game, subject to the availability of funds, to contract with the University of California to conduct a study of the effects that reduced water flows at the mouths and upstream estuaries of certain rivers selected by the department would have on existing salmon and steelhead populations and on existing or prospective salmon and steelhead population restoration or reintroduction programs. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 947 Jackson
Pesticides on schools
Chapter 457
This bill would clarify enforcement authority for the county agricultural commissioners (CACs) to regulate agricultural pesticide applications around school sites, increase the ceiling on locally administered civil penalty enforcement actions, and provide local discretion to allow schools within one-quarter mile of agricultural operations to develop disaster plans for responding to the release of a pesticide or other toxic substances.

AB 1108 Pavley
Scoping meetings for military facilities
Chapter 638
This bill would exempt a project from California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) scoping meeting requirements if a scoping meeting was conducted for the project pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The bill also directs lead agencies to submit a initial study or notice of preparation of environmental documentation to the military if the project is located within a specified boundary of a military facility. Projects to remediate contaminated sites overseen by the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) would be exempt from the bill.

AB 1173 Keeley
Indoor air pollution study
Chapter 987 with message
This bill requires the ARB, by January 1, 2004, to report on the health effects of indoor air pollution, including possible mitigation options for homes, schools and nonindustrial workplaces. The report is to undergo external scientific peer review.

AB 1393 Thompson
SWRCB Ex parte communications
Chapter 420
This bill, sponsored by the SWRCB, would expand the use of hearing panels and pre-hearing conferences by Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs) to make more efficient use of the RWQCB board members' time and facilitate resolution of issues at RWQCB hearings.

AB 1400 Codgill
Mariposa composting study
Chapter 381
This bill would require Mariposa County to submit a report to the IWMB regarding the County's progress in funding, constructing, and operating a mixed solid waste composting facility in cooperation with Yosemite National Park.

AB 1482 Richman
Regional agency penalties
Chapter 359
This bill encourages the formation of regional agencies, which are formed by agreement to work as a group to meet the requirements of the Integrated Waste Management Act (Act), by permitting the regional agency to equitably distribute fines levied among its members.

AB 1493 Pavley
Greenhouse gas emissions
Chapter 200
AB 1493 requires the Air Resources Board (ARB) to adopt regulations by January 1, 2005, that achieve the maximum feasible and cost-effective reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) pollution from new passenger vehicles, beginning with the 2009 model year. The ARB must consider technological feasibility, cost effectiveness, economic impacts and consumer costs related to the regulations. The Legislature is provided one year to review the regulations. However, additional legislation or ARB regulatory action would be necessary to revise the regulations. ARB is prohibited from banning any vehicle category, including SUVs and minivans.

AB 1838 Hertzberg
Weapons of mass destruction
Chapter 606
Existing law, as amended by initiative statute, specifies those acts that constitute first degree murder. This bill would add to those acts, murder perpetrated by means of a weapon of mass destruction. By expanding the scope of an existing crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

AB 1913 Lowenthal
Recordation of Violation
Chapter 235
This bill would authorize the executive director of the Coastal Commission to record a notice of a violation of the California Coastal Act of 1976 to be mailed if the executive director has determined that real property has been developed in violation of the Act. The bill would require a public hearing to be held at the next regularly scheduled Commission meeting if the owner submits a timely objection to the proposed filing of the notice of violation.

AB 1969 Cambell
Orange County sewage treatment penalties
Chapter 1019
This bill would require all wastewater discharged into the Pacific Ocean by the Orange County Sanitation District (OCSD), after a date determined by the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), or January 1, 2013, whichever is earlier, to be subject to at least secondary treatment requirements of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA), or more stringent standards determined by the RWQCB or the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). The bill would also exempt the OCSD from the mandatory minimum penalties (MMP) provisions during the period of transition to the secondary treatment process.

AB 2083 Jackson
Vessel oil shipment records
Chapter 512
This bill requires the intrastate oil shipping industry to report a variety of information about their operations. One component of the required data is an estimate of the air emissions released during transport between the Los Angeles and San Francisco refining regions.

AB 2166 Lowenthal
Used oil transportation
Chapter 992
This bill would require hazardous waste transporters who transport used oil to provide to the used oil generators they service a written notice indicating that their used oil, or a portion thereof, may be transported to a facility that does not meet the State of California's or the federal government's hazardous waste management standards (e.g., an out-of-state facility that meets federal used oil standards but is not subject to federal hazardous waste facility requirements). The bill would exempt specified transporters from this requirement if certain conditions were met.

AB 2214 Keeley
Low-level radioactive waste disposal facility
Chapter 513
This bill would prohibit the Department of Health Services (DHS) from issuing or renewing a license for the disposal of low-level radioactive waste (LLRW) unless: (1) the DHS determines that the siting design, and operation of the facility complies with specified federal regulations; and (2) the design and construction of the facility meets specified requirements. The bill would require the DHS to establish a fee for the issuance or renewal of a license to dispose of LLRW. It would also prohibit a facility from disposing of LLRW using shallow land burial and would prohibit the proposed Ward Valley radioactive waste disposal site from serving as the state's facility for purposes of the Southwestern LLRW Disposal Compact. Finally, the bill would repeal the DHS' current authority to lease specified property to construct, operate, and close a LLRW disposal facility.

AB 2267 Kelley
Water rights enforcement
Chapter 652
This bill, sponsored by the SWRCB, would improve the State Water Resources Control Board's water right cease and desist order authority.

AB 2308 Chavez
Inert waste disposal reporting
Chapter 993
This bill would statutorily change how inert waste is counted as it relates to diversion from landfills and the State's 50 percent diversion goal by excluding inert waste (rock, concrete, brick, sand, soil, ceramics, and cured asphalt) sent to IWMB-permitted mine reclamation facilities from disposal reporting. As a result, this bill would directly affect local jurisdictions' diversion rates. This bill would be implemented retroactively to require that all jurisdictions that disposed of inert waste into one of the three IWMB-permitted mine reclamation facilities in 2001 remove those tons from their disposal numbers when calculating their diversion rate. This bill would also require that they remove a corresponding amount from their base year numbers.

AB 2312 Chu
Small Grant Program
Chapter 994 with message
This bill would establish the Environmental Justice Small Grant Program under the jurisdiction of the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA). The bill would require Cal/EPA to award grants on a competitive basis and adopt regulations to implement the program. AB 2312 would limit the amount of a grant to no more than $20,000.

AB 2351 Canciamilla
Mandatory minimum penalty revisions
Chapter 995
This bill would allow Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs), with concurrence of the discharger, to direct a portion of a mandatory minimum penalty (MMP) to be expended on a Supplemental Environmental Project (SEP) and would eliminate the preparation of a pollution prevention plan (PPP) as an alternative to an MMP. Violations of more than one pollutant parameter from a "single operational upset" of a biological treatment process would be treated as a single violation, even if the violation lasts for more than a day up to 30 days. The bill would exempt from MMPs, under certain conditions, the operation of a new or reconstructed wastewater treatment plant unit or process, including a publicly-owned treatment works (POTW) in Orange County as it upgrades to federal secondary treatment standards. This bill is double-joined to AB 1969 (B. Campbell) due to the exemption for the Orange County Sanitation District (OCSD).

AB 2356 Keeley
Compost contamination: Cloropyralid
Chapter 591
This bill would prohibits the purchase or sale of herbicide products containing the active ingredient clopyralid, except by dealers and applicators licensed by the Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR). The bill would also requires DPR to make a written determination by April 1, 2003, of which lawn and turf uses of clopyralid products are not likely to contaminate compost, and requires DPR to impose restrictions on, or cancel, lawn and turf uses that are likely to get into compost

AB 2406 Committee on Governmental Organization
Terrorism response plan
Chapter 461
The Natural Disaster Assistance Act requires that the Director of the Office of Emergency Services provide financial assistance to local agencies for public real property that is damaged or destroyed by a natural disaster. This bill would rename this act the Disaster Assistance Act, would delete from these provisions the requirement that the disaster qualifying for the assistance be from natural causes, and would include a terrorist act or epidemic as a disaster for this purpose. This bill would rename the special fund described above the Disaster Assistance Fund and would, by expanding the purposes for which moneys in that continuously appropriated fund are available, thereby constitute an appropriation.

AB 2436 Frommer
CalEPA deed restriction central website
Chapter 592
This bill would: 1) clarify that a deed restriction imposed due to the presence of a hazardous substance must remain with the property when it is sold or otherwise transferred, unless the deed restriction states otherwise; 2) authorize county recorders to send a copy of deed restrictions imposed on properties due to the presence of a hazardous substance to the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA) for posting on its web site for informational purposes only and authorize counties to assess a fee to cover their costs associated with such activities; 3) require the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB), and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to maintain and display on their respective web sites a list of all land use restrictions they have imposed on properties. This list shall be accessible from Cal/EPA's web site; and 4) direct the SWRCB and the regional water boards to not issue a closure letter for a site if it is not suitable for unrestricted use and a land use restriction is needed.

AB 2461 Keeley
Low-emission vehicle license fee exemption extension
Chapter 566
This bill would extend from January 1, 2003, to January 1, 2009, the Vehicle License Fee (VLF) exemption for the incremental cost of purchasing an alternatively fueled vehicle that is certified to meet or exceed the ultra-low emission vehicle (ULEV) standard.

AB 2474 Simitian
Antifreeze bittering agent
Chapter 998
This bill would require antifreeze manufacturers to add a bittering agent to ethylene glycol based antifreeze sold in the State of California, with the exception of bulk sales, to reduce the number of individuals (especially children), wildlife and domestic animals that are poisoned by this product.

AB 2481 Frommer
MTBE cleanup and strengthened standards
Chapter 999
This bill is an administration-sponsored omnibus measure for the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) that would: 1) specify new regulatory requirements for underground storage tanks; 2) reorganize the petroleum underground storage tank cleanup laws and make a new class of leaking tanks eligible for reimbursement for cleanup costs; 3) re-enact a program to assist public water systems to cope with the effects of MTBE contamination of water supplies; 4) establish new enforcement procedures for the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) program; 5) delay the date when existing water quality waivers for on-site septic tanks will lapse; and 6) amend the Financial Assurance and Insurance for Redevelopment Program (FAIR Program) to provide the State with immunity while it implements the insurance program.

AB 2486 Keeley
CalEPA environmental prosecution & training program
Chapter 1000
This bill would enact the Local Environmental Enforcement and Training Act of 2002, under the administration of the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA), to provide funding to local prosecutors, environmental regulators, and peace officers; transfer the Department of Toxic Substances Control's (DTSC) Hazardous Materials Enforcement and Training Account to Cal/EPA to fund these activities; apportion the funds to the enforcement and training activities specified in the bill; and codify the Environmental Circuit Prosecutor Project in statute.

AB 2534 Pavley
Proposition 40 water quality funding
Chapter 727
This bill would enact the Watershed, Clean Beaches, and Water Quality Act, which would provide for a program of grants to public agencies and nonprofit organizations for projects designed to improve water quality at public beaches, improve water quality monitoring and sewer capability, protect water quality by reducing runoff pollution, and controlling nonpoint source water pollution.

AB 2589 Cardoza
Drug lab cleanups
Chapter 443
This bill would: 1) allow law enforcement agents to dispose of a hazardous chemical container and contaminated items believed to have been used or intended to have been used in the unlawful manufacture of controlled substances without a court order (existing law already allows the disposal of a suspected hazardous chemical believed to be used in the unlawful manufacture of controlled substances without a court order); and 2) direct the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to remove, in addition to material intended to be used in the unlawful manufacture of a controlled substance, any container used for such material, or any other item contaminated with a hazardous substances and used or intended to be used in the manufacture of a controlled substance.

AB 2606 Harmon
Recycled water: aquifer recharge
Chapter 317
This bill would change the standard and process that the Department of Health Services (DHS) uses in approving or denying proposed projects to inject recycled water into an aquifer that is used as a source of water for domestic purposes. The standard would be changed from no "impairment" to no "degradation" in order to help make administrative decisions on water quality more consistent between DHS and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)

AB 2637 Cardoza
Bay area smog check
Chapter 1001
This bill includes the San Francisco Bay Area in the Smog Check II Program while also making statewide changes to the program, including a lengthening of the new car Smog Check exemption from four to six years.

AB 2650 Lowenthal
Diesel emission cleanup for ports
Chapter 1129 with message
Within the ports of Long Beach, Los Angeles, and Oakland, this bill would impose a $250 fine upon a marine terminal each time a truck operator leaves the engine idling for longer than 30 minutes while waiting to enter the terminal gate, unless the terminal

meets certain staffing conditions or establishes an appointment scheduling system. The proceeds from these fines would be available to the Bay Area and South Coast air districts to provide grants for projects that reduce particulate matter (PM) emissions from heavy-duty diesel trucks operating in port communities.

AB 2683 Canciamilla
CalFED Bay-Delta program cleanup bill
Chapter 955
This bill will revise provisions of SB 1653 (Costa), a bill that establishes the California Bay-Delta Authority. The provisions are related to proposed budgets, powers and duties, and staffing.

AB 2770 Matthews
Conversion technology program
Chapter 740
This bill, sponsored by the CIWMB revise the definition of the term 'solid waste facility' to include a gasification facility, and would revise the definition of the term 'transformation' to exclude gasification. The bill would require the board to include, as part of the annual report required to be submitted by the board to the Legislature on or before March 1, 2003, a report on new and emerging conversion technologies, including, but not limited to, noncombustion thermal technologies, including gasification and pyrolysis, chemical technologies such as acid hydrolysis or distillation, and specified biological technologies. The bill would require the report to be subject to a specified external scientific peer review process and to consult with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission and other state, federal, or international governmental agencies in preparing the report. This bill contains other related provisions.

AB 2971 Strom-Martin
Private wastewater operators
Chapter 422
This bill, sponsored by the SWRCB, would revise the definition of wastewater treatment facilities that are regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and required to employ certified operators. The bill would include all privately owned wastewater treatment plants (WWTP) treating sewage generated from structures designed for human habitation for which the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs) have issued waste discharge requirements (WDRs). In addition, AB 2971 would authorize the SWRCB to exempt any Class I plant (i.e., at the lowest level for flow and complexity) from this requirement if it does not pose a threat to public health or the environment.

AB 3041 Committee On Natural Resources
State clearing house
Chapter 1052
This bill would codify the requirement that lead agencies submit draft environmental impacts (EIRs) and negative declarations, pursuant to the California Environmental

Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, to the State Clearinghouse for circulation to the appropriate state agencies.

SB 199 Torlakson
Pollution Control Grants
Chapter 1034
This bill would increase the grant and loan amount from $2.5 million to $ 5 million that the California Pollution Control Financing Authority could award through its Sustainable Communities Grant and Loan Program to any city or county to help neighborhoods suffering from high poverty and unemployment levels and develop growth policies that reduce pollution and adverse effects on the environment.

SB 433 Machado
Air civil penalties
Chapter 287
This bill would repeal the January 1, 2003, sunset date on the civil and administrative penalty system for enforcing ARB's clean fuel regulations. It would also make a conforming change by repealing an obsolete code section.

SB 482 Kuehl
Salton Sea
Chapter 617 with message
This bill would revise the Fish and Game Code (F&G Code) pertaining to endangered species and fully protected species and make findings regarding endangered species, the Salton Sea, and the use of Colorado River water. The bill would authorize the Department of Fish and Game (DFG) to issue an incidental take permit in connection with various actions related to the allocation and transfer of Colorado River water, which could adversely affect the Salton Sea and the Colorado River.

SB 483 Sher
Surface mining reclamation: SB 1828 cleanup
Chapter 1154 with message
This bill would provide funding and time extensions for the remediation of abandoned mines in California and for an annual report on abandoned mine remediation projects that are proposed for the next fiscal year. The bill also amends the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 with the intent to protect Native American sacred sites from the potential environmental impacts associate with cyanide heap leach mining and repeals the provision in SB 1828 (Burton/Chesbro) establishing a federally recognized Indian tribe as a “public agency having jurisdiction over natural resources

SB 489 Romero
Extremely hazardous waste transportation standards
Chapter 607
This bill would strengthen the security during handling and shipping of hazardous wastes that pose serious public safety risks because of their potential to be intentionally and effectively used in a terrorist or other criminal act. Specifically, SB 489 would

require the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to adopt a list of hazardous wastes of concern, require hazardous waste facilities and transporters who handle a hazardous waste of concern to submit disclosure statements and background checks, and strengthen immediate notification requirements for hazardous wastes of concern believed to be missing.

SB 648 Committee on Environmental Quality
Recycled products
Chapter 408
This bill would require the IWMB to revise the list of available recycled products as needed and to include the list in the annual report to the Legislature. This bill would also require State agencies to continually review their procedures for the purchase of lubricating and industrial oils to eliminate any exclusion or recycled oils.

SB 649 Committee on Environmental Quality
Hazardous and solid waste program issues
Chapter 625
This bill would make several technical changes to statutes governing environmental quality that affect programs administered by the Department of Boating and Waterways, California Integrated Waste Management Board, and the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), including provisions regarding environmental impact reports, local integrated waste management plans, used waste tires, and mercury-containing motor vehicle light switches.

SB 812 Sher
Climate Action Registry
Chapter 423
This bill would require the California Climate Action Registry to adopt procedures and protocols for participants to report forestry activities that reduce their carbon dioxide emissions.

SB 849 Torlakson
Oil spill fees
Chapter 514
This bill would extend, until January 1, 2006, the expiration date on the authority of the administrator to establish a lower standard of financial responsibility for the specified nontank vessels. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 1011 Sher
Household hazardous waste and REA Program
Chapter 626
This bill, sponsored by DTSC, would transfer the Registered Environmental Assessor (REA) Program and all powers and responsibilities pertaining to the Environmental Quality Assessment Act of 1986 from the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) to the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). The bill would make statutory changes giving the REA Program greater authority to investigate

and rescind the registrations of individual REA registrants who fail to meet the program's performance standards. The bill would also revise certain aspects of household hazardous waste collection programs overseen by DTSC, and make minor changes to statutes pertaining to mercury-containing light switches and site-remediation contractors.

SB 1078 Sher
Renewable sources
Chapter 516
This bill would establish the California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program. The program would require that a retail seller of electricity, including electrical corporations, community choice aggregators, and electric service providers, purchase a specified minimum percentage of electricity generated by eligible renewable energy resources, as defined, in any given year as a specified percentage of total kilowatthours sold to retail end-use customers each calendar year (renewables portfolio standard). This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 1257 Murray
Hazardous waste transportation restrictions
Chapter 610
This bill, sponsored by the CHP, would add certain requirements to the transportation of hazardous materials. Specifically, the bill would require the authorized representative of a hazardous materials generator or facility operator to verify the license and endorsement of a driver prior to the loading of a vehicle transporting hazardous materials. The bill would also require any vehicle transporting hazardous materials to be equipped with a working two-way communications device and, if it has an enclosed cargo body, to keep the cargo body locked during transit to prevent unauthorized access.

SB 1287 Alarcon
Weapons of mass destruction
Chapter 611
This bill would expand the definition of "weapon of mass destruction" to include restricted biological agents, and an aircraft, vessel, or vehicle that is used as a destructive weapon. This bill would also define "used as a destructive weapon" for purposes of those provisions. By expanding the scope of an existing crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

SB 1328 Chesbro
Farm and ranch illegal disposal program
Chapter 628
This bill would make several changes that are likely to increase the number of participants in the Farm and Ranch Solid Waste and Abatement Grant Program (Program). It would expand eligibility from cities and counties to include resource conservation districts and Native American Tribes, and increase grant award limits. This bill would also make technical and clarifying changes to existing law.

SB 1346 Kuehl
Construction and demolition waste reporting
Chapter 671
This bill would authorize, but not require, the IWMB to implement a program to award grants to local government entities for funding of public works projects that use rubberized asphalt concrete (RAC). The bill would specify the size of project and the level of crumb rubber use to be eligible for the grants, as well as the size of the grants. The bill would specify, to the extent possible, that total grants per year be equal to 16 percent of the funds budgeted for market development and new technology activities for used and waste tires.

SB 1350 McPherson
Terrorism emergency services
Chapter 612
The bill would require the Emergency Medical Services Authority and the State Fire Marshal, separately, to establish additional training standards that include the criteria for the curriculum content recommended by the committee, involving the responsibilities of first responders to terrorism incidents. It would require the Office of Emergency Services to contract with the California Fire Fighter Joint Apprenticeship Program to develop a fire service specific course of instruction regarding first responder to terrorism incidents. The bill would also require the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training to establish training standards and develop a specified course of instruction on the responsibilities of first responders to terrorism incidents and would require specified local agency and other peace officers to complete the training.

SB 1372 Machado
Agriculture drainage: solar evaporators
Chapter 597
This bill would require the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), through the adoption of emergency regulations, to establish minimum requirements for the design, construction, operation and closure of solar evaporators; and establish a fee schedule for assessing fees on persons operating solar evaporators. The bill would establish procedures to be followed by the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs) to regulate solar evaporators, and would exempt solar evaporators from the requirements of the Toxic Pits Cleanup Act (TPCA). In addition, SB 1372 would authorize the SWRCB to expend fees in the SWRCB's existing Surface Impoundment Assessment Account (SIAA) to implement this bill.

SB 1374 Kuehl
Solid waste: construction and demolition waste materials: diversion requirements: model ordinance
Chapter 501 with message
This bill requires the California Integrated Waste Management Board to adopt a model ordinance for diverting 50 to 75 percent of construction and waste materials from landfills.

SB 1381 Kuehl
Santa Monica Bay Restoration Commission
Chapter 598
This bill would formalize the structure of and expand the role of the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Project (SMBRP), rename it the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Commission (Commission), and require that a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) be developed to ensure the coordination of state, federal and local programs affecting Santa Monica Bay. The MOU would also establish the governance structure and membership of the Commission. The bill would create the Monica Bay Restoration Account in the State Treasury and transfer the balance of funds currently appropriated to the SMBRP to the new special account.

SB 1393 Kuehl
Certified regulatory program
Chapter 1121 with message
Previous versions of SB 1393 addressed the use and disposal of wood treated with an arsenical preservative. The bill, as enrolled, would require the Secretary of the Resources Agency, by July 1, 2003, to develop a protocol for reviewing the prospective application of a certified regulatory program to evaluate its consistency with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act.

SB 1463 Machado
Structural pest control operators
Chapter 584
Under existing law, the Department of Consumer Affairs' Structural Pest Control Board (SPCB) and the local county agricultural commissioner (CAC) are authorized to fine structural pest control applicators for violation of structural pesticide use requirements. This bill would give SPCB and CACs the option to require the licensee to complete course instruction as penalty for those violations.

SB 1542 Escutia
Solid waste facility siting
Chapter 1003
This bill would require the IWMB to provide environmental justice information and models to jurisdictions and private business to assist with consideration of environmental justice by April 1, 2003. This bill would require that countywide siting elements (CSEs) submitted or revised after January 1, 2003 shall include a description of the actions taken by the city or county to solicit public participation by the affected communities, including minority and low-income populations. This bill would also require the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA) to additional representatives to the Working Group for Environmental Justice.

SB 1578 Johannessen
Kit car registration
Chapter 693
This bill would expand the provisions of last year's liberalization of motor vehicle registration requirements relating to kit cars. This bill would provide motorists the opportunity to remove or modify emission control components and then re-register their kit car as a legal vehicle under last year's, more permissive law.

SB 1572 Sher
Proposition 65 enforcement
Chapter 323
This bill would require any private party who is settling a case over an alleged violation of Proposition 65 (the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986) to submit to the Attorney General the results of the settlement and the disposition of the case. Existing law does not require this information from private parties who settle cases without having filed them in court. The bill would also correct dates and an inaccurate code reference in SB 471 (Sher, Chapter 578, Statutes of 2001), which had earlier amended Proposition 65.

SB 1599 Poochigian
Petition and stay requests
Chapter 324
This bill would provide that if a petition for State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) review of a Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) action on waste discharge requirements (WDRs) includes a request for a stay of the WDRs, the SWRCB would be required to act on the stay portion of the petition within 60 days of the acceptance of the petition by the SWRCB. If a stay is granted by the SWRCB or the superior court, the stay may be effective as of the effective date of the WDRs.

SB 1628 Sher
Attorney General litigation representation
Chapter 396
This bill would amend Water Code section 186 and Public Resources Code section 40432 to specify that the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) are authorized, but not required, to be represented by their own counsel when the Attorney General is representing another state agency in litigation involving the SWRCB or the CIWMB. This bill is an urgency measure.

SB 1653 Costa
CalFED Bay-Delta Authority
Chapter 812
This bill would establish a new state agency, the California Bay-Delta Authority (Authority) , which would implement or coordinate implementation of actions planned in the CALFED Bay-Delta Program Record of Decision dated August 28, 2000.

SB 1684 Polanco
Redevelopment agency cleanup program extension
Chapter 1004
This bill would delete the Polanco Redevelopment Act's (Polanco Act) January 1, 2004, sunset date and corresponding language. The Polanco Act grants authority to redevelopment agencies to facilitate the cleanup of properties within their project areas that were contaminated by the release of a hazardous substance. Specifically, the act provides limited liability immunity from further cleanup requirements to such agencies that remedy or remove a hazardous substance release.

SB 1697 O'Connell
Recycled products: antifreeze
Chapter 363
This bill would add antifreeze to the definition of recycled products as it relates to State minimum purchasing requirements and would require contractors to certify in writing whether the products contain the minimum percentage of recycled product required by law.

SB 1822 Sher
Public health goals: perchlorate
Chapter 425
This bill would require the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) to develop a Public Health Goal (PHG) for perchlorate by January 1, 2003, and require the Department of Health Services (DHS) to adopt a primary drinking water standard for this contaminant by January 1, 2004. The bill would also make a minor change to the Health and Safety Code by adding the definition of a PHG to a section containing the definitions of various terms that appear frequently in the state's drinking water laws.

SB 1922 Romero
Hazardous waste: mineral oil
Chapter 327
SB 1922 would allow public utilities, local, publicly owned utilities, or municipal utility districts to transport in a single shipment up to 5,000 gallons of mineral oil (currently the limit is 500 gallons) from a remotely located generation point to their respective central hazardous waste accumulation center without using a hazardous waste manifest or registered hazardous waste transporter. The bill would require that in order to qualify for the exemption, the removed mineral oil cannot contain any organic persistent and bioaccumulative toxic substances (e.g., PCBs) listed in the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) regulations. This ensures the removed mineral oil does not pose a threat to public health, safety and the environment while in transport.

SB 1925 Sher
Housing and Infill Projects
Chapter 1039
This bill would consolidate provisions relating to housing and infill development projects, revise existing affordable housing exemptions, and make housing terms and conditions consistent throughout the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

SB 1927 Soto
Omnitrans bus fueling stations
Chapter 602
This bill requires the Omnitrans Joint Powers Authority (San Bernardino County) to submit a report to the Legislature and Governor, by July 1, 2003, on the environmental and public health impacts of transit bus fueling stations that are owned or operated by the Authority.

SB 1949 Soto
Regional Water Boards: public participation
Chapter 604
This bill would require the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to review the public participation procedures of the nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs). After the review, the SWRCB would be required to prepare a report for the Legislature, and include recommendations on ways to improve RWQCB public participation processes. The bill would also require the SWRCB to provide training to RWQCB members and staff to improve public participation procedures, if funding is provided for that purpose.

SB 1962 Polanco
State coastal conservation: coastal access
Chapter 518
This bill would require the conservancy to accept any outstanding offer to dedicate a public accessway that has not been accepted by another public agency or nonprofit organization within 90 days of its expiration date. The bill would additionally require the conservancy to open at least 3 public accessways each year either directly or by awarding grants to public agencies or nonprofit agencies for that purpose. The bill would prohibit the use of moneys appropriated from the General Fund for those purposes.

SB 2053 Sher
Toxic air pollutants
Chapter 572
This bill corrects outdated and erroneous statutory references for the ARB's toxic air pollutant programs, making the list of affected air pollutants internally consistent and clarifying that the ARB's programs address the same air pollutants which the federal programs address.

SB 2065 Kuehl
Radioactive waste inventory
Chapter 891 with message
This bill would impose certain informational duties on DHS and on generators of low-level radioactive waste. Specifically, the bill would require DHS to establish reporting procedures through a public hearing process for low-level radioactive waste and require generators of low-level radioactive waste to report specified information to DHS. The bill would also require DHS to maintain a file of all low-level radioactive waste transferred for disposal to a licensed facility during the reporting period and a file on each generator's low-level radioactive waste stored.

VETOED

AB 1972 Frommer
Public health goal statements
This bill would require the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) to prepare a statement of health concerns associated with the ingestion in drinking water of any contaminant for which there is a Public Health Goal (PHG). Consumer confidence reports published annually by public water systems would have to include the statements for all contaminants exceeding PHG levels. OEHHA would have until July 1, 2004, to prepare statements for all contaminants for which a PHG was published prior to January 1, 2003; for PHGs published after January 1, 2003, OEHHA would have to prepare the health statement concurrently with the PHG.

AB 2774 Pavley
Light duty vehicle task force
This bill requires the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA) to appoint a voluntary stakeholder-based task force to develop a public education campaign encouraging the use of low-emission advanced technology vehicles (ATVs).

SB 403 Machado
Recycled cement
This bill would define “recycled concrete” and authorize the use of recycled concrete if the end user has been fully informed that the concrete is recycled.

SB 1523 Sher
Electronic waste recycling program and fee
This bill would establish a program administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board (the Waste Board) to recover and recycle waste electronic devices containing cathode ray tubes (CRT) (i.e., computer monitors, or televisions). This bill would require, on and after January 1, 2004, every retailer and manufacturer who sells CRT devices to collect, at the time of sale, an advance CRT recycling fee of ten dollars ($10) for each CRT device sold in California. The monies collected would be used to provide grants to local governments, nonprofit organizations and manufacturers; provide recycling incentive payments to CRT handlers; establish a public information program; and provide funding (managed by the six-member Waste Board) to the Department of

Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) for implementation and enforcement of the hazardous waste control laws as they pertain to CRT devices**.** The bill specifies that its provisions will become inoperative if either: (1) a federal CRT recycling law goes into effect that meets specified conditions; or (2) a court finds that out-of-state manufacturers and/or retailers may not be required to collect the fee established by the bill.

SB 1619 Romero
Electronic waste program funding distribution
This bill would establish a grant program administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board (Waste Board) to recover, reuse, and recycle waste cathode ray tubes (CRTs) and CRT devices. It would provide grants to local government programs to collect and process CRTs, annual recycling payments to CRT materials handlers, and grants to nonprofit agencies that refurbish CRTs for reuse. The bill would also set goals for the diversion of CRT devices from landfill disposal.

SB 1828 Burton
Native American sacred sites
This bill would amend the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to allow a Native American tribe to veto a permit for a project approved by a public agency that would have a significant adverse effect on a sacred site. The tribe must make their declaration during the public review process for the draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR). If the project would have a significant adverse effect on the sacred site, a public agency may approve the project only if it finds there is an overriding environmental, public health or safety reason for the approval and if mitigation measures are incorporated into the final EIR or negative declaration. This bill would also prohibit a lead agency from approving a reclamation plan for a surface mining operation for gold or other metallic minerals if it is located within one mile of a sacred site or area of special concern.

SB 1882 Alpert
Diaper recycling program pilot study
This bill would require the IWMB to review and compile information gathered by the City of Santa Clarita's pilot diaper recycling facility and to make the information available to local enforcement agencies (LEAs) and local governments for assistance with future diversion activities. This bill would require the IWMB to develop guidelines to assist local governments that choose to include diaper recycling as a part of their diversion plans.

SB 1970 Romero
Radioactive waste disposal restrictions
This bill would prohibit the disposal of most radioactive waste at solid and hazardous waste landfills, with certain exceptions. The bill would authorize the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), in consultation with the California Integrated Waste Management Board (Waste Board) and the Department of Health Services (DHS), to adopt regulations and establish permit conditions to enforce the disposal prohibitions at hazardous waste landfills.

SB 1988 Polanco
Environmental education/environmental justice funding
This bill would create the Environmental Education Fund to provide grants for environmental education to public schools and funding to a nonprofit organization or organizations for training district attorneys and others on the fair and uniform enforcement of environmental laws and the advancement of environmental justice. Funding for the program would be provided by contributions from the settlement of a State or federal lawsuit involving an environmental violation, a grant from the federal government or a local government agency, or a contribution from a private organization or individual.

