

Legislative Summary Report



2008 Legislative Year

The 2008 Legislative Session Affecting the California Environmental
Protection Agency

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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Introduction

The California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA) was created by Governor Pete Wilson in 1991 and combined environmental programs previously administered in six separate state agencies. The six environmental agencies within Cal/EPA include the State Air Resources Board, the Integrated Waste Management Board, the Department of Pesticide Regulation, the Department of Toxic Substances Control, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, and the State Water Resources Control Board.

The mission of Cal/EPA is to restore, protect, and enhance the environment, to ensure public health, environmental quality and economic vitality. This mission will help to ensure that California enjoys a clean, healthy, sustainable environment that enhances the quality of life for current and future generations, and protects our diverse natural resources.

ACRONYMS

AB	Assembly Bill
AJR	Assembly Joint Resolution
ACR	Assembly Concurrent Resolution
AQMD	Air Quality Management District
ARB	Air Resources Board
BAAQMD	Bay Area Quality Management District
BAR	Bureau of Automotive Repair
BT&H	Business, Transportation, and Housing Agency
Cal/EPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CAPCOA	California Air Pollution Control Officers Association
CAT	Climate Action Team
CDFA	California Department of Food and Agriculture
CEC	California Energy Commission
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CLERRA	California Land Environmental Restoration and Reuse Act
CIWMB	California Integrated Waste Management Board
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
CUPA	Certified Unified Program Agency
DGS	Department of General Services
DHS	Department of Health Services
DFG	Department of Fish and Game
DMV	Department of Motor Vehicles
DOF	Department of Finance
DOT	Department of Transportation (Cal/TRANS)
DPR	Department of Pesticide Regulation
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
DWR	Department of Water Resources
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
FY	Fiscal Year
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
HOV	High Occupancy Vehicle
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
OEHHA	Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
OPR	Governor's Office of Planning and Research
PIER	Public Interest Energy Research
PM	Particulate Matter
RPS	Renewable Portfolio Standard
SB	Senate Bill
SCR	Senate Concurrent Resolution
SJR	Senate Joint Resolution
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TRI	Toxic Release Inventory
U.S. EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ZEV	Zero Emission Vehicle

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CALIFORNIA
ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION
AGENCY

**Major Environmental
Accomplishments
2008**

Major Accomplishments in 2008

AIR QUALITY

Adopted Landmark Rules to Clean Up Pollution from "Big Rigs"

The Air Resources Board (ARB) today adopted two critical regulations directly aimed at cleaning up harmful emissions from the estimated one million heavy-duty diesel trucks that operate in California. Beginning January 1, 2011, the Statewide Truck and Bus rule will require truck owners to install diesel exhaust filters on their rigs, with nearly all vehicles upgraded by 2014. Owners must also replace engines older than the 2010 model year according to a staggered implementation schedule that extends from 2012 to 2022.

Ships Must Adhere to World's Strictest Diesel Emission Regulation

The ARB adopted a regulation that eliminates 15 tons of diesel exhaust daily from ocean-going vessels, substantially reducing the cancer rates and premature deaths associated with living near seaports and trade corridors along California's coast. The new measure requires ocean-going vessels within 24 nautical miles of California's coastline to use lower-sulfur marine distillates in their main and auxiliary engines and auxiliary boilers, rather than the dirtier heavy-fuel oil called bunker fuel. About 2,000 ocean-going vessels visiting California ports annually are subject to this restriction.

Reducing Diesel Emissions from School Buses

The ARB approved the allocation of nearly \$200 million to replace the remaining 74 oldest school buses still circulating in California, and to replace or retrofit an additional 4,500 high polluting buses serving public schools. These monies will allow school districts to replace or retrofit diesel school buses in another effort to reduce diesel particulate matter emissions in California. Since established in 2000, the program has provided over \$100 million to replace 600 school buses and retrofit another 3,800 vehicles.

BORDER ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM

Working with Border States to Improve Environmental Compliance

Cal/EPA's Border 2012 Program, with the support of its partners, is helping to reduce land contamination, improve compliance, pursue appropriate enforcement and lead environmental stewardship, work focused on import and export of hazardous wastes, hazardous materials, returned products, and compliance with hazardous waste management requirements associated with CRTs, electronic wastes and used oil. An active border truck stop inspection program conducted in partnership with United States Customs and Border Protection works to deter illegal hazardous waste shipments across the California-Mexico Border.

California/Mexico Border Council Established per Legislation

Cal/EPA Secretary Adams chaired the first meetings of the California-Mexico Border Relations Council (Council), which was established by AB 3021 (Nuñez) signed by the

Governor in 2006. The law requires the Council to coordinate cross-border programs, establish policies to collect and share data, identify changes as needed to current law, and report annually to the Legislature. The Council includes the Secretaries for Resources; Health and Human Services; Business, Transportation and Housing; Food and Agriculture; and the Director of the Office of Emergency Services.

Implementing MOU Action Plan with Mexico to Improve Border Environment

Cal/EPA's Border Affairs Unit (BAU) facilitated the development of the language for the MOU which was signed by California and Mexico. The MOU focuses on collaboration on environmental projects that are priorities for both parties, such as climate change, water resources and quality, wildlife management and ecosystems, air quality, and solid and hazardous waste. The BAU also was the lead in developing the associated action plan for implementation of the MOU action items, which was also signed by California and Mexico.

Facilitated the U.S.-Mexico Waste Tire Initiative

Cal/EPA Border Affairs Unit (BAU) spearheaded the effort to encourage the State of Baja California to become the first signatory along with California of the Tire Initiative. This was done at the U.S. International Tire Conference which was facilitated by the BAU in conjunction with the California Integrated Waste Management Board.

Helped Coordinate the XXVI Border Governors Conference

Cal/EPA's Border Affairs Unit (BAU) was the lead and Executive Director of the XXVI BGC which was held in Los Angeles in August. The BGC event brought together over 1,000 delegates from the 10 U.S./Mexico Border States to participate in 13 issue-specific worktables, 4 forums with Nobel award winning panelists, and a roundtable meeting of Border Governors and U.S./Mexico Federal Secretaries. The outcome of the BGC is the development of a Joint Declaration which is signed by the 10 Border Governors. The Joint Declaration was developed with input from the 13 worktables and is negotiated by the Governors Reps of which Cal/EPA BAU was the lead. The event also facilitated the signing of various MOUs between the U.S./Mexico Border States and other entities.

BROWNFIELDS AND SITE CLEANUP

Redeveloping Hazardous Waste Sites for Productive Use

In 2008, The Department of Toxic Substances Control cleared 169 Brownfield sites for safe reuse totaling 4,532 acres; cleared 127 school sites allowing the construction of 3,264 classrooms housing 70,606 students; and facilitated the return of over 11,328 acres of California closed military bases to productive use, including the following sites:

- Belmont Learning Center: After twenty years and \$8.16 million in cleanup costs, the Belmont Learning Center opened as the William G. Roybal Learning Center on September 3, 2008. The Roybal Learning Center accommodates 2,808 inner city students in 104 classrooms and includes joint land use of Vista Hermosa Park. The 35-acre school was built on a former oilfield in downtown Los Angeles.

After several years of investigations and the evaluation of remedial technologies to monitor and control the migration of subsurface gases, the Los Angeles Unified School District designed and the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) approved a gas mitigation system with layers of protection to ensure that students, faculty and staff are protected from any potential exposure from harmful gases. DTSC approved an Operations and Maintenance Plan that will ensure that the mitigation systems operate as designed and maintain safety at the site for all users.

- **Miller Children's Hospital:** The expansion of the Miller Children's Hospital at the Long Beach Memorial Medical Center is near completion. The Department of Toxic Substances Control approved a site investigation and cleanup plan that paved the way for the expansion of the children's hospital. Shortly after contaminated soil was removed and clean fill brought in, construction of the hospital began. The new facility will include a state-of-the-art pediatric imaging center, the region's only pediatric surgery center and will add desperately needed new neonatal intensive care unit beds. These new facilities will allow the hospital to meet the growing needs of the community.
- **Suva Elementary School:** The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) used \$5.1 million in settlement funds to remove contaminated soil at the former Chrome Crankshaft Company facility in Bell Gardens. Past operations at the chrome plating shop resulted in toxic hexavalent chromium being released into soils at the site located next to Suva Elementary School. Environmental contractors working for DTSC excavated and removed over 420 truckloads of contaminated soil. The cleanup was conducted while the school was closed to protect students and teachers from any exposure.
- **Sacramento Rail yard:** The Sacramento Rail yard is a multi-phased Brownfield redevelopment site that will extend the downtown with mixed-used retail, commercial and high-density residential development. Under the Department of Toxic Substances Control's oversight, a large-scale excavation of contaminated soil was completed in September 2008. A staggering 830,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil was excavated and removed, enough dirt to fill over three football stadiums. Today the property is rough graded and ready for construction of new infrastructure needed for development.

CALIFORNIA GREEN CHEMISTRY INITIATIVE

Launched Nation's First Comprehensive Green Chemistry Initiative

Cal/EPA, its departments and others across state government collaborated to develop the nation's first comprehensive Green Chemistry policy proposal. The six recommendations developed through the California Green Chemistry Initiative constitute a far-reaching, market-driven strategy with an ambitious aim—the launch of a new chemicals framework and a quantum shift in environmental protection.

These landmark policy options will continue California's environmental leadership and foster a new era in the design of a new consumer products economy – inventing, manufacturing and using toxic-free, sustainable products. Policy recommendations include: expand pollution prevention; develop green chemistry workforce education and training, research and development; create online product ingredient network; create online toxics clearinghouse; accelerate quest for safer products; and move toward a cradle-to-cradle economy.

Negotiated Green Chemistry Bills

Two of the six Green Chemistry recommendations were negotiated into AB 1879 (Feuer) and SB 509 (Simitian), which Governor Schwarzenegger signed in September 2008. AB 1879 provided Cal/EPA and DTSC with the authority to establish a prioritization process for identifying chemicals of concern and gives DTSC the authority to adopt regulations and seek safer science-based alternatives to toxic chemicals. SB 509 established a Toxics Information Clearinghouse for the purposes of collecting, maintaining and distributing chemical hazard traits of thousands of chemicals used in California today. The Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment would be required to evaluate and specify the hazard traits and any other relevant data that is to be included in the clearinghouse.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate Action Team Serves Integral Role in Ongoing Climate Control Efforts

The Climate Action Team (CAT), which is led by Cal/EPA Secretary Linda Adams, plays an essential role in the state's efforts to implement the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. The CAT is divided into 11 subgroups which are focused on supporting the development of the Scoping Plan – which will serve as a roadmap to meet the state's greenhouse gas reduction goals. The subgroups have held hundreds of meetings to help develop reduction strategies for possible inclusion in the Scoping Plan process. CAT subgroups collectively submitted more than 100 GHG reduction measures to the Air Board to be considered for inclusion in the Scoping Plan. These measures were developed using prescribed formats, and represented many hours of discussion and collaborative work.

ARB Adopts Climate Action Plan to Slash Greenhouse Gases

In December 2008, the Air Resources Board (ARB) adopted the Climate Change Scoping Plan, a central requirement of AB 32, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. The action marks California as the first in the nation to formally approve a comprehensive plan to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The Plan outlines the framework for how California will reduce its emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 through a suite of policies including a regional cap-and-trade program, expanded energy efficiency, use of 33 percent renewable electricity, regional transportation-related greenhouse gas (GHG) targets, and implementation of existing laws such as California's clean car standards. The policies detailed in the Scoping Plan will be developed into regulations and other programs over the next two years.

ARB Adopts Regulations Curbing Greenhouse Gases from Consumer Products

The ARB approved regulations limiting emissions of climate-changing chemicals from air canisters used to blow dust off equipment such as computer keyboards to cameras, the nation's first for consumer products. In addition to greenhouse gases, the board's decision will reduce smog forming emissions and toxic air contaminants. The regulation establishes specifications for consumer products that will annually reduce: carbon dioxide equivalent greenhouse gases by 200,000 metric tons; smog-forming volatile organic compounds by 2,000 tons; and, toxic air contaminants by over 70 tons. The greenhouse gas cuts will come from replacing the use of HFC-134a with HFC-152a in gas-duster canisters. HFC-134a is known to have a massive heat-trapping potential and is rated 1,300 times more damaging to the climate than carbon dioxide.

Developed Western Climate Initiative (WCI) Cap-and-Trade Design Program

California, along with seven western states and four Canadian provinces, unveiled the final recommendation for the design of a regional cap-and-trade program for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The proposal is an outline which recommends sources from which to reduce emissions, emission reporting requirements, and setting the cap and is also part of California's Scoping Plan.

Working with China to Reduce Affects of Climate Change

California is serving as the model for climate action programs to China's provincial governments as part of an agreement reached with the United Nations Development Programme. California is collaborating with the U.N. group's ongoing work with China to address climate change.

Selected to Chair International Carbon Action Partnership

The ICAP is the world's first international cooperative effort on climate change. ICAP is made up of countries and regions that have implemented or are actively pursuing the implementation of carbon markets through mandatory cap and trade systems. The partnership provides a forum to share experiences and knowledge. Discussions will center on AB 32, Economic Analysis, Potential for Green Business and First Mover Benefits, and Offsets.

Progress Toward Developing Greenhouse Gas Protocols for Border Region

Cal/EPA Border Affairs Unit facilitated the signing of the MOU which will develop Greenhouse Gas protocols for use in Mexico's Border States which will allow the use of PGE's Climate Smart program in these states. Cal/EPA BAU has begun the dialogue between the parties involved to bring this project to fruition.

ARB Adopted Efficiency Standard for Trucks

The Air Resources Board passed the first-of-its-kind Heavy Duty Vehicle Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction measure that requires long-haul truckers to install fuel efficient tires and aerodynamic devices on their trucks and trailers to improve fuel efficiency and lower greenhouse gas emissions. This rule will reduce GHG emissions in California by 7.8 million metric tons (MMT). The total fuel cost savings from 2010 to 2020 will be

approximately \$14.7 billion, resulting in a net cumulative savings of approximately \$4.3 billion, after recouping capital costs.

CONSUMER PROTECTION

Developed a Community Guide for Pesticide Use in California

The Department of Pesticide Regulation released a 34-page "*Community Guide to Recognizing and Reporting Pesticide Problems*". The guide published in both English and Spanish provides a convenient reference source for public health agencies, emergency responders, community advocates, industry representatives, local government officials, and individuals who have pesticide questions or complaints. DPR sent copies of the guide to more than 900 community health centers, as well as county health officials, public libraries and other agencies. The California Poison Control Centers have also requested the guide to use in staff training. In addition to initially printing 5,000 hard copies, the guide may also be downloaded from www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/dept/comguide/index.htm.

Developed Safe Eating Guidelines for Fish

The Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) issued a major report on the development of safe consumption levels for sport fish and released safe eating guidelines for fish from the Sacramento River and Northern Delta, and Folsom Lake and Lake Natoma.

Pulled Tainted Products Off of Store Shelves

The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) began to enforce the Lead in Jewelry Law that went into effect in 2007, but was expanded in 2008 to include adult jewelry. DTSC conducted random testing and pulled more than 317 tainted products from stores shelves under the law.

ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCE

Enforcing California's Environmental Laws

ARB has settled over 1,800 enforcement actions with a corresponding assessment of \$9.8 million in penalties, while providing over 160 classes or multi-day training programs with more than 4,500 students. ARB has piloted a project with one of the local air districts to perform inspections of commercial vehicles to identify instances of excessive idling. In an effort to extend training opportunities for interested parties and to reduce emissions of air pollutants and greenhouse gases related to travel for class participation, ARB staff now includes web-based class offerings in the curriculum. It is estimated that this practice will eliminate 1,000 pounds of carbon dioxide per day for each student who attends a class via the webcast. ARB has added nine new training classes to the curriculum to support enforcement of the expanded commercial vehicle idling regulation.

Helped Streamline California's Mandatory Minimum Penalties Initiative

Water Code section 13385 mandates minimum penalties for violations of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits. In early 2008, over 7,200 MMP violations (issued between Jan. 1, 2000 and Dec. 31, 2007) had not received formal enforcement action. At minimum required assessment of \$3,000 for each violation, these violations represented \$21,609,000 in potentially uncollected penalties. An expedited payment process was developed to resolve MMP violations as an alternative to formal administrative civil liability (ACL) complaints. As of October 2008, expedited payment offers or ACL complaints were issued to 171 facilities representing 5,502 violations. This included 84 ACL complaints, and 87 expedited payment offers. There are 306 additional facilities with 1,701 violations which will be addressed soon. This issue is identified in *Action 1.3.1 of the Strategic Plan*.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Studying Implications of Chemicals on Public Health

The California Environmental Contaminant Biomonitoring Program is the first state program in the nation to measure the levels of chemicals in the bodies of its citizens. The program is intended to evaluate the presence of toxic chemicals in a representative sample of California's population. The information collected will be used to assess the effectiveness of public health efforts to protect Californians from harmful chemicals. OEHHA held two meetings of the biomonitoring program's Scientific Guidance Panel, which makes recommendations for implementation of the program. OEHHA also collaborated with the Department of Public Health and the Department of Toxic Substances Control on a series of interactive workshops and conference calls to gather public input on which chemicals the new state biomonitoring program should measure. The program was established by legislation signed by Governor Schwarzenegger in 2006.