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PR02:030
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
01/23/2002

GOVERNOR DAVIS ANNOUNCES $88 MILLION FOR WATER RECYCLING PROJECTS 01/23/2002

Six California Communities to Benefit from Grants and Loans

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today announced six California communities will receive loans or grants totaling $88 million as part of the Governor's commitment to the environment. The loans and grants help to restore, protect and enhance the environment by ensuring public health, environmental quality and economic vitality.

"California's water resources are the lifelines of our State," Governor Davis said. "Keeping our water clean and drinkable has been a top priority for Californians. These funds will help protect California's precious water resources."

Governor Davis championed the Water Bond of 2000 (Proposition 13), which led the drive to authorize $2 billion in funding for clean water and safe parks. Projects funded by Proposition 13 support safe drinking, water quality, flood protection and water reliability projects throughout the State. In addition, these measures have provided roughly $100 million in low-cost loans and grants to various communities for water recycling projects.

The State Water Resources Control Board approved loans and grants to four communities from Proposition 13 (the Safe Drinking Water, Clean Water, Watershed Protection and Flood Protection act of 2000).

The Governor also announced the award is nearly $20 million in low-interest loans from the State's Revolving Fund (SRF), that will benefit two California communities. The purpose of the SRF loan is to provide low-interest financial assistance to start measures necessary to address water quality problems and to prevent water pollution.

Proposition 13 projects include:

- One grant and one loan totaling $24 million for the cities of Dublin and San Ramon to construct the San Ramon Valley Recycled Water Program.

The project will provide 21 million gallons of recycled water daily for customers in Dublin-San Ramon Services District-East Bay Municipal Utility District Recycled Water Authority (DERWA).
The program is intended to provide recycled water service to irrigation customers such as golf courses, landscapes and parks. DERWA is responsible for planning, design, construction and operation of the treatment facilities, along with the pipeline supply system, pumping and storage facilities. Once the system is operational, the recycled water will replace the existing potable water supply for irrigation uses.

- A $5 million grant to help Orange County Water District construct a water recycling facility to replace a 30-year-old facility.

The project includes construction of a water recycling facility to produce 78,000 acre-feet of recycled water. The increase will reinforce and expand the original seawater barrier and provide more groundwater recharge to the local basins.

- A loan and grant package totaling $36 million for the Carlsbad Water District in San Diego County to begin Phase II of the Encina Basin Water Reclamation Program.

The district, located in the City of Carlsbad, will receive a $31 million loan and a $5 million grant to assist in the construction of a project which will substitute recycled wastewater instead of fresh water to irrigate landscaping.

- A $4.4 million grant for the East Bay Municipal Utility District to begin the first phase of the East Bayshore Recycled Water Project.

When completed, the project will provide 700,000 gallons of recycled water daily for irrigation and industrial uses in the cities of Albany, Berkeley, Emeryville and Oakland.
State Revolving Fund Loan Projects Include:

- A $18.4 million loan increase (from $47 million to $65.4 million) for the Los Osos Community Services District Wastewater Collection, Treatment and Disposal Project.

The SRF loan will provide wastewater facilities for an "unsewered" community with failing septic systems.

- A $590,000 loan increase (from $575,000 to $1.165 million) for the City of Yreka's wastewater treatment plant.

The city's older wastewater treatment plant needs a modern upgrade. The upgrade will allow treated wastewater to comply with requirements established by the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board.

PR02:032
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
01/23/2002

GOVERNOR DAVIS ANNOUNCES $36 MILLION FOR SAN DIEGO RECYCLED WATER PROJECT 01/23/2002

Low Interest Loans and Approved SWRCB Funds to Help Community Protect Water Resources

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today announced that the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) has approved a $36 million loan and grant package that will allow the Carlsbad Water District to begin Phase II of the Encina Basin Water Recycling Program.

"California's water resources are the lifelines of our State," Governor Davis said. "Keeping our water clean and drinkable has been a top priority for Californians. These funds will help protect California's precious water resources."

Governor Davis championed the Water Bond of 2000 (Proposition 13), which led the drive to authorize $2 billion in funding for clean water and safe parks. Projects funded by Proposition 13 support safe drinking, water quality, flood protection and water reliability projects throughout the state. In addition, these measures have provided roughly $100 million in low-cost loans and grants to various communities for water recycling projects.

The City will receive a $31 million loan and a $5 million grant to assist in construction of the project. When completed, Carlsbad Water District will be able to substitute recycled wastewater for fresh water used to irrigate landscaping.

The recycled water will replace potable - or drinkable - water, being used primarily for landscape irrigation of golf courses, residential common areas, industrial and public parks. The project will nearly triple the recycled water supply from the current three million gallons per day (mgd) to eight mgd.

The project has four main elements: a four mgd water recycling facility to be constructed adjacent to the Encina Wastewater Treatment Plant; 24 miles of distribution pipelines; three pump stations; and improvements to an existing 54 million gallon storage reservoir.

The District has a mandatory use ordinance for recycled water and it will assist identified users with costs associated with retrofitting.

The SWRCB is responsible for the administration of these bond funds. This grant/loan is being authorized by the Water Recycling Construction Program. Water recycling projects that help supplement California's water supply are given funding priority

PR02:037
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
01/23/2002

GOVERNOR DAVIS ANNOUNCES $5 MILLION GRANT FOR ORANGE COUNTY RECYCLED WATER PROJECT 01/23/2002

State Water Resources Control Board Approves Funds to Help Community Protect Water Resources

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today announced that the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) has approved a $5 million grant that will allow the Orange County Water District to begin construction on a water recycling facility.

"California's water resources are the lifelines of our State," Governor Davis said. "Keeping our water clean and drinkable has been a top priority for Californians. These funds will help protect California's precious water resources."

Governor Davis championed the Water Bond of 2000 (Proposition 13), which led the drive to authorize $2 billion in funding for clean water and safe parks. Projects funded by Proposition 13 support safe drinking, water quality, flood protection and water reliability projects throughout the state. In addition, these measures have provided roughly $100 million in low-cost loans and grants to various communities for water recycling projects.

The Orange County Project includes construction of a water recycling facility to produce 78,000 acre-feet per year (up from the 16,000 AFY currently produced) of recycled water from secondary effluent produced by the Orange County Sanitation District (OCSD). The new water reclamation facility will be located in the city of Fountain Valley and will effect several other cities from Huntington Beach to Anaheim.

The existing production of approximately 16,000-acre-feet per year is no longer adequate for current seawater barrier demands. The increased recycled water production of the GWRS will reinforce and expand the original seawater barrier and provide for additional groundwater recharge of the local basins.

The SWRCB is responsible for the administration of these grant and loan funds. Water recycling projects that help supplement California's water supply are given funding priority.

PR02:036
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
01/23/2002

GOVERNOR DAVIS ANNOUNCES $18.4 MILLION LOAN INCREASE FOR LOS OSOS WASTEWATER PROJECT 01/23/2002

Low Interest Loan to Help Community Protect Water Resources

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today announced that the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) has approved an $18.4 million loan increase that will allow the Los Osos Community Services District to begin work on the Wastewater, Treatment and Disposal Project. The loan has been increased from $47 million to $65.4 million, as part of the State Revolving Fund. This loan will provide wastewater facilities for an "unsewered" community with failing septic systems.

"California's water resources are the lifelines of our State," Governor Davis said. "Keeping our water clean and drinkable has been a top priority for Californians. These funds will help protect California's precious water resources."

Governor Davis championed the Water Bond of 2000 (Proposition 13), which led the drive to authorize $2 billion in funding for clean water and safe parks. Projects funded by Proposition 13 support safe drinking, water quality, flood protection and water reliability projects throughout the state. In addition, these measures have provided roughly $100 million in low-cost loans and grants to various communities for water recycling projects.

The purpose of the project is to restore and protect water quality in the Los Osos/Baywood Park service areas. This is consistent with waster water requirements and enforcement orders of the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Water quality data showed elevated levels of nitrate present in the upper portions of the aquifer. To protect public health and the Morro Bay National Estuary, the Regional Board prioritized funding for the project.

The purpose of the SRF loan program is to provide financial assistance for the construction of facilities, or to implement measures necessary to address water quality problems and to prevent pollution of the waters of the state.

The SWRCB is responsible for the administration of these grant and loan funds. Water recycling projects that help supplement California's water supply are given funding priority.

PR02:035
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
01/23/2002

GOVERNOR DAVIS ANNOUNCES $4.4 MILLION GRANT FOR EAST BAY RECYCLED WATER PROJECT 01/23/2002

State Water Resources Control Board Approves Funds to Help Community Protect Water Resources

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today announced that the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) has approved a $4.4 million grant that will allow the East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD) to begin the first phase of the East Bayshore Recycled Water Project.

"California's water resources are the lifelines of our State," Governor Davis said. "Keeping our water clean and drinkable has been a top priority for Californians. These funds will help protect California's precious water resources."

Governor Davis championed the Water Bond of 2000 (Proposition 13), which led the drive to authorize $2 billion in funding for clean water and safe parks. Projects funded by Proposition 13 support safe drinking, water quality, flood protection and water reliability projects throughout the state. In addition, these measures have provided roughly $100 million in low-cost loans and grants to various communities for water recycling projects.

When completed, the East Bayshore Recycled Water Project will provide 700,000 gallons of recycled water each day, for irrigation and industrial uses. Recycled water will replace approximately 787 acre-feet of drinkable water per year currently being used for irrigation and industrial purposes in the Cities of Albany, Berkeley, Emeryville and Oakland for irrigation and industrial purposes. This makes 787 acre-feet of freshwater available for other purposes.

The SWRCB is responsible for the administration of the grant and loan funds. Water recycling projects that help supplement California's water supply are given funding priority.

PR02:038
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
01/23/2002

GOVERNOR DAVIS ANNOUNCES $590,000 LOAN INCREASE FOR YREKA WASTEWATER TREATMENT PROJECT 01/23/2002

Low Interest Loan to Help Community Protect Water Resources

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today announced that the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) has approved a $590,000, totaling $1.165 million, that will allow the city of Yreka to construct a new waste water treatment plant.

"California's water resources are the lifelines of our State," Governor Davis said. "Keeping our water clean and drinkable has been a top priority for Californians. These funds will help protect California's precious water resources."

Governor Davis championed the Water Bond of 2000 (Proposition 13), which led the drive to authorize $2 billion in funding for clean water and safe parks. Projects funded by Proposition 13 support safe drinking, water quality, flood protection and water reliability projects throughout the state. In addition, these measures have provided roughly $100 million in low-cost loans and grants to various communities for water recycling projects.

The city will install a new disposal system that will provide treated wastewater to comply with requirements established by the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board.

The loan increase is apart of the State Revolving Fund (SRF). The purpose of the SRF loan program is to provide financial assistance for the construction of facilities or implementation of measures necessary to address water quality problems and to prevent pollution to the waters of the state.

The SRF loan interest rates are currently set at 2.4 percent.

The SWRCB is responsible for the administration of these grant and loan funds. Water recycling projects that help supplement California's water supply are given funding priority.

PR02:086
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
02/26/2002

GOVERNOR DAVIS ANNOUNCES $8.1 MILLION IN WATER RECYCLING GRANTS 2/26/2002

Cities of San Luis Obispo, Modesto, Redlands and Calabasas will receive 2.37 Billion Gallons of Wastewater Yearly for Farms

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today announced $8.1 million in grants to fund four water recycling projects throughout the State as part of the Governor's commitment to the environment. The money will allow farmers, cities and industries to access more than 2.37 billion gallons per year of reclaimed wastewater for crop and parkland irrigation, manufacturing processes and other innovative uses.

"These grants will have a tremendous influence on California's precious water supply," Governor Davis said. "By reclaiming wastewater for the purpose of irrigating farmlands and recreational areas and providing water for industrial activities, California can be certain of financial success. These projects will also help to conserve our State's finite drinking water supply."

Governor Davis championed the Water Bond of 2000 (Proposition 13), which led the drive to authorize $1.97 billion in funding for clean water and safe parks. Projects funded by Proposition 13 support safe drinking, water quality, flood protection and water reliability projects throughout the State. In addition, these measures have provided $113 million in low-cost loans and grants to various communities for water recycling projects.

The grants were approved by the State Water Resources Control Board. They will help reclaim more than 7,300 acre-feet of wastewater per year that is otherwise treated and disposed by local wastewater treatment plants. One acre-foot of water, or 325,861 gallons, is enough liquid to cover an acre of land to a depth of one foot, and furnish a family of five with water for one year. The grant funding will be used to provide a financial jump-start to the following projects:

- City of Redlands -- will receive a $5 million grant to upgrade its water reclamation and treatment plant.

The renovated plant will provide 6,000 acre-feet of water per year for irrigation projects. The City will work with the State Water Board on additional loan funds from the State Revolving Fund to help pay for the $11.7 million project.

- City of San Luis Obispo -- will receive a $2.95 million grant to construct its Water Reuse Project.

The City's project will provide approximately 1,235 acre-feet of recycled water per year for local irrigation projects. The City will seek additional loan monies from the State Water Board for the remainder of the $11.8 million needed to complete the project.

- Las Virgenes Municipal Water District in Calabasas -- will receive a $111,265 grant to construct a recycled water line extension.

This project will furnish approximately 65 acre-feet of reclaimed water per year for local irrigation projects.

- City of Modesto -- will receive $75,000 to begin water recycling feasibility study.

Modesto will use this money to study the feasibility of using recycled water for industrial reuse, landscape irrigation and groundwater replenishment. The total proposed cost is $150,000.

PR02:087
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
02/26/2002

GOVERNOR DAVIS ANNOUNCES $2.155 MILLION IN GRANTS TO PROTECT CALIFORNIA'S THREATENED BEACHES 2/26/2002

Los Angeles, Ventura, Newport Beach and Coronado Awarded Grants for Various Projects

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today announced that four California communities will receive grants totaling $2.155 million, as part of the Governor's Clean Beaches Initiative.

The State Water Resources Control Board approved grants to the City of Coronado, the City of Newport Beach, the County of Los Angeles and the County of Ventura for various projects that will help combat contaminated ocean water, which threatens California's world-renowned beaches.

Clean Beaches Initiative grants are funded by Proposition 13 (the Safe Drinking Water, Clean Water, Watershed Protection and Flood Protection Act of 2000), a $1.97 billion bond program passed by voters to fund projects to protect the state's waterways.

"The public health and economic threat to our beaches by polluted runoff is real," said Governor Davis. "These grants help state and local agencies address contamination, making our beaches safer, and ensures the economic vitality of coastal communities."

The Clean Beaches Initiative was one of Governor Davis' key environmental projects included in the Governor's 2001-2002 Budget signed last July. The Budget provides $32 million for coastal cleanup projects throughout the state and reduction of the number of beach closure days caused by non-point source pollution. (These funds were allocated from Proposition 13 bond monies.)

Southern California beaches each year attract 175 million visitors, who spend more than $1.5 billion during their visits. On a typical summer day, some of the more popular beaches attract 75,000 people.

When a beach is closed due to contamination, the economic effect can be devastating to local business owners and dangerous to public health.

The following grants were approved:

- City of Coronado ($1 million) - City of Coronado for funding of the Dry/Wet Weather Diversion Structures.

The City of Coronado Island is located at the mouth of the San Diego Harbor. The Island is a coastal beach community with 28 miles of waterfront and beaches. More than 2.5 million people visit the beaches annually. The waters off Coronado Island have been classified since 1998 as impaired because of bacterial contamination.

- City of Newport Beach ($200,000) - Newport Bay Diversions and surface water treatment systems.

Newport Beach and Newport Bay are the most frequently visited beaches in Orange County with 8.9 million visitors each year. In 2001, there were beach postings covering more than 550 Beach-Mile Days. Two swimming areas in the Bay accounted for more than 80 percent of the postings.

- County of Los Angeles ($250,000) - County of Los Angeles Funding of Phase I of the Marina Beach Project to reduce bacterial contamination.

Marina Beach lies at the northwestern end of Marina Del Rey and has about 200,000 visitors a year. The County of Los Angeles will use $250,000 to improve beach water quality at Marina Beach (known as Mother's Beach). The Beach earned its nickname because of its calm waters suitable for swimming by families and small children. In 2001, there were signs continually warning beach goers of bacterial contamination. The County is proposing to implement a two-phase project. Phase 1 will investigate the potential effectiveness and costs of a water circulation system.

- County of Ventura/Kiddie and Hobie Beaches ($705,000) -Funding to reduce bacterial contamination at Channel Islands (Phase 1).

Kiddie and Hobie Beaches are adjacent to one another and are in the southwest corner near the entrance of the Channel Islands Harbor. The Army Corps of Engineers created the Beaches during construction of the harbor in the early 1960s. In 2001, the Beaches were posted with signs warning beach goers of bacterial contamination. The County is proposing to implement a two-phase project. Phase 1 will investigate water circulation in the Harbor and options for increasing circulation.

L02:004
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
02/02/2002

GOVERNOR DAVIS SIGNS BILL TO STRENGTHEN ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS
2/2/2002

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today signed SB107, a measure that amends the Natural Community Conservation Planning Act.

"Protecting our environment is an investment in our future," Governor Davis said. "I am pleased to sign a bill that strengthens our existing conservation laws."

The bill defines the conditions of species coverage and establishes findings necessary for plan approval. SB107 also establishes implementation agreement contents, it authorizes the Department of Fish and Game to develop regulations, and it establishes enforcement mechanisms.

PR02:224
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
04/20/2002

FIRST LADY SHARON DAVIS CELEBRATES EARTH DAY AT BALDWIN HILLS CONSERVANCY 4/20/2002

Joins Volunteers in Clean-Up of New State Park

BALDWIN HILLS

First Lady Sharon Davis celebrated Earth Day 2002 at Kenneth Hahn State Recreation Area (KHSRA), the site of the first major parcel of land purchased under the Davis Administration's Urban Parks Strategy, the Vista Pacifica property.

"California is known throughout the world not only for our movie industry and technology innovations, but also for our commitment to the environment," Mrs. Davis said. "Yet, for years before my husband became Governor, we invested more in our parking lots than we did in our parks. That has changed under the Davis Administration. Our goal was simple: to replace black asphalt with green trees, to replace urban decay with city splendor."

Mrs. Davis joined youth and resident volunteers from surrounding communities in the maintenance and celebration of the last large open space in the Ballona Creek Watershed. Local natural resource stewards from the Los Angeles and California Conservation Corps, Ballona Creek Watershed Task Force, California EPA, Star Eco-Station, and Tree People were among those providing interpretive kiosks and activities to inform the public on the vital role communities can play in maintaining KHSRA and improving the local environment.

In just three years, the Davis Administration has purchased more than 6,200 acres of new urban park land, more than the last 20 years. In addition to Vista Pacifica, urban park purchases in the Los Angeles-area include:

* The Cornfields and Taylor Yard parks;
* Augustus Hawkins Park in South Central (LA);
* Land all along the Los Angeles River Parkway; and
* More than 2,000 acres next to Topanga Canyon State Park, the largest wilderness area in a city in the country.

With the passage of Propositions 12, 13 in 2000 and Proposition 40 in March 2000, the Davis Administration has invested a total of $6.6 billion into new parks, open space, clean air and clean water.

The California State Parks Foundation sponsored 41 clean-up events throughout California on Earth Day. Grants totaling $95,000 were awarded to California State

Parks, community parks and environmental nonprofit organizations for conservation and rehabilitation efforts in 24 California counties.

PR02:220
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
04/19/2002

GOVERNOR DAVIS ANNOUNCES EARTH DAY CELEBRATIONS IN STATE PARKS 4/19/2002

40 Earth Day Projects in 36 State Parks Across 20 Counties

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today announced that more than 40 Earth Day projects, in 36 California State Parks, in 20 California Counties from Northern California to Southern California are planned from Saturday, April 20 through Monday, April 22. Activities include beach and creek clean up and restoration, tree planting, and trail improvement.

"Earth Day offers an opportunity to bring together neighbors and neighborhoods in the spirit of goodwill and service," Governor Davis said. "These celebrations in our state parks and beaches allow all Californians to personally be involved in Earth Day 2002."

Thousands of volunteers will participate in special events and cleanup projects, including the installation of recycling containers. An example of such events that will take place include:

Fresno Region: Millerton Lake State Recreation Area will host volunteers who will remove non-native vegetation, install an irrigation system, and plant native species in the large group camp area of the park.

Los Angeles Region: Los Angeles River State Park at Taylor Yard will host volunteers for a tree planting along the Los Angeles River, creating a gateway to the future Los Angeles River State Park at Taylor Yard.

Orange County Region: Bolsa Chica State Beach will be the site of native planting/restoration projects; Huntington State Beach will sponsor a beach cleanup from 9 a.m. to Noon.

Sacramento Region: Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park will be the site of a trail cleanup and construction and installation of safety fencing.

San Diego Region: Torrey Pines State Reserve is the site of a trail work project and beach cleanup.

San Francisco/Bay Area Region: China Camp State Park will host volunteers who will continue the ongoing revegetation of the ridgeline at the southeast end of the park where non-native eucalyptus trees have been recently removed.

Governor Davis has built a record of action and leadership in protecting California's environment and vital resources to secure the quality of life for generations to come. He signed Proposition 12 and 13 into law to protect and enhance our natural resources. He established the CALFED Bay-Delta Program to create funds used for the creation of an Environmental Water Account and for watershed restoration, water quality and water conservation projects and programs. The governor also enforced the Land Conservation Fund, in which he challenged private foundations to match the State's commitment to preserving important open space lands and implemented various Urban Clean Up and Reusing California Land programs.

For a complete list of Earth Day Celebrations, please visit http://resources.ca.gov/.

PR02:200
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
04/12/2002

GOVERNOR DAVIS ANNOUNCES RELEASE OF LANDMARK WATERSHED REPORT 04/12/2002

Report Blueprints Support for Local River and Watershed Groups

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today announced the release of a landmark report that will help California protect and restore its watersheds, lakes, rivers, and waterways.

"My administration has made the protection of the state's watersheds a top priority," Governor Davis said. "This important study will help to protect and preserve our natural resources, improve water quality and leave a priceless legacy for the future."

The Resources Agency and Cal/EPA assembled a Joint Task Force to examine 10 exemplary local and grassroots watershed organizations. Its conclusions include suggestions on how to improve and develop partnerships between local groups and government, and approaches to providing support and improved guidance for grassroots groups.

The report, Addressing the Need to Protect California's Watersheds: Working in Partnerships, was the first of its kind, and a legislative requirement under AB 2117 (Wayne). The report was compiled over 18 months under the leadership of the Secretary of the Cal/EPA Winston H. Hickox, Secretary for Resources Mary D. Nichols, and State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Chairman Art Baggett. The Joint Task Force evaluated the relationships of state and federal agencies to local watershed

group efforts and studied watershed projects geographically from Humboldt Bay in Northern California to Los Penasquitos Lagoon in San Diego.

A watershed is an area of land that drains water (and everything in the water) to an outlet - typically a lake, bay, or the ocean. 'Watershed protection partnerships' have gained popularity around the country and in California, helping to organize scientific data, engage local citizens and landowners in environmental stewardship, and deliver programs and activities to improve natural ecosystems and community health.

The 10 watersheds selected by the Joint Task Force on Watershed Management are (with counties): Humboldt Bay (Humboldt), Yuba River (Nevada), Clear Lake Basin (Lake), Tomales Bay (Marin), Codornices Creek (Alameda), Santa Clara Basin (Santa Clara), Elkhorn Slough (Monterey), Arroyo Seco (Los Angeles), Santa Ana River (Orange), and Los Penasquitos Lagoon (San Diego).

"Watersheds have a wonderful ability to bring people together, even those once in conflict," Secretary Nichols said. "Watersheds help find what unites rather than what divides a community. They also bring out creativity and innovation by bringing together many viewpoints through the collaborative process."

"We are fortunate to live and work in a state with some of the most diverse and beautiful ecosystems on Earth," SWRCB Chairman Baggett said. "All of us have the responsibility to protect, preserve, and restore these watersheds for the benefit of those that live here, the millions of visitors that recreate here, the migratory birds that rest in our waters, the farms that supply our food, and the generations yet to come. This report is the beginning of a process to set aside differences and do just that."

Please see list of selected watershed projects.

SELECTED WATERSHED PROJECTS (AB 2117)

1. **Humboldt Bay Watershed Action Plan and Enhancement Plan (Humboldt Co.)** Salmon and other fisheries are the focus of this project. The project is citizen-led with help from Department of Fish and Game. This project has received two 319(h) grants and is one of the projects with the longest history of staying together.

2. **Yuba Watershed Collaborative Projects (Nevada Co.)** The Yuba River Watershed has a sophisticated watershed council structure that includes working with federal, state and local partners. This watershed effort will demonstrate the link between individual efforts and CalFed programs.

3. **Clear Lake Basin Watershed Management Project (Lake Co.)** This submission was by far the most detailed with data and qualitative information.

This watershed has had a lot of successes and can demonstrate how large basin scale efforts are managed.

4. **Tomales Bay/ Lagunitas Creek (Marin Co.)** These two projects are within the same watershed and will be combined to demonstrate scale.

5. **Codornices Creek Watershed Restoration Action Plan (Alameda Co.)** This project is starting an ad hoc creek protection that is watershed wide with the cooperation of federal, state and local entities to restore a self-sustaining steelhead run on this urban creek.

6. **Santa Clara Basin Watershed Management Initiative (Santa Clara Co.)** This project is part of a RWQCB 2 pilot project that is focused on water quality. This is an opportunity to examine the Water Board's Watershed Management Initiative program. It is also an urban watershed.

7. **Elkhorn Slough Watershed Permit Coordination Program (Monterey Co.)** This project demonstrated a watershed-wide permit coordination program.

8. **Arroyo Seco Watershed Restoration Feasibility Study (Los Angeles Co.)** This watershed group is doing a comprehensive plan to restore this watershed with the U.S. Park Service, the State Coastal Conservancy and others. This project will be used to demonstrate partnerships across agencies and between agencies and community groups.

9. **Santa Ana River Watershed Program (Orange Co.)** This project is nested within a greater Santa Ana Watershed Authority. This group was self-started and self-governed and may provide some insight to how groups form and why.

10. **Los Peñasquitos Lagoon Enhancement Plan and Program (San Diego Co.)** This project will give us the opportunity to study mitigation funds and projects, land use planning and local and state partnerships.

For more information on the Joint Task Force on California Watershed Management, please visit http://resources.ca.gov/watershedtaskforce/.

PR02:170
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
04/03/2002

GOVERNOR DAVIS AND FIRST LADY SHARON DAVIS DECLARE APRIL 2002 "KEEP CALIFORNIA BEAUTIFUL MONTH" 04/03/2002

SACRAMENTO

Governor Davis and First Lady Sharon Davis today declared April 2002 "Keep California Beautiful Month." First Lady Sharon Davis also launched the month by planting the first Liberty Garden with children at Peter Burnett Elementary School in honor of the September 11 heroes.

"California's bountiful environmental resources contribute to its economic prosperity, as well as to the quality of life of its residents," Governor Davis said. "Maintaining a clean California is essential to the continued economic health, environmental stability and public safety of our State. Protecting our valuable natural resources is a responsibility shared by all Californians."

First Lady Sharon Davis is the honorary chairperson for Keep California Beautiful, a non-profit public education organization recognized for its contributions to waste management, litter and graffiti prevention programs and its successful grassroots organization involving public and private partnerships.

"Keep California Beautiful is a great program that brings tens of thousands of people together to make our own communities a beautiful place to live," First Lady Sharon Davis said. "I urge all Californians to do their part in keeping our State clean."

The First Lady planted a Liberty Garden out of red, white and blue flowers in the shape of the American flag. This year, Keep California Beautiful is encouraging community groups to plant Liberty Gardens in public areas as a living reminder of those lost in the September 11 attacks. These patriotic gardens will reaffirm our commitment to freedom and celebrate our resilience and strength.

Keep California Beautiful, in concert with its federal, state and local partners, sponsors hundreds of clean up, recycling, and beautification projects throughout the State. The projects are a series of events designed to spark pride and respect for California, its public lands and neighborhoods.

Last year, more than 50,000 volunteers took part in Keep California Beautiful Month. They picked up and recycled litter from beaches, roadways, public lands, beaches and parks. The same is expected this year.

Volunteers interested in participating in April's "Keep California Beautiful" should call 1-800-CLEAN CA.

Please proclamation below.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

P R O C L A M A T I O N
by the
Governor of the State of California

WHEREAS, California's bountiful environmental resources contribute to its economic prosperity, as well as to the quality of life of its residents; and

WHEREAS, maintaining a clean California is essential to the continued economic health, environmental stability and public safety of our State; and

WHEREAS, protecting our valuable natural resources is a responsibility shared by all Californians; and

WHEREAS, Keep California Beautiful, a non-profit public education organization, has made valuable contributions to litter and graffiti prevention, and waste management programs at the state and local level; and

WHEREAS, from Eureka to San Diego, Keep California Beautiful has encouraged volunteer grassroots participation and corporate sponsorships to help maintain the brilliant shine of the Golden State; and

WHEREAS, during Keep California Beautiful Month, the State of California, Keep California Beautiful and numerous state and federal agencies will coordinate volunteers to participate in cleanup, beautification and recycling projects throughout our State; and

WHEREAS, this year, Keep California Beautiful is also encouraging community groups to plant Liberty Gardens of red, white and blue flowers to honor the heroes of September 11th;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GRAY DAVIS, Governor of the State of California, do hereby proclaim April 2002 as "Keep California Beautiful Month."

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this the twenty-ninth day of March 2002.

/s/ Gray Davis

Governor of California

* * *

PR02:167
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
04/02/2002

GOVERNOR DAVIS ANNOUNCES FORMATION OF FIRST-EVER STATE RECYCLED WATER TASK FORCE 04/02/2002

Blue Ribbon Panel to Recommend Ways to Increase Water Supplies

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today announced the formation and the inaugural meeting of the State Recycled Water Task Force. The blue-ribbon panel of experts recommends ways to increase California's supply of recycled water and has set a goal to provide enough safe recycled water for the needs of up to 1.5 million Californians by 2007.

"Water is without a doubt the lifeline of our State," said Governor Davis. "I formed this important Task Force to make sure that as our State's population expands we will have a safe, reliable and adequate supply of water for all Californians."

The Task Force will discuss a range of subjects, including ways to increase the use of recycled water in industrial and commercial applications; opportunities for increasing the use of recycled water in applications such as commercial laundries; and approaches to work closely with initiatives in the CALFED program to maximize water conservation and water use efficiency strategies.

The Task Force is a result of Governor Davis signing AB 331 into law in October 2001. Organized and administered by the State Department of Water Resources, the Task Force is chaired by Richard Katz, a member of the State Water Resources Control Board. The Task Force is composed of experts on the safe and beneficial uses of

recycled water including a broad range of community participants, and representatives from environmental organizations and industry.

Among the Task Force members is Dr. Takashi Asano, a UC Davis adjunct professor of civil and environmental engineering and the 2001 recipient of the prestigious Stockholm Water Prize for his outstanding achievements related to recycled water and protection of the world's water resources. The Stockholm Prize is considered by water scientists to be on par with the Nobel Prize in other disciplines.

The Task Force is holding its first meeting in the Cal/EPA building, 1001 I Street in Sacramento at 10 a.m. on April 3, 2002. The next meeting will be held June 3, 2002 in conjunction with the Water Reuse Research Conference in Los Angeles. The Task Force is charged with preparing a report of recommendations by July 1, 2003.

PR02:361
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
06/26/2002

GOVERNOR DAVIS ANNOUNCES $59.8 MILLION TO REPAIR ECOSYSTEM IN BAY DELTA AND STATE'S RIVERS 6/26/2002

50 Separate CALFED Projects Funded by Propositions 204 and 13

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today announced 50 ecosystem restoration projects totaling $59.8 million, as part of the CALFED Bay-Delta Program. Projects include developing wildlife-friendly agricultural practices, scientific research in the Bay-Delta estuary and the construction of fish screens.

"CALFED continues to be a vital part in California's efforts to restore the Bay-Delta ecosystem and improving water management in this state," Gov. Davis said. "CALFED is finding common ground to restore habitat, promote agriculture and develop a more secure and reliable water supply for California."

Funding for the projects come from Propositions 13 and 204.

The 50 projects that were selected out of 260 proposals underwent a rigorous technical and scientific review process that begun in August 2001. Projects were chosen by a 15-member selection panel, which consisted of scientists, agency leaders, and stakeholders. An additional 9 projects are expected to receive funding with $3.4 million coming from the federal Central Valley Project Improvement Act. Programs selected include:

- Protection and restoration of salmon and steelhead habitats and riverside woodlands on the Tuolumne, Stanislaus, Mokulmne, Cosumnes, American,

Yuba, and Sacramento Rivers. Also, on Mill and Deer Creeks - two streams that flow into the upper Sacramento River ($22.4 million).
- Protection, restoration, and management of marshes and other wetlands in San Francisco Bay, Suisun Marsh, the Delta, and Jepson Prairie ($7.5 million).
- Research into threats to water quality in the Bay-Delta system, and into water cleanup technologies ($10.6 million).