Added 12 Chemicals to the Proposition 65 List

OEHHA added 12 chemicals to the Proposition 65 list of substances that cause cancer or developmental and reproductive effects and developed three safe harbor numbers for Proposition 65 chemicals. Orzalin, 2,4,6-trinitrotoluene (TNT), benthialdicarb-isopropyl, mepanipyrim, pirimicarb, dibromoacetic acid, gallium arsenide and resmethrin were added to the list as carcinogens. Hexavalent chromium, hexafluoroacetone, nitrous oxide and vinyl cyclohexene dioxide were added to the list as developmental and reproductive toxicants.

Established a Grant Program for the Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act

Legislation from 2007 transferred the responsibility for the implementation, enforcement, and administration of the Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act (APSA) from the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to the Certified Unified Program Agencies (CUPAs) effective January 1, 2008. The Cal/EPA Unified Program staff worked with the CUPAs to create a grant program that provided \$6.7 million in funding to the CUPAs for program implementation. Every CUPA received funds under the grant program.

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

Worked to identify and Mitigate Health Threats to EJ Communities

The Department of Toxic Substances Control's (DTSC) Environmental Justice Enforcement Initiative continued to integrate Enforcement and Emergency Response resources, as well as Cleanup Program and Pollution Prevention assets to affect reduction or elimination of environmental and public health harm in environmental justice communities. Using this team approach, inspectors and emergency response staff have been able to mitigate acute public health threats posed by hazardous materials or hazardous wastes at sites identified by the impacted communities. DTSC continued to work at multiple locations identified by community groups and environmental organizations in Los Angeles, Imperial and Fresno Counties.

Developed a Guidance Committee to Help With Our EJ Action Plan

OEHHA, on behalf of the Office of the Secretary, led the Boards and Departments at Cal/EPA in working towards addressing cumulative impacts and precautionary approaches under the Agency's Environmental Justice Action Plan. Cal/EPA, established a work group comprised of representatives from various sectors (e.g., community, EJ, and environmental organizations, and business and industry, etc.) to assist in our efforts to develop guidance on cumulative impacts and precautionary approaches.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Reducing Pesticide Risk

DPR awarded three new environmental grants totaling \$585,000 to encourage environmentally-friendly pest management in agricultural and urban settings. The environmental grants were selected by the Department's Pest Management Alliance Program which promotes and encourages the development and implementation of pest management techniques that reduce risk to people and the environment. After running for five years since 1998, the program was renewed last year.

Promoting Pollution Prevention at Vehicle Service and Repair Shops

The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Bureau of Automotive Repair to serve as an outreach agent for DTSC for distribution of the Pollution Prevention Vehicle Service Repair Toolkit to California's 33,000 auto repair shops. This effort is key to establishing a sustainable effort supporting continued pollution prevention outreach, education and training for this critical sector.

Creating Conservation Easements w/Settlement Funds

Through judicious use of settlement funds, DTSC allocated \$900,000 to the Land Conservancy of San Luis Obispo to assist with funding acquisition and permanent preservation of the 143- acre Paradise Beach property, including a half mile of beach frontage with associated tide pools and sub-tidal habitat, north of Point Sal, on California's coastline.

Developed the South Bay Pond Restoration Project

The South Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project was developed over years with stakeholders to ensure human life is safe, and property will not be flooded, water quality will be improved, native tidal marsh species will be protected and their habitats expanded, and recreational opportunities in the Bay Area will be as extensive as possible without harming wildlife. This increase of tidal wetlands will provide a boost to the goal of increasing wetlands.

WASTE REDUCTION

Diverted More than Half of California's Waste from Landfills

California reached an estimated statewide diversion rate of 58 percent for 2007. A successful partnership between State and local government and the solid waste industry helped to increase California's diversion rate by 4 percent, or approximately 3.6 million tons, above the diversion rate for 2006. When measured using the new per capita disposal measurement system implemented by SB 1016, per resident disposal has gone from 6.2 pounds per resident per day in 2006 down to 5.8 pounds per resident per day in 2007. Local jurisdictions continue to implement more waste diversion programs targeting construction and demolition debris and green waste. Californians diverted an estimated 53.5 million tons of material in 2007, compared to the 5 million tons that Californians were diverting in 1989 when AB 939 was signed into law by Governor Deukmejian.

Cleaned Up Illegal and Abandoned Waste Sites

The Solid Waste Cleanup (SWC) Program (AB 2136) concluded its 15th year with continued strong demand and sustained performance. Approximately 800 sites have been cleaned up, and an additional 185 cleanup projects are in progress, since the program's inception. During 2008, CIWMB approved 12 more cleanup projects at a cost of \$6 million. To date, the Board has approved \$85.3 million for cleanup projects, and has recovered \$14.2 million. An additional \$48.5 million has been committed in leveraged funding from project partners.

Recycling E-Waste

The Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 established a comprehensive program to finance the end-of-life management of certain electronic waste. This new recovery and recycling system--administered jointly by the CIWMB, Department of Toxic Substances Control, and Board of Equalization--has been a resounding success in terms of fostering a robust collection and processing infrastructure for a problematic waste stream. Since its inception in January 2005, the program has fielded payment claims totaling over \$240 million. This represents the handling and recycling of approximately 500 million pounds of obsolete televisions, computer monitors and other covered electronics.

Combining Recycling and Economic Development

The Board's Recycling and Market Development Zone Program crossed the \$100 million threshold of loans to California businesses that combine recycling with economic

development to fuel businesses, expand existing ones, create jobs, and divert waste from landfills.

WATER QUALITY

Developing a Safe Drinking Water Standard

The California Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996 requires the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) to develop public health goals (PHGs) for chemical contaminants in drinking water. OEHHA issued three final and eight draft PHGs in 2008. The PHGs are used as the health basis for updating the state's drinking water standards for chemical contaminants. They are set at levels that protect public health over long-term exposure without regard to technical or economic feasibility. They are used by the Department of Public Health as the basis for maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) that are the state's primary drinking water standards.

Helping to Clean-up Waste Discharge from the Dairy Industry

The Central Valley Water Board adopted general waste discharge requirements for existing dairies. In its first year, nearly 100 percent of dairies complied with mandatory reporting requirements. Adoption of the general order was the culmination of extensive work with dairy industry organizations, the Dairy Quality Assurance Program, environmental justice, academic (UC Davis Extension) and other stakeholders. The general order requires studies of dairy facilities, waste quantity and character, storage and containment facilities, and nutrient management. Protocols were developed for these studies, and training courses were held to educate dairy operators on the general order, the studies that needed to be done, and how the studies could be completed.

Adopted Water Board Strategic Plan to Represent the Current Administration

After numerous stakeholder summits, workshops and public comment periods, the State Water Board adopted its Strategic Plan Update. This update covers the next 5 years and will be informally reviewed each year to evaluate progress and make changes. The plan contains 3 environmental goals related to surface and ground water and sustainable water supplies, 1 goal for a statewide water quality plan and 3 organizational priorities to improve transparency, consistency and workforce capacity.

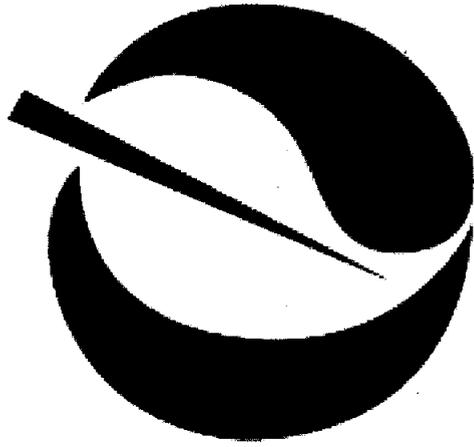
Granting Loans for Waste Water Projects

In the last 20 years this loan program has issued more than \$4.2 billion in low interest loans for water quality projects. State funding provides low-interest loans for construction of publicly owned treatment works and water reclamation facilities and low-interest loans to address non-point sources of pollution and implement estuary conservation and management. Funds support improving wastewater treatment facilities; fixing sewer collection systems to prevent spills; constructing recycled water distribution systems, and addressing non-point source pollution problems. Last year this loan program issued 37 financing agreements for \$394 million, including: 20 projects received funds to improve or upgrade wastewater treatment facilities; 11 projects received funds to construct or fix sewer collection systems; 6 projects received funds to

construct facilities for recycled water distribution; and 1 project received funds to address a non-point source pollution problem.

Assisting Small and Disadvantaged Communities with Wastewater Needs

The State Water Board adopted a resolution promoting strategies to assist small and/or disadvantaged communities with wastewater needs. Many small and/or disadvantaged communities are on failing septic systems or have old and undersized wastewater treatment plants that cannot meet current wastewater quality standards because they lack adequate local monetary resources combined with insufficient access to technical expertise. The Resolution identifies 11 actions State Water Board staff will take to help assist small and/or disadvantaged communities to address their wastewater needs. The Resolution references the *Small Community Wastewater Strategy*, which provides an overview of the problems faced by small and/or disadvantaged communities and proposes solutions to address those problems.



CALIFORNIA
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Bills By Subject
2007-2008

Administrative

<u>AB 299(Tran)</u> Maintenance of the codes	Ch. 130
<u>AB 309(Tran)</u> State boards and commissions: salaries: suspension	Dead
<u>AB 655(Swanson)</u> Public contracts: Bond Acts of 2006	Dead
<u>AB 721(Maze)</u> Public records: request from Legislature	Dead
<u>AB 865(Davis)</u> State agencies: live customer service agents	Vetoed
<u>AB 933(Jeffries)</u> Exempt employee salaries	Ch. 142
<u>AB 1135(Strickland)</u> State government: reports: declarations	Vetoed
<u>AB 1170(Krekorian)</u> State mandates	Dead
<u>AB 1267(Feuer)</u> Civic service: Civic Service Loan Assumption Program	Dead
<u>AB 1393(Leno)</u> Public records	Vetoed
<u>AB 1579(Lieber)</u> Information technology goods and services: requests for proposals	Dead
<u>AB 1742(Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materi)</u> State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund: administrative costs	Dead
<u>SB 144(Committee on Local Government)</u> Local Government Omnibus Act of 2007	Ch. 343
<u>SB 417(Cogdill)</u> Corporation tax: credit: sales and use taxes	Dead
<u>SB 618(Alquist)</u> State agencies: electronic records	Dead
<u>SB 695(Wiggins)</u> Public employee health benefits: retirees	Dead
<u>SB 721(Ashburn)</u> State agencies: succession plans	Dead
<u>SB 784(Torlakson)</u> State General Obligation Bond Law: reports	Dead

Air Quality

<u>AB 233(Jones)</u> Diesel vehicles and engines: Healthy Heart and Lung Act	Ch. 592
<u>AB 294(Adams)</u> Air pollution: manganese	Ch. 680
<u>AB 391(Lieu)</u> Air quality: South Coast Air Quality Management District: board membership	Dead
<u>AB 444(Hancock)</u> Congestion management: motor vehicle registration fees	Dead
<u>AB 630(Price)</u> Air emissions standards: EPA waiver	Dead

<u>AB 680(Wolk)</u> Income and corporation tax credits: rice straw	Dead
<u>AB 695(Karnette)</u> Vessels: registration	Dead
<u>AB 700(Lieu)</u> Santa Monica Airport	Dead
<u>AB 829(Duval)</u> Vehicles: aftermarket parts: motorcycles: air pollution	Ch. 325
<u>AB 846(Blakeslee)</u> Sales and use taxes: exemptions: Clean Marine Fuels Tax Incentive Act	Dead
<u>AB 1119(Fuller)</u> Air pollution: diesel emission control devices	Dead
<u>AB 1455(Arambula)</u> California Air Quality Zones	Dead
<u>AB 1675(Nunez)</u> Greenhouse gas emissions: Department of Transportation: purchasing specifications	Dead
<u>SB 24(Torlakson)</u> Tobacco product environmental smoke: fee	Dead
<u>SB 65(Cedillo)</u> Public postsecondary education: San Jose State University-National Hispanic University Collaboration	Vetoed
<u>SB 155(Cox)</u> Gasoline: vapor recovery systems	Ch. 702
<u>SB 240(Florez)</u> San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District	Dead
<u>SB 509(Simitian)</u> Hazardous materials: toxic substances	Ch. 560
<u>SB 531(Oropeza)</u> Emissions	Dead
<u>SB 587(Runner)</u> Air quality: permit requirement: exemptions	Dead
<u>SB 742(Steinberg)</u> Off-highway motor vehicle recreation	Ch. 541
<u>SB 857(Correa)</u> Taxation: credits: air pollution	Dead
<u>SB 886(Negrete McLeod)</u> Management districts: district board	Ch. 664
<u>SB 1028(Padilla)</u> State Air Resources Board: regulations: ambient air quality standards: vehicles 2007	Ch. 669

Air Quality: Local

<u>AB 934(Duval)</u> State Air Resources Board: air districts: mobile nonvehicular regulations	Dead
<u>AB 1138(Brownley)</u> Air districts: boundary disputes	Dead
<u>SB 719(Machado)</u> San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District: district board membership	Ch. 728

Alternative Fuel

<u>AB 99(Feuer)</u> Vehicular air pollution control: clean alternative fuels	Dead
<u>AB 118(Nunez)</u> Alternative fuels and vehicle technologies: funding programs	Ch. 750
<u>AB 255(De Leon)</u> Air pollution: Clean Air and Energy Independence Fund: smog abatement fee	Dead
<u>AB 307(Hayashi)</u> Sales and use taxes: exemptions: fuel passenger transit buses	Dead
<u>AB 631(Horton)</u> Air pollution: fueling stations: ethanol blends	Dead
<u>AB 1083(Huffman)</u> Automotive insurance: mileage-based incentives	Dead
<u>AB 1190(Horton)</u> Taxation: fuel tax: exemptions and credits	Dead
<u>SB 76(Florez)</u> Local agencies: ethics training	Dead
<u>SB 1174(Lowenthal)</u> Vehicles: hybrid and electric vehicles: visually impaired pedestrians	Vetoed

Bond

<u>AB 784(Karnette)</u> Transportation bonds	Dead
<u>ABX2 1(Laird)</u> Water bond	Ch. 1
<u>ABX2 4(Villines)</u> Water resources: bond funds	Active
<u>SB 1052(Perata)</u> Water Supply Reliability Bond Act of 2008	Dead
<u>SBX2 4(Cogdill)</u> Water resources: bond funds	Active

Border

<u>AB 89(Garcia)</u> California and Mexico border infrastructure: study	Vetoed
<u>AB 141(Saldana)</u> Water quality: California-Baja California border region	Dead
<u>AB 1719(Hancock)</u> Recycling: beverage containers: plastic bags	Dead

Brownfield

<u>AB 29</u> (Hancock) Infill development: incentive grants	Dead
<u>AB 274</u> (Coto) Taxation: credit: brownfield cleanup	Dead
<u>AB 600</u> (Garcia) Housing: homebuyer assistance	Dead
<u>AB 1053</u> (Nunez) Regional Planning, Housing, and Infill Incentive Account: programs	Ch. 692
<u>AB 1231</u> (Garcia) Infill development: incentive grants	Dead
<u>AB 3077</u> (Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materi) Hazardous materials: brownfield cleanup: loan or grant program	Dead
<u>SB 46</u> (Perata) Housing and Emergency Shelter Trust Fund Act of 2006: Regional Planning, Housing, and Infill Incentive Account	Dead
<u>SB 522</u> (Dutton) Infill housing: incentives	Dead
<u>SB 545</u> (Cox) Affordable Housing Innovation Fund	Dead
<u>SB 546</u> (Ducheny) Department of Housing and Community Development: bond fund expenditures: report	Dead
<u>SB 763</u> (Ridley-Thomas) Economic development programs: Business, Transportation and Housing Agency	Dead

Budget

<u>AB 78</u> (Torrico) Political Reform Act of 1974	Dead
<u>AB 120</u> (Laird) 2007-08 Budget	Dead
<u>AB 199</u> (Committee on Budget) State government	Ch. 186
<u>AB 201</u> (Committee on Budget) Transportation bonds: implementation	Ch. 187
<u>AB 1770</u> (Laird) 2008-09 Budget	Dead
<u>SB 54</u> (Ducheny) 2007-08 Budget	Dead
<u>SB 78</u> (Ducheny) Budget Act of 2007	Ch. 172
<u>SB 85</u> (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) Environment	Ch. 178
<u>SB 86</u> (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) State government	Ch. 179
<u>SB 88</u> (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) Highway Safety	Ch. 181

<u>SB 97(Dutton)</u> CEQA: greenhouse gas emissions	Ch. 185
<u>SB 98(Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review)</u> Taxation	Dead

CEQA

<u>AB 862(Wolk)</u> Public resources: information	Dead
<u>AB 872(Davis)</u> CEQA: urban infill affordable housing developments: exemption	Dead
<u>AB 985(Saldana)</u> Environment: judicial review	Dead
<u>AB 1096(DeVore)</u> California Environmental Quality Act: housing exemptions	Dead
<u>SB 245(Aanestad)</u> Environment: CEQA	Dead
<u>SB 341(Lowenthal)</u> Enterprise zones: environmental impact reports	Ch. 643
<u>SB 427(Harman)</u> California Environmental Quality Act: short form environmental impact reports	Dead
<u>SB 455(Denham)</u> Water: Salinas Valley State Prison wastewater treatment plant	Vetoed
<u>SB 947(Hollingsworth)</u> California Environmental Quality Act: consultation: transportation facilities	Ch. 707
<u>SB 1046(Committee on Environmental Quality)</u> California Environmental Quality Act: fees and notices: recreational uses of reservoirs	Ch. 253
<u>SB 1210(Dutton)</u> Environmental quality: short form environmental impact report	Dead

Chemical

<u>AB 109(Nunez)</u> Air pollution: alternative fuels and vehicle technologies	Ch. 313
<u>AB 513(Lieber)</u> PBDE: prohibition	Dead
<u>AB 559(Ruskin)</u> Public water systems: investigation: affects of drinking water disinfectants	Dead
<u>AB 706(Leno)</u> Fire retardants	Dead
<u>AB 1108(Ma)</u> Children's products: phthalates	Ch. 672
<u>SB 291(Simitian)</u> Beverage containers: labeling	Dead
<u>SB 456(Simitian)</u> Diacetyl	Dead

<u>SB 578(Simitian)</u> Oil spill contingency plan	Dead
<u>SB 973(Simitian)</u> California Health Benefits Service Program	Vetoed

Climate Change

<u>AB 6(Houston)</u> Income and corporation taxes: deductions: depreciation	Dead
<u>AB 109(Nunez)</u> Air pollution: alternative fuels and vehicle technologies	Ch. 313
<u>AB 114(Blakeslee)</u> Public resources: carbon dioxide containment program	Dead
<u>AB 224(Wolk)</u> Water supply planning	Dead
<u>AB 242(Blakeslee)</u> Land use: annexation: housing	Ch. 11
<u>AB 493(Ruskin)</u> Motor vehicle greenhouse gas emissions: incentive program	Dead
<u>AB 657(Jeffries)</u> Greenhouse gas emissions	Dead
<u>AB 722(Levine)</u> Energy: general service lamp	Dead
<u>AB 747(Levine)</u> Greenhouse gas emissions: fuel standard	Dead
<u>AB 1066(Laird)</u> Coastal: sea level rise	Dead
<u>AB 1285(Parra)</u> Taxation: credits: research and development	Dead
<u>AB 1613(Blakeslee)</u> Energy: Waste Heat and Carbon Emissions Reduction Act	Ch. 713
<u>AB 1851(Nava)</u> Greenhouse gas credits	Dead
<u>SB 210(Kehoe)</u> Greenhouse gas emissions: fuel standard	Vetoed
<u>SB 572(Cogdill)</u> California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: carbon sequestration	Dead

Drinking Water

<u>AB 783(Arambula)</u> Public water systems	Ch. 614
<u>AB 1127(Carter)</u> Perchlorate drinking water standards: Cities of Colton, Fontana, and Rialto	Dead
<u>SB 651(Calderon)</u> Drinking water: pipes and fittings: lead content	Dead
<u>SB 1029(Ducheny)</u> Drinking water standards	Ch. 725

E-coli

<u>AB 1024(Caballero)</u> Food safety	Dead
<u>AB 1026(Caballero)</u> Water quality: treatment: leafy green vegetables	Dead
<u>AJR 13(Caballero)</u> Food safety	Ch. 55
<u>SB 201(Florez)</u> Dairy farms: raw milk: testing: standards	Vetoed
<u>SB 358(Maldonado)</u> Field crops: leafy greens: foodborne illness	Dead

E-Waste

<u>AB 48(Saldana)</u> Hazardous waste: electronic equipment	Vetoed
<u>AB 546(Brownley)</u> Electronic waste	Vetoed
<u>AB 729(Mullin)</u> Recycling: e-waste	Dead
<u>AB 1391(Brownley)</u> Electronic waste	Vetoed
<u>AB 1535(Huffman)</u> Electronic waste: fee payment	Dead
<u>SB 233(Cox)</u> Public contracts: design-build contracting	Ch. 584

Emergency Response

<u>AB 38(Nava)</u> State agencies: California Emergency Management Agency	Ch. 372
<u>AB 401(Benoit)</u> Transportation infrastructure emergencies	Dead
<u>AB 587(Karnette)</u> Antiterrorism: training courses and activities	Ch. 392
<u>AB 693(Plescia)</u> California Emergency Services Act	Dead
<u>AB 1220(Laird)</u> Oil spill response fund	Ch. 373
<u>AB 1595(Lieber)</u> Disaster mitigation and emergency services	Dead
<u>SB 45(Perata)</u> Private postsecondary education	Ch. 635

Energy

<u>AB 94</u> (Committee on Utilities and Commerce) Renewable energy	Dead
<u>AB 153</u> (Blakeslee) University of California: Energy Biosciences Institute	Dead
<u>AB 578</u> (Blakeslee) Energy: distributed energy generation: study	Ch. 627
<u>AB 609</u> (Eng) State building construction: energy conservation	Ch. 600
<u>AB 719</u> (DeVore) Energy: electrical generation: zero carbon dioxide emissions	Dead
<u>AB 769</u> (Aghazarian) Sales and use taxes: exemptions: fuel to transport biomass	Dead
<u>AB 809</u> (Blakeslee) Energy: renewable energy resources	Ch. 684
<u>AB 1064</u> (Lieber) Energy: self-generation incentive program	Dead
<u>AB 1428</u> (Galgiani) Energy: agricultural byproducts customer-generator program	Dead
<u>AB 1714</u> (Levine) Energy: solar energy systems	Ch. 11
<u>AB 1920</u> (Huffman) Solar and wind generating resources	Dead
<u>SB 411</u> (Simitian) Energy: renewable energy resources	Dead
<u>SB 412</u> (Simitian) State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission: natural gas	Dead
<u>SB 451</u> (Kehoe) Energy: renewable electric generation facilities	Vetoed
<u>SB 463</u> (Negrete McLeod) Energy: biogas digester customer-generator pilot program	Dead
<u>SB 660</u> (Perata) Strategic Clean Technology and Climate Change Research, Development, and Demonstration Program	Vetoed
<u>SB 871</u> (Kehoe) Public resources: expedited siting of electrical generation	Dead
<u>SB 1012</u> (Kehoe) Electricity: self-generation incentive program	Dead
<u>SB 1036</u> (Perata) Energy: renewable energy resources	Ch. 685
<u>SB 1040</u> (Kehoe) Telecommunications: Emergency Telephone Users Surcharge Act	Ch. 17

Environmental Ed

<u>AB 999(Hancock)</u> Career technical education: partnership academies: green technology and goods movement	Dead
<u>SB 207(Padilla)</u> Parks and recreation: Outdoor Environmental Education and Recreation Program	Dead
<u>SB 1269(Wyland)</u> Science education: experimental science curriculum.	Dead

Flood

<u>AB 669(Parra)</u> State Highway Route 269	Dead
<u>SB 17(Florez)</u> Flood protection	Ch. 365
<u>SB 378(Steinberg)</u> Disaster Preparedness and Flood Prevention Bond Act of 2006	Dead
<u>SB 732(Steinberg)</u> Environment	Ch. 729

Flood Prevention Bond

<u>AB 162(Wolk)</u> Land use: water supply	Ch. 369
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Flood/Clean Water Bond

<u>AB 41(La Malfa)</u> Water resources: Temperance Flat Surface Water Storage Project and Sites Reservoir: California Environmental Quality Act	Dead
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Forestry

<u>SB 466(Steinberg)</u> Forest resources	Dead
<u>SB 701(Wiggins)</u> Forest legacy program	Ch. 657
<u>SB 849(Margett)</u> Forest practices: burning of brush-covered lands	Dead

Fuels

<u>AB 236(Lieu)</u> Public resources: state and local motor vehicle fleets	Ch. 593
<u>AB 1552(Feuer)</u> Petroleum products: information	Dead
<u>AB 1610(Nunez)</u> Fuels: refineries	Dead
<u>SB 70(Florez)</u> Biodiesel	Vetoed
<u>SB 71(Florez)</u> Alternative fuels: biodiesel	Dead
<u>SB 72(Florez)</u> Schoolbuses: fuel	Dead
<u>SB 73(Florez)</u> Income and corporation taxes: credit: biodiesel fuel	Dead
<u>SB 74(Florez)</u> Sales and use tax: exemptions: equipment: fuel: income and corporation taxes: credits: biodiesel	Dead
<u>SB 75(Florez)</u> Alternative fuels: biodiesel	Dead
<u>SB 140(Kehoe)</u> State property: City of San Diego	Ch. 513
<u>SB 705(Kehoe)</u> Petroleum: information reports	Dead

Green Buildings

<u>AB 35(Ruskin)</u> Environment: state buildings: sustainable building standards	Vetoed
<u>AB 80(Krekorian)</u> School facilities: energy efficiency	Dead
<u>AB 100(Mullin)</u> Education facilities: per-unhoused-pupil grants	Vetoed

<u>AB 564(Brownley)</u> Los Angeles County Flood Control District: fees and charges	Dead
<u>AB 642(Wolk)</u> Design-build: counties, cities, and special districts	Ch. 314
<u>AB 785(Hancock)</u> Energy efficiency measures	Vetoed
<u>AB 792(Garcia)</u> Environmentally Sustainable Affordable Housing Program	Dead
<u>AB 888(Lieu)</u> Green building standards	Vetoed
<u>AB 1058(Laird)</u> Green building construction: best practices	Vetoed
<u>AB 1065(Lieber)</u> Public resources: building standards: greenhouse gas	Dead
<u>AB 1327(Ma)</u> Energy: Energy Conservation Assistance Act of 1979: repayment	Dead
<u>AB 1560(Huffman)</u> Public resources: building standards	Ch. 532
<u>AB 1602(Nunez)</u> Environment: Sustainable Communities and Urban Greening Program	Dead
<u>SB 324(Migden)</u> Electricity: private energy producers: Hetch Hetchy Water and Power solar generation	Dead
<u>SB 794(Maldonado)</u> Personal income and corporation taxes: credit: environmental building expenses	Dead
<u>SB 1278(Maldonado)</u> Building standards: green building construction	Dead

Green Chemistry

<u>AB 218(Saldana)</u> Hazardous waste: electronic waste	Dead
<u>AB 1879(Feuer)</u> Hazardous materials: toxic substances	Ch. 559
<u>SB 509(Simitian)</u> Hazardous materials: toxic substances	Ch. 560

Greenhouse gases

<u>AB 786(Lieu)</u> Financial institutions: greenhouse gas emissions	Dead
<u>AB 1506(Arambula)</u> Greenhouse gas emissions	Dead
<u>AB 2045(De La Torre)</u> California Urban Forestry Act of 1978	Ch. 438

<u>SB 247(Ashburn)</u> Greenhouse gases	Dead
<u>SB 469(Runner)</u> Environment: energy	Dead

Hazardous Waste

<u>AB 422(Hancock)</u> Hazardous substances: water quality	Ch. 597
<u>AB 558(Feuer)</u> Chemical substances: testing	Dead
<u>AB 656(Plescia)</u> Hazardous waste: alkaline batteries	Dead
<u>AB 833(Ruskin)</u> California Toxic Release Inventory Program	Ch. 616
<u>AB 1098(Saldana)</u> Hazardous materials: administrative: penalties: liability	Ch. 623
<u>AB 1109(Huffman)</u> Energy resources: lighting efficiency: hazardous waste	Ch. 534
<u>AB 1130(Laird)</u> Aboveground storage tanks	Ch. 626
<u>AB 1183(Committee on Budget)</u> Health	758
<u>AB 1193(Ruskin)</u> Mercury-added thermostats: collection program	Dead
<u>AB 1195(Torrico)</u> Recycling: used oil: incentive payments	Dead
<u>AB 1257(Caballero)</u> Rural CUPA reimbursement	Dead
<u>AB 1359(Parra)</u> Hazardous materials: dielectric mineral oil	Ch. 704
<u>AB 1371(Ruskin)</u> Hazardous waste: civil penalty	Ch. 705
<u>AB 1437(Aghazarian)</u> Petroleum underground storage tanks: claims	Ch. 282
<u>AB 1447(Calderon, Charles)</u> Hazardous waste: major appliances	Ch. 709
<u>SB 329(Dutton)</u> Hazardous materials: business plans	Dead
<u>SB 429(Ducheny)</u> Land use controls	Dead
<u>SB 774(Ridley-Thomas)</u> Hazardous packaging	Ch. 659
<u>SB 817(Ducheny)</u> Hazardous waste: treatment: silver	Dead
<u>SB 899(Simitian)</u> Fishing gear	Vetoed
<u>SB 932(Ashburn)</u> Hazardous waste: listings	Dead
<u>SB 958(Margett)</u> Hazardous Waste Control Law	Dead

<u>SB 966(Simitian)</u> Pharmaceutical drug waste disposal	Ch. 542
<u>SB 990(Kuehl)</u> Hazardous waste: Santa Susana Field Laboratory	Ch. 729

HOV

<u>AB 1954(Jeffries)</u> High-occupancy toll (HOT) lanes	Ch. 421
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Job Killer

<u>AB 493(Ruskin)</u> Motor vehicle greenhouse gas emissions: incentive program	Dead
<u>AB 904(Feuer)</u> Recycling: food containers	Dead
<u>AB 1065(Lieber)</u> Public resources: building standards: greenhouse gas	Dead
<u>AB 1201(Leno)</u> Collective bargaining: direct care registered nurses	Dead
<u>SB 464(Kuehl)</u> Rental property: public entity restrictions	Dead
<u>SB 466(Steinberg)</u> Forest resources	Dead
<u>SB 622(Padilla)</u> Employment: misclassification of employees as independent contractors	Vetoed
<u>SB 840(Kuehl)</u> Single-payer health care coverage	Vetoed

Land use

<u>AB 3(Bass)</u> Physician assistants	Ch. 376
<u>AB 27(Parra)</u> California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley	Dead
<u>AB 188(Aghazarian)</u> Conservation easement registry	Ch. 229
<u>AB 373(Wolk)</u> Local government: community facilities improvement	Ch. 670

<u>AB 665(DeSaulnier)</u> Growth management	Vetoed
<u>AB 704(Eng)</u> Public contracts: metropolitan water districts: design-build	Dead
<u>AB 842(Jones)</u> Regional plans: traffic reduction	Vetoed
<u>AB 1074(Houston)</u> California State Conservation Permit	Dead
<u>AB 1246(Blakeslee)</u> Land use: natural resources: transfer of property interests	Ch. 330
<u>ABX2 5(DeVore)</u> Water: electricity for desalination: nuclear energy	Active
<u>SB 375(Steinberg)</u> Transportation planning: travel demand models: sustainable communities strategy: environmental review	Ch. 728
<u>SB 517(Maldonado)</u> Agriculture	Dead
<u>SB 562(Wiggins)</u> Public resources: salmon and steelhead: protection: fishery restoration	Ch. 4
<u>SB 781(Correa)</u> Environmental quality: mitigation measures	Dead
<u>SB 951(Wyland)</u> School facilities: schoolsites	Dead

Low Carbon Fuel Standard

<u>AB 1532(Parra)</u> Public utilities: crude oil imports	Dead
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Marine Debris

<u>AB 258(Krekorian)</u> Water quality: plastic discharges	Ch. 735
<u>AB 820(Karnette)</u> Recycling polystyrene: state facilities	Dead
<u>AB 904(Feuer)</u> Recycling: food containers	Dead

Methamphetamine

<u>SB 591(Cogdill)</u> Controlled substances: Methamphetamine	Dead
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<u>SB 592(Cogdill)</u> Methamphetamine: liable party: property owner reimbursement	Dead
<u>SB 628(Correa)</u> Controlled substances	Dead

Military

<u>AB 579(Swanson)</u> Military base recovery areas	Dead
<u>AB 1088(Carter)</u> Surplus line brokers: taxation	Ch. 654
<u>SB 834(Correa)</u> Local agency military base recovery area (LAMBRA)	Dead