To date, over $336 million in state, federal, and stakeholder funds, as well as cost-sharing agreements, have been awarded for 326 projects under the Ecosystem Restoration Program.
The CALFED Bay-Delta Program is a cooperative effort of more than 20 state and federal agencies working with local communities to improve the quality and reliability of California's water supplies and revive the San Francisco Bay-Delta ecosystem. The 30-year CALFED Plan described in the CALFED Programmatic Record of Decision is the largest, most comprehensive water management effort in the nation.

A brief summary of each approved project and additional information about the Ecosystem Restoration Program is available at http://www.calfed.water.ca.gov/ecosystem_rest.html. General information about the CALFED Program can be found at http://calfed.ca.gov/.

PR02:360
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
06/26/2002

GOVERNOR DAVIS ANNOUNCES REQUEST FOR ENTRIES FOR 2002 GOVERNOR'S ENVIRONMENTAL LEADERSHIP AWARDS 6/26/2002

All nominations are due by August 1, 2002

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today announced the 2002 Governor's Environmental Leadership Awards request for entry. Established in 1993, these awards represent California's highest, most prestigious environmental honor. The award recognizes individuals, organizations, and businesses that have demonstrated exceptional leadership and made notable contributions in conserving California's precious resources, protecting and enhancing our environment and building public-private partnerships.

"It is essential that we recognize the achievements of those who work successfully in balancing environmental and economic concerns," Gov. Davis said. "Our award winners have clearly demonstrated that it is possible, and profitable, to have both a healthy environment and a robust business climate."

This year there are six award categories:

- Energy Conservation - Innovative practices that employ environmentally aware techniques or technologies that reduce energy use or increase energy efficiency.
- Children's Environmental Education - Exemplary educational programs or curricula to raise children's awareness of, and involvement in, environmental issues.
- Watershed Management - Laudable efforts of restoring, enhancing, and improving California's watersheds, while promoting sustainable economic progress.
- Sustainable Practices - Pioneering efforts to integrate sound environmental values into management decisions and practices, in the long-term, utilizing innovative technologies in the delivery of products and services.
- Border Environmental Protection - Exemplary efforts in the California-Mexico border region (60 miles or either side of the international boundary) to integrate sustainable development and environmental protection values into management decisions and practices that benefit both countries.
- Environmental-Economic Partnerships - Efforts that foster unique, cooperative approaches between the private, public, and/or non-profit sectors to achieve both environmental and economic ends.

Competition is open to all California residents, businesses, non-profit organizations, communities, tribes, federal agencies operating in California, professional and trade associations, as well as state and local governmental entities. The award ceremony will be held December 4, 2002 in Sacramento.

All nominations are due by August 1, 2002 at 5:00 p.m. All applications must be postmarked and/or received by this date/time. There are three ways nominations can be submitted for consideration:
By mail: The 2002 Governor's Environmental and Economic Leadership Awards, c/o The California Environmental Protection Agency, 1001 I Street, P.O. Box 2815, Sacramento, CA 95812-2815.
Hand-delivery: To Cal/EPA's Environmental Services Center at 1001 I Street (First Floor).
By e-mail: To geela@ceres.ca.gov.
Applications are available at the California Home Page website at http://www.ca.gov/state/portal/myca_homepage.jsp under "Featured Links" click on: "Governor's Environmental and Economic Leadership Awards."
Or, on the Cal/EPA website at http://www.calepa.ca.gov/2002awards.htm, and Resources Agency website at http://www.resources.ca.gov/2002awards.htm.
Nomination applications can also be obtained by calling the California Environmental Protection Agency at (916) 445-3846 or the California Resources Agency at (916) 653-5656.

PR02:331
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
06/05/2002

GOVERNOR DAVIS APPLAUDS CONGRESSIONAL PASSAGE OF CALFED LEGISLATION 6/5/2002

Legislation Ensures Continued Vitality of the CALFED Bay-Delta Program

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today applauded approval of the CALFED Bay-Delta Authorization Act (S. 1768), legislation sponsored by Senators Dianne Feinstein and Barbara Boxer, by the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee.

"Today's action represents a major step toward ensuring the continued vitality of the CALFED Bay-Delta Program," Gov. Davis said. "This legislation is essential to help California maintain timely progress in meeting the State's water quality, water supply and ecosystem restoration needs. It will also preserve the federal government's continued involvement in this critical federal-state partnership."

"Although the State has provided over $1 billion in state funds over the past two years to launch CALFED, the federal government has an obligation and responsibility to carry its side of the bargain as well," noted the Gov. "By authorizing $1.6 billion over three years, the Feinstein-Boxer bill takes us in that direction."

"I commend the ongoing leadership of our two senators on this important issue. I want to acknowledge Senator Feinstein for her efforts in guiding the bill through her Energy and Natural Resources Committee," continued Gov. Davis. "This was a hard-fought battle, and she persevered in the face of numerous obstacles."

PR02:373
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
07/04/2002

GOVERNOR DAVIS ANNOUNCES $23 MILLION TO KEEP SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA BEACHES OPEN AND SAFE 7/4/2002

Governor also Announces $31 Million for GO SERV AmeriCorps Programs

PLAYA DEL REY

Governor Gray Davis today announced more than $23 million in state assistance for communities in three Southern California counties, as part of his Clean Beaches Initiative (CBI). The announcement came at Dockweiler Beach, where Gov. Davis spent Independence Day cleaning the beach with volunteers from California AmeriCorps programs.

"California beaches are one of nature's priceless blessings," Gov. Davis said. "Love of our magnificent coastline is something that all Californians share. This coast is a vital part of our character. It deserves every protection government can afford, from Sacramento and from Washington."

The CBI provides funding for coastal cleanup projects to reduce the number of beach closure days caused by non-point source pollution. This initiative targets 34 of California's most popular beaches and is paid for entirely from Proposition 13-bond money approved by California voters. CBI was one of Gov. Davis' key environmental priorities included in the Governor's 2001-2002 FY Budget signed last July.

The 2000 bond measure sets aside more than $32 million dollars to assist cities, counties and other beach operators in preventing run-off that can pollute water at the beaches. Gov. Davis announced that $23.273 million is being targeted for Southern California projects that affect beach quality in Los Angeles, San Diego, and Orange counties. The breakdown for each county is as follows:

Los Angeles County $11,459,000

- Avalon Beach
- Cabrillo Beach
- Colorado Lagoon
- Dockweiler Beach (Imperial Hwy.)
- Los Angeles River
- Manhattan Beach
- Mothers' Beach-Marina Del Rey
- Redondo Beach Pier
- Santa Monica Canyon
- Santa Monica Pier

- Surfrider Beach/Malibu Lagoon
- Temescal Canyon

San Diego County $ 7,814,000

- Coronado Beach
- Imperial Beach
- Mission Bay
- Moonlight Beach
- Ocean Beach

Orange County $ 4,000,000

- Aliso Beach
- Dana Point Harbor-Baby Beaches
- Dana Point-Poche Creek
- Doheny State Beach
- Huntington State Beach
- Newport Bay

The 20 targeted beaches are visited more than 55 million times each year, producing $14 billion in tourist and recreational revenue each year.
Gov. Davis also announced that more than $31 million in federal grants will be awarded through the Governor's Office on Service on Volunteerism (GO SERV) for AmeriCorps programs in California. GO SERV is California's national service commission and is charged with the implementation and oversight of AmeriCorps in California. GO SERV was granted $31,497,983 million this year to support 65 programs and nearly 6,400 AmeriCorps members in the Golden State.
AmeriCorps engages people in a variety of community service projects, such as the Dockweiler Beach clean up. In addition to benefiting communities in which they serve, AmeriCorps members benefit themselves by receiving up to $4,725 to pay for college. Since 1994, over $16 million for higher education has been awarded to California's AmeriCorps members.

For more information on all CBI projects, please visit the State Water Resources Control Board Web site at the link below.
For more information on AmeriCorps, please visit the GO SERV Web site at the link below.

http://www.goserv.ca.gov/index.asp

http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/

PR02: 453
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
08/22/2002

GOVERNOR DAVIS ANNOUNCES $300 MILLION IN FINANCING FOR CLEAN WATER INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS 08/22/2002

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today announced the sale of $300 million in revenue bonds by the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank for the State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB) Clean Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) Program. The financing represents the first time the SWRCB has leveraged its SRF Program through the issuance of revenue bonds.

"California's wastewater treatment infrastructure requires a significant investment in order to meet the high water quality standards established by the State and Federal Governments," Gov. Davis said. "This bond issuance through the Infrastructure Bank provides a new source of funds to provide low-cost financing to local governments for water pollution control projects and for the advancement of innovative water pollution improvements that are critical to our State's future."

The mission of the SWRCB is to preserve, enhance, and restore the quality of California's water resources; and to ensure proper allocation and efficient use for the benefit of present and future generations. The SRF Program provides low-cost financing to local governments for projects eligible under the Federal Clean Water Act, including, but not limited to, planning, designing, construction and implementation of wastewater management systems, storm water management systems, non-point source pollution management systems, and estuary conservation and management. As of June 1, 2002, the SWRCB had funded approximately $2.35 billion to 126 local government entities for 230 projects.

"This bond issuance will enable us to provide more SRF Program funds to local communities and expedite projects that protect the state's valuable water resources," said Arthur G. Baggett Jr., Chairman of the SWRCB.

For more information about the SWRCB and the SRF Program, visit www.swrcb.ca.gov.

The Infrastructure Bank is a State of California financing authority that promotes the economic growth, quality of life, and revitalization of California communities through low-cost financing of vital infrastructure and economic development projects. Housed within the Governor's Technology, Trade and Commerce Agency, the Infrastructure Bank's programs include the Revenue Bond Financing Program, that provides tax-exempt, revenue bond financing to qualified manufacturing companies, non-profit organizations, and public agencies such as the SWRCB; and the Infrastructure State

Revolving Fund Program, which provides direct low-cost financing to local governments for a variety of public infrastructure projects.

The bonds received "AAA" ratings from all three major rating agencies. They will be repaid solely from existing SRF loan repayments and are neither backed nor guaranteed by the Infrastructure Bank or the State of California. For more information about the Infrastructure Bank, visit www.ibank.ca.gov.

PR02: 430
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
08/08/2002

GOVERNOR DAVIS MAKES STATEMENT ON BILL FORD'S WILLINGNESS TO CUT DOWN ON GREENHOUSE GASES 08/08/2002

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis issued the following statement today regarding Chairman and Chief Executive of the Ford Motor Company, William Clay Ford Jr.'s, remarks on California's efforts to curb greenhouse gas emissions:

"I am encouraged by Bill Ford's willingness to cooperate with California to achieve the important goal of reducing greenhouse gases. We believe this is a win-win situation for the auto industry, the environment and our children.

"Polls show that the majority of Californians support this bill and our efforts to clean up its air. Bill Ford's comments give us hope that we are getting past the rhetoric and moving cooperatively toward a solution.

"It is my hope that the California Air Resources Board, the auto industry and the scientific and environmental communities can work together to identify a range of paths automakers can take to reduce harmful greenhouse emissions."

L02:213
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
09/28/2002

GOVERNOR DAVIS SIGNS LEGISLATION TO COMBAT INDOOR AIR POLLUTION 9/28/2002

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis has signed legislation that represents the first substantive step to address indoor air pollution.

"Indoor air pollution can pose a significant health threat," Governor Davis said. "This bill will provide the basis for future decisions to combat the adverse health effects caused by toxic chemicals, combustion pollutants and biological contaminants."

AB 1173, by Assemblymember Fred Keeley (D-Boulder Creek), requires the Air Resources Board to report on the health effects of indoor air pollution, including possible mitigation options for homes, schools and non-industrial workplaces by January 1, 2004. The report is to undergo external scientific peer review.

There are many sources of indoor air pollution and the harm is wide ranging. The pollutants are as diverse as toxic chemicals, combustion pollutants like carbon monoxide, and biological contaminants such as mold and bacteria. Emissions sources include building materials and furnishings, gas appliances, architectural coatings, consumer products, household and office equipment, and wood stoves and fireplaces. The adverse health effects they cause range from immediate harm, such as asthma and heart pain, to longer-term effects, such as cancer and chronic lung disease.

Children are especially vulnerable to indoor air pollution, since they breathe more air than adults do and their growing bodies are more susceptible to damage.

The Governor also vetoed:

AB 2774, by Assemblymember Fran Pavley (D-Agoura Hills). Subject: Advanced technology vehicle task force. See veto message.

AB 2774 veto message

To Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 2774 without my signature. This bill would require CalEPA to appoint a voluntary stakeholder-based task force to develop a public education campaign encouraging the use of low-emission advanced technology vehicles.

This bill is unnecessary. While I support this new technology that improves our air quality, I believe the bill inappropriately assigns promotion responsibilities to state government. These efforts are best left to the vehicle manufacturers who already have advertising programs to promote their own products. Moreover, the bill creates new costs of $50,000 to $100,000 a year at a time when the state is dealing with a $24 billion shortfall.

Sincerely,

GRAY DAVIS

L02:206
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
09/28/2002

GOVERNOR DAVIS SIGNS BILLS TO PROTECT CALIFORNIA'S WATER QUALITY
9/28/2002

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis continued his commitment to protect the State's environment by signing legislation to toughen water quality regulations in California.

AB 2351, by Assemblymember Joe Canciamilla (D-Pittsburg), allows Regional Water Quality Control Boards to direct a portion of a mandatory minimum penalty to a supplemental environmental project. The bill also allows violations of more than one pollutant limit from a single operational incident to be treated as a single violation. AB 2351 further exempts the startup operation of a new or reconstructed wastewater treatment plant from mandatory minimum penalties.

"This bill gives greater flexibility to Regional Water Quality Control Boards in assessing and redirecting penalties to beneficial water quality projects," Governor Davis said.

AB 2481, by Assemblymember Dario Frommer (D-Los Feliz), is an omnibus measure regarding new regulatory requirements for underground storage tanks. The bill provides new enforcement procedures for the Certified Unified Program Agency. It also reenacts a Department of Health Services program to assist public water systems affected by MTBE contamination. AB 2481 makes the date when existing water quality waivers for septic tanks expires consistent with the date by which new standards must be adopted.

"AB 2481 strengthens California's Underground Storage Tank laws to better protect the environment against petroleum leaks," Governor Davis continued. "The bill also facilitates the redevelopment of contaminated sites, and assists local public water agencies whose wells are contaminated by MTBE or other fuel oxygenates," the Governor added.

AB 2486, by Assemblymember Fred Keeley (D-Boulder Creek), enacts the Local Environmental Enforcement and Training Act of 2002. The Act provides funding to local prosecutors, environmental regulators, and peace officers for specialized training in environmental law. The Act also transfers the Department of Toxic Substances Control's Hazardous Material Enforcement and Training Account to Cal/EPA to fund these activities.

"Many small, rural counties lack the resources to ensure the appropriate enforcement and prosecution of environmental laws," Gov. Davis said. "Now we are giving these communities the tools to increase enforcement and compliance with California's environmental laws."

Gov. Davis also vetoed the following legislation:

AB 1972, by Assemblymember Dario Frommer (D-Los Feliz) Subject: Drinking water: reports regarding contaminants.

AB 1972 veto message

To Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 1972 without my signature.

This bill requires the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment to prepare a statement of health concerns associated with the ingestion in drinking water of any contaminant for which there is a public health goal and include this information in the consumer confidence reports.

This bill imposes new requirements that have the unintended effect of confusing, rather than informing, the public by potentially overstating the health risk effect. Moreover, the bill will result in a cost of $75,000 to the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment at a time when the state is dealing with a $24 billion shortfall.

Sincerely,

GRAY DAVIS

L02:195
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
09/27/2002

GOVERNOR DAVIS SIGNS CLEAN AIR BILL 9/27/2002

Smog Check Extended to Bay Area Will Reduce Smog, Aid Central Valley in Meeting Air Laws

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today signed legislation that will eliminate 26 tons of pollution per day in California and help the Central Valley meet federal clean air standards.

The bill, AB 2637 by Assemblymember Dennis Cardoza (D-Merced), extends California's Smog Check II program to the Bay Area, the last major urban region in the state not using the advanced testing.

"This bill will result in cleaner air for all of us," Gov. Davis said. "Motorists in the affected areas are being asked to do no more than our fellow Californians have been doing for years. Motorists in Sacramento, Los Angeles, San Diego and many other cities know that Smog Check II pays huge dividends in reduced smog."

Under the terms of AB 2637, an additional 4.5 million vehicles will be tested with advanced equipment. The effect on motorists will only be incremental, but the net benefit will be significant. The Air Resources Board (ARB) estimates a reduction of ten tons daily in reactive organic gasses (also known as volatile organic gasses) and 16 fewer tons of oxides of nitrogen (NOx) from exhaust pipes of affected vehicles. Both are major precursors to smog. Benzene, a carcinogen emitted from exhaust pipes, will be reduced an estimated 640 pounds per day.

The reduced emissions are the equivalent of the total pollutants from 425,000 automobiles, 18,000 heavy-duty diesels or 45 new 500 MW power plants.

"This bill recognizes that air pollution knows no boundaries," Gov. Davis added. "When the wind blows the pollution produced by one region into another, people are forced to breathe 'Secondhand Smog.' We can't stop pollution from traveling from one region to another. But we can stop the pollution from being created in the first place."

California passed its own clean air standards well before a federal Clean Air Act was established. Earlier this year, Gov. Davis signed legislation that made California the first state in the U.S. to take significant steps to protect its air from greenhouse gases. California has the toughest clean air standards in the nation.

"California has led the way to cleaner vehicles," Gov. Davis said. "Many improvements that started here have been copied nationwide and overseas. We have the cleanest vehicle fleet in the nation. This bill recognizes that fact and permits us to concentrate on those vehicles that may require adjustments."

AB 2637 becomes effective on January 1, 2003. However, motorists will not begin the tests until the Bureau of Automotive Repairs determines that enough testing infrastructure is installed so that drivers will not be inconvenienced.

The bill also extends a no-testing period for new cars. Under current law, new cars are not required to have smog checks in their first four years on the road. Because today's vehicles' pollution control equipment is more durable and has a lower failure rate, the law specifies that the exempt period may be increased to six years if the ARB determines that there will be no major adverse impact on California's air quality. This provision applies to vehicles statewide.

L02:166
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
09/23/2002

GOVERNOR DAVIS SIGNS LEGISLATION TO ESTABLISH GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE FOR CALFED 9/23/2002

Bill Will Help Improve Health of Bay-Delta System

LOS ANGELES

Governor Gray Davis has signed legislation to enact the California Bay-Delta Authority Act and establish a new Authority within the Resources Agency to oversee the implementation of the CALFED program.

"This measure will better coordinate the actions of the State agencies that are part of the CALFED Record of Decision," Governor Davis said. "This will lead to improved health of the fragile Bay-Delta system and provide more capacity to those who depend on the Bay-Delta for water."

SB 1653, by Senator Jim Costa (D-Fresno), creates an Authority within the Resources Agency consisting of six State and six federal agencies, if the federal agencies are allowed to participate, seven public members, one member from the Bay-Delta Public Advisory Committee and four nonvoting ex officio members of the Legislature. The bill also requires the Governor, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, to appoint a director. SB 1653 requires the Authority to appoint a lead scientist, and establish an independent science board. The Authority will sunset on January 1, 2006, unless federal legislation has been enacted authorizing the participation of appropriate federal agencies in the Authority.

There is currently no formal governance structure for CALFED in existing law. CALFED relies on the collaborative efforts and resources of its constituent agencies, each operating under its independent statutory authority to implement the various elements of the Record of Decision.

L02:157
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
09/20/2002

GOVERNOR DAVIS SIGNS LEGISLATION TO PROTECT CALIFORNIA'S COASTLINE 9/20/2002

AB 2534 to Reduce Beach Closures; Improve Water Quality

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis signed legislation to protect California's coastline by making $300 million in Proposition 40 funds available for grants to public agencies and nonprofit organizations to clean beaches and make other coastal and water quality improvements throughout the state.

"Our beaches and our coastline are a precious part of California's character, they define who we are and what we believe in," said Gov. Davis. "It's our historic obligation to future generations to do everything we can to keep our beaches healthy and clean. With Propositions 12, 13, and 40, we've passed three of the largest environmental bonds in history. Last year, we started a first-of-its-kind "Clean Beaches" initiative. Today, I'm pleased to take additional action that builds on our efforts to keep our beaches clean, our water safe and reduce beach closures."

AB 2534, by Assemblywoman Fran Pavley (D- Agoura Hills), will provide $175 million in Proposition 40 funding to protect coastal water quality, reduce storm water runoff pollution, improve agricultural water quality, and develop and implement local watershed management projects. It also provides $46 million to the Coastal Conservancy for coastal watershed protection and "Clean Beaches" projects.

Proposition 40, the Clean Water, Clean Air, Safe Neighborhood Parks, and Coastal Protection Bond Act, provides a total of $2.6 billion for various projects, including state park acquisition and development, local parks, historical and cultural resources, land conservation, and water quality. Of the $2.6 billion, $300 million was set aside specifically for "Clean Beaches, Watershed Protection, and Water Quality" projects.

Of the $300 million available, this bill appropriates a total of $223.4 million for water quality projects, including $46 million to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) for competitive grants for "Clean Beaches."

The signing of AB 2534, allows the SWRCB to begin a competitive selection process to award grants to coastal cities and counties for projects that will restore water quality and reduce beach closures. The types of projects that will be funded include upgrading or repairing sewer collection systems and septic tank systems, and stormwater collection and treatment. The program will be very similar to the existing Governor's "Clean Beaches Initiative" established with Proposition 13 funds.

"These projects will help us reverse the effects of environmental neglect in some of our most popular beach areas," added Gov. Davis. "This funding will help state and local agencies address contamination -- making our beaches safer, and ensuring the economic vitality of coastal communities throughout the state," added Gov. Davis.

L02:140
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
09/18/2002

GOVERNOR DAVIS SIGNS BILL TO KEEP HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTES OUT OF LANDFILLS 9/18/2002

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis has signed legislation to keep household hazardous wastes out of landfills by making it easier and safer to dispose of items like latex paint, antifreeze, used oil and used oil filters.

"I sponsored this legislation to make it easier for citizens and small businesses to dispose of hazardous wastes in a safe and environmentally friendly manner," Gov. Davis said. "By making it more convenient, we are making it safer to dispose of hazardous wastes."

SB 1011, by Senator Byron Sher (D-Palo Alto), authorizes household hazardous waste collection systems to conduct curbside collection of household hazardous wastes and transfers the Registered Environmental Assessor program from the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) to the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). By transferring the Registered Environmental Assessor program from OEHHA to DTSC, this bill will help the program to run more efficiently and reach its full potential.

The measure also makes technical changes to the Registered Environmental Assessor program and corrects a drafting error in SB 649 (Sher, 2002), regarding mercury-containing motor vehicle light switches.

L02:100
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
09/08/2002

GOVERNOR DAVIS SIGNS ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION TO PROTECT CALIFORNIA'S AIR AND WATER 9/8/2002

LOS ANGELES

Governor Gray Davis has signed legislation that strengthens California's air and water quality protection laws.

"Nothing is more fundamental than protecting the air we breathe and the water we drink," Governor Davis said. "These bills will protect our environment and our quality of life."

Governor Davis signed the following bills into law:

SB 812, by Senator Byron Sher (D-Palo Alto), makes California one of the national and world leaders in establishing a forest carbon market. The bill allows forest landowners to manage their lands as forest lands, allowing harvesting and the replanting of trees, while providing opportunities to store a net increase in CO2.

For some time, California has been developing a comprehensive strategy to simultaneously reduce the state greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (including CO2) while dealing with the negative impacts associated with global climate change. Governor Davis recently signed legislation (AB 1493 - Pavley) creating a Climate Registry which will require a reduction in passenger car CO2 emissions. Enactment of SB 812 establishes a forest carbon market that would complement these efforts.

SB 1822, by Senator Byron Sher (D-Palo Alto), provides additional public health protection from the risks associated with rocket fuels, explosives and some fertilizers, which have all been identified in California as a contaminant of ground water.

Perchlorate is a chemical constituent of rocket fuels, explosives and some fertilizers that has been found to be a ground water contaminant. Perchlorate interferes with the uptake of iodine by the thyroid gland, which can result in adverse health problems.

SB 1808, by Senator Bruce McPherson (R-Santa Cruz), requires the Office of Planning and Research to report to the Governor and the Legislature annually on the implementation of the State Environmental Goals and Policy Report.

AB 2971, Assemblymember Virginia Strom-Martin (D-Duncans Mills), revises the definition of wastewater treatment facilities that are regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). The bill also requires the facilities to employ

certified operators. AB 2971 includes all privately owned wastewater treatment plants treating sewage generated from structures designed for human habitation.

AB 1561, by Assemblymember David Kelley (R - Hemet), requires the California Energy Commission to adopt a water factor standard for residential clothes washers by January 1, 2004, that would be at least as efficient as the standard for commercial washing machines. The bill also directs the Energy Commission to petition the U.S. Department of Energy for a waiver from preemtion of the federal standard.

AB 1393, by Assemblymember Helen Thomson (D - Davis), expands the use of hearing panels and pre-hearing conferences by Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB) to make more efficient use of the members' time and facilitate resolution of issues at their meetings.

PR02:561
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
10/30/2002

GOVERNOR DAVIS WELCOMES SCHOOLS' 1,000TH ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW REQUEST 10/30/2002

Law Signed By Gov. Davis Requires Schools to Undergo Environmental Review Before Building New or Expanding Existing Schools

SAN DIEGO

California is setting a national standard by requiring school districts to submit environmental reviews for new and expanding school sites that receive state funding. With a submittal from San Diego City Schools today, the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) reached the milestone of 1,000 requests for environmental review and oversight from California's school districts.

Legislation signed by Governor Gray Davis that went into effect January 1, 2000 requires school districts that construct new, or expand existing schools, to undergo an environmental review under DTSC's oversight.

"There is nothing more important than protecting our children," said Gov. Davis. "It's critical that the schools we build for the new millennium are safe and conducive learning environments. This oversight will shield schoolchildren from dangerous hazardous materials by requiring every new public school site to meet strict environmental standards."

The review and oversight process was outlined in 1999 legislation, AB 387 by Assemblymember Scott Wildman (D-Los Angeles) and SB 162 by Senator Martha Escutia (D-Montebello), and applies to school districts using state funds for

construction. If necessary, DTSC must also oversee any environmental cleanups required at school sites covered by the legislation.

"Under the leadership of Governor Davis, DTSC is playing a key role in providing additional classroom space for California's growing student population, while at the same time certifying that environmental conditions at school sites are safe," said Ed Lowry, Director of DTSC.

Lowry's comments were made during a ceremony in San Diego marking the 1,000th submittal made to DTSC's School Property Evaluation and Cleanup Division. The San Diego district submitted a report to determine if environmental conditions at the property posed a risk to children at the proposed Mead Elementary School, Alternative B Site -- a project that will relieve overcrowding at the adjacent Chollas Elementary School located at 545-45th Street in San Diego.

Since the program was established, DTSC has worked with more than 329 school districts in 47 of California's 58 counties, meeting the highly compressed deadlines set forth in the legislation.

"The State has worked hard with school districts to ensure the process does not slow the construction of new schools," the Governor added. "We're addressing California's need for additional classroom space, while keeping children safe from potential environmental hazards."

Each submittal to DTSC goes through the following three-step process:

1. Phase I Environmental Site Assessment
This involves a records review to determine former uses of the property, and if there is any potential for hazardous materials to exist on the site. Approximately 44 percent of the projects submitted to DTSC require no further environmental actions, related to hazardous waste, following assessment.

2. Preliminary Endangerment Assessment (PEA)
If there is the potential for contamination, a PEA is conducted. This typically involves sampling and risk assessment conducted according to DTSC's guidelines. Approximately 80 percent of the projects submitted to DTSC require no further action following the PEA.

3. Cleanup (Removal or Remedial Actions)
If the PEA determines that the contamination poses a risk, and if the school district agrees to proceed with the school project, DTSC oversees cleanups at the site. Following this cleanup, no further environmental cleanup is required and construction can begin. Approximately 50 projects submitted to date to DTSC end up undergoing this phase of the process.

PR02:534
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
10/18/2002

GOVERNOR PROCLAIMS "CLEAN WATER MONTH" FOR 30 YEARS OF THE FEDERAL CLEAN WATER ACT 10/18/2002

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today marked the 30th anniversary of the federal Clean Water Act with a reminder to all Californians that rivers, bays and the ocean are unique resources and reflect the overall condition of the environment.

"My administration is working in partnership with a variety of government offices, nonprofits and landowners to restore the health of our valuable natural heritage," Gov. Davis said. "The approval yesterday of $84 million in water and beach-related projects is just an example of our commitment to on-going improvement."

Gov. Davis proclaimed October 2002 as "Clean Water Month" in California in commemoration of 30 years of federal protection for water quality. In 1972, Congress enacted the Federal Water Pollution Control Amendments known as the Clean Water Act.

October 2002 is a milestone in the efforts to protect America's water resources and presents an opportunity to enhance the public's appreciation for our water resources. The Clean Water Act, one of the first and most successful national environmental laws to be passed by Congress, set the goal of restoring and maintaining the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters.

At the state level, Gov. Davis championed the Water Bond of 2000 (Proposition 13), which authorized $2 billion in funding for clean water and safe parks. Projects funded by Proposition 13 support safe drinking water, flood protection, water quality and water reliability projects throughout California. Proposition 13 provided $695 million for water quality projects. This year's Proposition 40, also championed by Gov. Davis, makes $300 million available for grants to public agencies and nonprofit organizations for clean beaches and other coastal and water quality improvements throughout the state.

In the three-decade history of the Clean Water Act, programs have yielded measurable improvements in water quality throughout the nation. Streams that were once devoid of fish and other aquatic life now have numerous and varied aquatic populations. Lakes that were once choked by pollution are now vastly improved. Point source discharges from municipal and industrial sources are being controlled.

To celebrate this historic month, water-related activities are planned nationwide. To view a list of activities, please go to the Year of Clean Water Web site at http://www.yearofcleanwater.org/

Please view the Proclamation below.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

P R O C L A M A T I O N
by the
Governor of the State of California

WHEREAS, clean water is a vital natural resource for Californians; and

WHEREAS, Californians have demonstrated their support for protecting and enhancing the quality of our State's rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands, coastal waters and groundwater; and

WHEREAS, the maintenance and improvement of water quality is essential to protect public health, fisheries, wildlife, agriculture, economic development and recreation activities in the Golden State; and

WHEREAS, since the enactment of the California Porter Cologne Water Quality Control Act in 1969 and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) in 1972, we have made substantial progress toward improving water quality; and

WHEREAS, we still face significant challenges in protecting our precious water resources from point and nonpoint sources of pollution; and

WHEREAS, it is important to continue efforts to further development and innovation in water pollution control management practices, research, technology, and education programs; and

WHEREAS, October 2002 marks the 30th anniversary of the enactment of the Clean Water Act;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GRAY DAVIS, Governor of the State of California, do hereby proclaim October 2002 as "Clean Water Month."

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this the twenty-ninth day of July 2002.

/s/ Gray Davis

Governor of California

* * *

PR02: 631
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
12/10/2002

GOVERNOR DAVIS EXPRESSES DISAPPOINTMENT AT EPA'S EFFORT TO WEAKEN AIR QUALITY STANDARDS 12/20/2002

Sends Letter to U.S. EPA Administrator Christine Todd Whitman

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today sent a letter to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Christie Todd Whitman, expressing his disappointment that the EPA will relax important life-saving air quality standards throughout the nation.

"California has some of the most stringent environmental laws on the books," Gov. Davis said. "Those laws and standards are strict so our future generation of children have a fighting chance to live in an environment that is clean and healthy. This proposal begins to erode those protections we have fought so hard to maintain."

The EPA announced last month that it is eliminating certain industrial emissions requirements for businesses like power plants, paper mills, and oil refineries. Gov. Davis disagrees with the Administration's reasoning that weakening the proposed standards will create less air pollution.

"The U.S. EPA's action relaxing the so-called New Source Review (NSR) rules will bring us more air pollution," said Gov. Davis. "This will mean more health problems for many of our nation's citizens at a time when health care costs are escalating."

NSR rules require industrial facilities to install and modernize air pollution control equipment. California has successfully used NSR rules to reduce harmful air emissions and protect the health of its citizens.

"We trust that the federal EPA will honor its commitment allowing California to continue enforcing environmental initiatives that are more protective of public health than federal rules, and to allow other states to adopt California's more protective standards should they choose to do so," Gov. Davis said.

See letter below.

December 10, 2002

Administrator Christine Todd Whitman
United States Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20460

Dear Administrator Whitman:

I am writing to express my disappointment at the U.S. EPA's recent action to significantly weaken air pollution rules for large industrial facilities such as power plants and oil refineries. At a time when the federal government seems bent on relaxing environmental standards, California feels the need to continue our history of expanding environmental protection. We feel that aggressive environmental regulation directly leads to better health for our citizens. The U.S. EPA's action relaxing the so-called "New Source Review" (NSR) rules will bring us more air pollution not less. This most certainly will mean more health problems for many of our nation's citizens at a time when health care costs are escalating.

The EPA's action is particularly unfortunate at a time when the technology to reduce pollution from these large facilities has been tried and proven. Until this EPA action, NSR rules required installation or modernization of air pollution control equipment at the time it would be least expensive, when new industrial facilities were being built or upgraded. By backing off on requirements for large facilities to reduce emissions, new pressures to reduce emissions may be added to those who can least afford it—small business owners. The EPA should not retreat from the cost-effective NSR methods of bringing our citizens cleaner air.

California has a long and successful commitment to environmental protection. For decades our state has been a leader in protecting the environment and thereby protecting the health of our citizens. NSR has been used here to successfully reduce harmful air emissions from a variety of large industrial facilities. Our plans for more progress in reducing air pollution rely, in part on continued use of NSR rules. We trust that the federal EPA will honor its commitment allowing California to continue enforcing

environmental initiatives that are more protective of public health than federal rules, and to allow other states to adopt California's more protective standards should they choose to do so.

Sincerely,

GRAY DAVIS

PR02:621
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
12/04/2002

GOVERNOR DAVIS ANNOUNCES WINNERS OF PRESTIGIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL AWARDS 12/4/2002

Winners Honored for Protecting the Environment While Sustaining Economic Development

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today announced the winners of the 2002 Governor's Environmental and Economic Leadership Awards. California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA) Secretary Winston H. Hickox and Secretary for Resources Mary Nichols presented the awards at the Cal/EPA Headquarters Building in Sacramento.

"We are honoring some of the most innovative companies and organizations in our state," Gov. Davis said. "As our award-winners are proving, it is possible to have the best of both worlds; a healthy environment and strong bottom lines."

Established in 1993, the Governor's Environmental and Economic Leadership Awards are the state's most prestigious environmental honor. This year's awards recognize outstanding contributions by 14 companies, organizations or government offices in five fields. Recipients are chosen from throughout California for excellence in protecting the environment and conserving natural resources, while promoting compatible, sustainable economic development.

The 2002 recipients, by category, are:

Sustainable Practices

1. Thanksgiving Coffee Company - Mendocino
   Thanksgiving Coffee Co., based in Northern California and established in 1972, is the specialty coffee industry leader in the roasting of socially, environmentally, and economically responsible coffees in the United States. Thanksgiving Coffee Co. pays significant premiums above market for organically grown, fair-traded and shade-certified coffees.
2. Anheuser-Busch, Inc., Fairfield Brewery - Sustainable Practices
   Anheuser-Busch's Fairfield brewery has integrated environmental practices and concepts into business decisions for sustainable growth, continued commitment to quality, and environmental protection. The brewery's environmental management system (EMS) program minimizes environmental impacts via recycling, reuse, and reclamation and promotes conservation practices for raw materials and energy use. The Fairfield brewery has the distinction of being the only American brewery certified under ISO 14001 and is a charter member of the U.S. EPA's National Environmental Performance Tracking System.
3. Yosemite Concession Services Corp. - GreenPath Environmental Management System(Mariposa County)
   Yosemite Concession Services Corporation (YCS) is the primary concessionaire in Yosemite National Park. Recognizing its role as a steward of the park, YCS has implemented an environmental management system, called GreenPath, that incorporates environmental considerations into all business decisions; promotes ecologically sound values through education and interpretive programs for visitors and employees; and is dedicated to sustainable practices designed to reduce impacts resulting from concession operations.
4. Association of Bay Area Governments - Bay Area Green Business Program (Alameda,Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, Santa Clara, and Sonoma Counties)
   The Bay Area Green Business Program has helped hundreds of businesses implement practices that contribute to environmental and economic sustainability. The program assists and recognizes businesses that voluntarily go beyond compliance to prevent pollution, conserve energy and water, and minimize solid and hazardous waste. Launched in 1996 with a focus on small and medium-sized businesses, the program initially certified auto repair shops in two counties. Currently, the program has certified businesses in 17 industries and in six counties.

Energy Conservation

1. Wells Fargo Bank - Energy Conservation/Energy Awareness Training (Statewide)
   Wells Fargo Bank established a comprehensive energy conservation effort years ago, and in 2000, determined that a company-wide plan was necessary. The primary goals were to reduce energy usage by 20 percent, to educate employees

in energy conservation methods, and to design and operate energy-efficient buildings. Monitoring in 30 branch locations was begun in June 2001 and between June - December 2001, energy usage for these locations was reduced an average of 24 percent, saving 784k kwh of electricity. In the seven largest owned/managed facilities, electrical consumption for 2000/01 was reduced by an average of 16 percent, a savings of more than 7 million kwh of electricity.

2. County of Alameda - Energy Program (Alameda Co.)
   Alameda County's energy program has been in existence since 1990 and focused its efforts in 2001 to help alleviate California's energy shortage and to encourage others to follow its lead in energy efficiency. Using advanced technology, the county became a major producer of electricity from clean, renewable sources. Alameda County is now home of the nation's largest rooftop photovoltaic system that generates 1.18 megawatts of solar generated power. In response to California's energy crisis, the county effectively implemented projects that now generate 1.4 million kwh in renewable energy and reduces its energy usage by an additional 1.9 million kwh at county facilities.
3. Vallejo Sanitation & Flood Control District (Solano County)
   This district has saved energy for 15 years. Using technologies to reduce energy use and air emissions, the district saves over $400,000 annually on energy costs through available energy programs and equipment replacement projects. To date, the district has received more than $700,000 in rebates for energy projects completed. This comprehensive energy conservation effort has resulted in a total of 7,570,200 kwh saved since 1992.

Children's Environmental Education

1. TreePeople, Inc. - Education Programs (Los Angeles)
   Founded in 1973, TreePeople's mission is to inspire the people of Los Angeles to take personal responsibility for the urban forest. TreePeople has led volunteers to plant a million and a half trees in Southern California and involves more than 100,000 students, adults, and community leaders in environmental stewardship every year. The Campus Forestry Program trains teachers and students to design strategic tree plantings for their campuses in a curriculum built upon the State of California's academic standards. To date, more than 20,000 students, teachers, and parents have planted more than 4,000 trees on 60 public school campuses. Generation Earth is a County of Los Angeles program designed and administered by TreePeople. Focusing on middle-school and high-school students, this program trains teachers to integrate environmental service learning with their core curriculum and supports students in creating environmental projects. Last year more than 65,000 students at 64 schools participated.
2. Adopt-A-Watershed (San Francisco-based/Statewide)
   Adopt-A-Watershed helps communities develop educational programs focused on local watersheds that encourage stewardship and enhance student learning. Founded in Trinity County in 1989, Adopt-A-Watershed has evolved into an innovative 17-unit interdisciplinary science curriculum and a model that brings

together natural resource agencies, community organizations, businesses, educators, and landowners on behalf of their community's environmental and educational welfare. Adopt-A-Watershed has trained more than 20,000 teachers and community leaders who reach more than 200,000 students each year.

3. Santa Clara Valley Water District - Educational Outreach Program (Santa Clara Co.)
   The Santa Clara Valley Water District's Education Outreach Program targets pre-K through college students and educators with a comprehensive range of environmental curricula, from water conservation and urban runoff issues to flood awareness and watershed stewardship. Popular classroom materials are designed for all grade levels, from the "Water Cycle Boogie" for the younger grades, to the "Which Way To the Bay" game for older students. In the 2000/01 school year, the program reached 18,485 students and 1,182 teachers. It provided 18 in-services for teachers, composed a water conservation pledge, and created a Project WET companion teacher's guide for preschool teachers.

Watershed Management

1. Blue Ridge/Berryessa Natural Area Conservation Partnership (Solano, Napa, Yolo, Lake and Colusa Counties)
   The Blue Ridge/Berryessa Natural Area Conservation Partnership is a voluntary group of 40 partners: private landowners, public land managers, regional inhabitants, and recreational users dedicated to the conservation, preservation, and management of over 500,000 acres of natural, wild, agricultural and recreational lands located in the upper Cache and Putah Creek watersheds of Solano, Napa, Yolo, Colusa, and Lake Counties. Examples of the Partnership's successes over the past three years include the protection of nearly 30,000 acres of BRBNA lands by conservation easements and the public acquisition of 25,000 acres with an additional 13,000 under negotiation.
2. Spenceville Wildlife Area and Mine Reclamation (Nevada County)
   The Spenceville Wildlife Area and Mine Reclamation Project is a unique and successful blending of multiple government and private sector entities to eliminate a significant environmental and safety hazard while enhancing the recreational opportunities of public lands. Prior to reclamation, this 10-acre site encompassed 60,000 cubic yards of mine waste, and a one-half acre water-filled mine pit. The mine pit contained 7.5 million gallons of pH 2.5 acid mine drainage that leached into Dry Creek and Little Dry Creek in Nevada County. In 1990, the Department of Fish & Game and the Regional Water Quality Control Board entered into a cooperative agreement for reclamation of the site and ultimately, in collaboration with private-sector partners, the reclamation was complete in 2001, enhancing the health of the Dry Creek Watershed.

Environmental Economic Partnerships

1. Placer Legacy Open Space and Agricultural Conservation Program (Placer Co.)

The Placer Legacy Program was developed to permanently protect the open space resources of Placer County, a county that has been the fastest growing in California. In 1998, the Board of Supervisors recognized a need to balance economic growth with a proactive conservation effort and worked collaboratively with the Sierra Business Council to initiate the project.

2. Chino Basin Organics Management Strategy (San Bernardino Co.)
   The Chino Basin Organics Management Strategy provides an integrated, cross-media program for protecting Southern California water resources through clean-up, treatment and reuse of locally-produced organic materials, including manure, biosolids, and green waste. Developed in 2001 by the Inland Empire Utilities Agency in partnership with the Milk Producers Council, and local, state, and federal agencies, this program uses digester technology to transform waste materials into renewable energy and fertilizer products while providing significant air and water quality benefits.

A full description of the recipients of this year's awards can be found at the link below.

http://www.calepa.ca.gov/awards/GEELA/default.htm

CALIFORNIA
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Environmental Executive Orders 2002

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

EXECUTIVE ORDER D-52-02
by the
Governor of the State of California

WHEREAS, Executive Order D-5-99, issued March 26, 1999, found that, "on balance," use of MTBE posed a significant risk to California's environment. The State Energy Resource Conservation and Development Commission (Commission) and the Air Resources Board (Board) were directed to develop a timetable for removing MTBE from gasoline at the earliest possible date, no later than December 31, 2002. The Board was directed to adopt regulations as needed to implement the Executive Order; and
WHEREAS, on December 9, 1999, the Board adopted regulations prohibiting the sale of gasoline containing MTBE in California after December 31, 2002; and
WHEREAS, Senate Bill 989 (Sher) of 1999 requires the Commission to develop a timetable for removal of MTBE from gasoline "at the earliest possible date" that will still ensure adequate supply and availability of gasoline. (Health & Saf. Code Â§ 43013.1.); and
WHEREAS, in order to comply with the federal requirements and also eliminate use of MTBE, California would need to import up to 900 million gallons of ethanol per year; and
WHEREAS, the current production, transportation and distribution of ethanol is insufficient to allow California to meet federal requirements and eliminate use of MTBE on January 1, 2003; and
WHEREAS, on June 12, 2001, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency denied California's request for a waiver of the federal oxygen content requirement. As a result, if use of MTBE is prohibited January 1, 2003, California's motorists will face severe shortages of gasoline, resulting in substantial price increases; and
WHEREAS, strengthened underground storage tank requirements and enforcement have significantly decreased the volume and rate of MTBE discharges since Executive Order D-5-99 was issued in March of 1999;
NOW, THEREFORE, I, GRAY DAVIS, Governor of the State of California, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the State of California, do hereby issue this order to become effective immediately:
I FIND that it is not possible to eliminate use of MTBE on January 1, 2003, without significantly risking disruption of the availability of gasoline in California. This would substantially increase prices, harm California's economy and impose an unjustified burden upon our motorists.
IT IS ORDERED that by July 31, 2002, the board shall take the necessary actions to postpone for one year the prohibitions of the use of MTBE and other specified

oxygenates in California gasoline, and the related requirements for California Phase 3 reformulated gasoline.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Board and Commission shall work with the petroleum industry to ensure that MTBE-free gasoline meeting California standards continues to be supplied to the Lake Tahoe region and any other areas of California currently receiving MTBE-free gasoline.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the State Water Resources Control Board and the Department of Health Services shall work with California drinking water providers to ensure that the providers continue to take all appropriate measures to prevent discharge of MTBE into surface water reservoirs.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this the fourteenth day of March 2002.

/s/ Gray Davis

Governor of California

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

EXECUTIVE ORDER D-62-02
by the
Governor of the State of California

WHEREAS, the Federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission has determined that residual radioactive material below twenty-five millirems poses no significant risk to public health; and

WHEREAS, no other state or the federal government monitors the disposal of residual radioactive materials once a site is decommissioned and released for unrestricted use; and

WHEREAS, the Department of Health Services (Department) licenses medical, commercial, educational and other facilities that use radioactive materials in California; and

WHEREAS, there are currently no California regulations governing the disposal of "decommissioned materials," which are materials with low residual levels of radioactivity that, upon decommissioning of a licensed site, may presently be released with no restrictions upon their use; and

WHEREAS, regulations promulgated by the Department to set standards for decommissioning licensed sites have been enjoined by the court and remain the subject of pending litigation; and

WHEREAS, in responding to the court's order the Department will promulgate regulations only after conducting a review pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act, including assessment of the public health and environmental safety risks and the threat to California's ground and drinking water associated with disposal of decommissioned materials; and

WHEREAS, pending the Department's assessment and promulgation of new regulations, the potential for inappropriate disposal of decommissioned materials poses a threat to ground and drinking water warranting immediate action; and

WHEREAS, it is necessary to impose a moratorium on the disposal of decommissioned materials to Class III landfills and unclassified waste management units pending the Department's assessment and adoption of regulations; and

WHEREAS, the State Water Resources Control Board and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Water Boards) have primary responsibility for protecting the state's water quality; and

WHEREAS, the Water Boards have authority under existing law to impose a moratorium on disposal of such materials at landfills pending the Department's assessment and adoption of regulations; and

WHEREAS, legislation imposing a blanket prohibition halting disposal of all decommissioned materials is premature until the Department assesses the public health and environmental safety risks of existing practices and alternatives for disposing of these materials, and such legislation may impose overly burdensome requirements limiting the ability of licensed facilities to appropriately decommission sites.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GRAY DAVIS, Governor of the State of California, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the State of California, do hereby issue this order to become effective immediately:

IT IS ORDERED that the Department shall adopt regulations establishing dose standards for the decommissioning of radioactive materials by its licensees.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that in adopting such regulations, the Department shall assess the public health and environmental safety risks associated with the disposal of decommissioned materials, and shall comply with all applicable laws, including the California Environmental Quality Act.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Water Boards shall, as soon as possible, take all steps necessary to impose a moratorium on the disposal of decommissioned materials

into Class III landfills and unclassified waste management units, as described in title 27, sections 20260 and 20230, of the California Code of Regulations. Specifically,

* the State Water Resources Control Board shall prepare a model Cleanup and Abatement Order imposing the moratorium, and shall transmit that model to all Regional Water Quality Control Boards for their consideration in adopting of Cleanup and Abatement Orders for each region of the state; and

* the State Water Resources Control Board shall adopt statewide waste discharge requirements imposing this moratorium that are applicable to Class III landfills and unclassified waste management units throughout the state.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Water Boards shall comply with all applicable laws in adopting the moratorium.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Water Boards' moratorium shall remain in effect until the Department completes its assessment of the public health and environmental safety risks associated with the disposal of decommissioned materials and its regulations setting dose standards for decommissioning take effect.

I FURTHER DIRECT that as soon as hereafter possible, this order be filed in the Office of the Secretary of State and that widespread publicity and notice be given to this order.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this the thirtieth day of September 2002.

/s/ Gray Davis

Governor of California

CALIFORNIA
ENVIRONMENTAL
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Legislative Summary Report 2003

CHAPTERED

AB 16 Jackson
Oil and gas development: pipelines
Chapter 420
The California Coastal Act of 1976 permits oil and gas development, if specified conditions relating to safety and environmental mitigation are met. This bill would include, within those specified conditions that are required to be met where oil and gas development is permitted, a condition requiring that all oil, as defined, produced offshore in new or expanded oil extractions, as defined, be transported onshore by pipeline only, and that all pipelines used to transport this oil onshore utilize the best achievable technology, as defined, to ensure maximum protection of public health and safety and of the integrity and productivity of terrestrial and marine ecosystem. This bill contains other related provisions.

AB 24 McLeod
Real property hazards: notice
Chapter 422 with message
Existing law requires an owner of residential real property or of a residential dwelling unit who knows that any release of an illegal controlled substance has come to be located on or beneath that property or that dwelling unit to give written notice to a prospective purchaser or a prospective tenant prior to the sale or the execution of a rental agreement, as applicable. These provisions are in effect only until January 1, 2004. The bill would extend the operative date of those provisions until January 1, 2006. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 28 Jackson
Public resources
Chapter 753
The existing California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires a distributor of specified beverage containers to pay a redemption payment to the Department of Conservation, for each beverage container, as defined, sold or transferred, for deposit in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. Existing law sets the amount of the redemption payment as 2.5 for every beverage container, and 5 for beverage containers with a capacity of 24 or more fluid ounces. The department is required to pay a processor the refund value for every empty beverage container received by the processor from a recycler and existing law sets the refund value as 5 for every 2 beverage containers redeemed or for a single beverage container with a capacity of 24 or more ounces and 3 for a single beverage container. The money in the fund is continuously appropriated to the department to pay refund values, processing payments, and for other purposes. A violation of the act is a crime. This bill would increase the amount of the redemption payment to 4 for every beverage container sold or transferred and would increase the redemption payment for beverage containers with a capacity of 24 or more ounces to 8 . The bill would increase the refund value to 8 for every 2 beverage containers redeemed or for a single beverage container with a capacity of 24 or more ounces, and 4 for a single beverage container. The bill

would also provide for an increase in the amount of the redemption payment and refund value, on July 1, 2007, to 5 and, if the beverage container has a capacity of 24 ounces or more, to 10 , if the aggregate recycling rate for all beverage containers subject to the act is less than 75% for the 12-month reporting period from January 1, 2006, to December 31, 2006, or for any calendar year thereafter. Since these funds would be deposited in a continuously appropriated fund, the bill would make an appropriation. The bill would also make conforming changes regarding the labeling requirements for beverage containers subject to the act. existing act authorizes the department to pay a quality glass incentive payment of up to $25 per ton, not to exceed a total amount of $3,000,000 per calendar year. The department is authorized to make these payments to an operator of any curbside recycling program or any certified entity that color-sorts glass beverage containers for recycling. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 47 Simitian
Timber harvesting plans: regulations: information
Chapter 816 with message
Existing law, the Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973, prohibits a person from conducting timber operations, as defined, until the person files a timber harvesting plan with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, in accordance with specified requirements. This bill would require the board, on or before January 1, 2005, to adopt regulations requiring a timber harvesting plan to include specified map or maps. The bill would provide that this requirement may not be construed to require disclosure of proprietary information to the public. The bill would require the board to consider the impact of the regulations on smaller landowners, and avoid imposing excessive burdens and costs on those landowners. This bill contains other existing laws.

AB 66 Leslie
Riparian habitat: Adopt-A-Riverway Program
Chapter 675
Under existing law, the Department of Transportation controls state highways and associated properties, counties are responsible for county highways, and cities are responsible for city streets. Existing law authorizes the Department of Transportation to enter into an agreement to accept funds, materials, equipment, or services from any person for maintenance or roadside enhancement of a section of a state highway. The Director of Transportation is authorized to recognize the sponsoring person with the erection of a courtesy sign on the highway. Existing law further authorizes the department to issue encroachment permits. Pursuant to this authority, the department operates a government-volunteer partnership Adopt-A-Highway Program. This bill would authorize the Department of Food and Agriculture to accept funds or services from any person, as defined, for maintenance or enhancement of a section of a state riverway, as defined, for purposes of operating a government-volunteer partnership Adopt-A-Riverway Program. Participation in the program would include management of noxious and invasive weeds, as defined. Authorized program activities include planting and establishing native seedling trees, shrubs, native grasses, and wildflowers, and removing litter and weeds, consistent with an integrated weed management plan. The

bill would establish an Adopt-A-Riverway Fund for proceeds donated, appropriated, transferred, or otherwise received for the purpose pertaining to the Adopt-A-Riverway Program. Upon receipt of donations to the fund totaling a minimum of $100,000, up to 5% of any individual donation of $5,000 or more may be used for courtesy signs recognizing the donor. This bill would provide that all startup costs incurred by the state in establishing the program would be reimbursed by the fund before any money in the fund may be expended for program purposes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 121 Simitian
Large passenger vessels: water quality
Chapter 488
Under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the State Water Resources Control Board (board) is the principal state agency with primary authority over water quality matters. Under the act, the board prescribes waste discharge requirements for the discharge of waste into the waters of the state. This bill would declare that the protection and enhancement of the quality of the marine waters of the state and national marine sanctuaries in the marine waters of the state requires that the release from large passenger vessels of oily bilgewater and sewage sludge, into those waters, should be prohibited. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 170 Reyes
Air quality element: San Joaquin Valley
Chapter 472 with message
Existing law requires the legislative body of each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city, and of any land outside its boundaries that bears relation to its planning. The law requires the plan to include a specified land use element that designates the proposed general distribution and general location and extent of the uses of the land for housing, business, industry, open space, and other categories of public and private uses of land. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations regarding air pollution problems in the San Joaquin Valley. The bill would require the legislative body of each city and county within the jurisdictional boundaries of the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District to amend the appropriate elements of its general plan to include data and analysis, comprehensive goals, policies, and feasible implementation strategies to improve air quality no later than one year from the date specified for the next revision of its housing element. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 260 Jackson
State highways: litter control
Chapter 489
Existing law provides that the Department of Transportation shall have full possession and control of all state highways and associated property. Existing law authorizes the department to enter into an agreement to accept funds, materials, equipment, or services from any person for maintenance of a section of a state highway, and also

requires the department to place signs along state highways indicating the maximum penalty for littering. This bill would include the cleanup or abatement of litter of a section of a state highway within those purposes. The bill would require the department, within its maintenance programs relating to litter cleanup and abatement and using existing resources, to assign a high priority to litter deposited along state highway segments adjoining storm drains, streams, rivers, waterways, beaches, the ocean, and other environmentally sensitive areas.

AB 302 Chan
Polybrominated diphenyl ether
Chapter 205
Existing law, the California Hazardous Substances Act, prohibits the manufacture, production, preparation, compounding, packing, selling, offering for sale, or keeping for sale within the State of California, of a package of a misbranded hazardous substance or banned hazardous substance. This bill would prohibit, on and after January 1, 2008, a person from manufacturing, processing, or distributing in commerce a product, or a flame-retarded part of a product, containing more than 1/10 of 1% pentaBDE or octaBDE, by mass. This bill contains other related provisions.

AB 314 Kehoe
Desalination
Chapter 206
Existing law declares that a substantial portion of the future water requirements of this state may be met economically by saline water conversion facilities and that the development and use of those facilities will contribute to the health and safety of the people of the state. This bill, instead, would declare that it is the policy of the state that desalination projects developed by or for public water entities be given the same opportunities for state assistance and funding as other water supply and reliability projects, and that desalination be consistent with all applicable environmental protection policies in the state.

AB 334 Goldberg
Water softening and conditioning appliances
Chapter 172
Existing law authorizes a residential water softening or conditioning appliance to be installed only if certain conditions are met. This bill would revise the findings that the local agency is required to make and include in the ordinance under this provision. This bill contains other existing laws.

AB 390 Montanez
Health facilities: backup generators
Chapter 676 with message
Existing law designates air pollution control districts and air quality management districts as having the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from all sources other than vehicular sources and, subject to the powers and duties of the State Air Resources Board, requires that districts adopt and enforce rules and regulations to

achieve and maintain the state and federal ambient air quality standards in all areas affected by emission sources under their jurisdiction. Existing law authorizes each district to establish a permit system that requires, except as specified, that before any person builds, erects, alters, replaces, operates, or uses any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance that may cause the issuance of air contaminants, the person obtain a permit from the air pollution control officer of the district. This bill would require a health facility, as defined, to test its diesel-powered backup generator as prescribed, and would require a diesel backup generator to be started once per week when it is not being tested. This bill would require a health facility to submit this data to the department upon the department's request. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 433 Nation
Vessels: release of nonindigenous species
Chapter 491
Existing law generally requires the master, operator, or person in charge of a vessel to employ prescribed ballast water management practices for ballast water carried into the waters of the state from areas outside the exclusive economic zone, as defined, in order to minimize the uptake and release of nonindigenous species. Those persons are also required to maintain specified information on board the vessel and provide this information to the State Lands Commission. Existing law imposes civil penalties upon a person who fails to comply with the prescribed ballast water management practices. This bill would revise and recast the state's law pertaining to control of nonindigenous species and ballast water management, including revising and adding definitions. The bill would delete exemptions for specified vessels from compliance with the act and revise the qualification for the vessels subject to the act. The bill would impose additional requirements upon vessel masters, owners, operators, and persons in charge of vessels, to prevent the introduction of nonindigenous species into waters of the state or waters that may impact the waters of the state. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 455 Chu
Packaging materials: regulated metals
Chapter 679 with message
Existing hazardous waste control laws regulate the disposal of discarded appliances, lead acid batteries, small household batteries, recyclable latex paint, and household hazardous waste. Existing law prohibits any person from managing any hazardous waste, except as provided in the hazardous waste control laws and regulations. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would enact the "Toxics in Packaging Prevention Act," and would define terms. The act would prohibit, on and after January 1, 2006, a manufacturer, importer, agent, or supplier, as defined, from offering for sale or for promotional purposes in this state a package or packaging component that includes a regulated metal, defined as lead, cadmium, mercury, or hexavalent chromium, if that regulated metal has been intentionally introduced into the package or packaging component during manufacturing or distribution, as defined. The act would also prohibit, on and after January 1, 2006, a person, as defined, from

offering for sale or for promotional purposes in this state a product in a package that includes those intentionally introduced regulated metals. The bill would prohibit, on and after January 1, 2006, the sum of the incidental total concentration levels of all regulated metals present in a single-component package or individual packaging component from exceeding 100 parts per million by weight. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 635 Wiggins
Salmon and steelhead salmon: effect of reduced waterflow
Chapter 681
Existing law requires the Department of Fish and Game to contract with the University of California to conduct a study on the effects of reduced waterflows in certain rivers on salmon and steelhead populations and restoration or reintroduction programs. Existing law prohibits the State Water Resources Control Board from approving an application to appropriate water from any river subject to the study until the department completes the study if the application involves the delivery of water by means other than a pipeline or aqueduct to a place outside a certain protected area. This bill, for the purposes of the study, would require the department to select rivers that, among other things, are subject to an application to appropriate water involving the delivery of water by means other than a pipeline, natural watercourse, well, or aqueduct to a place of use that is outside that described protected area. The bill would prohibit the board from approving an application to appropriate water, as described, until the study has been completed. This bill contains other existing laws.

AB 677 Firebaugh
Environmental quality: local agency filing
Chapter 837
The existing California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project, as defined, that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment, as defined, or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also generally requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA provides some exemptions from its requirements for specified projects. This bill would require a local agency or specified person, when the agency determines that a project is exempt from CEQA's requirements for certain reasons and when the agency approves or determines to carry out that project, to file notice of the determination with the Office of Planning and Research. The bill would require those notices to be available for public inspection as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 706 Maldonado
Community services districts
Chapter 111
The Community Services District Law authorizes a district to borrow money and incur or assume indebtedness subject to certain limitations. This bill would additionally permit the Los Osos Community Services District to borrow money consistent with these provisions for the purpose of making loans to property owners within the district to pay for the costs of decommissioning septic systems and constructing lateral connections on private property to facilitate the connection of those properties to the district's wastewater treatment system. The bill would authorize the district to have debt payments or any delinquency collected with property taxes and to secure the loan by recording a lien, as specified.

AB 768 Leno
Hunters Point Shipyard Public Trust Exchange Act
Chapter 435
The Hunters Point Shipyard Conversion Act of 2002 grants to, and vests in, the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency, all of the state's right, title, and interest in the Hunters Point trust lands, and, upon conveyance by the federal government to the agency, in appurtenances located on Hunters Point submerged lands, subject to the public trust and the terms and conditions of the act. Existing law authorizes the agency to use, conduct, operate, maintain, manage, administer, regulate, improve, lease, and control the Hunters Point trust lands in conformance with the act and the public trust. This bill would approve an exchange of public trust lands within the Hunters Point Shipyard, whereby certain trust lands that meet specified criteria and are not now useful for public trust purposes will be freed from the public trust and may be conveyed into private ownership, and certain other lands that are not now public trust lands and that are useful for public trust purposes will be made subject to the public trust. The bill would revise the description of the Hunters Point Shipyard and Hunters Point submerged lands in the Hunters Point Shipyard Conversion Act of 2002 and make related changes in that act. This bill contains other related provisions.

AB 826 Jackson
The Perchlorate Contamination Prevention Act: perchlorate materials: statewide database
Chapter 608 with message
Existing law, administered by the Department of Toxic Substances Control, prohibits the management of hazardous waste, except in accordance with the hazardous waste laws or in the regulations adopted by the department. A violation of the hazardous waste control law is a crime. This bill would enact the Perchlorate Contamination Prevention Act and would require the department to adopt regulations, by December 31, 2005, specifying best management practices for managing perchlorate materials. The bill would prohibit a person from managing perchlorate materials after the effective date of those regulations, except in compliance with the best management practices specified in those regulations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 844 Nation
Replacement Tire Efficiency Program
Chapter 645
Existing law, with respect to energy conservation and development, states the policy of the state, among other things, to fully evaluate the economic and environmental costs of petroleum use and to establish a state transportation energy policy that results in the least environmental and economic cost to the state. This bill would require the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, in consultation with the California Integrated Waste Management Board, to adopt, on or before July 1, 2007, and implement, no later than July 1, 2008, a replacement tire efficiency program of statewide applicability for replacement tires for passenger cars and light-duty trucks, that is designed to ensure that replacement tires sold in the state are at least as energy efficient, on average, as the tires sold in the state as original equipment on these vehicles. The bill would define "replacement tire." The bill would require the commission, in consultation with the board, to review and revise the program as necessary, but not less than once every 3 years.

AB 847 Pavley
Natural resources: State Coastal Conservancy
Chapter 492
Existing law authorizes the State Coastal Conservancy to undertake watershed restoration projects, or award grants for those projects, in order to improve coastal water quality. Existing law requires those projects to do one or more things, such as provide for the purchase and installation of equipment to monitor and map coastal currents to predict and determine areas of contamination and pollutant transport in coastal waters, or acquire, protect, and restore coastal wetlands, riparian areas, floodplains, and other sensitive watershed lands for coastal rivers. This bill, instead, would authorize the conservancy to undertake coastal watershed and coastal and marine habitat water quality protection and restoration projects, or award grants for those projects, to improve and protect coastal and marine water quality and habitats. The bill would revise existing project requirements and add additional project requirements.

AB 859 Nakano
Ballona Wetlands
Chapter 761
The Safe Neighborhood Parks, Clean Water, Clean Air, and Coastal Protection (Villaraigosa-Keeley Act) Bond Fund allocates $220,400,000 to the State Coastal Conservancy, including $25,000,000 to acquire, protect, and restore specified wetlands projects. This bill would reappropriate $25,000,000, appropriated in the Budget Act of 2000 from that fund to the State Coastal Conservancy for the Ballona Wetlands, to the State Coastal Conservancy to acquire, protect, and restore the Ballona Wetlands, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.