Occupational Safety

<u>AB 514(Lieber)</u> Workplace safety and health	Dead
<u>AB 515(Lieber)</u> Occupational safety and health	Dead
<u>AB 1467(DeSaulnier)</u> Worker safety	Vetoed

Oceans

<u>AB 1056(Leno)</u> California Ocean Protection Act	Ch. 372
<u>AB 1280(Laird)</u> Ocean resources: California Ocean Protection Trust Fund	Ch. 374
<u>AB 1355(Houston)</u> State hospitals for the mentally disordered: liability for patient costs of care	Dead
<u>SB 333(Ackerman)</u> Marine resources: Marine Life Protection Act	Dead

Orange County Sanitation District: Design-Build Contracts

SB 645(Correa) Design-build contracts: cities: counties Ch. 473

Pesticides

AB 126(Beall) Structural Fumigation Enforcement Program Ch. 379

AB 1530(Lieber) Pesticide poisoning Dead

AB 1604(Parra) Market milk: raw milk: standards Dead

AB 1713(Committee on Agriculture) Agriculture Ch. 421

AB 1717(Committee on Agriculture) Pesticides Ch. 338

Ports

AB 412(Smyth) Transportation: project deadlines Dead

AB 568(Karnette) Port Community Advisory Committee Dead

AB 575(Arambula) The Highway Safety Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, and Port Security Fund of 2006: emission reductions Dead

AB 899(Parra) Transportation facilities: public-private partnerships Dead

AB 995(Krekorian) Parks and nature education facilities Dead

AB 1000(Smyth) Vessels: operation and equipment: regulation Dead

AB 1209(Karnette) Vehicles: HOV lanes Ch. 429

AB 1351(Levine) Transportation: state-local partnerships Dead

SB 19(Lowenthal) Trade corridors: projects to reduce emissions: Goods Movement Emission Reduction Program Dead

SB 47(Perata) Transportation bonds Dead

SB 262(Runner) Transportation : trade corridors improvement Dead

SB 307(Dutton) Goods movement Dead

SB 532(Oropeza) Air pollution: ports Dead

SB 743(Kuehl) Hospitals: medical errors Dead

<u>SB 745(Oropeza)</u> Transportation funding: part security	Dead
<u>SB 974(Lowenthal)</u> Ports: congestion relief: air pollution mitigation: regulatory fee	Vetoed

Procurement

<u>AB 994(Parra)</u> Health care: nurse training scholarship pilot program	Ch. 426
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Public Health

<u>AB 354(Hernandez)</u> Cremation: pacemakers	Vetoed
<u>AB 501(Swanson)</u> Pharmaceutical devices	Vetoed
<u>AB 541(Huffman)</u> Liability: genetically engineered plants	Ch. 424
<u>AB 1472(Leng)</u> Public health: California Healthy Places Act of 2008	Dead
<u>SB 775(Ridley-Thomas)</u> Childhood lead poisoning	Vetoed
<u>SB 790(Toriakson)</u> Children's health: medical treatment	Dead

Railroad

<u>AB 660(Galgiani)</u> Railroad-highway grade separations	Ch. 315
<u>SB 861(Wiggins)</u> North Coast Railroad Authority	Vetoed

Recycled Water

<u>AB 1406(Huffman)</u> Recycled water: toilet and urinal flushing: condominiums	Ch. 537
<u>AB 1481(De La Torre)</u> Waste discharge and water reclamation requirements: recycled water: landscape irrigation uses.	Ch. 535

Recycling

<u>AB 484(Nava)</u> Landfill disposal: concrete	Vetoed
<u>AB 548(Levine)</u> Solid waste: multifamily dwellings	Vetoed
<u>AB 844(Berryhill)</u> Junk dealers and recyclers: nonferrous material	Ch. 731
<u>AB 1023(DeSaulnier)</u> Recycling: compostable and biodegradable plastic trash bags	Ch. 143
<u>AB 2058(Levine)</u> Recycling: plastic carryout bags	Dead
<u>SB 529(Cedillo)</u> Private employment: meal periods	Dead
<u>SB 585(Lowenthal)</u> Farmworker housing assistance tax credits	Ch. 382
<u>SB 697(Yee)</u> Health care coverage: provider charges	Ch. 606
<u>SB 735(Wiggins)</u> Recycling: paving materials: tracking	Vetoed
<u>SB 896(Negrete McLeod)</u> Solid waste: beverage container recycling: expenditure of funds	Dead
<u>SB 898(Simitian)</u> Personal income tax return: voluntary contributions	Ch. 665
<u>SB 1021(Padilla)</u> Beverage containers: grants	Ch. 724

Smog Check

<u>AB 616(Jones)</u> Smog check: annual inspection: repair assistance program	Dead
<u>AB 1488(Mendoza)</u> Air pollution: smog check program: diesel-powered vehicles	Ch. 739
<u>AB 2063(Parra)</u> Smog check program: biennial inspection	Dead
<u>SB 876(Calderon)</u> Heavy-duty motor vehicles: retrofit and replacement: small businesses	Dead

Solar

<u>AB 532(Wolk)</u> State property: solar energy	Ch. 598
<u>AB 940(Krekorian)</u> Energy: solar energy	Dead
<u>AB 1470(Huffman)</u> Solar energy: Solar Water Heating and Efficiency Act of 2007	Ch. 536

Solid Waste

<u>AB 47(Smyth)</u> Mining	Dead
<u>AB 679(Benoit)</u> Illegal dumping: assessments	Ch. 394
<u>AB 712(De Leon)</u> Off-road solid waste, composting, and recycling vehicle clean air program	Dead
<u>AB 1048(Richardson)</u> Illegal dumping enforcement officers	Ch. 201
<u>AB 1150(Lieu)</u> Health care coverage: underwriting practices	Ch. 188
<u>AB 1207(Smyth)</u> Solid waste: biosolids	Dead
<u>AB 1237(Hancock)</u> Solid waste: solid waste facilities	Dead
<u>AB 1352(Berryhill)</u> Animals: rendering	Dead
<u>AB 1473(Feuer)</u> Solid waste facility: temporary permits	Ch. 547
<u>AB 1610(Nunez)</u> Fuels: refineries	Dead
<u>AB 1621(Smyth)</u> Agricultural wastes	Dead
<u>SB 447(Maldonado)</u> Junk dealers	Ch. 732
<u>SB 470(Ashburn)</u> Agriculture: dead animals	Vetoed
<u>SB 577(Oropeza)</u> State highways: litter cleanup and abatement	Dead
<u>SB 826(Padilla)</u> Native American education	Vetoed
<u>SB 842(Scott)</u> Integrated waste management: definitions: gasification	Dead
<u>SB 1016(Wiggins)</u> Diversion: compliance: per capita disposal rate	Ch. 343
<u>SB 1020(Padilla)</u> Solid waste: diversion	Dead

Solid Waste: Local

<u>AB 646(Wolk)</u> Public resources: Cache Creek Resource Management Plan	Ch. 604
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Technology

<u>AB 1527(Arambula)</u> Income and corporation taxes: credits: California Cleantech Advantage Act of 2008	Dead
<u>AB 1620(Arambula)</u> California Clean Technology Services Unit	Dead
<u>AB 1651(Arambula)</u> Taxation: tax credits: qualified capital equipment	Dead

Transportation

<u>AB 505(Plescia)</u> Income and corporation taxes: credits: hybrid vehicles	Dead
<u>AB 744(Parra)</u> Off-highway motor vehicles: highways	Dead
<u>AB 746(Krekorian)</u> Public resources: energy conservation assistance: local governments and public institutions	Dead
<u>AB 901(Nunez)</u> High-occupancy toll (HOT) lanes	Dead
<u>AB 1037(Feuer)</u> Transit-oriented developments: zoning variances	Dead
<u>AB 1055(Blakeslee)</u> Environment: mitigation: Highway 99	Ch. 503
<u>AB 1091(Bass)</u> Transit-Oriented Development Implementation Program	Vetoed
<u>AB 1107(Arambula)</u> Unemployment compensation benefits: drought-related unemployment	Vetoed
<u>AB 1672(Nunez)</u> California Transportation Commission	Ch. 717
<u>SB 9(Lowenthal)</u> Trade corridor improvement: transportation project selection	Dead
<u>SB 286(Lowenthal)</u> Transportation enhancement funds: conservation corps.	
<u>SB 748(Corbett)</u> Transportation: state-local partnerships	Dead
<u>SB 872(Ackerman)</u> State-Local Partnership Program	Dead

Transportation Bond

<u>AB 784(Karnette)</u> Transportation bonds.	Dead
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Vehicles

<u>AB 619(Emmerson)</u> Vehicle registration amnesty program: specially constructed vehicles	Dead
<u>AB 1077(Lieber)</u> State Air Resources Board: plug-in hybrid electric vehicles	Dead
<u>AB 1225(DeSaulnier)</u> Ocean resources: California Ocean Protection Trust Fund	Ch. 656
<u>AB 1412(Duvall)</u> Off-highway motor vehicles	Dead
<u>AB 1440(Wolk)</u> Hybrid trucks: grants	Dead
<u>SB 23(Cogdill)</u> San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District: high polluter vehicles	Ch. 634
<u>SB 308(Margett)</u> Taxation: deductions: qualified vehicle transaction	Dead
<u>SB 494(Kehoe)</u> Vehicular air pollution control: clean alternative fuels	Dead
<u>SB 613(Simitian)</u> Local governments: vehicle fee for congestion and stormwater management	Vetoed
<u>SB 956(Correa)</u> Neighborhood electric vehicles	Ch. 442
<u>SB 970(Ridley-Thomas)</u> Rental vehicles	Ch. 667

Water Policy

<u>AB 715(Laird)</u> Water conservation: low-flush water closets and urinals	Ch. 499
<u>AB 1489(Levine)</u> Public Utilities: procurement: persons with developmental disabilities business enterprises. Utilities: Public Utilities Commission: renewable energy resources	Dead

Water Quality

<u>AB 19(DeVore)</u> Water quality: Santa Ana region	Dead
<u>AB 453(Strickland)</u> Publicly owned treatment works	Dead
<u>AB 739(Laird)</u> Stormwater discharge	Ch. 610
<u>AB 740(Laird)</u> Vessels: invasive species	Ch. 370
<u>AB 800(Lieu)</u> Discharge of hazardous substance or sewage	Ch. 371
<u>AB 822(Levine)</u> Solid waste: multifamily dwellings	Dead

<u>AB 885</u> (Calderon, Charles) Metropolitan Water District of Southern California	Vetoed
<u>AB 909</u> (Wolk) Mercury monitoring and remediation	Dead
<u>AB 938</u> (Calderon, Charles) Regional water management	Dead
<u>AB 992</u> (Brownley) Roads: stormwater containment	Dead
<u>AB 1018</u> (Emmerson) Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act: waste cleanup	Dead
<u>AB 1032</u> (Wolk) Dredging: closed waters: wild trout: endangered or threatened species	Vetoed
<u>AB 1114</u> (Eng) San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority	Dead
<u>AB 1250</u> (Parra) Project solicitation and evaluation guidelines	Dead
<u>AB 1253</u> (Caballero) Water: Salinas Valley State Prison wastewater treatment plant	Ch. 695
<u>AB 1284</u> (Eng) Geologists and geophysicists	Ch. 488
<u>AB 1297</u> (Arambula) Water: regional water management plans	Dead
<u>AB 1338</u> (Committee on Budget) Public resources	Ch. 760
<u>AB 1380</u> (Ruskin) Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006	Dead
<u>AB 1420</u> (Laird) Water demand management measures: water management grant or loan funds	Ch. 628
<u>AB 1641</u> (Huff) Natural resources	Dead
<u>AB 1664</u> (Strickland) State bond funds: public water systems or publicly owned treatment works	Dead
<u>AB 1703</u> (La Malfa) Water: storm water monitoring requirements	Dead
<u>AB 1946</u> (Nava) Hazardous materials: water quality: enforcement	Vetoed
<u>SB 8</u> (Kuehl) California Bay-Delta Authority Act	Vetoed
<u>SB 27</u> (Simitian) Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Emergency Preparedness Act of 2008	Ch. 608
<u>SB 55</u> (Florez) Water quality: sewage sludge	Dead
<u>SB 167</u> (Negrete McLeod) General plans: planning grants and incentives	Dead
<u>SB 187</u> (Ducheny) Salton Sea Restoration Fund: restoration project	Ch. 374
<u>SB 292</u> (Wiggins) Seriously emotionally disturbed children: out-of-home placement	Dead
<u>SB 334</u> (Ackerman) State water policy	Dead
<u>SB 399</u> (Dutton) Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta: water infrastructure	Dead
<u>SB 444</u> (Committee on Local Government) Local government: standby charges	Ch. 27

<u>SB 584(Corbett)</u> San Francisco Bay Area Conservancy Program	Dead
<u>SB 589(Correa)</u> Mobilehome and special occupancy parks: sewage disposal	Ch. 557
<u>SB 616(Margett)</u> Waste discharge requirements: horse racing facilities	Dead
<u>SB 631(Ashburn)</u> State Water Resources Control Board: California regional water quality control boards	Dead
<u>SB 683(Runner)</u> Design-build: City of Santa Paula	Dead
<u>SB 699(Ducheny)</u> Developer fees: water rights and supply	Ch. 94
<u>SB 799(Dutton)</u> Water: California Bay-Delta Act	Dead
<u>SB 939(Wiggins)</u> Klamath River: hydropower	Dead
<u>SB 1001(Perata)</u> California regional water quality control boards: membership and program withdrawal	Vetoed
<u>SB 1002(Perata)</u> Water quality, flood control, water storage, and wildlife preservation	Vetoed
<u>SB 1176(Perata)</u> Water quality	Dead
<u>SBX2 1(Perata)</u> Water quality, flood control, water storage, and wildlife preservation	Ch. 1
<u>SCA 2(Simitian)</u> Clean Drinking Water, Water Supply Security, and Environmental Improvement Bond Act of 2007	Dead

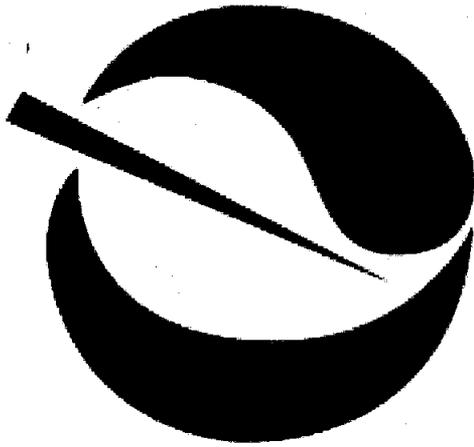
Water Supply

<u>AB 41(La Malfa)</u> Water resources: Temperance Flat Surface Water Storage Project and Sites Reservoir: California Environmental Quality Act	Dead
<u>AB 690(Jones)</u> Social services: childhood poverty	Dead
<u>AB 1376(Berryhill)</u> Urban water management plan: comments	Ch. 64
<u>AB 1404(Laird)</u> Water measurement information	Ch. 675
<u>SB 59(Cogdill)</u> Reliable Water Supply Bond Act of 2008	Dead
<u>SB 178(Steinberg)</u> Groundwater	Vetoed
<u>SB 258(Ducheny)</u> Water use fees	Dead
<u>SB 326(Aanestad)</u> Water resources	Dead
<u>SB 395(Cox)</u> Water supply: groundwater aquifers	Dead
<u>SB 825(Padilla)</u> Public health: shaken baby syndrome	Dead

<u>SB 847</u> (Margett) Water Resources: The California Water Plan	Dead
<u>SB 862</u> (Kuehl) Water resources	Vetoed
<u>SB 1052</u> (Perata) Water Supply Reliability Bond Act of 2008	Dead
<u>SBX2 2</u> (Perata) Safe Drinking Water Act of 2008	Active
<u>SBX2 3</u> (Cogdill) Water Supply Reliability Bond Act of 2008	Active
<u>SBX2 4</u> (Cogdill) Water resources: bond funds	Active

Water: Local

<u>AB 140</u> (Garcia) Desert Water Agency	Ch. 29
<u>AB 640</u> (De La Torre) Water replenishment districts	Dead
<u>AB 738</u> (Strickland) Ojai Basin Groundwater Management Agency	Ch. 551
<u>AB 902</u> (Plescia) County water authorities: board of directors	Dead
<u>AB 928</u> (Solorio) Water: Orange County Water District	Dead
<u>AB 1010</u> (Hernandez) San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority Act	Ch. 404
<u>SB 419</u> (Kehoe) San Diego River Conservancy	Ch. 646
<u>SB 480</u> (Aanestad) Water: Shasta County Watermaster District	Dead
<u>SB 516</u> (Aanestad) Shasta-Tehama County Watermaster District	Ch. 434
<u>SB 1050</u> (Committee on Natural Resources And Water) Water meters	Ch. 157
<u>SCA 12</u> (Perata) California State Lottery.	Ch. 143
<u>SJR 4</u> (Wiggins) Klamath River salmon: Congressional relief	Dead



CALIFORNIA
ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION
AGENCY

**Environmental
Legislation: Chaptered
2008**

AB 109 (Nunez) Air pollution: alternative fuels and vehicle technologies, Chapter 313

AB 109 provides clean-up language to the California Alternative and Renewable Fuel, Vehicle Technology, Clean Air, and Carbon Reduction Act of 2007 (AB 118, Nunez, Statutes of 2007, Chapter 750.) It provides direction to the Air Resources Board (ARB) and California Energy Commission (CEC) with regard to: a) the regulatory and administrative processes used to develop and implement the Act, b) the types of projects that would be eligible for funding, and c) other administrative requirements. It would add provisions limiting expenditures to surplus emission reduction controls and require ARB to submit a biennial report to the Legislature beginning January 1, 2011, evaluating the implementation of the Air Quality Improvement Program (AQIP).