AB 866 Pavley
Water quality
Chapter 493
The Watershed, Clean Beaches, and Water Quality Act provides for a program of grants to public agencies and nonprofit organizations for projects designed to improve water quality at public beaches, improve water quality monitoring and sewer capability, protect water quality by reducing runoff pollution, and control nonpoint source water pollution. This bill would require the board in developing criteria for evaluating projects considered for grants under the agricultural water quality grant program to also consult with the program advisory review board established to advise the University of California on pilot demonstration projects to implement biologically integrated farming systems. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 897 Jackson
Water quality
Chapter 683
Existing law prohibits any person from initiating a discharge or making a material change in a discharge of waste after filing a waste discharge report and prior to the issuance of waste discharge requirements or, under certain circumstances, the expiration of 120 days after compliance with certain requirements relating to the filing of that report, whichever is earlier. Under the act, any person discharging hazardous waste in violation of these provisions is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be liable civilly in an amount that does not exceed $5,000 for each day in which the violation occurs. This bill would change that time period to 140 days and would make the requirement relating to the expiration of that time period applicable only to the discharge of waste that does not create, or threaten to create, a condition of pollution or nuisance. Because, under certain circumstances, a violation of this requirement would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime. The bill would require any moneys collected from the imposition of penalties for a violation of this requirement to be deposited in the Waste Discharge Permit Fund, for expenditure by the state board, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to assist the regional boards, and certain other public agencies, in carrying out certain duties relating to water quality. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 906 Nakano
Large passenger vessels: water quality
Chapter 494
Under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the State Water Resources Control Board (board) is the principal state agency with primary authority over water quality matters. Under the act, the board prescribes waste discharge requirements for the discharge of waste into the waters of the state. This bill would declare that it is in the public interest to prohibit large passenger vessels from releasing waste, as defined, into national marine sanctuaries in the marine waters of the state, and that the protection and enhancement of the quality of the marine waters of the state and national marine sanctuaries in the marine waters of the state requires that the release from large

passenger vessels of hazardous waste and other waste, as defined, into those waters should be prohibited. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 944 Steinberg
Property and business improvement areas: benefit assessments.
Chapter 763
The Property and Business Improvement District Law of 1994 authorizes cities to form property and business improvement districts that may levy assessments within a district for the purpose of making improvements and promoting activities of benefit to the properties within the district. This bill would also authorize the assessments to be levied for the purpose of making improvements and promoting activities of benefit to the businesses within the district. The bill would revise various provisions to refer to the rights and obligations under this law of property or business owners within the district. The bill would authorize a city council, by resolution, to determine that bonds should be issued to finance improvements within a district. The bill would make other related changes.

AB 998 Lowenthal
Air quality: Nontoxic Dry Cleaning Incentive Program
Chapter 821 with message
Existing law designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with coordinating efforts to attain and maintain ambient air quality standards. This bill would require the state board to impose a $3 per gallon fee on every manufacturer of perchloroethylene in the state, and on every person that imports perchloroethylene into the state for use in dry cleaning, and to deposit the revenues generated by that fee in the Nontoxic Dry Cleaning Incentive Trust Fund, which would be established in the State Treasury by the bill. The bill would increase that fee by $1 each year until 2013, inclusive. The bill would provide that moneys deposited in the fund are available for expenditure by the state board, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to fund a grant program and demonstration program, and would require those programs to be developed by the state board. This bill would require the state board to expend, upon appropriation by the Legislature, moneys sufficient to repay any General Fund moneys expended to implement the programs. The grant program would provide $10,000 grants to any eligible dry cleaner in the state that utilizes perchloroethylene in its operations to aid its transition to dry cleaning systems determined by the state board, in consultation with certain other entities, to be nontoxic and nonsmog-forming. The bill would require the state board to ensure that 50% of the grant moneys are awarded in a manner that directly reduces air contaminants or reduces the public health risk associated with air contaminants in communities with the most significant exposure to air contaminants or localized contaminants, or both, including communities of minority populations or low-income populations, or both. The bill would require the state board, commencing January 1, 2007, and every 3 years thereafter, to provide a report to the Legislature evaluating the effectiveness of the grant program. The bill would require the demonstration program to be funded 50% by matching funds.

AB 1008 Dutton
Public school facilities funding: hazardous materials evaluation and removal
Chapter 570
Existing law, the Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998, requires the State Allocation Board to allocate to applicant school districts, prescribed per-unhoused-pupil state funding for construction and modernization of school facilities, including hardship funding, and supplemental funding for site development and acquisition, including prescribed amounts for hazardous materials evaluation and response action for new construction projects. This bill would authorize the board, within those limits, to adjust the grant amount for new construction projects if, due to increased requirements, the actual cost and associated fees paid by a school district for allowable hazardous materials evaluation and removal exceeds the grant apportionment.

AB 1090 Longville
South Coast Air Quality Management District: membership
Chapter 686
Existing law sets forth the requirements for membership on the South Coast Air Quality Management District governing board. One of those requirements is that all members shall be residents of the district. This bill would except from that requirement, until January 1, 2006, the member appointed by the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors.

AB 1104 Laird
Highways
Chapter 182
Existing law authorizes the Department of Transportation to remove an encroachment on a state highway if the owner fails to comply with a notice by the department to do so, and authorizes the department to recover in a legal action expenses for removal, costs and expenses of suit, and $10 for each day the encroachment remains after the expiration of 5 days from the service of a notice or demand to remove the encroachment. Existing law also authorizes the department to commence an action to abate an encroachment as a public nuisance if a person refuses to remove or permit the removal of the encroachment and, if a judgment is recovered by the department, to recover $10 for each day the encroachment remains after the department serves a notice to remove the encroachment. This bill would increase the amount that the department may recover in these actions to $350 each day. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 1124 Nunez
School facilities maintenance and repair
Chapter 358
Existing law, the Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998, requires the State Allocation Board to allocate to applicant school districts, prescribed per-unhoused-pupil state funding for construction and modernization of school facilities, including hardship funding, and supplemental funding for site development and acquisition. This bill would require that a priority for the use of that maintenance funding be to ensure that facilities,

including, but not limited to, restroom facilities for pupils, are functional and that they meet local hygiene standards generally applicable to public facilities. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 1214 Firebaugh
Net energy metering: fuel cell customer-generators
Chapter 661
Existing law, until January 1, 2006, requires electrical corporations, as defined, to provide eligible biogas digester customer-generators, as defined, with net energy metering, as defined, under a pilot program. This bill, until January 1, 2006, would require every electrical corporation, as defined, to provide net energy metering, as defined, for eligible fuel cell customer-generators, as defined, until the total cumulative rated generating capacity used by the eligible fuel cell customer-generators equals 45 megawatts within the service territory of the electrical corporation for an electrical corporation with a peak demand above 10,000 megawatts, or equals 22.5 megawatts within the service territory of the electrical corporation for an electrical corporation with a peak demand of 10,000 megawatts or below. The bill would prohibit the combined statewide cumulative rated generating capacity used by the eligible fuel cell customer-generators in the service territories of all electrical corporations from exceeding 112.5 megawatts. Because a violation of these provisions would be a crime under existing law, this bill, by establishing a new crime, would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 1218 Dutra
Underground storage tanks: claims: performance-based contracts: fire safety agency claims
Chapter 689
Under the existing Barry Keene Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Trust Fund Act of 1989, owners and operators of petroleum underground storage tanks requires every owner of an underground storage tank to pay a storage fee for each gallon of petroleum placed in the tank. The fees are required to be deposited in the Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund. The money in the fund may be expended by the State Water Resources Control Board, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for various purposes, including the payment of claims to aid owners and operators of petroleum underground storage tanks who take corrective action to clean up unauthorized releases from those tanks. This bill would authorize the board to pay a claim to reimburse the cost of a performance-based contract that is approved by the board as being consistent with the requirements of the bill. The bill would require a performance-based contract to include specified terms and would require the board to make payments under a performance-based contract based upon the reduction of designated constituents of concern to specified concentrations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 1247 Aghazarian
Hazardous waste facility: postclosure
Chapter 286
Existing law requires the owner or operator of a hazardous waste facility to submit a hazardous waste facility closure and postclosure plan to the Department of Toxic Substances Control and to the California regional water quality control board for the region in which the facility is located. The department is required to review the plan and to approve the plan if the department makes specified findings. A violation of the hazardous waste control law, including any requirements issued or adopted pursuant to the hazardous waste control law, is a crime. This bill would require the department to impose the requirements of a hazardous waste facility postclosure plan by issuing a postclosure permit, issuing an enforceable order, or entering into an enforceable agreement. The bill would require the postclosure plan imposed or modified pursuant to an enforcement order, a permit, or an agreement to be approved in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act and would require the department, before approving or modifying a hazardous waste facility postclosure plan, to provide meaningful opportunity for public comment. The bill would require the owner or operator who submits the plan for approval and who is issued an enforceable order or enforceable agreement, at the time the plan is submitted, to pay specified fees or enter into a specified cost reimbursement agreement to reimburse the department for its costs. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 1248 Aghazarian
Waste discharge requirements
Chapter 690
Existing law, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards to carry out various duties relating to water quality, including the issuance of waste discharge requirements, water reclamation requirements, and related orders. This bill would require the state board or the regional board, as appropriate, to provide notice and a period of at least 30 days for public comment prior to adopting waste discharge requirements, water reclamation requirements, or those related orders.

AB 1330 Simitian
Outdoor Environmental Education Program
Chapter 663
Existing law contains legislative findings and declarations regarding the need for an educational program that is designed to build attitudes of stewardship toward the maintenance of the quality of our environment and to enable all citizens to use resources wisely. This bill would establish the Outdoor Environmental Education Program, the purpose of which is to foster stewardship of the environment and an appreciation of the importance of the wise use of natural resources. The bill would require the State Department of Education to administer the program and, according to a priority system to be developed by the department, select applicants for participation in the program, pursuant to prescribed criteria. The bill would require the department to contract with an independent evaluator to conduct an evaluation of the program and

submit a report to the Legislature no later than February 1, 2005. The bill would provide that the program and its evaluation be implemented only if the Department of Finance determines that private funds are made available for purposes of the costs of the program and its evaluation. This bill contains other related provisions.

AB 1340 Kehoe
Petroleum: information reports
Chapter 692
Existing law establishes the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission in the Resources Agency, and specifies the powers and duties of the commission with respect to energy resources in the state. Existing law requires major oil producers, refiners, major marketers, major oil transporters, and major oil storers to supply to the commission each month certain designated information regarding petroleum supplies, as specified. Existing law permits any person required to submit this information to request that specific information be held in confidence. Existing law also permits the commission to request additional information as necessary. This bill would require an oil refiner, oil producer, petroleum product transporter, petroleum product marketer, petroleum product pipeline operator, and terminal operator, as designated by the commission, to submit a report each week providing information, as required by the energy commission relating to receipts, inventory levels, imports, exports, transportation, sources, and prices. The bill would also permit any person required to submit this information to request that specific information be held in confidence. This bill contains other related provisions.

AB 1348 Lowenthal
Hazardous waste
Chapter 362
Existing law requires any person generating hazardous waste that is transported, or submitted for transportation, for offsite handling, treatment, storage, disposal, or any combination thereof, to complete a manifest prior to the time the waste is transported or offered for transportation and to submit the manifest to the Department of Toxic Substances Control. A violation of the hazardous waste control laws is a crime. This bill would require, on and after January 1, 2005, an offsite hazardous waste facility operator that rejects an entire shipment or partial shipment of hazardous waste, after signing the manifest, to prepare a new manifest pursuant to a specified procedure, subject to more stringent requirements or preemption under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA). This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 1360 Steinberg
Environmental quality: environmental indicators
Chapter 664
Existing law requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection, on or before January 1, 2002, to convene a Working Group on Environmental Justice to assist the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA) in developing, on or before July 1, 2002, an agencywide strategy for identifying and addressing gaps in existing programs, policies,

or activities that may impede the achievement of environmental justice. This bill would require the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), on behalf of the office of the Secretary for Environmental Protection, beginning on July 1, 2004, and, to the extent that funds are appropriated by the Legislature, to develop and maintain a system of environmental indicators that meets specified objectives. The bill would define the term "environmental indicator." The bill would require the Secretary of the Cal/EPA to periodically assess the ability of the environmental indicators system to meet each of those objectives and the ability of the system to support the development and implementation of the agencywide environmental justice strategy. The bill would require the Secretary of the Cal/EPA to submit a report on those environmental indicators to the Governor and the Legislature on or before January 1, 2006, and by January 1 every two years thereafter. This bill contains other related provisions.

AB 1405 Wolk
California Watershed Protection and Restoration Act
Chapter 693
Existing law provides for a watershed protection program, and provides funds to assist in implementing watershed plans to reduce flooding, control erosion, improve water quality, and improve aquatic and terrestrial species habitats, to restore natural systems of groundwater recharge, native vegetation, waterflows, and riparian zones, to restore the beneficial uses of waters of the state in watersheds, and to provide matching funds for federal grant programs. This bill would enact the California Watershed Protection and Restoration Act. The act would declare that the Legislature encourages the California Environmental Protection Agency and the Resources Agency to provide assistance and grants under the act to those who choose to participate in watershed restoration and enhancement. The act would make certain declarations regarding voluntary, local, and collaborative watershed partnerships. The bill would require state agencies that adopt guidelines for use by local watershed partnerships to provide specified mechanisms and would authorize state agencies with jurisdiction over watershed planning and protection to provide technical assistance to watershed management partnerships, to the extent that funds are available.

AB 1497 Montanez
Solid waste facilities: permits.
Chapter 823 with message
The existing California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, which is administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, establishes an integrated solid waste management program. Existing law prohibits the operation of a solid waste facility without a solid waste facilities permit and requires the operator of a solid waste landfill to submit to the board and the enforcement agency a plan for the closure and postclosure maintenance of the solid waste landfill and evidence of financial ability to provide for those costs. Existing law prohibits the operator of a solid waste facility from making any significant change in the design or operation of the solid waste facility not authorized by the existing permit, unless the change is approved by the enforcement agency, pursuant to a specified procedure. Existing law requires an operator to appeal a decision of the enforcement agency with regard to the approval of

that change. This bill would require a person who is required to file a closure plan to also file with the enforcement agency a Labor Transition Plan that includes provisions for the preferential reemployment and transfer rights of displaced employees, as specified, and provisions to ensure compliance with existing statutory requirements for relocations, terminations, and mass layoffs that are applicable to certain employers. The bill would require a person submitting a final closure plan to additionally submit a certification to the board and the enforcement agency that the provisions in the labor transition plan will be implemented. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 1541 Montanez
Waste discharge requirements: penalties
Chapter 609
Existing law, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, with certain exceptions, requires the imposition of a mandatory minimum penalty in the amount of $3,000 for certain violations of waste discharge requirements, including for each serious violation, as defined, and, under certain circumstances, for a violation of a waste discharge requirement effluent limitation, a failure to file a waste discharge report, or a violation of a toxicity discharge limitation. This bill would classify a failure to file a required discharge monitoring report for each complete period of 30 days following the deadline for submitting the report, if the report is designed to ensure compliance with effluent limitations contained in waste discharge requirements, as a "serious violation" for the purposes of these provisions and, subject to certain exceptions, would make that serious violation subject to a penalty of $3,000 for each 30-day period a report is not submitted as required. The bill would require the penalties imposed for a failure to file one or more of these reports to be deposited in the Waste Discharge Permit Fund for expenditure by the state board, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to assist regional boards, and other public agencies with authority to clean up waste or abate the effects of the waste, in responding to significant water pollution problems. The bill would define "effluent limitations" for certain purposes. This bill contains other existing laws.

AB 1545 Simitian
Environmental quality: public comments
Chapter 695
The existing California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment, or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. This bill would require the lead agency, with respect to the consideration of comments received on a draft EIR, proposed negative declaration, proposed mitigated negative declaration, or specified notice, to accept comments via e-mail and treat e-mail comments as equivalent to written comments. The bill would require any law or regulation relating to those written comments to also apply to e-mail comments received for those purposes. The bill would, if the agency offers to provide the notices by e-mail, authorize a person, upon

filing a written request for notices, to request that the notices be provided to him or her by e-mail. This bill contains other existing laws.

AB 1548 Pavley
Office of Education on the Environment
Chapter 665 with message
Existing law establishes the Office of Integrated Environmental Education within the Integrated Waste Management Board, and requires the office to develop and implement a unified education strategy on the environment for elementary and secondary schools. This bill would repeal those provisions and, instead, establish the Office of Education and the Environment with similar duties. The bill would require the Office of Education and the Environment to report to both the Secretary for Environmental Protection and to the board. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 1640 Laird
Hazardous materials: enforcement
Chapter 696
Existing law requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to adopt regulations and implement a unified hazardous waste and hazardous materials management regulatory program. Existing law authorizes a city or local agency that meets specified requirements to apply to the secretary to implement the unified program, and requires every county to apply to the secretary to be certified to implement the unified program. Existing law requires a unified program agency to develop and implement a procedure for issuing, to a unified program facility, a unified program facility permit, which encompasses specified permitting requirements. Existing law authorizes a unified program agency, if it determines that a person has committed, or is committing, a violation of any requirement that the UPA is authorized to enforce or implement pursuant to the unified program, to issue an administrative enforcement order requiring that the violation be corrected and imposing an administrative penalty. Existing law provides that an order issued by the unified program agency setting a penalty pursuant to the hearing by the unified program agency is final upon issuance. This bill would authorize a unified program agency to suspend or revoke any unified program facility permit or element of a unified program facility permit for not paying the permit fee or a fine or penalty associated with the permit pursuant to a specified procedure. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 1685 Leno
Energy: self-generation incentive program: peak reduction
Chapter 894 with message
Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission on or before March 7, 2001, and in consultation with the Independent System Operator, to take certain actions, including, in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission), adopting energy conservation demand-side management and other initiatives in order to reduce demand for electricity and reduce load during peak demand periods, including, but not limited to, differential incentives for renewable or superclean distributed generation resources. Pursuant to this requirement,

the commission has developed a Self Generation Incentive Program to encourage customers of electrical corporations to install distributed generation that operates on renewable fuel or contributes to system reliability. Existing law defines "ultra-clean and low-emission distributed generation" as an electric generation technology that produces zero emissions during operation or that produces emissions that are equal to or less than limits established by the State Air Resources Board, if the electric generation technology commences operation between January 1, 2003, and December 31, 2005. This bill would require the commission, in consultation with the Energy Commission, to administer, until January 1, 2008, a self-generation incentive program for distributed generation resources in the same form that exists on January 1, 2004, but would require that combustion-operated distributed generation projects using fossil fuels commencing January 1, 2005, meet a NOx emission standard, and commencing January 1, 2007, meet a more stringent NOx emission standard and a minimum efficiency standard, to be eligible for incentive rebates under the program. The bill would establish a credit for combined heat and power units that meet a certain efficiency standard. This bill contains other related provisions.

AB 1700 Laird
Military base remediation: funding: federal grants
Chapter 869
Existing law, the Carpenter-Presley-Tanner Hazardous Substance Account Act, imposes liability for hazardous substance removal or remedial actions and requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt, by regulation, criteria for the selection and for the priority ranking of hazardous substance release sites for removal or remedial action under the act. The act authorizes the department to expend the funds in the Toxic Substances Control Account in the General Fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to pay for, among other things, removal and remedial actions related to the release of hazardous substances. Existing law generally requires the Controller to abolish any state position that is vacant for 6 consecutive months on the following July 1. This bill would prohibit the Controller and the Director of Finance from eliminating any direct or indirect position funded through an agreement with a responsible party, that provides oversight associated with remediation and hazardous substance management at military bases, including closed military bases; or eliminating any direct or indirect position that is funded by a federal grant that does not require a state match funded from the General Fund. The bill would also prohibit the Controller and the Department of Finance from imposing any hiring freeze or personal services limitations, including any position reductions, upon any direct or indirect position of the department funded in those manners, and would require the Controller and the Department of Finance to exclude, from the department's base for purposes of calculating any budget or position reductions required by any state agency or state law, the specific amounts and direct or indirect positions that are funded in those manners. The bill would also prohibit the Controller and the Department of Finance from requiring the department to reduce authorized positions or other appropriations for other department programs, including personal services, to implement those prohibitions and requirements. The bill would require the Controller, upon request of the department, and upon review and approval by the Department of Finance, to augment any Budget Act appropriations, except for

appropriations from the General Fund, necessary to implement these provisions. The bill would provide that these provisions do not apply to any department appropriation or expenditure of General Fund moneys. This bill contains other related provisions.

AB 1702 Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials
Hazardous substances: underground storage tanks: redevelopment
Chapter 42
Existing law generally regulates the storage of hazardous substances in underground storage tanks and requires underground storage tanks that are used to store hazardous substances to meet certain requirements. These requirements are required to be implemented by the local agency. Under existing law, with specified exceptions, no person may own or operate an underground storage tank containing hazardous substances unless a permit for its operation has been issued. Existing law defines the term "unauthorized release" for purposes of these requirements to exclude a release that is authorized by the State Water Resources Control Board or a California regional board pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Local agencies are required to take various actions with regard to an unauthorized release. This bill would revise the definition of unauthorized release to delete the exclusion for releases authorized by the board or a regional board. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 1724 Committee on Agriculture
Pesticides
Chapter 366
Existing law authorizes the Structural Pest Control Board, or county agricultural commissioners when acting as representatives of the Director of Pesticide Regulation to suspend a structural pest control operator's license or impose specified monetary civil penalties for violations of the laws relating to structural pest control. This bill would include violations of specified provisions relating to structural fumigation in the above provision. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 1770 Committee on Water, Parks and Wildlife
Fish and Game Commission: marine resources
Chapter 610
Existing law requires the Fish and Game Commission to hold meetings in odd-numbered years for the purpose of considering and adopting revisions to regulations relating to fish, amphibia, and reptiles, even-numbered years for regulations relating to mammals, and even-numbered years for regulations relating to resident game birds. This bill would instead require the commission to hold those meetings at least once every 3 years. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

ABX1 10 Oropeza
Resources
Chapter 1 with message
Existing law designates air pollution control districts and air quality management districts as having the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from all

sources other than vehicular sources. Existing law authorizes each district to establish a permit system that requires, except as specified, that before any person builds, erects, alters, replaces, operates, or uses any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance that may cause the issuance of air contaminants, the person obtain a permit from the air pollution control officer of the district. Existing law also authorizes each district board to adopt, by regulation, a schedule of annual fees for the evaluation, issuance, and renewal of those permits. Existing law authorizes the State Air Resources Board to require districts to impose additional permit fees on nonvehicular sources within their jurisdiction for the purposes of recovering costs of additional state programs related to those sources. Existing law requires that priority for expenditure of those permit fees be given to specified activities relating to air pollution from nonvehicular sources, and requires that those permit fees be collected from nonvehicular sources that are authorized by district permits to emit 500 tons or more per year of any nonattainment pollutant or its precursors. Existing law also limits the total amount of funds collected by those permit fees, exclusive of district administrative costs, to $3,000,000 in any fiscal year. This bill would authorize the state board to impose additional permit fees directly on nonvehicular sources within a district's jurisdiction. The bill would also authorize the state board to require a district to collect those fees, to establish a system for direct collection of those fees by the state board, and to contract with any other state agency for the collection of those fees. The bill would lower the threshold emission level for the imposition of the permit fees on nonvehicular sources by requiring those fees to be collected from nonvehicular sources that are authorized by the district to emit 250 tons or more per year of any nonattainment pollutant or its precursors. The bill would increase the limit on the total amount of funds that may be collected by the districts in permit fees to $13,000,000 and would authorize the state board to increase that limitation by an amount not to exceed the annual percentage change in the California Consumer Price Index as compiled and reported by the Department of Industrial Relations. The additional duties for districts under this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

ABX2 1 Jackson
California Coastal Commission: membership
Chapter 1
Under existing law, members of the California Coastal Commission generally serve for 2 years at the pleasure of the selecting or appointing authority. This bill would instead provide that members appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules or the Speaker of the Assembly would serve a 4-year term. Members appointed by the Governor would serve a 2-year term at the pleasure of the Governor. This bill contains other related provisions.

ACR 75 Chan
Indoor Air Quality Tools for Schools Program
Chapter 70
This measure would express the Legislature's recognition that poor indoor air quality in schools exacerbates asthma symptoms of California children. The measure, in addition,

would urge school districts in California to implement the Indoor Air Quality Tools for Schools Program to benefit the health of the entire school population.

ACR 99 Liu
Groundwater Awareness Month
Chapter 59
This measure would declare May as Groundwater Awareness Month, and state the commitment of the Legislature to supporting efforts to protect and improve the management of this precious and limited resource, while preserving existing water rights.

SB 20 Sher
Solid waste: hazardous electronic waste
Chapter 526 with message
Existing law prohibits the management of hazardous waste, except in accordance with the hazardous waste control laws. Under existing law, the Department of Toxic Substances Control is authorized to exempt, until January 1, 2003, by regulation, a hazardous waste management activity from the requirements of the hazardous waste control law if the regulation governs a specified type of hazardous waste, including electronic hazardous wastes, identifies the hazardous waste as a universal waste, and amends specified existing regulations of the department. Existing law prohibits the disposal of electronic products in or on land, except as specified. A violation of the hazardous waste control law is a crime. The bill would authorize the Department of Toxic Substances Control to adopt management standards, by regulation, as an alternative to the hazardous waste control laws, for electronic waste that the department determines is hazardous, to the extent consistent with the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA). The bill would require the department to adopt regulations to prohibit an electronic device from being sold or offered for sale in this state if the electronic device is prohibited from being sold in the European Union on and after its date of manufacture, due to the presence of certain heavy metals. The bill would prohibit these regulations from taking effect until January 1, 2007, or on or after the date the Directive 2002/95/EC, as adopted by the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union on January 27, 2003, takes effect, whichever date is later. The bill would require the department to exclude certain electronic devices from the regulations and would prohibit the department from requiring the manufacture or sale of an electronic device that is different than, or not otherwise prohibited by, the European Union, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime. The bill would also incorporate the provisions of the Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003, as specified below, by reference into the hazardous waste control laws. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 22 Sher
Surface mining and reclamation
Chapter 3
The existing Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 prohibits a person from conducting surface mining operations without obtaining a permit from the lead agency

for those operations, and submitting and receiving approval for a reclamation plan and financial assurances from the lead agency. This bill would repeal the provision making the operation of those changes contingent on the enactment of SB 1828 on or before January 1, 2003. By repealing the contingent operation of those provisions, the bill would make operative all of the changes specified above. The bill would provide that those changes are operative on the effective date of this bill. The bill would make a related change. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 67 Bowen
Energy: California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program
Chapter 731
Existing law establishes the California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program. The program requires that a retail seller of electricity, including electrical corporations, community choice aggregators, and electric service providers, purchase a specified minimum percentage of electricity generated by eligible renewable energy resources, as defined, in any given year as a specified percentage of total kilowatthours sold to retail end-use customers each calendar year (renewables portfolio standard). Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission is prohibited from requiring an electrical corporation to conduct procurement to fulfill the renewables portfolio standard until it is deemed creditworthy by the commission. Existing law requires the commission to direct electrical corporations to prepare, within 90 days of being deemed creditworthy, and to review and update, as necessary, renewable energy procurement plans that are sufficient to satisfy its obligations under the renewables portfolio standard. Existing law requires the commission to allow an electrical corporation to recover, in rates, electricity procurement and administrative costs associated with long-term contracts reasonably incurred consistent with a renewable energy procurement plan approved by the commission. This bill would prohibit the commission from requiring an electrical corporation to conduct procurement to fulfill the renewables portfolio standard until (1) the commission determines either that the electrical corporation has attained an investment grade credit rating or (2) that the electrical corporation is able to procure eligible renewable energy resources on reasonable terms, those resources can be financed if necessary, and the procurement will not impair the restoration of an electrical corporation's creditworthiness. The second provision would not apply before April 1, 2004, to an electrical corporation that is in federal court under Chapter 11 of the federal bankruptcy law. The bill would clarify that the provision allowing an electrical corporation to recover, in rates, electricity procurement and administrative costs associated with long-term contracts applies to contracts entered into pursuant to the California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program. The bill would make other clarifying changes. This bill contains other related provisions.

SB 68 Alpert
Water quality: San Diego Bay
Chapter 497 with message
Under existing law, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards prescribe waste discharge requirements and exercise other functions relating to water

quality. This bill would establish the San Diego Bay Advisory Committee for Ecological Assessment. The bill would require the committee to prepare a report relating to the water quality and regulation of the San Diego Bay. The bill would require the committee to submit the report on or before December 31, 2005, to the Legislature, the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board, the state board, and the California Coastal Commission. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 168 Committee on Energy, Utilities and Communications
Renewable Resource Trust Fund: Payphone Service Providers Committee
Chapter 733
The Warren-Alquist State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Act requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) to certify a sufficient number of sites and related facilities to provide a supply of electric power sufficient to accommodate projected demand for power statewide. The act requires the Energy Commission to not certify any facility contained in an application when it finds that the facility does not conform with any applicable state, local, or regional standards, ordinances, or laws, unless the Energy Commission determines that the facility is required for public convenience and necessity and that there are not more prudent and feasible means of achieving the public convenience and necessity. This bill would instead authorize the Energy Commission to not certify a facility contained in an application when it finds that the facility does not conform with any applicable state, local, or regional standards, ordinances, or laws, unless the Energy Commission determines that the facility is required for public convenience and necessity and that there are not more prudent and feasible means of achieving the public convenience and necessity. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 181 Machado
Drinking water: requirements: notice
Chapter 167
Existing law, commonly referred to as the California Safe Drinking Water Act, prohibits certain water districts, as defined, from being considered to be a public water system if the State Department of Health Services makes a prescribed determination. Existing law requires the department, for purposes of the above provisions under which determinations are made regarding whether a system or water district is a public water system, to place certain requirements on affected water systems, utilize certain criteria in making determinations, and monitor and review certain conditions of a water system or water district periodically. Existing law authorizes the department to prescribe reasonable, feasible, and cost-effective actions to be taken by water systems, water districts, and users subject to these provisions. This bill would provide that a notice of noncompliance that states the requirements and actions prescribed by the department under the above provisions, describes the real property to which these requirements and actions apply, and names the record owners of that real property, may be recorded by the affected public water system or water district in the county where the real property is located. It would specify that recordation and proper indexing would provide constructive notice of these requirements and actions and would not constitute a title

defect, lien, or encumbrance. It would also require the public water system or water district to provide notice of the recordation to the record owners of the real property, as specified, and to record a subsequent notice of compliance when the public water system or water district determines that the prescribed requirements have been met. The bill would also require a water district subject to the above provisions to annually publish a notice in a newspaper of general circulation describing any requirements and actions prescribed by the department to be taken by the water district and any record of compliance by the water district with these requirements and actions.

SB 183 Sher
Energy: renewable technologies
Chapter 666
Under the Public Utilities Act, the Public Utilities Commission requires electrical corporations to identify a separate rate component to fund in-state operation and development of existing and new and emerging renewable resources technologies. This rate component is a nonbypassable element of local distribution and collected on the basis of usage. Existing law requires specified electrical corporations to collect specific amounts to support in-state operation and development of existing and new and emerging renewable resources technologies. Existing law also requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) to transfer funds collected for in-state operation and development of existing and new and emerging renewable resources technologies into the Renewable Resource Trust Fund. Existing law requires that 17.5% of the funds collected to accomplish the funding of in-state operation and development of existing and new and emerging renewable resources technologies, after deducting certain administrative costs, be used for a multiyear, consumer-based program to foster the development of emerging renewable technologies in distributed generation applications by providing monetary rebates, buydowns, or equivalent incentives. The Emerging Renewable Resources Account is established within the Renewable Resource Trust Fund, to accomplish these purposes. This bill would recast those provisions in the Public Resources Code. The bill would require the Energy Commission, at least once annually, to publish and make available to the public the balance of funds available for emerging renewable energy resources for rebates, buydowns, and other incentives for the purchase of these resources. The bill would make other conforming changes.

SB 189 Escutia
Environmental health tracking system: chronic disease
Chapter 407
Existing law states the intent of the Legislature to establish the Environmental Health Surveillance System (EHSS) for the purpose of establishing ongoing surveillance of the environmental exposures and diseases affecting Californians, with a focus on prevalence and determinants of chronic diseases. Existing law requires the Division of Environmental and Occupational Disease Control within the State Department of Health Services, in consultation with the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, to require, on or before July 1, 2002, a working group of technical experts, as specified, to develop possible approaches to establishing the EHSS. This bill would enact the

California Health Tracking Act of 2003, and would require the State Department of Health Services, the California Environmental Protection Agency, and the University of California to jointly develop and sign a memorandum of understanding to assess the feasibility of integrating existing environmental hazard, exposure, and health outcome data, and describing how the data correspond to specified recommendations of the working group, on or before July 1, 2004. This bill would also require the California Environmental Health Tracking Program to obtain specified information. The bill would authorize the California Environmental Health Tracking Program to collect any relevant information from state agencies, boards, departments, and offices. This bill contains other related provisions.