AB 118 (Nunez) Alternative fuels and vehicle technologies: funding programs, Chapter 750

Will create the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program, to be administered by the Energy Commission, to provide, upon appropriation by the Legislature, grants, loans, loan guarantees, revolving loans, or other appropriate measures, to public agencies, businesses and projects, public-private partnerships, vehicle and technology consortia, workforce training partnerships and collaboratives, fleet owners, consumers, recreational boaters, and academic institutions to develop and deploy innovative technologies that transform California's fuel and vehicle types to help attain the state's climate change policies. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 268 (Committee on Budget) Transportation, Chapter 756

Will require the commission to evaluate the potential costs and benefits of the TCIF program on the economy, environment, and public health, and would require collaboration with the State Air Resources Board in that regard. The bill would set forth a minimum allocation schedule for approved TCIF projects, and would make the Colton Crossing project ineligible for TCIF funding under specified circumstances. The bill would require the commission and local transportation agencies to collaborate to select new projects upon the deprogramming of any TCIF project, as specified. The bill would also require the Department of Transportation, by February 18, 2009, to report to the Legislature regarding specified TCIF railroad agreements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 519 (Committee on Budget) Education finance, Chapter 757

Will reduce the revenue limit for each county superintendent of schools for the 2008-09 fiscal year by a deficit factor of 4.396%. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 541 (Huffman) Liability: genetically engineered plants, Chapter 424

Will provide a protocol for obtaining and testing a crop sample to determine whether a contract has been breached or a patent on a genetically engineered plant has been infringed by a farmer who is planting, managing, or harvesting a crop, as specified. The bill would provide for agreed or court-ordered sampling, with provisions relating to notice

to the parties of sampling and results, protective orders against intentional destruction or damage to crops, and fees for sampling by or under agreement with the Secretary of Food and Agriculture. The bill would provide that a farmer is not liable based on the presence or possession of a patented genetically engineered plant when the farmer did not knowingly buy or otherwise knowingly acquire the genetically engineered plant, acted in good faith and without knowledge of the genetically engineered nature of the plant, and when the genetically engineered plant is detected at a de minimis level, as specified. This bill would limit the applicability of its liability provision, as specified. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature, as specified, in enacting this act.

AB 578 (Blakeslee) Energy: distributed energy generation: study, Chapter 627

AB 578 moves several reporting requirements on energy transmission and state grid reliability from various reports due to the Legislature and consolidates them into one report that will be completed by the California Energy Commission (CEC) and the California Independent System Operator.

AB 619 (Emmerson) Vehicle registration amnesty program: specially constructed vehicles, Chapter 420

Will require the Department of Motor Vehicles to develop and administer a vehicle registration amnesty program which would be in effect from January 1, 2010, until December 31, 2010, for vehicles that were previously registered or classified incorrectly and that, pursuant to the program, become correctly registered, as defined. The department would be required to grant amnesty to a vehicle owner if all of the specified conditions are met by December 31, 2010, including, but not limited to, the owner filing a completed application, signed under penalty of perjury, with the department. Because a violation of this provision would expand the scope of the crime of perjury, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 642 (Wolk) Design-build: counties, cities, and special districts, Chapter 314

Will authorize any city, with the approval of the appropriate city council, to enter into design-build contracts, as defined, in accordance with specified provisions. The bill also would extend these provisions until January 1, 2016. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 646 (Wolk) Public resources: Cache Creek Resource Management Plan, Chapter 604

Will extend these provisions until December 31, 2012. By extending the duties of the board of supervisors of the county in which the Cache Creek Resource Management Plan is to be implemented, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 660 (Galgiani) Railroad-highway grade separations, Chapter 315

Will revise the program to delete funding eligibility for a new grade separation to eliminate a proposed grade crossing or for removal or relocation of highways or railroad tracks to eliminate existing grade crossings. The bill would provide for a maximum

allocation of 80% of project costs for all projects funded but would modify the provisions limiting the maximum amount that may be allocated to a single project to \$5,000,000, unless there is specific legislative authorization. The bill would redefine the terms "grade separation" and "project" for these purposes. The bill would set a railroad's contribution for a project, if state funds are used, to a percentage of the cost of the grade separation, but not including the cost of any other part of the project. The bill would also modify the calculation of the amount of funds deducted from the apportionments of the fuel tax revenues, and delete provisions requiring the reduction of cost to a party to a grade separation project when the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak) contributes towards a specified amount of the project.

AB 679 (Benoit) Illegal dumping: assessments, Chapter 394

Will require the court to impose a fine on violators in addition to any other penalty or fine, in the amount of \$100 for an infraction or \$200 for a misdemeanor, as specified. The bill would require that the money from the fines be deposited in the city's or county's general fund for use for illegal dumping enforcement, as specified.

AB 809 (Blakeslee) Energy: renewable energy resources, Chapter 684

Will revise the definition of an "eligible renewable energy resource" to provide that a conduit hydroelectric facility, as defined, of 30 megawatts or less that commenced operation before January 1, 2006, is an eligible renewable energy resource, or if a conduit hydroelectric facility of 30 megawatts or less commences operation after December 31, 2005, it is an eligible renewable energy resource so long as it does not cause an adverse impact on instream beneficial uses or cause a change in the volume or timing of streamflow. The bill would provide that a small hydroelectric generation facility that is an eligible renewable energy resource retains eligibility if efficiency improvements at the facility undertaken after January 1, 2008, cause the generating capacity of the facility to exceed 30 megawatts, and the efficiency improvements do not result in an adverse impact on instream beneficial uses or cause a change in the volume or timing of streamflow. The bill would provide that the incremental increase in the amount of electricity generated from a hydroelectric generation facility as a result of efficiency improvements at the facility is electricity from an eligible renewable energy resource, without regard to the electrical output of the facility, if the incremental increase is the result of efficiency improvements from a retrofit that do not result in an adverse impact on instream beneficial uses or cause a change in the volume or timing of streamflow, the hydroelectric generation facility has received a water quality certification from the board or a regional board or is exempted from the certification requirement for a specified reason, the hydroelectric generation facility was operational prior to January 1, 2007, the efficiency improvements are initiated on or after January 1, 2008, the efficiency improvements are not the result of routine maintenance, and all of the incremental increase in electricity resulting from the efficiency improvements are demonstrated to result from a long-term financial commitment, as defined, by the retail seller. The bill would make other conforming and corrective changes. This bill contains other existing laws.

AB 844 (Berryhill) Junk dealers and recyclers: nonferrous material, Chapter 731

Existing law requires junk dealers and recyclers, as defined, to keep specified written records of all sales and purchases made in the course of business. This bill will require junk dealers and recyclers to comply with additional recordkeeping and identification procedures and new payment restrictions when purchasing nonferrous materials, as defined. This bill also contains other provisions.

AB 981 (Leno) Treasure Island Transportation Management Act, Chapter 317

Will enact the Treasure Island Transportation Management Act and would authorize the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco to designate a board or agency to act as the transportation management agency for Treasure Island, defined to also include Yerba Buena Island. The bill would authorize the transportation management agency, pursuant to the terms of a resolution or ordinance adopted by the board of supervisors, to recommend an initial fee structure for congestion pricing fees to be adopted by the board of supervisors and the San Francisco County Transportation Authority, and to adopt on-street and off-street parking fees, fines, and penalties, and other parking-related revenues and a transit pass fee structure for Treasure Island. The bill would specify the powers and duties of the agency on these and other related matters, including adoption and administration of a transportation program, collection and use of revenues generated from those fees, and coordination with the San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 994 (Parra) Health care: nurse training scholarship pilot program, Chapter 426

Will extend the operative date of the pilot program to January 1, 2014

AB 1023 (DeSaulnier) Recycling: compostable and biodegradable plastic trash bags, Chapter 143

Will exempt, from those requirements for plastic trash bags, a plastic bag that is labeled with one of those terms and meets the ASTM standard specification for that term. This bill contains other existing laws.

AB 1048 (Richardson) Illegal dumping enforcement officers, Chapter 201

Will correct an erroneous cross-reference and provide that illegal dumping enforcement officers, as defined, shall be among those persons who enforce provisions of law relating to solid waste disposal. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 1062 (Ma) School facilities: uniform standards: solar design plans, Chapter 653

Will require the Division of the State Architect in the Department of General Services, on or before January 1, 2010, to develop uniform criteria for precheck approval processes for solar design plans for a school facility that comply with the rules and regulations adopted by the department and the applicable requirements of the California Building Standards Code. The Department of General Services would be required to complete review of solar design plan applications submitted by a school district that conform with

the standards within 45 calendar days of the receipt of a complete application and to act on corrected complete applications within 10 calendar days of their submission for approval.

AB 1088 (Carter) Surplus line brokers: taxation, Chapter 654

Will also exempt the risk portion of any blended finite risk product used in the financing element of state or federal Superfund environmental settlements, as specified, from the 3% gross premium tax on surplus line brokers. This bill contains other related provisions.

AB 1108 (Ma) Children's products: phthalates, Chapter 672

Will commencing January 1, 2009, prohibit the manufacture, sale, or distribution in commerce of certain toys and child care articles, as defined, if those products contain types of phthalates in concentrations exceeding 1/10 of 1%. This bill contains other related provisions.

AB 1183 (Committee on Budget) Health, Chapter 758

Will require the department, with respect to conducting licensing and certification surveys and complaint investigations, to emphasize consistency across the state and its district offices. The bill would authorize the department to issue federal deficiencies, and to recommend federal enforcement actions, as described. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 1209 (Karnette) Vehicles: HOV lanes, Chapter 429

Will authorize the Department of Motor Vehicles to issue additional distinctive decals, labels, or other identifiers for certain hybrid or alternative fuel vehicles that satisfy specified conditions.

AB 1225 (DeSaulnier) Ocean resources: California Ocean Protection Trust Fund, Chapter 656

This bill will include explicitly within the Ocean Protection Council's (OPC's) grant and loan authority, projects for adaptive management, planning, coordination, monitoring, research, and other necessary activities to minimize the adverse impacts of climate change on California's ocean and coastal ecosystems. Studies would be funded by previously approved bond revenue available to OPC in the Ocean Protection Trust Fund, or possibly by other unspecified climate change research funds.

AB 1284 (Eng) Geologists and geophysicists, Chapter 488

Will delete the exemption from the written examination for any person with an equivalent certificate of registration. The bill would also require each applicant for registration to pay an examination fee fixed by the board at an amount, up to \$450, equal to the actual cost to the board to administer the written examination.

AB 1338 (Committee on Budget) Public resources, Chapter 760

Will require the Director of Pesticide Regulation to pay from that revenue in the fund an amount not to exceed the revenue derived from 0.5 mill per dollar of sales for all pesticide sales for use in this state to counties in nonattainment areas to assist those counties in the administration and enforcement of restrictions on the use of field fumigants, as specified. The bill would specify how those funds are to be apportioned based on certain criteria. By authorizing money in the Department of Pesticide Regulation Fund to be used for a new purpose, the bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 1389 (Committee on Budget) State government, Chapter 751

Will reduce the continuous appropriation from the General Fund, described above, by specified amounts. The bill would require that the transfers to the Supplemental Benefit Maintenance Account be made on November 1 and April 1 of each fiscal year, with each transfer to equal 1/2 the amount appropriated. The bill, until 2013, would also make a series of appropriations from the General Fund for the purpose of paying interest on the judgment in a specified case related to the account. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature that certain information be included in the annual Budget Act. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 1451 (Leno) Property tax: exclusion from newly constructed: active solar energy system, Chapter 538

Will modify this exclusion to specify that "the construction or addition of an active solar energy system" includes the construction of an active solar energy system in a new building in which the owner-builder incorporated an active solar energy system in the initial construction of the new building and the owner-builder does not intend to occupy or use the new building. This bill would provide this exclusion to the initial purchaser of the new building, but only if the owner-builder did not receive the exclusion for the same system and the initial purchaser purchased the new building prior to that building becoming subject to reassessment to the owner-builder, as provided. This bill would require the State Board of Equalization, in consultation with the California Assessors' Association, to prescribe the manner, documentation, and form for a taxpayer to claim this exclusion. This bill would require the county assessor to reduce the base year value of these residences by the value of the active solar energy system, less the total amount of any rebates for the active solar energy system received by either the owner-builder or the initial purchaser of the new building, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 1654 (Committee on Budget) California State Lottery, Chapter 764

Will provide instead that the purpose of the act is support for preservation of the rights, liberties, and welfare of the people by providing additional moneys to benefit education either directly or indirectly by providing funds to pay the General Fund and infrastructure bond obligations without the imposition of additional or increased taxes. The bill would provide that the act may be changed for the purposes of modernizing the lottery or to further the purpose of the act. The bill would provide that specified provisions regarding

General Fund appropriations and California State Lottery Fund appropriations may only be amended by a vote of the people. The bill would state the intent of the People of California to permanently secure the contribution that the California State Lottery has made to funding public education, as specified. Specified provisions of the bill would become effective only upon approval by the voters at the next statewide election. The bill would set forth the language to be used for the ballot label and the ballot title and summary relating to these measures in a supplemental state ballot pamphlet. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 1764 (Blakeslee) Land use: agricultural use, Chapter 136

Will include in the definition of agricultural commodity plant products used for producing biofuels. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 1778 (Ma) Junk dealers and recyclers: newspaper and California Redemption Value (CRV) containers, Chapter 733

Will prohibit a junk dealer or recycler, as defined, in specified jurisdictions, from providing payment for newspaper and for California Redemption Value (CRV) containers unless, except as specified, the payment is made by check and the dealer or recycler obtains certain identifying information, as specified, to be retained by the dealer or recycler for a certain period of time. The bill would specify that this provision does not apply to the payment for newspaper having a value of \$50 or less in a single transaction or CRV containers having a value of \$100 or less in a single transaction. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 1846 (Adams) Inedible kitchen grease, Chapter 321

Will exempt from 75% of that additional fee, transporters of inedible kitchen grease who transport inedible kitchen grease for their own personal, noncommercial use as an alternative fuel, subject to other restrictions, and would require these individuals meet other requirements, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 1856 (Jeffries) Elsinore Water District, Chapter 20

Will authorize the Board of Directors of the Elsinore Water District to conduct its meetings at the district office, or at any publicly owned location that is within the boundaries, or not more than one mile outside the boundaries, of the territory over which the district exercises jurisdiction. This bill contains other related provisions.

AB 1860 (Huffman) Unsafe products: recall or warning, Chapter 569

Will prohibit a commercial dealer, manufacturer, importer, distributor, wholesaler, or retailer from manufacturing, remanufacturing, retrofitting, distributing, selling at wholesale or retail, contracting to sell or resell, leasing, or subletting, or otherwise placing into the stream of commerce, a product that is unsafe knowing that the product is unsafe, as specified. The bill would provide for an unsafe product to be retrofitted,

and would permit the sale of the retrofitted product if accompanied by a specified notice. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 1879 (Feuer) Hazardous materials: toxic substances, Chapter 559

This bill will authorize the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to regulate the use of seven specified chemicals of concern in consumer products, or to restrict the sale or use of a consumer product that contains these chemicals, in order to prevent the exposure of individuals or the environment.

AB 1892 Chapter 40

Would apply the above provision regarding the unenforceability of prohibitions or restrictions relating to solar energy systems, in addition, to the governing documents of a common interest development.

AB 1892 (Smyth) Common interest developments: solar energy, Chapter 40

Will apply the above provision regarding the unenforceability of prohibitions or restrictions relating to solar energy systems, in addition, to the governing documents of a common interest development.

AB 1898 (Evans) Flood control subvention funds: Napa River, Chapter 632

Will authorize the state to provide funds, as prescribed, to the City of St. Helena, or to local agencies in the County of Napa, for a flood control project on the Napa River, as described, at an estimated cost to the state of the sum that may be appropriated for state cooperation by the Legislature upon the recommendation and advice of the department and upon a determination by the department that the project meets those financial aid requirements. The bill would provide that the state assumes no liability for damages that may result from the project by authorizing the provision of funds, or by the appropriation of those funds, as specified.

AB 1903 (Hernandez) Liability: flood control and water conservation facilities, Chapter 633

Will provide that, until January 1, 2013, neither a public agency that operates flood control and water conservation facilities nor its employees shall be liable for injuries caused by the condition or use of unlined flood control channels or adjacent groundwater recharge spreading grounds under prescribed conditions, except as specified. The bill would also specify that nothing in that provision exonerates a public agency or public employee subject to that provision from liability for injury proximately caused by a dangerous condition of public property under specified circumstances. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 1931 (Silva) Peace officer powers: illegal dumping enforcement officers, Chapter 217

Will revise the above definition to include a person employed full-time, part-time, not regularly employed, or as a volunteer after completing training prescribed by law, by one of those entities. In addition, only those illegal dumping enforcement officers who are regularly employed would have access to summary criminal history information.

AB 1954 (Jeffries) High-occupancy toll (HOT) lanes, Chapter 421

Will authorize a value pricing and transit program involving HOT lanes to be developed and operated on State Highway Route 15 in Riverside County by the Riverside County Transportation Commission. The bill would require the Riverside County Transportation Commission and the Department of Transportation to implement the program pursuant to a cooperative agreement that addresses specified matters in connection with the program and to establish appropriate traffic flow guidelines, as specified. The bill would authorize the Riverside County Transportation Commission to impose tolls and issue revenue bonds for the HOT lane project, as specified. The bill would authorize toll revenues to be used for specified purposes related to the project and to State Highway Route 15. The bill would state that the commission is not entitled to compensation for the adverse effects on toll revenues due to construction of competing facilities by the department or local agencies.

AB 1960 (Nava) Public resources: oil production facilities and oil spills, Chapter 562

This bill will require the Department of Conservation Division of Oil, Gas and Geothermal Resources (DOGGR) to develop minimum maintenance standards for onshore oil production facilities, and to test facilities for compliance with established standards. This bill would: (1) authorize the State Oil and Gas Supervisor to issue a cease and desist order to, and impose specified penalties upon, an operator of an oil production facility that violates these standards; (2) authorize DOGGR to require oil production facilities with a history of violations or outstanding liabilities to the state to obtain a life-of-well or life-of-production facility bond; and (3) would impose civil and criminal penalties upon a person who fails to report, or who knowingly makes a false or misleading marine oil spill report to the Office of Emergency Services (OES).

AB 1972 (DeSaulnier) Solid waste: plastic bags: food and beverage containers, Chapter 436

This bill will modify two chapters in current law: one on biodegradable and compostable plastic bags, and one on plastic food and beverage containers. In both programs, the sale of an item labeled "compostable" or "marine degradable" would be prohibited unless the item meets specific American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Standard Specifications, or in some cases, a standard adopted by the CIWMB.

AB 2009 (Hernandez) Utility user taxes: exemption Chapter 221

Will provide that no utility user tax shall be imposed upon compressed natural gas dispensed by a gas compressor within a local jurisdiction, as defined, if that natural gas is dispensed by a gas compressor that is separately metered and dedicated to serve the local agency or public transit operator.

AB 2026 (Villines) State property, Chapter 761

Will authorize the Director of the Department of Parks and Recreation, with the approval of the Director of General Services, to exchange with or sell to the City of Sacramento for fair market value all or part of specified properties located in Old Sacramento State Historic Park that is part of the Old Sacramento Historic District in the City of

Sacramento. The bill would specify conditions under which this property may be exchanged or sold, and how the proceeds from any transfer may be used. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 2031 (Hancock) Oil spill prevention and response, Chapter 563

This bill is part of a comprehensive package of legislation introduced in the wake of the Cosco Busan oil spill in San Francisco Bay last November. This bill will enhance local response to oil spills by: (1) requiring a representative of the Regional Office of Emergency Services (OES) to serve as a member of a unified command, if a command is established for an oil spill; (2) requiring the Administrator of the Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) to provide a training and certification program for local government spill response managers who would have jurisdiction over or are directly adjacent to marine waters, and authorize the certified local spill response managers to train volunteers to work under his or her direction; and (3) requiring OSPR to offer grants to a local government, with jurisdiction over or directly adjacent to marine waters, to provide oil spill response and cleanup equipment to be deployed by a local spill response manager.

AB 2045 (De La Torre) California Urban Forestry Act of 1978, Chapter 438

This bill expands the scope of the California Urban Forestry Program to include the consideration of climate change and air quality mitigation benefits of urban forests. The bill authorizes funding from this program to be used for projects that create multiple environmental benefits.

AB 2065 (Hancock) Invasive aquatic species: dreissenid mussels, Chapter 667

Will require any person, or federal, state, or local agency, district, or authority, that owns or manages a reservoir, as defined, where certain recreational activities are permitted, except a privately owned reservoir that is not open to the public, to assess the vulnerability of the reservoir for the introduction of nonnative dreissenid mussel species and to develop and implement a program designed to prevent the introduction of that species. The bill would require visual monitoring at certain reservoirs where those activities are not permitted. The bill would make violations of its provisions subject to a civil penalty of \$1,000 per violation, imposed administratively by the department. These provisions would not apply to a reservoir in which nonnative dreissenid mussels have been detected.

AB 2071 (Karnette) Plastic bags: plastic food and beverage containers: enforcement, Chapter 570

This bill will establish penalties for failure to comply with labeling requirements for compostable, biodegradable, and degradable plastic bags and plastic food and beverage containers sold in California.

AB 2094 (DeSaulnier) San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, Chapter 442

This bill will require the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC) to be represented on the Metropolitan Transportation Commission, Association of Bay Area Governments, and Bay Area Air Quality Management District Joint Policy Committee and would include the BCDC in the coordination and drafting of major planning documents prepared by the member agencies. The bill also would authorize the BCDC, in coordination with local governments, regional councils of government, and other agencies and interested parties, to develop regional strategies for addressing the impacts of, and adapting to, the effects of sea level rise and other impacts of global climate change on the San Francisco Bay and affected shoreline areas.

AB 2180 (Lieu) Solar energy, Chapter 539

Will require that an approval or denial of an application be in writing. The bill would also provide that an application shall be deemed approved unless it has been denied in writing within 60 days from the date of receipt of the application, unless the delay is the result of a reasonable request for additional information. These provisions would apply only to an approving entity that is a homeowners' association, and that is not a public entity. This bill contains other related provisions.

AB 2216 (Gaines) Diesel generators: health facilities, Chapter 232

Will extend this repeal date to January 1, 2011, and would eliminate the requirement that a health facility's diesel backup generator be started once per week when it is not being tested. This bill would require a health facility to test its diesel-powered backup generators as prescribed. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 2222 (Caballero) Groundwater quality: monitoring, Chapter 670

AB 2222 will require the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to recommend to the Legislature by June 2009 funding options to extend the state's groundwater monitoring program until 2024. The SWRCB also would be required to make recommendations by June 2009 for enhancing public access to information on groundwater conditions.

The bill also would require the SWRCB to submit to the Legislature by 2012 a report that identifies communities that rely on contaminated groundwater as a source of drinking water, the principal contaminants in those water supplies; and potential solutions and funding sources for groundwater treatment or cleanup or alternative sources of safe drinking water. The report would be prepared in consultation with the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), the California Department of Public Health (CDPH), the Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) and the Department of Water Resources (DWR).

AB 2223 (Horton) Structural Fumigation Enforcement Program, Chapter 450

Under existing law, the Structural Fumigation Enforcement Program (Program) provides the Agricultural Commissioners for Orange, Los Angeles, and Santa Clara counties with additional resources to provide increased enforcement of state structural pesticide fumigation requirements. This bill extends the provisions of the Program to San Diego

County and extends a sunset clause for the program from January 1, 2010, to January 1, 2011.

AB 2241 (Saldana) Vehicle operation: temporary permits, Chapter 451

Will, with regard to biennial renewal of registration of a motor vehicle, require that a fee of \$50 be paid for each temporary permit issued pursuant to these provisions when a certificate of compliance is required, except that the fee would not be charged for a vehicle that has been accepted into the Bureau of Automotive Repair Consumer Assistance Program if the owner of the vehicle qualifies as an income eligible applicant for the program and presents sufficient evidence of this fact. The bill would limit the issuance of a temporary permit under these circumstances to a vehicle that has failed its most recent smog check inspection. The bill would also limit, under these circumstances, the issuance of a temporary permit to not more than one permit to a vehicle owner in a 2-year period, and the temporary permit would be valid for either 60 days from the date of the expiration of the registration of the vehicle or 60 days from the date that the vehicle is removed from nonoperation, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws.

AB 2245 (Soto) Illegal dumping enforcement officers: use of batons, Chapter 96

Will apply this provision to illegal dumping enforcement officers.

AB 2267 (Fuentes) California-based entities: self-generation incentive program, Chapter 537

Will state that public interest energy research, demonstration, and development projects should provide economic benefits for California by promoting California-based technology firms, jobs, and businesses. The bill would require the Energy Commission to give priority to California-based entities in making awards pursuant to the program. The bill would define a California-based entity. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 2286 (Feuer) Unified hazardous waste and hazardous materials, Chapter 571

This bill will establish a date, January 1, 2010, by which the Secretary for Environmental Protection (Secretary) is required to establish the previously required electronic geographic information management system. This bill would also increase the California Unified Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Materials Regulatory Management Program (Unified Program) oversight surcharge by up to \$25 to establish a funding source to aid local implementation of the information data collection and exchange system. The bill would provide that not less than 60% of that funding shall be provided to the Unified Program Agencies, local agencies implementing one of more programs of the Unified Program, through grant funding. The bill also would require the Unified Program Agencies and regulated businesses to report program data electronically not later than 3 years after the information management system is established.

AB 2347 (Ruskin) Mercury-added thermostats: collection program, Chapter 572

This bill will enact the Mercury Thermostat Collection Act of 2008 and would require a manufacturer that owns or owned a name brand mercury-added thermostat sold before

January 1, 2006, to establish and maintain a collection and recycling program for out-of-service mercury-added thermostats.

AB 2356 (Arambula) Water quality, Chapter 609

This bill will require the State Water Resource Control Board (State Water Board) to assist small disadvantaged communities that receive financial assistance from the State Water Board for wastewater collection, treatment or disposal projects by (1) providing advance payments of up to \$1 million, under specified circumstances, (2) establishing a process for paying invoices within 30 days of receipt, and (3) using wire transfers or other payment procedures to expedite project payment.

AB 2402 (La Malfa) Vehicles: removal from roadside rest area or viewpoint, Chapter 460

Will notwithstanding this provision, extend this period to 10 hours for a commercial motor vehicle, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions.

AB 2437 (Ruskin) Regional water systems, Chapter 99

Will require the city to identify in its progress report, any project that is behind schedule, and, for each project so identified, to describe its plan and timeline for making up the delay or adopting a revised implementation schedule. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 2522 (Arambula) San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District, Chapter 677

AB 2522 authorizes but does not require the San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District (District) to increase fees on San Joaquin Valley (Valley) motorists by up to \$30 per vehicle per year. The revenue from these new fees is directed toward programs to achieve state and national health-based air quality standards through incentive-based emission reduction programs. AB 2522 also authorizes the District to adopt rules and regulations to reduce trips from vehicular sources. The provisions of this bill become operative after the Air Resources Board (ARB) makes two minor technical findings.

AB 2537 (Furutani) Public works: volunteers, Chapter 678

This bill will extend until January 1, 2012, provisions of current law that exempt volunteer work, as well as work performed by the California Conservation Corp or a Community Conservation Corps, from prevailing wage requirements that otherwise applies to public works projects. Additionally, this bill would require the Director of the Department of Industrial Relations to conduct a study that evaluates the impact of the exemption for volunteers since August 30, 2004, and to submit the findings of the study to the Legislature by June 30, 2011.

AB 2650 (Carter) Department of Transportation: environmental review process: reports, Chapter 248

Will require the department to submit that report to the Legislature by January 1, 2009, and again by January 1, 2011. The bill would require the report to include an

assessment of project delivery time. The bill would also extend the operation of the above-described pilot program provisions until January 1, 2012. This bill contains other existing laws.

AB 2679 (Ruskin) Solid waste: enforcement: local agencies, Chapter 500

Will repeal the definition of disposal site owner and would additionally define the terms "closed disposal site," "composting," "minor violation," and "owner." The bill would also revise the existing definitions of the terms "disposal," "disposal site," "hazardous waste," "operator," "solid waste disposal," and "solid waste facility" for purposes of the act. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 2680 (Adams) Counties: water bond loans, Chapter 643

Will provide that, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the board may authorize the Controller to discharge the Department of Water Resources from accountability for collection of the loan issued to the Arrowhead Manor Water Company in 1980 under the California Safe Drinking Water Bond Law of 1976, but only if San Bernardino County or its county service area acquires the water system financed by that loan and pays \$910,520 in complete satisfaction of that loan, on or before January 30, 2009.

AB 2720 (Levine) Environment: environmental impact report, Chapter 148

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare, or cause to be prepared by contract, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report 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 will make technical, nonsubstantive changes in these provisions and would revise a cross-reference. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 2729 (Ruskin) Hazardous substances: underground storage tanks, Chapter 644

Assembly Bill (AB) 2729 will enable the Department of Toxic Substances Control's (DTSC) to pursue a variety of efforts to restore and protect groundwater, while at the same time helping to achieve other significant public policy objectives, namely brownfields reuse and redevelopment, toxic chemical use reduction, and school construction.

AB 2730 (Leno) Beverage containers: nonprofit convenience zone recyclers, Chapter 251

Will in the alternative, require that a nonprofit convenience zone recycler have operated in the same location for not less than 5 years and be located within one mile of a supermarket that is in a convenience zone that is exempt from the requirement that there be a certified recycling center or location within every convenience zone. This bill contains other existing laws.

AB 2738 (Jones) Indemnification: construction contracts, Chapter 467

Will delete the provisions applicable to construction contracts entered into on or after January 1, 2008, that purport to indemnify the general contractor or contractor not affiliated with the builder. The bill would revise the provisions applicable to contracts entered into after January 1, 2006, to instead apply to contracts entered into after January 1, 2009, and to apply to agreements that purport to insure or indemnify the builder or the general contractor or contractor not affiliated with the builder, as described. The bill would provide that if a builder or contractor tenders a claim, or a portion thereof, to a subcontractor, the subcontractor shall be entitled to either defend the claim with counsel of its choice or pay, within 30 days of receipt of an invoice from the builder or general contractor, no more than a reasonable allocated share of the builder's or general contractor's defense fees and costs. The bill would provide that a builder, general contractor, or subcontractor has the right to seek equitable indemnity for construction defect claims pursuant to these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 2763 (Laird) Invasive pests: advance planning: detection and eradication plans, Chapter 573

The bill requires the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) to: Develop and maintain a list of "invasives," defined as nonnative animals, plants, insects, and diseases that have a "reasonable likelihood" of entering the state for which an eradication, control, or management action "might be appropriate."

Develop and maintain a written assessment, with specified content for each high-priority invasive on the list, of the most appropriate options for eradication in consultation with four other named state agencies and with public input.

Notify the Governor, local authorities, the county agricultural commissioner (CAC), and the public; and advise the Governor of the best available options and possible consequences.

If use of a pesticide is the selected response, provide public notice as to the pesticide's ingredients and impact on health and the environment.

Hold public hearings and provide further notice to the public and to specified agencies

AB 2765 (Huffman) Pest eradication: aerial use of pesticide: public hearing: notice, Chapter 574

Will state the intent of the Legislature in regard to the role of county agricultural commissioners in pest suppression. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 2855 (Hancock) Career technical education: partnership academies: green technology and goods movement, Chapter 685

Will establish 2 new categories of partnership academies, the Green Technology Partnership Academies and the Goods Movement Partnership Academies.

Commencing with the 2009-10 school year, when funds become available for additional partnership academies, as specified, the Superintendent would be required to issue grants for the establishment of partnership academies in each of the 9 economic regions established by the state, and would be required to give priority to partnership academies dedicated to educating young people in the emerging environmentally sound

technologies. The Superintendent would also be required to issue grants for the establishment of partnership academies and give priority to the establishment of partnership academies dedicated to educating young people in goods movement occupational areas until at least one academy is established in each of the 4 transportation corridors established by the state. The selection of school districts to establish the new partnership academies and the planning and development of the new partnership academies would be required to be conducted pursuant to the procedures and requirements established for all partnership academies under existing law. The bill would provide that the funding priorities it creates may be satisfied when the specified number of green technology and goods movement partnership academies are funded, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.