SB 196 Kuehl
California regional water quality control boards
Chapter 272
Existing law, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, requires each California regional water quality control board to consist of 9 members, including one person who is required to be associated with municipal government and, with a certain exception, another person who is required to be associated with county government. This bill would require those persons, upon the next vacancy occurring in those respective offices, to be a city council member or mayor, and, subject to that exception, a county supervisor.

SB 277 Ducheny
Water: Salton Sea
Chapter 611
Under existing law, various agencies carry out responsibilities relating to the Salton Sea. This bill would enact the Salton Sea Restoration Act. The bill would establish the Salton Sea Restoration Fund and would require the fund to be administered by the Director of Fish and Game. The bill would require the money deposited in the fund to be expended, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for various purposes relating to the restoration of the Salton Sea. The bill would authorize the Department of Water Resources to contract with water suppliers to purchase and sell water made available by specified means to achieve the goals of the act. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 288 Sher
Air quality: Protect California Air Act of 2003: South Coast Air Quality Management District: air pollution control fees
Chapter 476
Existing law, the federal Clean Air Act, requires each major new and modified source of air pollution to undergo "new source review" to ensure that facilities install the best available control equipment, obtain offsets for any new emissions, and comply with any other requirement to ensure that the new and modified sources do not adversely affect air quality. On December 31, 2002, the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency promulgated regulations implementing the new source review program that change that program. Under the federal Clean Air Act,

states may adopt air pollution control requirements that are more stringent than federal requirements. Existing law designates the State Air Resources Board as the air pollution control agency responsible for the coordination of the activities of air pollution control districts and air quality management districts for the purposes of the federal Clean Air Act. Subject to the powers of the state board, the districts are required to adopt and enforce rules and regulations to achieve and maintain the state and federal ambient air quality standards in all areas affected by nonvehicular emission sources under their jurisdiction. Each district is authorized to establish a permit system that requires, except as specified, that before any person builds, erects, alters, replaces, operates, or uses any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance that may cause the issuance of air contaminants, the person obtain a permit from the air pollution control officer of the district. This bill would establish the Protect California Air Act of 2003. The bill would make legislative findings and declarations regarding those new federal regulations and their effect on the federal Clean Air Act, as implemented in California. It would declare the purposes of the bill to include the need to attain and maintain ambient air quality standards by the earliest practicable date, to protect public health and welfare from the adverse effects of air pollution, and to ensure that economic growth will occur in a manner consistent with the preservation of existing clean air resources. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 317 Kuehl
Resources
Chapter 612
Existing law authorizes the Department of Fish and Game, contingent upon, among other things, a determination by the Department of Fish and Game and the execution of a specified Quantification Settlement Agreement on or before December 31, 2003, to authorize the take of species resulting from certain environmental impacts attributable to the implementation of the agreement. This bill, for the purposes of that provision, would require that agreement be executed on or before October 12, 2003, and would revise that contingency relating to a determination by that department. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 331 Romero
Toxic injuries: limitation of actions
Chapter 873
Existing law sets forth the statute of limitations applicable to various causes of action, including a civil action for injury or illness based upon exposure to asbestos, as specified. This bill would establish a separate statute of limitations for a civil action for injury or illness based upon exposure to a hazardous material or toxic substance other than asbestos, as specified. The bill would also state the intent of the Legislature to codify and disapprove the rulings in specific court cases.

SB 334 Romero
San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority
Chapter 192
Existing law, the San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority Act, establishes the San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority and provides for its powers and duties. Existing law requires the State Water Resources Control Board, on or before January 1, 2004, and in consultation with the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board, to report to the Legislature on the progress of the authority relating to groundwater management and other actions undertaken by the authority. Existing law, with certain exceptions, repeals the act on July 1, 2005. Existing law authorizes the authority to impose an annual pumping right assessment, not to exceed $13 per acre-foot, to construct facilities and acquire property, and for other purposes. This bill would delete the consultation requirement relating to the report. The bill would change the repeal date to July 1, 2010, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by extending the period of time in which the authority and other local public entities are required to carry out various duties under the act. The bill would authorize the authority to impose that annual pumping right assessment in an amount that does not exceed $10 per acre-foot. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 352 Escutia
Schoolsites: sources of pollution
Chapter 668
Existing law sets forth various requirements regarding the siting, structural integrity, safety, and fitness-for-occupancy of school buildings, including, but not limited to, a prohibition of the approval by the governing board of a school district of the acquisition of a schoolsite by a school district, unless prescribed conditions relating to possible exposure to hazardous substances are satisfied, and a prohibition on the approval of a related environmental impact report or negative declaration. This bill would, in addition, prohibit the approval by the governing board of a school district of a schoolsite that is within 500 feet from the edge of the closest traffic lane of a freeway or other busy traffic corridor, unless prescribed conditions are met and would make conforming and other technical, nonsubstantive changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 418 Sher
Fish and wildlife: streambed alteration agreements
Chapter 736
Existing law requires a governmental agency or public utility that proposes a project that would divert, obstruct, or change the natural flow of, or result in the disposal of debris in, a river, stream, or lake designated by the Department of Fish and Game, to submit prescribed plans and other information to the department, and to follow prescribed procedures. Under existing law, a violation of the Fish and Game Code is a crime. This bill would revise that proposal process by doing all of the following: This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 642 Hollingsworth
Pest control
Chapter 414
Existing law provides for the control and eradication of pests by the use of various methods, including establishment of a quarantine area, and defines various terms with respect to these provisions. Existing law allows the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to enter into cooperative agreements with private and specified state and federal entities for various purposes that promote and enhance agriculture. Existing law provides that grant awards shall be made by the Department of Food and Agriculture, as specified, and that the procedures, forms, and guidelines for grant programs are exempt from procedural requirements applied to the adoption of rules and regulations. This bill would require, if the secretary expends funds or awards grants for the study of protocols for crops to meet standards for transport out of a quarantine area, that primary consideration be given to crops that are most at risk from the imposition of a quarantine and for which protocols do not currently exist, as long as the application otherwise meets reasonable scientific standards. The bill would authorize the department to consult with individuals or representatives of the agriculture industry, and academic or scientific individuals, or organizations to establish criteria and assist in the recommendation of any expenditure of funds or the award of grants. This bill would also define the terms "crop" and "forage," as specified.

SB 649 Kuehl
Mining
Chapter 794
Existing law prohibits a state agency from purchasing or utilizing sand, gravel, aggregates, or other minerals produced from a surface mining operation subject to the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975, unless the operation is identified in a specified list. This bill would prohibit operators of surface mines in California, whose operations are not identified in that specified list, from selling that California mined material to a local agency. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 654 Machado
Water: Salton Sea: Colorado River
Chapter 613
Existing law appropriates General Fund moneys to, among other things, line portions of the All American Canal and the Coachella Branch of the All American Canal. Existing law requires the lining projects to be completed not later than December 31, 2006, or such later date as may be required by extraordinary circumstances. This bill would make legislative findings as to the extraordinary circumstances that prevent the lining projects from being completed by December 31, 2006, and would extend the date to December 31, 2008. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 656 Sher
Air quality: particulate matter
Chapter 738 with message
Existing law designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with coordinating efforts to attain and maintain ambient air quality standards. Existing law designates the state board as the state agency with the primary responsibility for the control of vehicular air pollution, and air pollution control districts and air quality management districts with the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from all sources other than vehicular sources. Existing law requires district plans for attaining state ambient air quality standards to assess the cost-effectiveness of available and proposed emission control measures. This bill would require the state board, not later than January 1, 2005, in consultation with the districts, and after at least one public workshop, to identify, develop, and adopt at a public meeting a list of the most readily available, feasible, and cost-effective, as defined, proposed control measures, based on rules, regulations, and programs existing as of January 1, 2004, that could be employed by the state board and the districts to reduce emissions of PM 2.5 and PM 10, as defined, from new and existing stationary, mobile, and area sources. The bill would also require the state board and each district to adopt an implementation schedule, as defined, for the most cost-effective measures on that list after prioritizing the measures based on specified factors. The bill would require the state board and each district, in carrying out those requirements, to adopt and implement control measures to reduce PM 2.5 and PM 10 from stationary, area, and mobile sources, and to make progress toward attainment of state and federal particulate matter standards. The bill would require the state board, by January 1, 2009, to prepare, and make available to the public, a report on the actions taken by the state and districts to comply with the requirements of the bill. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2011. The additional duties for districts required by the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 666 Bowen
Environment
Chapter 739
The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment, or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. This bill would provide that a project located in Los Angeles County that is approved by a public agency before the effective date of the bill is not in violation of any requirement of CEQA or the Subdivision Map Act if certain transportation improvements are not constructed due to the project owner's or developer's relinquishment of easement rights within the coastal zone. The bill would require the relinquishment of easement rights to be in connection with the state acquiring a wetlands project that is a minimum of 400 acres in size and located within the coastal zone. This bill contains other related provisions.

SB 671 Florez
Motor vehicle fuel: alcohol content and tax rates
Chapter 63
Existing law requires a manufacturer, blender, agent, jobber, consignment agent, or distributor who distributes motor fuel products that contain at least 1% alcohol by volume to state on the invoice, bill of lading, shipping paper, or other documentation used in normal and customary business practices, the percentage and type of alcohol, except in specified documentation. This bill would provide that, if applicable, a statement that the product "contains up to 10% ethanol" would meet this requirement. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 700 Florez
Air quality: emissions: stationary sources: agricultural operations
Chapter 479
Existing law authorizes the board of every air quality management district and air pollution control district to establish a permit system that requires any person that uses certain types of equipment that may cause the emission of air contaminants to obtain a permit. Existing law exempts vehicles and certain types of equipment from those permit requirements. This bill would eliminate that exemption for any equipment used in agricultural operations in the growing of crops or the raising of fowl or animals. To the extent that the bill would increase the number of permits that a district board, electing to establish a permit system prior to January 1, 2004, would be required to issue, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 704 Florez
Air quality: agricultural burning
Chapter 480 with message
Under existing law, each air pollution control district and air quality management district is authorized to establish a permit system that requires, except as specified, that before any person builds, erects, alters, replaces, operates, or uses any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance that may cause the issuance of air contaminants, the person obtain a permit from the air pollution control officer of the district. This bill would repeal the Agricultural Biomass-to-Energy Incentive Grant Program, and instead, would require the Energy Commission, upon determining the project is eligible for funding, to provide incentives to a facility, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 705 Florez
Air quality: agricultural burning: San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District
Chapter 481
Existing law prohibits any person from knowingly setting or permitting agricultural burning unless he or she has a valid permit designated by the State Air Resources Board to issue a permit in the area where the burning is to take place. Existing law requires the state board to designate public fire protection agencies or other equivalent

agencies to issue permits, and to adopt rules and regulations to provide a procedure for the issuance of those permits. This bill would prohibit the issuance of any permit to a person to burn certain categories of agricultural waste, as defined, within the jurisdiction of the San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District, commencing on the date specified for each category, except that the bill would authorize the district to postpone those dates under certain circumstances. The bill also would require the district to develop and adopt, by June 1, 2005, rules establishing the best management practices for certain other weeds and maintenance, as defined, and would require those rules to become operative by June 1, 2006. The bill would require the district to develop and adopt rules to regulate the burning of diseased crops. The bill would prescribe the circumstances under which a conditional crop burning permit would be authorized to be issued. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 708 Florez
Air pollution: motor vehicles
Chapter 482
Existing law establishes a motor vehicle inspection and maintenance program (smog check), administered by the Department of Consumer Affairs and the State Air Resources Board, that provides for the inspection of all motor vehicles, except those specifically exempted from the program, upon registration, biennially upon renewal of registration, upon transfer of ownership, and in certain other circumstances. Existing law provides for a repair assistance program available to an eligible individual whose vehicle has failed a smog check inspection. This bill would expand the repair assistance program to include the owner of a motor vehicle who was issued a notice to correct for an alleged violation of unlawful motor vehicle exhaust discharge, if the vehicle subject to that notice has failed a smog check inspection subsequent to receiving that notice. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 709 Florez
San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District: district board
Chapter 483
Existing law establishes the San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District, formed by the Counties of Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Tulare, and consisting of the Counties of Fresno, Kings, Madera, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Tulare, and that portion of the County of Kern that is within the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin. This bill would authorize the district board to adopt rules and regulations that require the use of best available control technology for new and modified sources of pollution, promote the use of cleaner burning alternative fuels, and encourage and facilitate ridesharing for commuters. The bill would require the district to expand the office of small business to include agriculture assistance, and to establish expedited permit review and project assistance mechanisms relative to clean fuel technologies. By imposing new duties on the district, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 808 Karnette
Sales and use taxes: exemptions: bunker fuel
Chapter 712 with message
The Sales and Use Tax Law imposes a tax on the gross receipts from the sale in this state of, or the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of, tangible personal property. That law provides various exemptions from that tax, including an exemption for the sale of tangible personal property to a common carrier, as provided. This bill would additionally exempt, until 2014, the gross receipts from the sale of fuel and petroleum products to a water common carrier for immediate shipment outside this state for consumption in the conduct of its business as a common carrier after the first out-of-state destination, if specified conditions are met. This bill would require the Legislative Analyst's Office to submit a report to the Governor and the Legislature that evaluates the economic impact of the exemption. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 810 Burton
Natural resources: timber harvesting
Chapter 900 with message
Existing law exempts timber operations from specified waste discharge requirements if the federal Environmental Protection Agency certifies that provisions of the Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973 constitute the best management practices for silviculture pursuant to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. This bill would require both the federal Environmental Protection Agency and the State Water Resources Control Board to make that certification after January 1, 2003. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 833 Machado
Eastern Water Alliance Joint Powers Agency
Chapter 740
Existing law authorizes public agencies to enter into joint powers agreements. This bill would authorize the Eastern Water Alliance Joint Powers Agency to grant funds to a member public agency for the purposes of assisting that member public agency in acquiring water if the board of directors determines that water supply will benefit the Eastern San Joaquin County Groundwater Basin as a whole and that member public agency would otherwise be unable to acquire that water. The bill would authorize the Board of Supervisors of San Joaquin County to grant to the joint powers agency funds from the county general fund or Zone 2 of the San Joaquin County Flood Control and Water Conservation District that are available to carry out any purposes of the joint powers agency for which the county or the district is authorized to expend funds. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 915 Perata
San Francisco Bay Area Water Transit Authority
Chapter 714
Existing law creates the San Francisco Bay Area Water Transit Authority with specified powers and duties relative to the development of a plan for implementation and

operation of a water transit system on San Francisco Bay. Existing law provides that the authority may not operate a water transit system until the plan has been statutorily approved by the Legislature. Existing law also provides that the authority shall be funded from appropriations in the annual Budget Act and imposes restrictions on the regional transportation funds that the authority may apply for to fund operation of the water transit system. This bill would delete the requirement that the authority's plan be statutorily approved prior to commencement of operation of the water transit system. The bill would delete the requirement to fund the authority through the annual Budget Act and would require that the authority be funded from increases in bridge tolls, as proposed by SB 916. The bill would require the authority to dedicate at least one vessel to employ biodiesel fuel. The bill would require new vessels mandated in the authority's plan to exceed certain federal air quality standards for marine engines by at least 85%. The bill would revise the process for negotiations between the authority and transit operators relative to implementation of water transit services and related ground transportation terminal access services. The bill would make other related changes. The bill would make any duties and responsibilities imposed by the bill contingent upon funding for those purposes being provided from increases in tolls on state-owned toll bridges in the bay area pursuant to the expenditure plan in SB 916.

SB 923 Sher
Water quality: waivers
Chapter 801
Existing law, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, provides that a regional board may waive certain waste discharge requirements for specific discharges or specific types of discharges if the waiver is not against the public interest. The act provides that the waivers are subject to conditions. This bill, instead, would authorize the state board or a regional board to waive those waste discharge requirements if certain requirements are met. The bill would require the conditions of the waivers to include, with certain exceptions, the performance of individual, group, or watershed-based monitoring duties. The bill would authorize the state board or a regional board to include as a condition of the waiver the payment of an annual fee. The bill would require the funds generated by the payment of the fee to be deposited in the Water Discharge Permit Fund for expenditure, upon appropriation, by the state board or the appropriate regional board to establish and implement the waiver program. The bill would require the state board or regional board to provide notice regarding the adoption of a waiver.

SB 1002 Sher
Santa Clara Valley Water District
Chapter 341
Existing law generally regulates the storage of hazardous substances in underground storage tanks and requires underground storage tanks that are used to store hazardous substances and that are installed after January 1, 1984, to meet certain requirements. These requirements are required to be implemented by the local agency. Under the existing Barry Keene Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Trust Fund Act of 1989, every owner of an underground storage tank is required to pay a storage fee for each gallon of petroleum placed in the tank. The fees are required to be deposited in the

Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund. The money in the fund may be expended by the State Water Resources Control Board, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for various purposes, including paying for an agreement with a local agency for overseeing and abating unauthorized releases. The term local agency is defined for purposes of these provisions as the certified, unified program agency (CUPA), except as specified, which is the only local agency authorized to enforce those provisions. Existing law requires the board to develop and implement a local oversight program for the abatement of, and oversight of the abatement of, unauthorized releases of hazardous substances from underground storage tanks by local agencies. The board is required to enter into an agreement with a local agency to implement the local oversight program. The board is authorized to select only those local agencies that have implemented the provisions regulating underground storage tanks and that collect and transmit to the board a specified surcharge or fees. This bill would authorize the board to enter into an agreement with a local agency and the Santa Clara Valley Water District to implement the local oversight program in Santa Clara County until June 30, 2004. If that agreement is entered into, the bill would authorize the board to provide funding to the Santa Clara Valley Water District for oversight costs incurred by the district on and after July 1, 2002, until June 30, 2004. If the agreement is entered into, the bill would require the Santa Clara Valley Water District to have the same authority and responsibility as a local agency, for specified purposes related to underground storage tanks. This bill contains other related provisions.

SB 1004 Soto
Resources
Chapter 614
Existing law, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, with certain exceptions, requires a person who causes or permits any hazardous substance or sewage to be discharged in any waters of the state, or where it may be so discharged or deposited, to immediately notify the Office of Emergency Services. The act makes any person who fails to provide the notice guilty of a misdemeanor that is punishable by a fine of not more than $20,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both. This bill, for the purposes of this provision, would require the reportable quantity for perchlorate to be 10 pounds or more by discharge to the receiving waters, unless a more restrictive reporting standard is adopted for a particular body of water. By changing the definition of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 1049 Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review
Resources
Chapter 741
The California Emergency Services Act requires the Director of the Office of Emergency Services to coordinate the emergency services of all state agencies in connection with a state or local emergency and requires the transferor or a person who is acting as an agent for a transferor of real property that is located within an area of potential flooding shown on an inundation map to disclose that fact to any prospective transferor of the property. This bill would require local governmental organizations, utilities, or other

public or private owner of a dam to submit an inundation map that delineates potential flood zones that could result in the event of dam failure when the reservoir is at specified capacities and would require the Office of Emergency Services to review the maps to determine whether the maps meet the requirements of these provisions, as specified. The bill would also authorize counties to post a notice identifying the locations of inundation maps. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 1074 Committee on Environmental Quality
Environmental quality
Chapter 742
Existing law, with certain exceptions, prohibits bodily contact with water in a reservoir in which water is stored for domestic use. Existing law authorizes, until January 1, 2004, recreational uses in the Modesto Reservoir if certain conditions are satisfied. This bill would revise these conditions and delete the January 1, 2004, repeal date, thereby extending this authorization indefinitely. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

VETOED

AB 1748 Committee on Budget
Public resources: California Clean Water, Clean Air, Safe Neighborhood Parks, and Coastal Protection Act of 2002: Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002
The California Clean Water, Clean Air, Safe Neighborhood Parks, and Coastal Protection Act of 2002 was approved by the voters at the March 2, 2002, statewide primary election as Proposition 40. Proposition 40 provides bond funds for the acquisition and development of the state park system, for neighborhood, community, and regional parks and recreation areas, for land, air, and water conservation programs, and for acquisition, restoration, preservation, and interpretation of California's historical and cultural resources. This bill would require an acquisition agency, as defined, prior to agreeing to acquire any conservation land, as defined, with a price of more than $25,000,000 that would be acquired with funds from either of the 2 acts described above, or the General Fund, to contract for 2 independent appraisals of the land. The bill would require the 2 independent appraisals to be reviewed by one or more qualified independent appraisers retained by the acquisition agency for this purpose. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 589 Committee on Rules
Public officers: appointments
Existing law prescribes the procedures for filling a vacancy in an office the appointment to which is vested in the Governor and subject to Senate confirmation. Existing law requires the Governor, with respect to the appointment or reappointment by the Governor of a person to an office subject to confirmation by the Senate, to submit the name of the person appointed or reappointed to the Senate, or to the Secretary of the Senate, if the Senate is in recess or adjournment, within 60 days after the person first began performing the duties of the office, or as to a reappointment, within 90 days of the

expiration of the term. This bill would provide, with respect to such an office in state government that is designated as an agency or department secretary, deputy secretary, director, or deputy director, that the Governor, prior to making an appointment, may fill the vacancy by granting a commission not subject to Senate confirmation for a term not to exceed six months, or until the office is filled by the prescribed procedure, whichever occurs first. The bill would require the Governor to submit the name of the person commissioned to the Senate or the Secretary of the Senate, as specified. The bill would provide that this procedure may be used only once for any given office to fill a vacancy pending an appointment by the Governor that is subject to Senate confirmation

SB 774 Vasconcellos
Hypodermic needles and syringes
Existing law regulates the sale, possession, and disposal of hypodermic needles and syringes. Under existing law, a prescription is required to purchase a hypodermic needle or syringe for human use, except to administer adrenaline or insulin. This bill would authorize a licensed pharmacist to sell or furnish 30 or fewer hypodermic needles or syringes to a person for human use without a prescription if the pharmacy is registered with a local health department in the Disease Prevention Demonstration Project that would be created by the bill to evaluate the long-term desirability of allowing licensed pharmacies to sell or furnish nonprescription hypodermic needles or syringes to prevent the spread of blood-borne pathogens, including HIV and hepatitis C. The bill would require local health departments to register pharmacies in the program and to cooperate with the Office of AIDS of the State Department of Health Services, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the Office of AIDS of the State Department of Health Services, in conjunction with an advisory panel, to evaluate the effects of allowing the sale of hypodermic needles or syringes without prescription, and would require a report to be submitted to the Governor and the Legislature by January 15, 2007, subject to funding being available from federal or private sources. The demonstration program would terminate on December 31, 2007. Alternatively, the bill would also authorize the sale or furnishing of hypodermic needles or syringes to a person for human use without a prescription if the person is known to the furnisher and has previously provided the furnisher with a prescription or other proof of a legitimate medical need. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

CALIFORNIA
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Signing & Veto Messages 2003

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Environmental Press Releases 2003

PR03:009
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
01/09/2003

STATE SIGNS CONSENT ORDER TO INVESTIGATE AND CLEANUP THE ASCON LANDFILL SITE 1/9/2003

38-Acre Site Contains Numerous Contaminants, Including Arsenic and Lead

HUNTINGTON BEACH

Governor Gray Davis today announced the signing of a landmark consent order in which seven major corporations agreed to work together to investigate and clean up the Ascon Landfill located in Huntington Beach. The order, developed by the State's Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), enables the site to be cleaned up for appropriate future land use.

"This agreement is a significant achievement that brings together, for the first time, a group of companies with the financial resources to investigate and clean the Ascon property," said Governor Davis. "With the State's leadership, this agreement ensures the protection of public health and will enable the revitalization of a magnificent coastal property."

The corporations (responsible parties) who signed the Consent Order are: Atlantic Richfield Company; Chevron Environmental Management Company; Conoco Inc. and Phillips Petroleum Company; The Dow Chemical Company; Shell Oil Company; Southern California Edison Company; and Northrup Grumman Space & Mission System Corporation (formerly known as TRW Inc.). DTSC expects to issue an enforcement order to additional parties who have not signed on to the consent order.

"We are glad that the many parties involved have reached an agreement that paves the way for the final investigation and clean up of the site," said Ed Lowry, DTSC Director.

The 38-acre site is located at the southwest corner of Hamilton Avenue and Magnolia Street in Huntington Beach. The landfill operated from approximately 1938 through 1984, and accepted waste from oil drilling operations and construction activities. Many contaminants where found at the Ascon site, including volatile organic compounds, semi-volatile organic compounds, and metals including arsenic and lead. The site has remained vacant since 1984.

In accordance with the Consent Order, the cleanup plan for soil/waste and the associated environmental impact report are being prepared. Future site activities include a pilot study, a remedial investigation to determine the extent of groundwater contamination and an air-monitoring program to gather air data related to the site.

PR03:049
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
02/18/2003

CALIFORNIA FIGHTS TO KEEP HISTORIC CLEAN AIR RULES 2/18/2003

SACRAMENTO

Fighting to retain its historic clean air quality regulations, the State of California last week went to court to fend off efforts by some automakers and the federal government to weaken the state's zero emission vehicle (ZEV) rules.

"It's extremely unfortunate that California must defend its historic clean air regulations against Detroit, special interests and federal government," Governor Gray Davis said. "The very idea that the federal government should fight a state's right to clean the air is puzzling."

"The Administration and Congress is waging an unrelenting war on the environment," said Winston Hickox, Secretary of California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA). "It has acted to weaken or planned to weaken regulations that have worked for decades to protect clean air, clean water and national forests. While claiming it believes in states' rights to set environmental rules that are more protective than anemic federal rules, the Administration has rejected California's efforts to make cheaper, less-polluting gasoline by removing federally-mandated oxygenates."

Last November the federal government announced a weakening of regulations to control pollution from power plants and other large industrial facilities and pronounced this action a great leap forward for cleaner air.

California's ZEV rules have been the catalyst for many of the advanced technologies now found in motor vehicles, including the development of zero emission battery powered vehicles, the increasing popularity of hybrid cars and the expanding interest in fuel cell technology. Originally adopted in 1990, the ZEV rules have been updated

several times and were to require auto manufacturers to sell small numbers of ZEVs

in 2003. That requirement was suspended in May 2002 by the court injunction that California attorneys argued against in San Francisco last Thursday.

Since the beginning of the Davis Administration, the state has been a member of the California Fuel Cell Partnership to pioneer hydrogen-powered fuel cell vehicles, an effort to which the Bush Administration is only now beginning to pay attention.

PR03:158
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
04/22/2003

GOVERNOR DAVIS ISSUES STATEMENT ON EARTH DAY 4/22/2003

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today made the following statement in celebration of Earth Day 2003 in California:

"Earth Day is a time for people around the globe to celebrate our natural heritage. Nowhere is Earth Day more revered than here in California, where we enjoy some of the most diverse, beautiful, and precious natural resources in the world.

From our rivers and streams, to ancient forests, to remote mountain ranges, to more than 1,100 miles of coastline, California is defined by our natural heritage.

As Governor, I'm proud that we've set the national standard for environmental stewardship. In the past year, we've scored many victories for our environment, including: ensuring California has the right to review any expanded offshore drilling; protecting clean air and clean water; preserving open land as state parks; and creating the nation's first law to address greenhouse gas emissions.

As we celebrate this Earth Day, California will continue to lead the nation in protecting our natural resources for future generations to enjoy."

PR03:156
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
04/22/2003

GOVERNOR DAVIS APPLAUDS FUEL CELL PARTNERSHIP 4/22/2003

Says Public-Private Partnership Has Made Dramatic Progress

SACRAMENTO

Celebrating Earth Day, Gov. Gray Davis today applauded the accomplishments of the California Fuel Cell Project and called on the California Air Resources Board and the Partnership members to agree to continue the Partnership for four more years.

"Four years ago, we created the California Fuel Cell Project," Gov. Davis said. "We've made a lot of progress. But we're not done yet. That's why I call on the California Air Resources Board and the Partnership members to agree to continue the Partnership for four more years."

Created four years ago, the California Fuel Cell Project is a partnership between major carmakers, energy companies, technology companies, and government agencies. Its goal is to demonstrate that fuel cell vehicles are a safe, practical, clean alternative to conventional combustion-engine vehicles.

"Fuel cell technology proves that here in California - the land of the car - we can have our cake and eat it too," Gov. Davis added. "We can both protect our environment and grow our economy at the same time."

Today, this historic public-private partnership has made dramatic progress. The partnership has:

- Placed more than 20 fuel cell test vehicles on California roads. California will have up to 60 by the end of this year (6 of the working fuel cell cars are on display at the Capitol today);
- Developed a 50,000 square foot state-of-the-art testing and demonstration facility in West Sacramento;
- Installed 6 alternative fueling stations (for hydrogen and methanol-fueled cars);
- Conducted hundreds of public outreach and education events to spread awareness of fuel cell technology.

Davis said the Partnership has demonstrated that fuel cell technology can both protect our environment and grow our economy at the same time. "California has always been the proving ground for new technology, Gov. Davis continued. "Now, our proving grounds are our roads and highways."

For more information on the California Fuel Cell Partnership, visit the Web site listed below.

http://www.fuelcellpartnership.org/

PR03:184
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
05/02/2003

GOVERNOR DAVIS ANNOUNCES $11 MILLION IN BOND FUNDS FOR COASTAL PROTECTION AND PARK IMPROVEMENTS 5/02/2003

Grants for 14 Coastal Counties to Come from Voter-Mandated Props. 12 and 40 Bond Funds; No Impact on State's General Fund

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis announced more than $11 million in bond funds for coastal protection and public access projects throughout the California coast. The grants, which have no impact on the state's general fund, will be awarded by the California Coastal Conservancy and will fund projects located in 14 coastal and San Francisco Bay counties from Humboldt to San Diego.

"This funding will support the purchase of more than 1,000 acres of wildlife habitat and park lands. It also will reduce water pollution and improve parks in urban and rural areas," said Governor Davis. "These projects will touch the lives of millions of Californians. They are important elements in the natural legacy we will pass on to our children."

Most of the conservancy's funds are available through propositions 12 and 40, the parks and resources bond acts passed by the state's voters in 2000 and 2002. More than $8 million will be used by local governments and conservation organizations for acquisitions; a further $3 million is destined for restoration, improvement and rehabilitation projects.

The California Coastal Conservancy, the first state conservancy established in 1976, uses entrepreneurial techniques to purchase, protect, restore, and enhance coastal resources, and to provide access to the shore. The Conservancy works in partnership with local governments, other public agencies, nonprofit organizations, and private landowners.

Thanks to voters approval of Propositions 12, 13, 40 and now 50, the Coastal Conservancy's ability to protect coastal resources under the Davis Administration has increased dramatically compared to previous years. For example, the $11 million in grants being announced on today -- the result of single monthly conservancy board meeting -- rivals what the Coastal Conservancy's grants budget was for three years during the 1990s, a decade without any resources bonds, and limited support for coastal protection.

"Our state economy and our citizens' livelihoods are dependent on safe and healthy coastal resources," Davis added. "They are part of California's heritage. We have an obligation to preserve them."

Below is a county-by-county description of the grants:

San Diego County: Improvements to steelhead habitat in San Diego County's San Mateo Creek, the southernmost steelhead stream remaining on the West Coast. Federal and private services valued at $15,000 will add to the state's $165,000 contribution to the project.

Orange County: A 45-acre addition to a wildlife habitat area along the shore of Huntington Beach. The degraded wetlands that make up the property will be restored, and become part of a 100-acre remnant of the habitat that once covered this part of the Orange County coast. The conservancy will contribute $1.2 million and the nonprofit California Earth Corps will provide $450,000 to the $1.65 million purchase cost.

Los Angeles County: Restoration of Santa Monica Bay through projects on Malibu and Ballona creeks, on the Redondo Beach bluffs, and at the UCLA Ocean Discovery Center. The conservancy's $1 million contribution to the projects will be matched by $1.2 million from federal, local government, and private nonprofit sources.

Ventura County: About 700 acres and two miles of riverfront that will be added to the Santa Clara River Parkway in Ventura County. $3 million from the Coastal Conservancy will support The Nature Conservancy in its ongoing effort to preserve farmland and protect habitat along the river's lower 20 miles.

Santa Barbara County: A $98,000 grant to the Land Trust for Santa Barbara County, including up to $40,000 from the federal government, to prepare a plan to enhance steelhead trout habitat in Arroyo Hondo Creek.

Santa Clara, Santa Cruz Counties: A 198-acre addition to the Bear Creek Redwoods Open Space Preserve in the Santa Cruz Mountains of Santa Clara and Santa Cruz counties. The property contains 100-year-old redwood forests and will become a site for miles of new trails only 20 minutes from downtown San Jose. The estimated $3.6 million acquisition cost will be equally shared by the conservancy and the Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District.

San Luis Obispo County: Coastal Conservancy funds will support The Nature Conservancy's purchase of a 106-acre forested property in Cambria. The purchase will help protect one of the state's few native Monterey Pine forests, while preserving beautiful views for travelers along Highway 1. The Coastal Conservancy's $250,000 contribution to the purchase will add to $750,000 from the state Wildlife Conservation Board and $125,000 from the Packard Foundation.

Marin County: A 21/2-acre addition to Sausalito's Dunphy Park through the city's purchase of the last undeveloped privately owned waterfront property in the city. The park's size will more than double, and it will become directly connected to a heavily used segment of the San Francisco Bay Trail. The conservancy will grant the city $2.2 million, and Marin County has arranged for the remaining $500,000 needed for the $2.7 million purchase. The city will reimburse the conservancy $1 million over the next ten years.

San Francisco County: Habitat and trail improvements to San Francisco's Lake Merced, once one of the nation's premier boating and fishing lakes. The funding is aimed at reversing a decades-long decline in the quality of the lake's habitat and recreational values. The conservancy's $475,000 contribution will be matched by $360,000 from the city.

Solano County: Construction and operation of the Forrest Deaner Native Botanic Garden in the Benicia State Recreation Area, Solano County. Private funding and services valued at $30,000 will add to the conservancy's $60,000 contribution to the project.

Sonoma County: (1) A $250,000 grant to the Gold Ridge Resource Conservation District to plan and improve salmon and steelhead habitat on agricultural properties in the Salmon Creek watershed. (2) A $90,000 grant to the Ocean Song Farm and Wilderness Center to conduct a coastal prairie stewardship study for southwest coastal Sonoma County.

Humboldt County: Restoration of coastal dunes and salt marsh at Lanphere Dunes in the Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge near Eureka. The conservancy's $35,000 contribution will be met with over $87,000 from the National Fish and Wildlife

Foundation, along with services valued at over $86,000 from several federal, state, and private organizations.

PR03:191
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
05/06/2003

REPORT: DAVIS ADMINISTRATION HAS MOVED SWIFTLY ON PARK, WATER BONDS 5/6/2003

SACRAMENTO

The Davis Administration has moved swiftly to direct voter-approved bond funds to projects creating parkland, protecting open space, preserving agricultural land, cleaning beaches and improving water supplies, according to a report issued today by the nonpartisan California Environmental Dialogue (CED).

The report, entitled "Propositions 12 and 13: A status report on land conservation and water quality issues" released today in Sacramento by the CED, points out that the Davis Administration already has achieved many of the goals established in the bonds and outlined the multiple benefits achieved to date. The report notes that the Davis Administration has used the bond funds to acquire and protect more than 240,000 acres of natural habitat, and for the clean-up of toxic and bacterial runoff at 38 beaches and bays in 10 of California's coastal counties.

"I am proud of the hard work and dedication of the departments in my administration," Governor Gray Davis said. "In record time they have delivered on the promise of these two bond measures, protecting California's magnificent resources and preserving a natural legacy to hand on to our children."

The CED, composed of leaders from California businesses, environmental organizations and governments, concluded that the "vast majority" of the $4.1 billion in bond funds from Propositions 12 and 13 -measures strongly supported by the Governor - have been obligated or are in the process of being spent on scores of projects around California. CED's status report on the bond measures said the Davis Administration, through the use of the bond funds, has made "significant progress" in addressing the state's future land conservation needs.

"CED understands that thanks to these two bonds we all have cleaner water to drink, cleaner beaches to swim in and more parks and parkland to play in," Gov. Davis said. "Propositions 12 and 13 have gone a long way toward helping preserve our quality of life. I look forward to working closely with the Legislature to accomplish even more in the coming months to protect the environment and preserve California's natural legacy."

At the time they were approved by voters in 2000, Propositions 12 and 13 were the two largest parks and resources in the nation's history. They were also the first resources

bonds approved in California in 12 years, during which time California's population had grown dramatically, along with the need to protect its resources and improve its water supplies.

The report praised the fact that 70 percent of Prop. 13 clean water programs have been allocated "to promote sanitary handling of wastewater, cleaner beaches, less polluted runoff from streets and businesses, treatment of wastewater for reuse, and groundwater protection against intruding seawater."

The report detailed how Prop. 13 has paid for the clean-up of toxic and bacterial runoff at 38 beaches and bays in 10 of California's coastal counties, and emphasized how Prop. 13 funding was used to improve and restore watersheds, flood control and groundwater storage projects, while increasing protections for fish and other wildlife.

The report noted that 90 percent of the $800 million in Prop. 12 allocated for parks has been obligated for projects throughout the state or allocated to local governments for locally-determined park improvements. "Proposition 12 has placed an unprecedented emphasis on both geographical and social equity," the report said. That goal was a priority with the Davis Administration, which established new approaches and outreach efforts to develop guidelines for grants that addressed community concerns directly.

Under the Governor's Urban Parks initiative, some 8,000 acres of parkland were acquired in, or in close proximity to, urban areas - including the creation of the first State Parks in downtown Los Angeles.

By dividing the benefits of the two propositions into regions, the report also detailed how the benefits of the two measures have been spread throughout the state, from preserving redwoods and watersheds along the North Coast to acquisitions to link state parks in the San Diego County and the southern deserts. The report also noted that important farmland has been preserved through purchase of conservation easements, addressing the need to preserve California's working landscapes.

"CED has done an exemplary job of telling the story of these two bonds, and the many benefits they offer to protect California's resources and improve the settings, environment and landscape that we all live in," said Mary Nichols, Secretary for Resources.

The Resources Agency, which she heads, oversaw the expenditure of the majority of the bond funds, including unprecedented efforts by the State Department of Parks and Recreation which is implementing all the local and population-based grants.

"Through propositions 12 and 13 Californians have enabled us to protect a resource we all value: California's unique beaches," said Winston Hickox, Secretary of Cal/EPA.

The Governor's Clean Beaches Initiative was specifically designed to protect and restore heavily used beach areas that have sometimes been closed by pollution. "Today's report describes some of the benefits of 37 projects that will improve seawater and keep beach users safe," added Secretary Hickox. "By the end of this summer nearly half of the projects will be complete. The others are well under way."

Fundamental to the success of the bonds was the full involvement of many other local agencies and non-profit organizations. "CED has done a remarkable job in describing how the money from these Propositions promoted the investment of funds from the private sector, and the involvement of countless local and statewide conservation, preservation and community groups. Working together, we showed we could make significant improvements in protecting our resources and landscapes, and improving our parks," said Secretary Nichols.

The report noted that Propositions 12 and 13 were soon followed by two larger bonds, Propositions 40 and 50, passed in 2002, which together will furnish $6 billion for continued investments in water, parks, open space and habitat.

PR03:230
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
06/04/2003

GOVERNOR DAVIS MAKES STATEMENT ON MTBE CASE 6/4/2003

Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals Ruling Upholds California's Ban on Fuel Additive MTBE

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today made the following statement on the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals decision upholding California's ban on MTBE:

"This is a clear win for Californians, for clean water in California and for the right of this state to protect the environment we value so highly. The Appeals Court has rightly concluded that the Air Resources Board and I were well within our rights declaring MTBE an environmental hazard and banning it.

"I am proud that California yet again is leading the nation with important protections for our citizens. Washington's entire history of forcing unneeded oxygenates (MTBE and ethanol) on the states has been one of mistakes, miscalculations and self-interest.

"In 1999 I acted on the best scientific advice to ban MTBE because it is polluting underground water in some parts of California. We have been able to limit the damage. The cleanup is possible and practical.

"California has been hampered by Washington's insistence that we continue to add oxygenate to our gas... even though it is not necessary to fight smog. By the end of this year MTBE will be history in California.

"This case, brought by MTBE makers is just one case of industries, or those beholden to industries, trying to short-circuit the state's ability to protect public health and the environment. The trial court and Appeals Court have spoken decisively, the MTBE industry should accept the courts' judgments and move on."

The case is Oxygenated Fuels Association Incorporated v. Governor Gray Davis, CARB Chairman Alan C. Lloyd.

PR03:314
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
07/17/2003

GOVERNOR DAVIS STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERAL COURT'S MTBE RULING 07/17/2003

Gov. Davis Says Ruling Is a "Clear Win for Motorists and Citizens of California"

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today made the following statement regarding the US Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals decision that the US EPA "abused its discretion" in denying California's request for a fuel oxygenate waiver:

"The Federal Court decision is absolutely correct and a clear win for the motorists and citizens of California. It also tells the US EPA that my administration has been right for the past four years, as we have moved to protect our air and water while minimizing the risk of gasoline price spikes.

"It is my hope that the EPA will take a hard look at this court decision, realize they were wrong and give California what it needs: the ability to make gasoline with or without oxygenates as conditions warrant.

"I have said from the start, we are going to protect our air and water. We had to ban MTBE because of water pollution. We want our refiners to have maximum flexibility in what they put into gasoline as long as they produce the cleanest burning gas in the world.

"If Californians are tired of paying high gasoline prices, requiring every gallon of gas to contain an oxygenate will only serve to drive prices higher without delivering any additional air quality benefit.

"To our friends in the Midwest I want to say, California is not anti-ethanol. However, it does not make sense for Washington to dictate that it be used in every single gallon of gas.

"I hope that the US EPA will now give California permission to blend clean gas without oxygenates and that we can move forward and work cooperatively to solve other environmental challenges."

PR03:390
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
08/29/2003

GOVERNOR DAVIS ANNOUNCES TRANSFER OF ANTI-POLLUTION EQUIPMENT TO CLEAN UP WATER IN BORDER REGION

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today announced the ownership transfer of wastewater testing equipment to Baja California. Baja environmental officials will use the donated equipment to ensure that industrial wastewater meets Mexican environmental standards.

"California and Mexico have a common goal: to maintain our beautiful environment," said Gov. Davis. "Both California and Mexican authorities are working cooperatively to improve our water standards. We've set a bar that must be met to protect our residents as well as our environment. The sharing of technology will only strengthen that commitment to meeting those necessary regulations."

Pollution does not respect national boundaries and, under the 2001 agreements, both smog and water pollution are being tackled.

Mexican authorities have used previously donated equipment and technical assistance provided by California to assist in Baja California's regulatory efforts. Baja California's efforts have led to fines and/or temporarily closing half of a dozen industrial operations until their wastewater was pre-treated to meet local standards. The pre-treatment removes industrial pollutants that normal municipal wastewater plants cannot treat.

Agencies that have partnered in this effort include the Baja California Dirección General de Ecologia (DGE) and the Comision Estatal de Agua (CEA) and the State Commissions for Public Services of Tijuana, Tecate, Mexicali and Ensenada.

Cal/EPA, the State Water Resources Control Board, the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board and the City of San Diego have contributed technical services and training related to sampling strategies, laboratory analyses and equipment. The City of San Diego has assisted Baja California cities with their industrial wastewater programs. And California State University, Sacramento has worked with binational technical teams in Tijuana to adapt its nationally recognized industrial wastewater worker training manuals and videos for use in Baja California and throughout Mexico.

The $350,000 worth of sampling, analytical and laboratory equipment is highly specialized and includes a gas chromatograph, an atomic absorption spectrophotometer, dissolved oxygen meters, explosimeters and autosamplers. They were transferred in a Tijuana ceremony hosted entirely by Mexican authorities.

PR03:389
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
08/28/2003

GOVERNOR DAVIS VOWS TO FIGHT BUSH ADMINISTRATION'S PLAN TO WEAKEN AIR QUALITY STANDARDS 08/28/2003

Governor Announces Support for Bill to Keep Clean Air Protection

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today said California must protect itself from a misguided attempt by the Bush Administration to weaken clean air protection.

"As we speak, the Bush Administration is threatening to impose Texas style environmental standards on California," said Governor Davis. "The White House plans to 'aid and abet' industrial polluters by relaxing Federal Clean Air Act standards. I will fight these policies and do everything in my power to protect public health and preserve our environment."

New Source Review (NSR) rules, which derive from the Federal Clean Air Act, require power plants and other facilities to install the best pollution control equipment when they are rebuilt or there are major modifications. The new Federal EPA rules allow facilities to escape the NSR controls when retrofitting and upgrading existing

facilities rather than constructing new ones. For example, under current NSR rules in California, a plant that replaces an old combustion turbine with a new one would be held to state-of-the-art emission controls. However, under the new Federal EPA's

rules, the turbine replacement could be exempt.

Therefore as many as 1800 California facilities that are major sources of air pollution, such as refineries, power plants and other industrial facilities-could escape state-of-the-art air pollution controls necessary to protect public health.

The state protection is particularly important because of California's hot climate and sometimes-stagnant air basins. These trap and build up air pollution that can cause asthma, bronchitis and pneumonia.

Governor Davis announced today his support for SB 288 (Sher-D), the Clean Air Protection Act, which would mandate that upgraded facilities in California comply with the stronger emission standards in NSR programs. These programs would ensure that emission controls are installed at the most cost-effective time in the construction or major modification of a facility.

Governor Davis said, "The best protection is a bill that puts into statute the protections that the US EPA is abandoning." The Governor announced that he would sign SB 288 when it reaches his desk.

"Every great progressive movement has a great leader. When it comes to protecting the environment, that leader is California," Governor Davis continued. "When Washington refuses to lead, California must. This is a case of Washington leading us backwards, and California refusing to follow."

PR03:384
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
08/26/2003

GOVERNOR DAVIS ANNOUNCES $29.2 MILLION IN GRANTS TO ADDRESS FLOOD CONTROL AND PROTECT CALIFORNIA'S ENVIRONMENT 08/26/2003

14 Projects Awarded in 12 Counties

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today announced $29.2 million in grants to protect California's environment by addressing flood control and ecosystem restoration in 12 counties statewide.

The Department of Water Resources (DWR) Flood Protection Corridor Program will oversee the administration of the grants. The awards are funded from Proposition 13 voter-approved bond funds to local government agencies and non-profit organizations. None of the funds come from the State's General Fund.

"From small creeks to major rivers, these projects help protect California's farming, recreation and wildlife in flood-prone areas," Gov. Davis said. "I commend the Department of Water Resources Flood Protection Corridor Program for its commitment to California's environmental tradition and to working closely with local groups and governments. The projects fulfill the promise of the 2000 Water Bond. They will contribute to increased flood safety while also providing economic benefits for many local communities."

The Water Bond 2000 (Proposition 13) funding continues an ongoing commitment by the Davis Administration to protect farmland and rangeland, and keep these working landscapes in production throughout the State. Implementation of the 14 projects will result in wildlife habitat improvement on 2,877 acres, conservation of 2,548 acres of wildlife habitat not currently protected, and conservation easements to keep 985 acres of agricultural land permanently in production.

Funded projects will also improve facilities at public recreational areas, such as the Riverside County Murrieta Creek recreation project and San Diego River Park. Much of the funding has been awarded for restoration of the natural environment, including the Orange County Aliso Creek Mainstream Riparian Restoration. Flood control and protection projects are included, such as Santa Clara and San Benito Counties' Upper Pajaro River Floodplain Protection, which also includes the Nature Conservancy.

"The current $29.2 million in bond funds authorized by voters through Proposition 13 will be passed along to local government agencies and non-profit organizations over a three-year period. Since 1999, the Davis Administration has provided a total of $208.3 million through DWR to fund flood protection, ecosystem restoration and related preservation of agricultural land."

Fact Sheet: County, sponsoring organization, grant:

- Shasta County, Clover Creek Preserve, City of Redding, $2,700,000.
- Tehama County, Floodplain Reconnection and Restoration on La Barranca and Blackberry Island, River Partners, $1,220,000.
- Lake County, Middle Creek, $5,214,000.
- Napa County, Napa River/Napa Creek Flood Protection Project, Napa County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, $500,000.
- Sacramento County, Lower Dry Creek/Parkway Reach, Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency, $1,482,743.

- Placer County, Dry Creek/Minerâ€™s Ravine, $933,612.
- Placer County, Lakeview Farms Conservation Project, $325,000.
- Stanislaus County, Vierra Unit Restoration, River Partners, $1,755,542.

- Santa Clara and San Benito Counties, Upper Pajaro River Floodplain Protection, The Nature Conservancy, $3,271,000.
- Orange County, Aliso Creek Mainstem Riparian Restoration and Flood Protection Project, $1,000,000.
- Riverside County, Bedford and Temescal Washes, Riverside-Corona Resource Conservation District, $2,500,000.
- Riverside County; Murrieta Creek Flood Control, Environmental Restoration, and Recreation Project; Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District; $1,500,000.
- San Diego County; Flood Control, Habitat Restoration and Recharge on the San Diego River; San Diego River Park - Lakeside Conservancy and Riverview Water District; $4,139,040.
- San Diego County, Santa Maria Creek Flood Protection Corridor, The Nature Conservancy, $2,600,000.

More information about the DWR Flood Protection Corridor Program and a listing of the agencies and projects on the priority list to receive grants may be obtained through the DWR Division of Flood Management web site below.

http://www.dfm.water.ca.gov/fpcp/

PR03:374
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
08/20/2003

GOVERNOR DAVIS ANNOUNCES $53 MILLION IN GRANTS TO PROTECT CALIFORNIA'S ENVIRONMENT 08/20/2003

State Coastal Conservancy and Wildlife Conservation Board approves awards

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today announced the awarding of $53 million in grants to protect California's environment. The State Coastal Conservancy and the Wildlife Conservation Board (WCB) will oversee the administration of the grants.

"We Californians know that safeguarding our environment is good for our health, good for our spirits and good for our economy," said Governor Davis. "These $53 million in grants will protect access to the beach, open spaces and coastal properties. This critical funding is in addition to the $21 million already allocated for the Clean Beaches Initiative, and the $46 million in the pipeline to keep beach water safe for Californians and tourists."

The $33 million in grants from the WCB include a variety of acquisition and restoration projects, along with $19.2 million for a new program that will be issued to help

landowners, conservation organizations, counties and cities save California's open rangelands.

The $20 million in grants from the State Coastal Conservancy will be used to protect and improve coastal wildlife habitats and farmland, improve shoreline and beach access, and revive the economies of coastal communities. None of the funds come from the State's General Fund.

The grants do not come from the State's General fund, but from bond acts (Propositions 12, 40 and 50) approved by the state's voters in the last three years. The remaining non-bond sources include the California License Plate Fund, and the Habitat Conservation Fund. The Governor's Clean Beaches Initiative has been funded entirely by Proposition 13 and future funds will come from the Prop. 40 bonds.

"I commend the Wildlife Conservation Board and the State Coastal Conservancy for its commitment to California's environmental tradition," said Gov. Davis. "The use of these voter approved funds will help to revitalize coastal economies and make our coast more open to residents and visitors. The funds will also permanently protect over 4,400 acres of coastal farmland and wildlife habitat from development," Governor Davis said.

The State Coastal Conservancy grants will be used throughout the coast to make the shoreline more accessible to the public. Funded projects will improve facilities at public beaches and add to the California Coastal Trail and the San Francisco Bay Trail. The grants also include the one-of-a-kind program called "Coast Alive" which will train 2,000 teachers and teach over 100,000 children the importance of conservation, including engaging them in actual beach and coastal restoration activities.

Two of the conservancy's grants are directly aimed at improving the waterfront economies of North Coast cities hard-hit by economic downturns -- a grant to Fort Bragg will help the community plan for re-use of the former Georgia-Pacific mill site, and Crescent City will use awarded funds to plan for revitalization of its harbor. The conservancy also approved grants to protect farmland in several coastal areas and assist farmers in land and water management.

Much of the conservancy's funding will be directed toward restoration of the natural environment, including wetlands, streams, and woodlands. Particularly targeted is spawning habitat for salmon and steelhead trout.

Under guidelines announced at WCB's meeting on August 13, 2003, the new program (established by the Rangeland, Grazing Land and Grassland Protection Act of 2002) will use conservation easements to guard the long-term sustainability of livestock grazing, prevent the conversion of rangeland, grazing land and grasslands to nonagricultural uses, and ensure continued wildlife, water quality, watershed and open-space benefits to the state from livestock grazing. This funding continues an ongoing commitment by

the Davis administration to protect farmland and rangeland and keep these working landscapes in production throughout the State.

Please see attached fact sheet.

Fact Sheet on the Wildlife Conservation Board Grants for the State's Rangelands

Rangelands provide critical environmental values to numerous species of wildlife and plant communities. Moreover, these areas provide the economic foundation for many rural towns and communities across the state. Currently, there are approximately 22 million acres of privately owned rangeland, grazing and grasslands remaining in California. California's population could increase from 35 million to more than 50 million people by 2004, according to the Department of Finance. Faced with projected population increases, associated urban expansion and the continual increase in the number and size of rural homes, California is at risk of losing a matchless resource that provides economic, ecological and cultural benefits to the people of the state.

With respect to the Wildlife Conservation Board grants, The Rangeland, Grazing Land and Grassland Protection Act of 2002 specifies that the money used through the program can only be available for the purchase of conservation easements. Further, recognizing resource similarities and values between rangeland, grazing land and oak woodlands, the Act allows for the coordination of the program with the newly enacted Oak Woodlands Conservation Act. The funds and the program are all administered through the California Wildlife Conservation Board (WCB).

In other action recently, the Board approved more than $14 million for projects in 11 California counties that will further the protection of the state's native natural resources, restore riparian and coastal habitat and provide access to the state's waters. Two notable grants are:

- Riverside County: a $5 million grant to the Riverside Land Conservancy that will assist in the purchase of 357 acres in the San Timoteo Canyon region of Riverside County. With the purchase, the first of three sections will help provide a wildlife corridor between the San Gorgonio Mountain foothills and lower alluvial plains. The region includes sage scrub, chaparral, riparian, wetlands and coast live oak woodlands, which provide nests for numerous raptors and a variety of different owl species.

- San Diego County: The Board approved a $1.8 million grant in San Diego County for a cooperative habitat restoration project in Goat Canyon. The grant comes through 2002's Proposition 50 (the Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coast and Beach Protection Act). Part of the larger Border Field State Park within the Tijuana River Nation Estuarine Research Reserve, Goat Canyon's flooding has

degraded marsh and streamside habitats through erosion and sedimentation. Primarily, the project will construct a pair of sediment retention basins.

Other grants include:

- Riverside County: 45±acre Coachella Valley Ecological Reserve, $450,000.
- LA County: Habitat Restoration, White Point Nature Preserve $170,000.
- Del Norte County: 20± acres Lake Earl Wildlife Area, $28,000.
- Sacramento County: City of Isleton Public Access Augmentation, $308,135.
- Placer County: Riparian Habitat Restoration, Polaris Creek, $25,000.
- San Luis Obispo County: 32± acre Los Osos Dunes/Wetlands, $916,000.
- Mendocino County: Garcia River (Stornetta Ranch), $3,700,000.
- San Mateo County: Oyster Point Fishing Pier Improvements, $99,270.
- Sutter County: Riparian Habitat Restoration, Feather River Wildlife, $1,307,000.
- Shasta County: Fall River Valley (310± acres Noel Ranch), Shasta County $174,000.

One of the Board's primary responsibilities is the selection, authorization, and allocation of funds for the purchase of land and waters suitable for preservation, protection and restoration of wildlife habitat. The Board also acquires lands for recreational purposes such as piers for fishing access, boat ramps, and wildlife areas for hunting access.

Fact Sheet on the State Coastal Conservancy Grants

Grants and other expenditures approved by the Coastal Conservancy include:

- San Diego County: A total of $447,000 to improve wildlife habitat and public access in the Tijuana River Valley, along Rose Creek in the City of San Diego, and at San Elijo Lagoon.
- Orange County: A $160,000 grant to improve facilities at Aliso Beach.
- LA County: A $180,000 grant to remove invasive plants in lower Topanga Canyon.
- Ventura County: $600,000 to improve wetlands at Ormond Beach.
- South Coast Counties: A $250,000 grant for development of the Coast Alive! education program for San Diego, Orange, and Los Angeles counties.
- Santa Barbara County: A total of $1.65 million in grants for environmental restoration at the Carpinteria Salt Marsh and the UC-Santa Barbara Campus Lagoon Natural Area.

- San Luis Obispo County: A $1.5 million grant to acquire a conservation easement on the 1,860-acre John Maino Ranch.
- Monterey County: A $273,000 grant to acquire 183 acres near Moro Cojo Slough.
- Santa Cruz County: A total of $550,000 in grants to reconstruct the 26th Avenue beach stairway and for the marine education center of the O'Neill Sea Odyssey.

- San Mateo County: Over $12 million in grants for acquisitions of the Driscoll and Bolsa Point ranches, environmental restoration of San Pedro Creek, and to assist farmers with construction of irrigation ponds.
- San Francisco: A $750,000 grant for improvements to the south windmill in Golden Gate Park, and approval for funding for the Mission Creek Bikeway on the SF Bay Trail.
- Marin County: A $585,000 grant to acquire a conservation easement on the 870-acre Grossi Ranch.
- Sonoma County: A total of $210,000 in grants to improve salmon and steelhead habitat and improve fish passage at the Mumford Dam on the Russian River, and to prepare a grazing management plan for coastal grasslands.
- San Francisco Bay Area: A total of $665,000 for 14 environmental restoration and education projects in eight Bay Area counties.
- Mendocino County: A total of $242,000 in grants to plan for the re-use of the former Georgia-Pacific mill site in Fort Bragg, develop the Gualala Blufftop Trail, and prepare a management plan for new California State Parks property along Big River.
- Humboldt County: A $215,000 grant for environmental restoration of the Salt River.
- Del Norte County: A $218,000 grant for revitalization of the Crescent City Harbor.
- North Coast Counties: A $400,000 grant to remove barriers to salmon and steelhead trout passage in Mendocino, Humboldt, Del Norte, and Trinity counties.
- Statewide: A $275,000 grant for design of a program to monitor ocean currents.

The Coastal Conservancy is a state agency that works with the people of California to protect and improve the coast and San Francisco Bay. The conservancy has helped open over 80 miles of coast and bay shores to the public and preserve over 100,000 acres of wetlands, wildlife habitat, parks, and farmland.

PR03:359
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
08/12/2003

GOVERNOR DAVIS ISSUES STATEMENT ON THE DROPPING OF LAWSUITS REGARDING 2001 ZEV REGULATIONS 08/12/2003

SACRAMENTO

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"The best interests of California are served by dropping these lawsuits. We are putting them behind us and concentrating on the tasks at hand: cleaning up California's air and developing the next generation of vehicles.

"We Californians cherish our environment and we love our mobility. America's love affair with the car was perfected here and we don't intend to give up our wheels, but we need cleaner vehicles. Our Air Resources Board's efforts have led to innovative designs such as today's hybrids and tomorrow's fuel cell vehicles. The ARB will keep pushing the envelope and both motorists and carmakers will benefit.

"It is truly unfortunate that the federal administration joined this lawsuit against the people of California. The automakers were perfectly capable of making their own legal arguments and Washington's position undercuts its arguments about the need for local decision-making.

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L03:078
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
08/09/2003

GOVERNOR DAVIS SIGNS FIRST-IN-NATION BAN ON HARMFUL CHEMICALS AFFECTING CALIFORNIANS 08/09/2003

Landmark Legislation Protects Health of Nursing Mothers; Bans Harmful Flame Retardants

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis, joined by Assembly Majority Leader Wilma Chan (D-Oakland), health advocates, nursing mothers and numerous environmental leaders, today signed landmark legislation protecting both the environment and public health. Assembly Bill 302 (Chan) prohibits the use, sale and manufacturing of certain highly hazardous forms of PBDEs (polybrominated diphenyl ethers) in California. The new law is the first of its kind in the nation.

"Once again, California is at the forefront of progressive legislation," said Gov. Davis at the Venice Family Clinic today. "This bill protects California's most vulnerable residents: nursing infants and mothers. Health risks for all Californians will be reduced. Our air, rivers and ocean will be cleaner. Our quality of life will be better."

The Governor also thanked Assemblywoman Chan, who, along with California's Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA), shepherded her bill through the State Senate last month. The bill had no opposition when passed by the State Legislature.

"This puts us on the cutting edge in providing protection for our children's health," said Chan at the signing ceremony. "I hope that other states will follow our example."

PBDEs, a form of flame retardant, have been used in a variety of products including housings for computers and electronics; seat cushions; upholstery; office dividers; autos and many others. Two forms, PentaBDE and OctaBDE have been shown to accumulate alarmingly in animal and human tissue and in mother's milk. Cal/EPA scientists have found the world's highest levels of PBDEs in North American women, including women from California according to published research.

"Today's action underscores my firm commitment to environmental protection," added Gov. Davis. "Legislation signed under my administration will once again pay off for this state and for other Americans as well."

In anticipation of the state's ban, some manufacturers will likely eliminate PBDE use. Already, several U.S. chemical makers and product manufacturers have voluntarily stopped making or using the two forms of PBDEs to be banned and action similar to California's has been taken by the European Union.

The ban, which will take effect January 1, 2008, gives manufacturers an adjustment period to modify processes and secure replacement chemicals.

PR03:351
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
08/06/2003

GOVERNOR DAVIS URGES U.S. E.P.A. TO GRANT WAIVER TO KEEP GASOLINE CLEAN, AFFORDABLE AND PLENTIFUL 08/06/2003

SACRAMENTO

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"California doesn't take a back-seat to anyone in our requirements that gas burn cleanly," said Gov. Davis. "We pioneered the fight against smog. The federal government should know there's simply no reason to add extra chemicals to gasoline when they don't make the gas burn cleaner."

The Governor's letter follows California's legal victory over the EPA in a closely watched court case. The court ruled that the EPA must reconsider the Governor's request to drop the oxygenate requirement for California. The EPA turned down California's request two years ago and Gov. Davis went to court to overturn their decision (Davis v. US EPA, 9th Circuit Court of Appeals #01-71356).

"A lot of people thought we didn't stand a chance, but California proved its case and the court ordered the EPA to reconsider," added Gov. Davis. "Now it's time for the EPA to reconsider and drop the oxygenate requirement."

Federal law provides that the EPA can waive the "oxygenate mandate" when that serves the purpose of fighting smog. Both evidence presented by the state and the EPA's own Blue Ribbon Panel on Oxygenates in Gasoline have shown that oxygenates are not needed in California's cleaner burning gasolines. The oxygenates most commonly used in gas are MTBE and ethanol.

In the letter Gov. Davis wrote, "Application of the Federal Minimum Oxygen Requirement serves absolutely no purpose in California relative to its intended air emission reduction rationale. California needs the ability to make gasoline with or without oxygenate as conditions warrant. Our refiners need the flexibility to ensure cleaner air, ground, and surface water, while providing affordable and available gasoline for California's consumers."

The Secretary of the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA) Winston Hickox praised Governor Davis's action and said, "The Washington administration has to opportunity to prove that there is substance to its rhetoric about the states' power to make decisions. This is an occasion when the federal government can benefit the environment, motorists and industry. It's an opportunity for them to rise above regionalism." Under the court decision in Davis v. US EPA, the next step is up to the EPA.

(Text of letter below)

August 6, 2003

The Honorable Marianne Lamont Horinko
Acting Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Ariel Rios Building
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20460

Dear Administrator Horinko:

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Numerous studies by government agencies, automotive companies, fuels industry experts and the U.S. EPA’s own Blue Ribbon Panel have shown that a minimum oxygen content is not essential to making reformulated gasoline that meets all emission reduction requirements. California regulations accomplish the needed motor vehicle emission reductions without requiring a minimum level of oxygen. During my

administration, the California Air Resources Board has moved from cleaner burning Phase 2 to the exceptionally clean Phase 3 Reformulated Gasoline that will be the state standard starting next year. With cleaner vehicles and gasoline, the average new car emits only 2% as many pollutants as a similar car 20 years ago.

Application of the Federal Minimum Oxygen Requirement serves absolutely no purpose in California relative to its intended air emission reduction rationale. California needs the ability to make gasoline with or without oxygenate as conditions warrant. Our refiners need the flexibility to ensure cleaner air, ground, and surface water, while providing affordable and available gasoline for California's consumers. The continued oxygenate mandate in California subjects the state's motorists to unnecessary risks of supply and price volatility.