AB 2882 (Wolk) Allocation-based conservation water pricing, Chapter 610

Will authorize a public entity to adopt allocation-based conservation water pricing meeting certain requirements. The bill would require that revenues derived from allocation-based conservation water pricing not exceed the reasonable cost of water service, including basic costs and incremental costs, as defined.

AB 2901 (Brownley) Toxics: enforcement: lead jewelry: packaging, Chapter 575

Assembly Bill (AB) 2901 will make a number of technical and conforming changes to align the Lead in Jewelry and Toxics in Packaging laws. The bill would give the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) explicit inspection and sampling authority for products and create penalties for manufacturers and suppliers that intentionally falsify product certifications and intentionally sell tainted products.

AB 2906 (Tran) Vehicles: high-occupancy vehicle lane: buffer area, Chapter 27

Will repeal these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions.

AB 2911 (Wolk) Oil spill prevention and response: inland spills: wildlife contaminations, Chapter 565

This bill will require the Administrator of the Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR), by January 1, 2010, to submit to the Governor and the Legislature an amended California oil spill contingency plan consisting of both marine and inland oil spill contingency planning sections. This bill also would revise provisions regarding liability for damages caused by oil spills and administrative and civil penalties to include inland spills, and increase administrative and civil penalties for spills in marine waters.

AB 2922 (DeSaulnier) Air pollution: penalties: fuel containers, Chapter 687

AB 2922 updates the Air Resources Board's mobile source penalty statute to clarify ARB's enforcement authority over small off-road engines, large spark ignition engines, off-road diesel engines, and portable fuel containers and spouts.

AB 2932 (Karnette) Instructional materials: submissions: criteria, Chapter 149

Will require instructional materials for foreign languages to be submitted to the state board for adoption in 2012, and instructional materials for health to be submitted to the

state board for adoption in 2013. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 2935 (Huffman) Oil spill prevention and response, Chapter 564

This bill will establish requirements and procedures for oil spill contingency plans and for fishing closures following a reported toxic spill or discharge. The Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) would act in a consulting role to provide recommendations concerning public health impacts to the Director of the Department of Fish and Game (DFG). The bill would also mandate that DFG undertake additional spill planning activities, expand an existing coastal protection element for ecologically sensitive areas, and establish a Web-based database.

AB 2954 (Lieber) San Francisco Bay Restoration Authority, Chapter 690

This Bill will establish the San Francisco Bay Restoration Authority (Authority) as a regional special district that would raise funds and award grants to help restore and preserve the San Francisco Bay's fragile habitat. The Authority would focus on approving and funding projects that protect tidal wetlands, enhance flood management features, and improve public and recreational access to the shoreline. This bill also would require the Authority's membership to include the executive officer of the State Coastal Conservancy and four locally elected officials from bayside cities and the bill would establish an advisory committee that may include various governmental and nongovernmental agencies, including the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (San Francisco Bay Regional Water Board). The bill would sunset the Authority on January 1, 2029.

AB 2963 (Gaines) Neighborhood electric vehicles, Chapter 199

Will extend the January 1, 2009, termination date applicable to these NEV provisions to January 1, 2012. Because the bill would change the definition of a crime in that regard, it would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would extend the time for the City of Rocklin to submit a report to the Legislature from January 1, 2008, to January 1, 2009, relative to its implementation of these provisions. The bill would declare that the City of Lincoln has complied with these provisions and is thereby authorized to proceed with the implementation of its NEV transportation plan. The bill would require both cities, to the extent they implement a NEV transportation plan, to report to the Legislature by January 1, 2011, relative to whether the NEV transportation provisions should be terminated, continued, or expanded statewide. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 2991 (Nunez) Air pollution: research, Chapter 691

AB 2991 increases the number of members on the Air Resources Board (ARB) Research Screening Committee (RSC) from nine to eleven. These additional members must have demonstrated expertise in the field of climate change.

AB 3018 (Nunez) California Green Collar Jobs Act of 2008: green jobs, Chapter 312

Will set forth legislative findings and declarations relating to the state's green economy and the increasing demand for a highly skilled and well-trained green collar workforce, and would enact the California Green Collar Jobs Act of 2008 requiring the California Workforce Investment Board to establish the Green Collar Jobs Council that shall, in consultation with representatives from various public and private groups, develop a comprehensive array of programs, strategies, and resources to address the workforce needs that accompany California's growing green economy and to establish, among other programs, green job training programs for eligible individuals, as provided.

AB 3025 (Lieber) Solid waste: polystyrene loosefill packaging, Chapter 471

This bill will prohibit, after January 1, 2012, a wholesaler or manufacturer from selling, or offering to sell expanded polystyrene (EPS) loosefill packaging material ("packaging peanuts") in California, unless it meets requirements to contain specified amounts of postconsumer recycled material. Ultimately, the bill requires EPS loosefill packaging to be comprised of 100 percent postconsumer recycled material by January 1, 2017.

AB 3076 (Huffman) Vehicles: Maddy Emergency Medical Services Fund, Chapter 511

Will additionally require revenues from the above-described traffic violator school or traffic safety program fees, in an amount equal to \$2 for every \$10 that would have been collected by a county that imposes that penalty pursuant to the penalty provisions described above, to be deposited into the county's Maddy EMS Fund, commencing January 1, 2009. The bill would provide that a county would not be held liable for depositing these funds into the county EMS fund before January 1, 2009. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 23 (Cogdill) San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District: high polluter vehicles, Chapter 634

Will impose a state-mandated local program by requiring the district to develop and administer, in consultation with the state board, a voluntary program to remove high polluter vehicles within the district by exchanging high polluter vehicles in the district for donated vehicles, as provided. The bill would require the district to certify that the exchange of any 2 vehicles results in quantified lower net emissions. The bill would limit the program to 200 vehicle exchanges annually. The bill would authorize the district to use any interest generated from the funds allocated to the district from the Traffic Congestion Relief Fund, upon appropriation, for the purpose of administering the program. The bill would require the district to submit a report, on or before January 1, 2012, relating to the implementation and status of the program, including, but not limited to, the number of vehicles donated. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2013. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 27 (Simitian) Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Emergency Preparedness Act of 2008, Chapter 608

Will require the Office of Emergency Services, upon receipt of appropriate funding, to establish, until January 1, 2011, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Multi-Hazard Coordination Task Force, which would be led by the office, and include the Delta

Protection Commission, the Department of Water Resources, and a single representative from each of the 5 delta counties. The task force would be required to make recommendations to the office relating to the creation of an interagency unified command system organizational framework, coordinate the development of a draft emergency preparedness and response strategy for the delta region, and develop and conduct an all-hazard emergency response exercise in the delta. The task force would be required to submit a report with its strategy and recommendations to the Legislature and the Governor prior to January 1, 2011, and cease to exist on or before January 1, 2011.

SB 77 (Ducheny) Budget Act of 2007, Chapter 171

Will make appropriations for support of state government for the 2007-08 fiscal year. This bill contains other related provisions.

SB 106 (Wiggins) Tribal gaming: compact ratification, Chapter 37

Will ratify the tribal-state gaming compact entered into on August 29, 2006, between the State of California and the Yurok Tribe of the Yurok Reservation. The bill would require that related revenue contributions be deposited into the General Fund and would also specify that, in deference to tribal sovereignty, certain actions may not be deemed projects for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act.

SB 140 (Kehoe) State property: City of San Diego, Chapter 513

Will authorize the director to sell, lease, exchange, or any combination thereof, approximately 2.7 acres of real property in the City of San Diego that is specifically declared not to be surplus to the needs of the state, and, in return, to acquire up to 120,000 net square feet of usable office and related space for consolidated administrative operations of the state. The bill would also provide that funds derived from the sale or exchange of the real property would be appropriated to the Department of General Services to expend for the purposes of the bill. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 144 (Committee on Local Government) Local Government Omnibus Act of 2007, Chapter 343

Will require a corporation that is created by a local elected agency, as specified, and an agency or entity formed pursuant to a joint powers agreement, as specified, to furnish an additional copy of its articles of incorporation, or notice of the agreement to the Secretary of State, and would require the Secretary of State to forward the extra copy to the Controller. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 155 (Cox) Gasoline: vapor recovery systems, Chapter 702

Will prohibit the state board from requiring a gasoline dispensing facility that meets certain requirements to undergo an Enhanced Vapor Recovery Phase II upgrade until April 1, 2011.

SB 187 (Ducheny) Salton Sea Restoration Fund: restoration project, Chapter 374

Will require that, upon appropriation by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act, those bond funds deposited in that fund be expended for a Salton Sea restoration project that is consistent with a preferred alternative that provides the maximum feasible attainment of specified environmental objectives. This bill would limit the activities and expenditures authorized by the bill to funding those activities identified in a specific preferred alternative report and funding plan for completion in the first 5 years of implementation. The bill would require the Resources Agency to act as the lead agency and work cooperatively with designated staff from the Department of Water Resources, the State Air Resources Board, the State Water Resources Control Board, and the Department of Fish and Game. The bill would require the agency to remain the lead agency for implementation, in partnership with one or more of its departments, unless and until legislation is enacted on or after January 1, 2009, establishing a new governance structure for restoration.

SB 348 (Simitian) Local government: vehicle fee for congestion and stormwater management, Chapter 377

This bill will allow the City/County Association of Governments of San Mateo County (C/CAG) to extend for four years an existing fee (set to expire on January 1, 2009) of \$4.00 on motor vehicles registered in San Mateo County to fund traffic congestion and stormwater management programs in that county. The bill requires that the extension be approved under the same requirements as the originally authorized fee.

SB 375 (Steinberg) Transportation planning: travel demand models: sustainable communities strategy: environmental review, Chapter 728

SB 375 requires the California Transportation Commission (CTC) in consultation with the Air Resources Board (ARB) to update guidelines for travel demand modeling in order to reduce a region's vehicle miles traveled (VMT). The bill requires ARB, working with local entities, to set greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction targets for 2020 and 2035 in specified regions. Additionally, the bill requires regional transportation plans to include new elements that will encourage the use of infill sites and smart growth planning principles. Projects seeking to utilize state or federal transportation improvement funds will need to adhere to these new elements. Finally, SB 375 provides incentives for city and county governments to adhere to these new planning principles by allowing compliant local governments to shorten the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) process on smart growth development projects.

SB 444 (Committee on Local Government) Local government: standby charges, Chapter 27

Will amend that act to conform its provisions to the statutes implementing Article XIII D. This bill would amend provisions of various acts that authorize counties, cities, and special districts to impose standby or availability charges on assessments to conform to the revised Uniform Standby Charge Procedures Act. This bill would further state the intent of the Legislature that these provisions are intended to be declaratory of existing law.

SB 447 (Maldonado) Junk dealers, Chapter 732

Existing law requires junk dealers and recyclers, as defined, to keep specified written records of all sales and purchases made in the course of business. This bill would require a junk dealer or recycler to report that information to the chief of police of the city or the sheriff of the county in which the junk dealer or recycler sold or purchased the junk.

SB 509 (Simitian) Hazardous materials: toxic substances, Chapter 560

This bill will prohibit the manufacture or sale of designated consumer products in California unless all ingredients that are contained in concentrations exceeding one tenth of one percent of the formulation are identified on the product label, on an accompanying product information sheet, or on the manufacturer's Web site.

SB 585 (Lowenthal) Farmworker housing assistance tax credits, Chapter 382

Will in the case of a partnership, require the allocation of the credits, on or after January 1, 2009, and before January 1, 2016, to partners based upon the partnership agreement, regardless of how the federal low-income housing tax credit, as provided, is allocated to the partners, or whether the allocation of the credit under the terms of the agreement has substantial economic effect, as specified. This bill would make findings and declarations with regard to the public interest served by this credit as proposed to be amended by this bill. This bill contains other related provisions.

SB 691 (Calderon) Junk dealers and recyclers: nonferrous material, Chapter 730

Existing law requires junk dealers and recyclers, as defined, to keep specified written records of all sales and purchases made in the course of business. This bill will require junk dealers and recyclers to comply with additional recordkeeping requirements and new payment restrictions when purchasing nonferrous materials (i.e., copper, copper alloys, stainless steel, and aluminum, excluding beverages).

SB 732 (Steinberg) Environment, Chapter 729

Will require the State Department of Public Health, the Department of Fish and Game, and the San Francisco Bay Area Conservancy, when implementing the provisions of the initiative, among other things, to develop and adopt guidelines and regulations, consult with other entities, conduct studies, and follow certain procedures for establishing a project, grant, loan, or other financial assistance program implementing the initiative. This bill contains other related provisions.

SB 947 (Hollingsworth) California Environmental Quality Act: consultation: transportation facilities, Chapter 707

Will additionally require notice of at least one scoping meeting to be provided to transportation planning agencies or public agencies required to be consulted concerning such a project, and would require the project's effect on overpasses, on-ramps, and off-ramps to be included in that consultation. By imposing new duties on local governments with respect to notifying additional entities of a scoping meeting and consulting on other

effects of the project, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 1016 (Wiggins) Diversion: compliance: per capita disposal rate, Chapter 343

Will define the terms "diversion program," "jurisdiction," and "multicounty regional agency," for purposes of the act and would revise the definitions of the terms "rural city" and "rural county." The bill would delete the condition that the solid waste subject to source reduction, recycling, and composting under these provisions be diverted from landfill disposal or transformation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 1040 (Kehoe) Telecommunications: Emergency Telephone Users Surcharge Act, Chapter 17

Will expand the definition of a "service supplier," for purposes of the "911" surcharge act, to include any person supplying Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) service to any service user in this state and providing access to the "911" emergency system by utilizing the digits 9-1-1. This bill would also expand the definition of a "service user" to include any person using VoIP service in this state who is required to pay a surcharge under the act. This bill would specify that the "911" surcharge act applies to VoIP service, as defined, commencing on January 1, 2009, but would provide that the surcharge does not apply to customers whose primary place of using the service is outside the state. This bill would also specify that charges not subject to the surcharge may be calculated by a service supplier based upon books and records kept in the regular course of business, and for purposes of calculating the interstate revenue portion not subject to the surcharge, a service supplier may also choose a reasonable and verifiable method, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.

SB 1050 (Committee on Natural Resources And Water) Water meters, Chapter 157

Will prohibit those provisions from limiting the authority of a water purveyor, including, but not limited to, an urban water supplier that promotes conservation through volumetric water pricing, to determine and impose a rate, fee, or charge in addition to the charge for the actual volume of metered water delivered.

SB 1117 (Cox) Hot Spring Valley Water District, Chapter 617

Will dissolve the Hot Spring Valley Irrigation District in the County of Modoc, and establish the Hot Spring Valley Water District in that county, which would succeed to, and be vested with, all the powers, duties, responsibilities, obligations, liabilities, and jurisdiction of the former Hot Spring Valley Irrigation District. The bill would declare the Hot Spring Valley Water District to be, and require that the district be deemed, a California water district. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 1161 (Lowenthal) Petroleum underground storage tanks: cleanup, Chapter 616

Senate Bill (SB) 1611 will extend the Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Trust Fund (USTCF) Act to January 1, 2016. This bill would expand the definition of underground storage tank (UST) and UST system for purposes of the USTCF Act. This bill would

also expand the availability of permit waivers and reauthorize the Orphan Site Cleanup Fund (OSCA) that reimburses costs for cleanup of brownfield sites.

SB 1206 (Calderon) Pest control, Chapter 46

Will instead authorize a Branch 2 or Branch 3 registered company to advertise fumigation or any all encompassing treatment, as specified, if the company complies with specified requirements.

SB 1258 (Lowenthal) Building standards: graywater, Chapter 172

Will require the department, at the next triennial building standards rulemaking cycle that commences on or after January 1, 2009, to adopt and submit to the commission for approval building standards for the construction, installation, and alteration of graywater, as defined, systems for indoor and outdoor uses. The bill would terminate the authority of the Department of Water Resources to adopt graywater standards for residential buildings upon the approval by the commission of the standards submitted under the bill. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 1276 (Ashburn) Vandalia Water District, Chapter 619

Will dissolve the Vandalia Irrigation District in the County of Tulare, and establish the Vandalia Water District in that county, which would succeed to, and be vested with, all the powers, duties, responsibilities, obligations, liabilities, and jurisdiction of the former Vandalia Irrigation District. The bill would declare the Vandalia Water District to be, and require that the district be deemed, a California water district. Because this bill would establish requirements on the Vandalia Water District, it would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 1277 (Maldonado) Synthetic turf, Chapter 398

This bill will require that by September 1, 2010, the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB), in consultation with the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) and the State Department of Public Health (DPH), would perform a study of the effects of synthetic and natural turf on human health and the environment.