Thank you for understanding the urgency of this request. Prompt action by U.S. EPA to approve our waiver request is important to California economically and environmentally.

As always, California is ready to work with U.S. EPA to ensure the protection of public health and the environment.

Sincerely,

GRAY DAVIS

cc: Winston H. Hickox, Secretary, California Environmental Protection Agency

PR03:414
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
09/11/2003

GOVERNOR DAVIS ISSUES STATEMENT ON WATER LEGISLATION PASSED BY STATE SENATE 09/11/2003

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today issued the following statement on the State Senate's passage of three pieces of significant water legislation:

"The three water bills passed by the State Senate today represent a historic shift in water policy in California. When I called the parties back to the table in January, I asked them to put aside their parochial interests for the good of all Californians."

"This legislation, along with the Quantification Settlement Agreement, encourages conservation, brings market based agriculture to urban water transfers, begins the restoration of the Salton Sea, and ends decades of confrontation and replaces it with unprecedented cooperation."

PR03:351
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
08/06/2003

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The Governor's letter follows California's legal victory over the EPA in a closely watched court case. The court ruled that the EPA must reconsider the Governor's request to drop the oxygenate requirement for California. The EPA turned down California's request two years ago and Gov. Davis went to court to overturn their decision (Davis v. US EPA, 9th Circuit Court of Appeals #01-71356.).

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PR03:390
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
08/29/2003

GOVERNOR DAVIS ANNOUNCES TRANSFER OF ANTI-POLLUTION EQUIPMENT TO CLEAN UP WATER IN BORDER REGION

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today announced the ownership transfer of wastewater testing equipment to Baja California. Baja environmental officials will use the donated equipment to ensure that industrial wastewater meets Mexican environmental standards.

"California and Mexico have a common goal: to maintain our beautiful environment," said Gov. Davis. "Both California and Mexican authorities are working cooperatively to improve our water standards. We've set a bar that must be met to protect our residents as well as our environment. The sharing of technology will only strengthen that commitment to meeting those necessary regulations."

Pollution does not respect national boundaries and, under the 2001 agreements, both smog and water pollution are being tackled.

Mexican authorities have used previously donated equipment and technical assistance provided by California to assist in Baja California's regulatory efforts. Baja California's efforts have led to fines and/or temporarily closing half of a dozen industrial operations until their wastewater was pre-treated to meet local standards. The pre-treatment removes industrial pollutants that normal municipal wastewater plants cannot treat.

Agencies that have partnered in this effort include the Baja California Dirección General de Ecologia (DGE) and the Comision Estatal de Agua (CEA) and the State Commissions for Public Services of Tijuana, Tecate, Mexicali and Ensenada.

Cal/EPA, the State Water Resources Control Board, the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board and the City of San Diego have contributed technical services and training related to sampling strategies, laboratory analyses and equipment. The City of San Diego has assisted Baja California cities with their industrial wastewater programs. And California State University, Sacramento has worked with binational technical teams in Tijuana to adapt its nationally recognized industrial wastewater worker training manuals and videos for use in Baja California and throughout Mexico.

The $350,000 worth of sampling, analytical and laboratory equipment is highly specialized and includes a gas chromatograph, an atomic absorption

spectrophotometer, dissolved oxygen meters, explosimeters and autosamplers. They were transferred in a Tijuana ceremony hosted entirely by Mexican authorities.

PR03:389
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
08/28/2003

GOVERNOR DAVIS VOWS TO FIGHT BUSH ADMINISTRATION'S PLAN TO WEAKEN AIR QUALITY STANDARDS 08/28/2003

Governor Announces Support for Bill to Keep Clean Air Protection

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today said California must protect itself from a misguided attempt by the Bush Administration to weaken clean air protection.

"As we speak, the Bush Administration is threatening to impose Texas style environmental standards on California," said Governor Davis. "The White House plans to 'aid and abet' industrial polluters by relaxing Federal Clean Air Act standards. I will fight these policies and do everything in my power to protect public health and preserve our environment."

New Source Review (NSR) rules, which derive from the Federal Clean Air Act, require power plants and other facilities to install the best pollution control equipment when they are rebuilt or there are major modifications. The new Federal EPA rules allow facilities to escape the NSR controls when retrofitting and upgrading existing facilities rather than constructing new ones. For example, under current NSR rules in California, a plant that replaces an old combustion turbine with a new one would be held to state-of-the-art emission controls. However, under the new Federal EPA's rules, the turbine replacement could be exempt.

Therefore as many as 1800 California facilities that are major sources of air pollution, such as refineries, power plants and other industrial facilities-could escape state-of-the-art air pollution controls necessary to protect public health.

The state protection is particularly important because of California's hot climate and sometimes-stagnant air basins. These trap and build up air pollution that can cause asthma, bronchitis and pneumonia.

Governor Davis announced today his support for SB 288 (Sher-D), the Clean Air Protection Act, which would mandate that upgraded facilities in California comply with the stronger emission standards in NSR programs. These programs would ensure that

emission controls are installed at the most cost-effective time in the construction or major modification of a facility.

Governor Davis said, "The best protection is a bill that puts into statute the protections that the US EPA is abandoning." The Governor announced that he would sign SB 288 when it reaches his desk.

"Every great progressive movement has a great leader. When it comes to protecting the environment, that leader is California," Governor Davis continued. "When Washington refuses to lead, California must. This is a case of Washington leading us backwards, and California refusing to follow."

PR03:357
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
08/12/2003

GOVERNOR DAVIS CALLS ON FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO KEEP CALIFORNIA GASOLINE CLEAN, PRICES LOW 08/12/2003

Reaffirms Need for Ethanol Waiver from U.S. EPA; Insists California Gas is Already Clean

SACRAMENTO

Gov. Gray Davis went to a Los Angeles gas station today to reaffirm his demand that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) release California from its stifling order to add unneeded chemicals to the state's already clean-burning gasoline.

"No state values clean air like California," said Gov. Davis. "We have the toughest clean air standards in America. The only thing ethanol does is drive up the cost of gas. We simply don't need extra chemicals in our gas to keep California's air clean."

The federal government now requires that almost all gasoline in California contain two-percent oxygen in the form of MTBE or ethanol. MTBE is being phased out by December 31 to protect the state's water supply. Ethanol adds to the price of gasoline, particularly in the summer, but the price impact can be particularly alarming if the supply of ethanol is interrupted. Under current federal policy, for every one gallon of ethanol that distributors are lacking, 18 gallons cannot be sold at the pump. The supply and price impacts of ethanol were starkly illustrated for San Diego motorists earlier this year when a refiner's tank trucks drained gas stations of gas that did not contain enough ethanol by federal standards. Ironically, the gas would have burned cleanly, but it did not comply with federal requirements.

The California Energy Commission estimates that ethanol increases the cost of gas significantly per gallon. Tight supplies of ethanol could push the cost even higher.

"I'm asking the U.S. EPA to do what's right," Gov. Davis continued. "Allow California to protect our people, protect our air, protect our pocketbooks. No Californian should have to pay more for a tank of gas because of the federal government's refusal to grant this waiver."

Governor Davis added, "When the U.S. EPA denied California's reasonable request, we went to court. Many people thought we wouldn't win, but California did -- and the Appeals Court ordered the EPA to reconsider its wrongheaded decision. This is the EPA's opportunity to show that its words about respecting state's decisions are more than just rhetoric. I hope that the U.S. EPA will now give California permission to blend clean gas without oxygenate so we can move on and work cooperatively to solve other environmental challenges."

PR03:359
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
08/12/2003

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L03:078
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
08/09/2003

GOVERNOR DAVIS SIGNS FIRST-IN-NATION BAN ON HARMFUL CHEMICALS AFFECTING CALIFORNIANS 08/09/2003

Landmark Legislation Protects Health of Nursing Mothers; Bans Harmful Flame Retardants

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PR03:351
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
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Copy of Governor Davis' Letter

August 6, 2003

The Honorable Marianne Lamont Horinko
Acting Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Ariel Rios Building
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20460

Dear Administrator Horinko:

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Thank you for understanding the urgency of this request. Prompt action by U.S. EPA to approve our waiver request is important to California economically and environmentally.

As always, California is ready to work with U.S. EPA to ensure the protection of public health and the environment.

Sincerely,

GRAY DAVIS

cc: Winston H. Hickox, Secretary, California Environmental Protection Agency

PR03:423
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
09/15/2003

GOVERNOR DAVIS APPROVES TRANSFER OF FORMER NASA SITE IN DOWNEY 09/15/2003

4,000 Jobs Expected to Be Created; Cleanup Accelerated

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis signed an early transfer of the former NASA Industrial Facility in Downey that will enable the city to complete an ambitious reuse project expected to create 4,000 new jobs.

"This transfer is good for the environment and good for the Southland's economy," said Gov. Davis. "Overcoming the final hurdle for this transfer paves the way for the creation of at least 4,000 new quality jobs and accelerates the cleanup of precious groundwater resources."

"I am pleased that Governor Davis granted my request to expedite this final land transfer agreement," said Congresswoman Lucille Roybal-Allard (D-34th District). "This announcement from the Governor makes this a great day for the City of Downey and its residents. Our years of teamwork have paid off, and now the City can pursue the ambitious economic plan that they have developed for our community."

"As a legislator that represents Downey and its surrounding cities, I am thrilled that this land transfer will create thousands of jobs in my Assembly district. As a resident of the area I am grateful to Governor Davis for approving a project that will expedite the cleanup of contaminated groundwater sites that serve my family and my neighbors," said Assemblyman Ron Calderon (D-Montebello).

Governor Davis said the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board has signed off on the transfer of the 96 acres to the City of Downey. The transfer has been five years in the making.

"The city has been working diligently to meet all the requirements and assure that the environmental conditions and potential remediation actions are handled properly," said Mayor Ricardo Trejo. "I am pleased that this early transfer will occur and bring family wage jobs to Los Angeles County. This growth will complement projects already underway and provide significant economic growth throughout the greater Los Angeles area."

"The acquisition and redevelopment of the NASA/Boeing site by the City of Downey will bring thousands of new jobs to the 50th Assembly District," said Assemblymember Marco Firebaugh (D-East Los Angeles). "The Southeast Los Angeles area will definitely experience a economic boost from this multi-use project. I commend Governor Davis and Downey City Officials for working together on this important project."

The transfer (96 acres) includes more than one half of the total 160 acre former NASA Industrial Facility bounded by Bellflower and Lakewood Blvds. and Imperial Highway. The City of Downey has already acquired 64 acres that were not contaminated.

The area is being developed into a mixed-use project known as Downey Landing. It will involve the development of a 400,000 square foot retail center and a one million square foot, Kaiser Medical Center, as well as the reuse of buildings where the original space shuttles were constructed as a major movie studio facility.

"By accelerating the transfer process, we are bringing new, quality jobs to LA County," said Gov. Davis. "We are unleashing the creative energy of a city and a region and creating an economic force that will help invigorate Downey for decades."

The City of Downey is acquiring the property for $21.5 million, of which $20.5 million will be allocated to complete soil and groundwater cleanup and provide significant levels of environmental insurance. Soil cleanup is already 80 percent complete. Construction is expected to begin as cleanup progresses.

The project is estimated to generate $750 million in new investment, $125 million in annual taxable sales and $2.5 million in annual property taxes.

According to Gov. Davis, the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board recommended approval of the transfer. It found no evidence of environmental

contamination that might present an immediate exposure hazard.

For more information on the project, please visit Downey's web site below.

www.downeyca.org

L03: 129
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
09/18/2003

GOVERNOR DAVIS TO SIGN BILLS SETTING THE STAGE FOR HISTORIC BALLONA WETLANDS PURCHASE 09/18/2003

Purchase to Cap Three-Decade-Long Fight to Save and Restore Largest Restorable Wetlands in Los Angeles County

LOS ANGELES

Governor Gray Davis today announced his intent to sign two bills, setting the stage for the State to acquire Ballona Wetlands, the largest remaining restorable wetlands in Los Angeles. The purchase agreement, already signed by the owners, now goes to the Wildlife Conservation Board (WCB) for approval of $139 million in funding for the purchase from Propositions 12 and 50.

"Open space is a valuable and rare commodity in urban environments - especially in Los Angeles," said Gov. Davis. "Voters have sent a message that they want California's environmental resources preserved. This acquisition will provide open space, recreation and public access for the enjoyment of future generations."

The wetlands are part of 1,087 acres currently owned by Playa Vista, LLC, stretching from the 405 Freeway to the Pacific Ocean, that were once owned by industrialist Howard Hughes, including land used to house his private airport and the hangar where he built his famous "Spruce Goose" airplane.

The purchase agreement that goes before the WCB involves 193 acres of land west of Lincoln Blvd, and is part of an overall package of land now owned by Playa Vista LLC. SB 666 by Senator Debra Bowen (D-Marina del Rey) transfers an adjacent parcel of 64

acres of land from its current trust status to full State ownership. The land, located on the coast between Los Angeles Airport and Marina del Rey, includes almost 300 acres that Playa Vista is transferring to the State for no charge. Combined with an additional 60 acres to be transferred for no charge early next year under a related agreement, some 600 acres in total - almost a square mile - will be owned by the State.

The acquisition takes on added importance since some 95 percent of the original coastal wetlands in Southern California have been destroyed or degraded. As a result, the Ballona wetlands have been the subject of numerous lawsuits by those who objected to its development. Over the past three decades, saving it has become a primary focus for environmentalists and community members alike.

AB 859 by Assemblyman George Nakano (D-Torrance) re-appropriates $25 million from Proposition 12 that was earmarked for the Ballona Wetlands, and sets the stage for the full restoration of these wetlands. The Coastal Conservancy will oversee that restoration beginning with a five-year planning process that will involve full participation by the public.

"This is a dream come true for the people of Los Angeles," said Secretary for Resources Mary D. Nichols, who praised the Trust for Public Land, a non-profit organization that was instrumental in securing an option on the land and will maintain the land once it is acquired. "This acquisition will provide open space, recreation and education opportunities for the public, and a home for many species for whom this will be an oasis in the heart of a dense urban setting."

The acquisition provides congested Southern California with habitat for a number of endangered and threatened species including the California brown pelican and Belding's savannah sparrow. The area is also a local nesting site of the great blue heron and habitat for at least ten species of reptile and amphibian species. More than 90 separate native species of bird were sighted at the wetlands over last seven and one half months.

Marcia Hanscom, a member of the national board of the Sierra Club and Executive Director of Wetlands Action Network, whose organization has overseen much of the litigation efforts opposing Playa Vista for the last eight years, praised Governor Davis' efforts. "The Governor displayed real leadership in supporting this important acquisition. We asked the State of California to negotiate for more land than was considered in the original sale option and the Governor's representatives tripled the amount of land the public will potentially receive," explained Hanscom.

"This land is very valuable real estate, and big developers like Playa Capital have pushed for years to build on it for their own profit," said Susannah Churchill of Environment California which was also involved in the struggle to save the Ballona wetlands. "The Davis administration deserves major kudos for siding with the public and

choosing to set aside and protect these wetlands. Californians now and in the future will have Governor Davis to thank for the protection for some of the state's last remaining wetlands."

The acquisition of the Ballona Wetlands complements other important acquisitions in the Los Angeles area, including saving the $65 million acquisition of Cornfield and Taylor Yards, the largest remaining open space in downtown Los Angeles, and the $41 million acquisition of Vista Pacifica in Baldwin Hills, which will now be joined directly to the Ballona Wetlands through bicycle trails and other recreational amenities.

L03: 132
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
09/18/2003

GOVERNOR DAVIS TO SIGN LEGISLATION TO REDUCE RISK OF CATASTROPHIC OIL SPILLS IN CALIFORNIA WATERS 09/18/2003

SANTA BARBARA

In an effort to diminish the possibility of a catastrophic oil spill off California's coast, Governor Gray Davis today indicated his intent to sign legislation that would require oil produced offshore from new or expanded oil extraction operations be transported by pipeline only.

"This legislation builds on California's rich tradition of providing environmental stewardship of our precious coastline," said Gov. Davis. "By ensuring that all offshore crude oil is transported onshore via pipeline only, we provide additional protections for California's marine environment and coastal communities and diminish the odds of a catastrophic accident."

AB 16 by Assemblymember Hannah-Beth Jackson (D-Santa Barbara), requires that where new oil and gas development is permitted offshore of California, all oil would be transported to onshore processing facilities by pipeline only. Additionally, all pipelines used to transport this oil will utilize the best achievable technology to ensure maximum protection. The bill provides a limited exception where the crude oil is so highly viscous that pipelining is infeasible, and in times of emergency. Currently, no new offshore drilling is allowed in California, except under existing leases.

"This measure is necessary to protect California's coast from a potentially devastating oil spill that could destroy our local economy," said Assemblymember Hannah-Beth Jackson. "There have been numerous spills in different parts of the world that have had devastating impacts on the local economy, the fishing industry, tourism and the

environment. We must do what can be done to prevent such a disaster off California's Coast."

The majority of oil currently extracted offshore is already transported onshore via pipelines. However, there is one company that currently transports its oil via barge, solely for its platform off the Santa Barbara coast, where the company is planning to expand production. This legislation will add protections to reduce risk of an oil spill to the local coast.

PR03:437
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
09/22/2003

GOVERNORS DAVIS, LOCKE AND KULONGOSKI ANNOUNCE TRI-STATE STRATEGY TO REDUCE GLOBAL WARMING 09/22/2003

SACRAMENTO

Gov. Gray Davis, joined by Washington Governor Gary Locke and Oregon Governor Ted Kulongoski (via statement) today announced an ambitious, coordinated strategy to reduce global warming. Due to federal inaction, the governors concluded that states must act individually and interactively to protect their residents and economies.

"Last year, I was proud to sign the first law in the nation to substantively combat global warming," said Gov. Davis. "Today I am pleased to join with Gov. Locke and Gov. Kulongoski in seeking a border-to-border solution to the problem of carbon dioxide pollution. Each state faces individual challenges, but all three share the determination to actively deal with the threats created by global warming. Obviously, an initiative from Washington D.C. along the lines of what we are doing today would be welcome, but in its absence the states have to act."

"Our current federal policies will not lead to a reduction in emissions of the greenhouse gasses associated with climate change," Gov. Locke said. "The governors of the West Coast states have concluded that in the absence of meaningful federal action, we must act individually and regionally to address the sources of global warming."

Gov. Locke appeared with Gov. Davis at Kenneth Hahn State Recreation Area to make the announcement. Oregon Gov. Ted Kulongoski expressed his support for this initiative in a statement "to show leadership on an environmental issue of critical importance."

The agreement by the three governors represents their resolve to decrease the emissions that cause global warming.

"We will employ a common-sense approach to using available technology today and developing technology in the near future to deal with global warming," added Gov. Davis.

Specifically, the three governors have directed their staffs to work together to provide them with recommendations on ways the West Coast states can:

- Use the states' combined purchasing power to obtain fuel-efficient vehicles and low-rolling resistance tires. For example, the states are working on a uniform specification for the purchase of hybrid vehicles.
- Reduce emissions from diesel fuel in transportation through reductions in the use of diesel generators of ships in west coast ports and in the use of diesel engines by creating a system of emission-free truck stops along the Interstate 5 corridor all the way from Mexico to Canada.
- Remove barriers to and encourage the development of renewable electricity generation resources and technologies. (California already has an ambitious renewable energy portfolio in state.)
- Develop uniform efficiency standards with the potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Specifically, they will work together to deal with federal limitations on upgrades of appliance efficiency standards, which may include waivers from those limitations.
- Develop consistent and coordinated greenhouse gas emission inventories, protocols for standard reporting, and accounting methods for greenhouse gas emissions, and collaborate on improved scientific tools to more precisely measure the impact of climate change.

The tri-state strategy dovetails with existing California initiatives including the Air Resources Board setting carbon pollution standards for 2009 model vehicles and those sold later; the state's non-governmental Climate Change Registry that anticipates carbon reduction credit trading and California's pioneering work in zero and partial-zero emission vehicles (ZEVs and PZEVs).

L03:137
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
09/22/2003

GOVERNOR DAVIS SIGNS LANDMARK AIR QUALITY LEGISLATION INTO LAW
09/22/2003

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today signed into law a package of clean air bills intended to help clean San Joaquin Valley air.

"These bills will help clean up the San Joaquin Valley's air, which is now the dirtiest in the nation outside of the Los Angeles basin," said Davis. "Cleaner air in the Valley will better protect the health of the more than three million people living there, especially the children who have some of the nation's highest asthma rates."

The package of bills (SB 700, 704, 705, 708 and 709) by Sen. Dean Florez (D-Shafter) and AB 170 by Assemblymember Sarah Reyes (D-Fresno) will help clean up San Joaquin Valley (SJV) air pollution, which currently has air quality problems second only to those found in the Los Angeles region. Collectively, the bills will fulfill a court order requiring the elimination of agriculture's exemption from air quality regulations (SB 700), require the California Energy Commission to provide $6 million for incentives to biomass facilities to burn more agricultural waste (SB 704), require the SJV air district to adopt a schedule to phase out agricultural burning in the valley (SB 705). Assemblymember Sara Reyes' AB 170 requires SJV general plans to include strategies for improving air quality.

Governor Davis also signed SB 288, the Protect California Air Act, by Sen. Byron Sher (D-Palo Alto), which codifies into state law previous federal air quality standards which the Bush Administration made less stringent in December 2002.

In addition, the bill package includes a measure that authorizes counties to set up smoking vehicle checkpoints and increase the fines for second and third offenders (SB 708) that will qualify low income drivers to participate in the state's vehicle repair assistance program. Finally, SB 709 will allow the SJV air district to adopt pollution control rules similar to those already in place in the Los Angeles air district, such as the district's fleet rule that requires large fleets to use some alternative vehicles.

"This package of legislation has passed because the people of the San Joaquin Valley are sick of air that's easier to see than it is to breathe," said Gov. Davis. From little children to editors of great newspapers, Valley residents have united to say, 'Enough is enough, we demand change now.' I am proud to join them and Valley legislators. The change begins today."

L03:144
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
09/24/2003

GOVERNOR DAVIS SIGNS COASTAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION BILLS 09/24/2003

Legislation Protects Coast from Cruise Ship Discharges; Safeguard State's Ecosystem

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today signed a package of new bills which will provide additional protections for California's coastline and ecosystem through a variety of measures, from regulation of cruise ship discharges to motorboat noise abatement.

"California's coast is an irreplaceable state treasure," said Gov. Davis. "These new bills build upon existing law. Importantly, we are employing a common-sense approach to assure that people can enjoy the coast without damaging it."

Among the bills are some of the strongest laws in the nation dealing with discharges from passenger ships.

AB 121 by Assemblymember Joe Simitian (D-Palo Alto) and AB 906 by Assemblymember George Nakano (D-Torrance) protect marine waters from the release of sewage sludge and oily bilge water by passenger vessels and prohibit cruise ships from releasing wastewater or hazardous wastes into state waters or national marine sanctuaries.

"AB 121 protects our economy, our environment, and our public health," said Assemblymember Joe Simitian, author of the bill. "Our coastal waters and marine sanctuaries ought not be used as a dumping ground."

"This bill is good for cruise lines too, because it will help protect California's beautiful coastal waters and ensure that our coast continues to attract tourists," said Gov. Davis.

"People from all around the world make California a top travel destination because of its pristine coastal regions, and I am proud to join my colleagues in carrying legislation that protects our State's precious marine environment," added Assemblymember Nakano.

The legislative package signed by the Governor also includes several other environmental protection bills:

AB 16 by Assemblymember Hannah-Beth Jackson (D-Santa Barbara) requires all oil produced offshore from new or expanded oil extractions be transported onshore by pipeline only.

AB 260 (Jackson) requires CalTrans to assign a high priority, within its maintenance programs relating to litter cleanup and abatement, to litter deposited along segments of state highways that adjoin storm drains, streams, rivers, waterways, beaches, the ocean, and other environmentally sensitive areas.

AB 433 by Assemblymember Joe Nation (D-San Rafael) continues a program signed into law by Gov. Davis in 1999. The bill extends until Jan. 1, 2010, the sunset on the California Ballast Water Management Program to control and reduce the release of non-native aquatic species and organisms into state waters by ships arriving in California from foreign ports (e.g., foreign shellfish, toxic algae, bacteria and viruses).

"Four years ago, California became the first state in the country to enact a comprehensive program to control marine invasive species through its primary source of introduction--ship ballast water," said Assemblyman Nation. "Marine invasive species continue to create significant economic and ecological problems for California and the nation. I am very pleased the Governor is honoring California's leadership role in this effort by signing AB 433 into law."

AB 847 by Assemblymember Fran Pavley (D-Agoura Hills) authorizes the State Coastal Conservancy to use bond funds to award grants for projects that improve coastal water quality and protect marine resources in sensitive habitat areas.

AB 866 (Pavley) requires the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Commission to recommend to the State Water Resources Control Board which projects will receive Prop. 40 bond funds for Santa Monica Bay restoration funding.

AB 1555 (Nakano) extends existing motorboat noise limits to include coastal waters within one mile of the California coastline, rather than only in inland waters.

AB 13 by Assemblymember Tom Harman (R-Huntington Beach) authorizes CalTrans to transfer 9.5 acres of environmental mitigation property in the City of Huntington Beach to the Huntington Beach Wetlands Conservancy.

SB 68 by Senator Dede Alpert (D-San Diego) creates the San Diego Bay Advisory Committee for Ecological Assessment to evaluate and report on trends related to the health of San Diego Bay, identify habitat enhancement projects, and recommend storm water pollution control technology.

L03:149
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
09/25/2003

GOVERNOR DAVIS SIGNS MAJOR "E-WASTE" BILL CREATING NATIONS' FIRST ELECTRONIC WASTE RECYCLING PROGRAM 09/25/2003

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis has signed the electronics waste recycling act of 2003, the nation's first comprehensive electronics recycling law. The legislation creates a system for the safe and convenient collection and recycling of hazardous electronic products with the elimination of existing electronic waste stockpiles by the end of 2007.

"California has led the technology revolution and we will lead the way to safely managing computers and other electronic devices at the end of their life," said Governor Davis. "This is a low-cost, consumer-friendly solution to the expensive electronic product recycling options currently available."

In California, more than 10,000 computers and TVs become obsolete daily. Recycling programs run by some electronics manufacturers and local governments typically charge consumers from $10 to $35 to take back an obsolete computer monitor or television. A study by the California Integrated Waste Management Board (IWMB) estimates that Californians have some six million of these products stored at home.

SB 20 by Senator Byron Sher (D-Palo Alto) creates the Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003, which establishes a comprehensive program to safely manage cathode ray tubes (CRTs, or picture tubes). CRTs are used in computer monitors and TVs, flat panel screens and other video displays that contain hazardous components.

"The 'e-waste' problem has been created by rapid changes in the electronics industry, consumer demand for more powerful personal computers and a lack of convenient recycling opportunities," Senator Sher said. "SB 20 will put California at the front of national efforts to solve this burgeoning problem."

The act covers specific electronic products that use CRTs, flat panel screens, or any other video display device larger than four inches, if the California Environmental Protection Agency's (Cal/EPA) Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) determines that they are hazardous. DTSC has determined that CRTs, which typically contain five to seven pounds of lead that protects users from radiation emitted by the products during their operation, is hazardous.

Starting July 1, 2004, California retailers will begin collecting an electronic waste recycling fee on covered products. The fee will be:

- $6 on products with video display screens of at least four inches but less than 15 inches;
- $8 for screens 15 inches to smaller than 35 inches; and
- $10 for those with screens 35 inches or larger.

The fees also apply to mail order and Internet purchases. The IWMB can impose administrative civil penalties of up to $2,500 per violation and seek penalties of up to $5,000 per violation of each sale of a specific electronic device for which a recycling fee has not been paid.

Revenues will be deposited in a new Electronic Waste Recovery and Recycling Account and fund payments by the IWMB to authorized electronic waste collectors and recyclers, to cover the net costs for operating free and convenient collections programs for the public. The Board, in collaboration with DTSC, is required to adjust the fees every two years to ensure that sufficient revenues are available to fund the collection, consolidation and recycling and to administer the program. Similarly, the recycling payment schedule will be adjusted every two years to adequately cover the net costs of recycling.

After July 1, 2004, electronic product manufacturers must demonstrate compliance with provisions of the Electronic Waste Recycling Act. Starting July 1, 2005, electronic product manufacturers must report annually to the Board their approximate sales of covered products for the preceding year, the amount of hazardous materials used in manufacturing their products, what they have done to reduce this and efforts undertaken to design more recyclable electronic products.

Overseas export of electronic wastes has created problems, notably in China, where environmental controls and worker health and safety protections have been weak. Under the new law, anyone proposing to export covered electronic wastes to a foreign country will have to notify DTSC, at least 60 days in advance, of the destination, contents and volumes of covered electronic waste to be shipped. They will also be responsible for demonstrating that the importation is legal in the destination country, will meet all applicable laws of the importing country and that the waste will be handled at its destination in accordance with rules, standards, and requirements adopted by the Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development for the environmentally sound management of electronic waste.

Under current hazardous waste law, DTSC can enforce the new electronics waste recycling statute and seek fines of up to $25,000 a day for violations.

"I look forward to working with industry leaders such as IBM, Hewlett Packard, Sony and others to halt the increasing 'e-waste' problem," Governor Davis concluded.

L03:157
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
09/29/2003

GOVERNOR SIGNS ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION FOCUSING ON PERCHLORATE CONTAMINATION 09/29/2003

SACRAMENTO

Governor Gray Davis today signed two bills that protect and guard California's drinking water sources from perchlorate contamination and another that bolsters water quality enforcement.

"Perchlorate is a growing concern. It is a legacy pollution issue left over from the Cold War," said Governor Davis. "American ingenuity won that struggle, now it can win the battle against this chemical that could make much of the state's water undrinkable."

The two perchlorate bills require the state to establish management practices for perchlorate, institute a process of notification by owners of perchlorate facilities within five miles of a public drinking water wells contaminated by perchlorate, guarantee consumers clean replacement water when contamination is discovered; and establish an electronic database to allow better coordination of perchlorate management activities between the state and local agencies.

"These bills ensure that Californians will have clean sources of drinking water. Through proactive notification, the State will establish a system of tracking perchlorate use and improve coordination between State and local agencies," said Davis.

Senate Bill 1004 by Senator Nell Soto (D-Colton) requires owners of perchlorate facilities to notify the State Water Resources Control Board about their storage of perchlorate from 1950 to the present, where their perchlorate is stored, and the volume of perchlorate stored. The bill emphasizes the authority of the nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards to order perchlorate facility owners to replace drinking water supplies that have been damaged by perchlorate.

"Governor Davis has always supported common sense protections for the environment and for human health. When he signs my bill, SB 1004, communities across our state will have new tools to find perchlorate before it has spread," said Sen. Soto. "And SB 1004 will ensure that polluters, not consumers, pay the cost of replacing contaminated water."

Assembly bill 826 by Assemblymember Hannah-Beth Jackson (D-Santa Barbara), establishes a statewide database connecting Cal-EPA's hazardous waste materials with data from local agencies. The bill, called the Perchlorate Contamination Prevention Act, directs the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to develop best management practices for perchlorate by December 31, 2005. These management practices would ensure that perchlorate and perchlorate materials are handled in a safe manner and that there is consistent statewide management of perchlorate.

"The development of management practices for perchlorate and perchlorate materials combines the concepts of environmental protection, pollution prevention, and environmental stewardship," said Ed Lowry, DTSC Director. "A consistent management practice also ensures consistent enforcement of hazardous waste management laws."

Perchlorate is a significant threat to California's drinking water sources. Perchlorate is a white powder used in the combustion of rocket fuel and explosives. Perchlorate is a primary source of contamination in California drinking water, passing MTBE in the number of wells affected. Statewide, perchlorate contamination has been found in eastern Sacramento County, Simi Valley, San Gabriel Valley, the Rialto-Colton Basin, water sources for the Santa Clara Valley Water District, and in the Colorado River, which supplies water to Southern California.

"These bills strengthen protection measures to ensure that our drinking water supplies are safe and healthy," said Arthur G. Baggett, Jr., Chairman of the State Water Resources Control Board. "Identifying potential contamination sources and preventing release of perchlorate to the environment, rather than attempting to cleanup after-the-fact, is more protective of the health of Californians."

Governor Davis also signed another water quality bill, Assembly Bill 1541 by Assemblymember Cindy Montanez (D-San Fernando), which makes failing to file a water quality discharge monitoring report subject to a mandatory administrative penalty of $3,000 for each 30-days the report is late. The bill would increase compliance with permit monitoring requirements and allow the water boards to better assess water quality conditions.