SB 1334 (Calderon) Drinking water: pipes and fittings: lead content, Chapter 580

Senate Bill (SB) 1334 will require plumbing material be certified as "lead-free" for use in public water systems by an independent third party. This bill would only become effective only if SB 1395 is enacted and becomes operative on or before January 1, 2009.

SB 1357 (Padilla) Beverage containers: processing payments: grants, Chapter 697

Will additionally authorize the department to expend up to \$20,000,000 from July 1, 2009, to January 1, 2012, inclusive, for either grants for beverage container recycling and litter reduction programs or focused, regional community beverage container recycling and litter reduction programs that meet specified requirements, thereby making an appropriation. The bill would require a grant recipient to submit a report to

the department and would require the department to publish an evaluation of grants made pursuant to these provisions, including a summary of those reports. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 1395 (Corbett) Lead plumbing: monitoring and compliance testing, Chapter 581

Senate Bill (SB) 1395 will establish a lead plumbing monitoring and compliance testing program in the Department of Toxic Substances Control. The testing program would determine whether plumbing materials are "lead-free" as required by the Department of Public Health (DPH) for use in public water systems. This bill would become effective only if SB 1334 is enacted and becomes operative on or before January 1, 2009.

SB 1399 (Simitian) Public resources: solar shading, Chapter 176

Will authorize the owner of property where the solar collector is to be installed to provide, prior to its installation, a written notice by certified mail containing specified information to owners of affected property. The bill would, further, exempt trees and shrubs planted prior to the time of the installation of a solar collector, trees and shrubs that are subject to a local ordinance, or the replacement of trees or shrubs that have been growing before the installation of a solar collector and that are subsequently removed for the protection of public health, safety, or the environment. The bill would redefine "solar collector" to be the above described device or structure on the roof of a building, except it would include the device or structure installed on the ground if it cannot be installed on the roof of the building due to specified conditions, and would exclude a device or structure that is designed and intended to offset more than the building's electricity demand. The bill would repeal the public nuisance violation of the above requirement, and would provide that a tree or shrub maintained in violation of the above requirement is instead a private nuisance if the person who maintains or permits the maintenance of the tree or shrub receives a written notice from the owner of the affected solar collector requesting compliance. The bill would provide that a local ordinance specifying the requirements for tree preservation or solar shade control would govern within the jurisdiction that adopted the ordinance. The bill would also make technical nonsubstantive changes.

SB 1428 (Kehoe) San Diego River Conservancy, Chapter 406

Will extend the repeal date until January 1, 2020. The bill would provide that the Mayor of San Diego or his or her designee shall be a voting member. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 1473 (Calderon) Building standards, Chapter 719

Will require the commission to adopt, approve, codify, update, and publish green building standards for any occupancy for which no state agency has the authority or expertise to propose those standards. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 1498 (Committee on Judiciary) Maintenance of the codes, Chapter 179

SB 1498 makes nonsubstantive changes in various provisions of law as recommended by the Legislative Counsel. Three of them pertain to the Air Resources Board (ARB); one each in the Business and Professions Code, the Health and Safety Code, and the Vehicle Code.

SB 1548 (Florez) San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District: city selection committee, Chapter 622

Will create a local city selection committee to appoint these members pursuant to specified requirements, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 1646 (Padilla) South Coast Air Quality Management District: air pollution fee, Chapter 724

Existing law authorizes, until January 1, 2010, the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) to impose a \$1 registration renewal fee on any motor vehicle in the district and requires the district to use the revenues to reduce air pollution through a motor vehicle clean fuels program. The law also requires that no more than 2½ percent of the funds be used for administrative costs. This bill extends authority for the fee indefinitely and raises the administrative cost cap from 2½ percent to 5 percent.

SB 1662 (Cox) Air districts: emission reduction offsets: Sacramento metro federal nonattainment area, Chapter 725

Will allow one stationary source located in the El Dorado County Air Quality Management District, to be determined by the El Dorado County Air Quality Management District, to offset increases in emissions by emission reductions credited to any stationary source located in the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District if both stationary sources are in the Sacramento metro federal nonattainment area. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 1668 (Migden) State Fire Marshal: fire and panic safety requirements, Chapter 367

Will require the State Fire Marshal to prepare and adopt regulations establishing minimum requirements for the prevention of fire, and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic, for any laboratory or research and development facility that stores, handles, or uses regulated hazardous materials.

SB 1685 (Kehoe) Regional comprehensive plan: San Diego County, Chapter 83

Will revise and expand the purposes for which revenues from the tax could be used to provide for implementation of the regional comprehensive plan, water quality improvement, beach sand replenishment projects, and various other projects and purposes. The bill would authorize the consolidated agency to transfer environmental mitigation or conservation property to a public agency or nonprofit corporation for management and monitoring, and would authorize the awarding of grants in that regard, subject to various auditing, reversion, and other related conditions. The bill would authorize the consolidated agency to increase the tax rate up to the maximum tax rate authorized under existing law, subject to voter approval. The bill would also provide for

a transactions and use tax ordinance adopted under these provisions to become operative on the first day of the calendar quarter commencing more than 110 days, rather than 120 days, after adoption of the ordinance. The bill would enact other related provisions.

SB 1696 (Yee) California Public Records Act: disclosure, Chapter 62

Will provide that a state or local agency may not allow another party to control the disclosure of information that is otherwise subject to disclosure under the act. This bill would state that this provision is declaratory of existing law. This bill contains other related provisions.

SB 1720 (Lowenthal) Clean Air Sticker: misuse: penalties, Chapter 417

Existing law authorizes, until January 1, 2010, the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) to impose a \$1 registration renewal fee on any motor vehicle in the district and requires the district to use the revenues to reduce air pollution through a motor vehicle clean fuels program. The law also requires that no more than 2½ percent of the funds be used for administrative costs. This bill extends authority for the fee indefinitely and raises the administrative cost cap from 2½ percent to 5 percent.

SB 1723 (Maldonado) Agriculture: pesticide recycling program and certification, Chapter 533

This bill will require every person who first sells for use in this state any agricultural or structural use pesticide product packaged in high-density polyethylene (HDPE) containers, to establish or demonstrate participation in a pesticide container recycling program.

SB 1739 (Simitian) Oil spill contingency plan, Chapter 566

Will specify an alternative procedure if the administrator, the United States Coast Guard, or any other qualified public agency, as determined by the administrator, is unable to attend a drill of the oil spill contingency plan held outside the state. The bill would authorize the administrator to require the owner or operator of the vessel or marine facility to provide for an independent drill monitor to evaluate the drill, who would be required to submit the evaluation to the administrator and the owner or operator. Based upon this evaluation, the administrator would be required to determine whether the drill satisfies the requirements of the act. The bill would require the administrator to adopt regulations to implement these provisions on or before January 1, 2010. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 1754 (Kehoe) Energy: California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority, Chapter 543

Will additionally authorize the authority to purchase alternative source energy or projects for sale to a specified participating party and to make a loan to a participating party to purchase alternative source energy or projects. The bill would require the authority to ensure that a financed project is limited to resources that the authority determines support the state's goals for the reduction of emissions of greenhouse

gases. The bill would specify that certain activities performed for projects financed by bonds for power purchase agreements are subject to requirements for public works projects. The bill would make conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions.

SB 1781 (Committee on Environmental Quality) Environmental quality: solid waste management: used and waste tires: ballast water management, Chapter 696

As it relates to the CIWMB, this bill will clarify several portions of the waste and used tire hauler statutes that would result in more efficient and cost-effective enforcement of those requirements.

SBX2 1 (Perata) Water quality, flood control, water storage, and wildlife preservation, Chapter 1

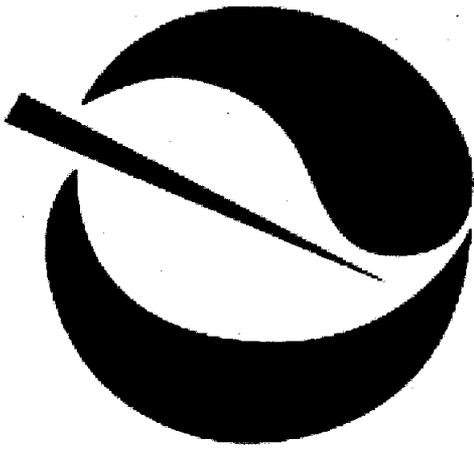
Will repeal these provisions of law and enact the Integrated Regional Water Management Planning Act. Regional water management groups, as defined, would be authorized to prepare and adopt integrated regional water management plans meeting specified requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SBX3 1 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) Reductions in the Budget Act of 2007 relating to support of counties: temporary suspensions, Chapter 7

Will exempt from the temporary suspension of the transfer of revenues from the Highway Users Tax Account a county with a population of less than 40,000. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SCA 12 (Perata) California State Lottery, Chapter 43

Will provide that an additional purpose of the California State Lottery is to provide funds for other public purposes. The measure would authorize the Legislature to obtain moneys for the purposes of the California State Lottery through the sale of future revenues of the California State Lottery and rights to receive those revenues to an entity authorized by the Legislature to issue debt obligations for the purpose of funding that purchase.



CALIFORNIA
ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION
AGENCY

**Environmental
Legislation: Vetoed
2008**

AB 501 (Swanson) Pharmaceutical devices

Would require a pharmaceutical manufacturer whose product is administered for home use through a prefilled syringe, prefilled pen, or other prefilled injection device to arrange to provide, upon request from a consumer, a postage prepaid, mail-back sharps container that has been approved by the United States Postal Service and the department or a sharps container for the safe storage and transport of sharps to a sharps consolidation location approved by the department or a clinic, physician, or pharmacy that accepts home-generated sharps waste, as defined, along with concise information on safe disposal alternatives and options for sharps and notice of the act's above described prohibition, that commences September 1, 2008. As a means of meeting these above described requirements, the manufacturer may provide the consumer with a coupon that can be exchanged for, or a toll-free telephone number or Web site that can direct the patient to a supplier of, a qualified sharps container. This bill would also prohibit the manufacturer, or any person or agent with whom the manufacturer contracts, from using information collected for this purpose for any other purpose. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 785 (Hancock) Energy efficiency measures

Would make unlicensed contractors who fail to comply with the building energy efficiency standards subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$2,000. The bill would specify that the failure of a licensee to comply with the building energy efficiency standards constitutes a cause for disciplinary action. The bill would also specify that the failure of a licensee to obtain a building permit, in specified circumstances, shall be subject to a citation and a civil penalty for not less than \$500. The bill would require the board, beginning July 1, 2010, and each fiscal year thereafter, to compile data and to submit a report to the Legislature no later than the first business day in October, that includes the number of penalties assessed by the board against licensees and unlicensed contractors for failure to comply with these standards. The bill would require the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to collaborate with the board with respect to identifying and investigating the failure of licensees and unlicensed contractors to comply with these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 865 (Davis) State agencies: live customer service agents

Will require a junk dealer or recycler to report the information included in those written records to the chief of police or sheriff, as specified, upon request and on a monthly basis. The bill would authorize the chief of police or sheriff to request weekly reports for no more than a 2-month period, except as specified, if there is an ongoing investigation of the junk dealer or recycler concerning possible criminal activity. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 885 (Calderon, Charles) Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

Would authorize a member public agency to appoint a proxy to attend, participate, and vote at a meeting if its representative appointed or selected pursuant to existing law cannot attend the meeting. The bill would provide that conflict-of-interest provisions apply to the proxy, as specified. All costs associated with the appointment of alternate

representatives would be borne by the individual member public agency which appointed the proxy. The bill would require that the proxy appointed have specified qualifications.

AB 1017 (Ma) California Environmental Quality Act: appeal to local lead agency's elected decisionmaking body

Would require the elected decisionmaking body to set the matter for a hearing within 90 days of the filing of the appeal and to make a decision on the appeal within 30 days of a hearing, which may be extended by the elected decisionmaking body to 45 days, following the conclusion of the hearing. The bill would also provide that the time period for filing specified actions or proceedings commences on the date that the elected decisionmaking body acts on the appeal. The bill would provide that a notice of an approval or a determination to carry out a project subject to CEQA, or a notice of a determination that a project is not subject to CEQA, would be invalid if the approval of the project is appealed. The bill, following final action by the elected decisionmaking body on the appeal, would require the local lead agency to file a notice of an approval or determination to carry out the project and would authorize, if applicable, the local lead agency to file a notice of a determination that the project is not subject to CEQA. The bill would require that, for a city and county, an appeal to an elected decisionmaking body be filed within 30 days of the first discretionary approval of a project. By increasing the duties of a local government with respect to these provisions, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 1391 (Brownley) Electronic waste

Would require a retailer that sells a covered electronic device to provide the board's Internet Web site address to a customer at the point of sale of that device. The Internet Web site would be required to describe where and how to return, recycle, and dispose of a covered electronic device and opportunities and locations for the collection or return of the device. A retailer would be required to provide this information to a customer at the point of sale of the device through a sign or written material, or on the

AB 1393 (Leno) Public records

Would as of July 1, 2009, require any state agency that publishes an Internet Web site to include on the homepage of that site specified information that is not exempt from disclosure under the act about how to contact the agency, how to request records under the act, and a form for submitting online requests for records. It would authorize any person to bring an action to enforce the duty of a state agency to post this information and would provide for penalties including monetary awards to be paid by the agency, with specified provisions to become operative on January 1, 2009. This bill contains other related provisions.

AB 1467 (DeSaulnier) Worker safety

Would remove the exemptions that permit smoking in specified bars, warehouses, hotel lobbies, employee breakrooms, and meeting and banquet rooms, while retaining exemptions for other types of businesses. This bill would also prohibit smoking in

specified owner-operated businesses regardless of whether or not they have employees. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 1724 (Jones) Vehicles: impoundment: illegal dumping

Would authorize a city, county, or a city and county to adopt an ordinance declaring, under specified conditions, a motor vehicle used in the commission or the attempted commission of an act that constitute the illegal dumping of commercial quantities of waste matter upon a public or private highway or road a public nuisance subject to seizure and 30-day impoundment. The bill would require the ordinance to contain specified provisions related to notice and provision of a poststorage hearing, and the release of the impounded vehicle.

AB 1806 (Wolk) Fishery resources: Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta

This bill would require the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) to complete a comprehensive review of conditions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta for the purpose of protecting the state's public trust resources, including reviewing federal, state, and local agency plans to protect those resources, and to exercise its authority under the Constitution and public trust doctrine to reopen and impose terms and conditions on water right permits issued to the State Water Project (SWP) and Central Valley Project (CVP) in order to provide reasonable mitigation for adverse impacts to fishery resources from the operation of those projects.

This bill would also require the Department of Fish and Game (DFG) to prepare and implement protocols for fish rescue in the Delta, and to expedite approvals for fish rescue operations.

AB 1829 (Ma) Nurse-Family Partnership program,

Would extend to January 1, 2011, the date on which the Director of Finance would have to determine whether insufficient funds exist in the account. To the extent that this would extend the existence of a continuously appropriated fund, this bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 1832 (Saldana) Tidelands and submerged lands: City of San Diego

Would repeal the provisions freeing former tidelands granted to the City of San Diego from use restrictions and would specify that the repeal of those provisions shall not be construed to overturn or nullify the decision of a federal district court concerning certain tidelands in the City of San Diego or any title settlement agreement entered into by the state. The bill would also repeal local agency authorization to grant tidelands and submerged lands to the United States, as provided. The bill would require the State Lands Commission to represent the state and to cooperate in resolving title and boundary issues involving tidelands and submerged lands.

AB 1946 (Nava) Hazardous materials: water quality: enforcement

This bill would make various changes in state law pertaining to the enforcement of water quality laws. Specifically, the bill would: (1) allow Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Water Boards) to delegate to their Executive Officers the authority to refer judicial enforcement matters to the Attorney General, (2) repeal provisions of

existing law that require the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) or a Regional Water Board to hold a hearing prior to referring a case to the Attorney General, (3) allow district attorneys, city attorneys of a city with a population that exceeds 750,000, or city attorneys for a city and county, upon request of the State Water Board or a Regional Water Board, to petition the Superior Court to impose, assess and recover civil penalties for violations of the Water Code; and (4) extend from one year to five years the statute of limitations for bringing certain types of enforcement actions related to the submission of hazardous materials release response plans and inventory (HMBP).

AB 2032 (Hancock) Oil spill prevention and response: fees

Would raise the upper limits of the fee to \$0.08 per barrel. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 2046 (Jones) Water supply assessments: groundwater

Would add to those written verification elements the status of specified groundwater treatment or remediation plans or other water management options. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 2106 (Hayashi) Cosmetic safety

Assembly Bill (AB 2106) would expand the definition of an adulterated cosmetic to include nine chemicals that are deemed unsafe for use in cosmetics by the Cosmetic Ingredient Review, an organization that independently reviews and assesses the safety of ingredients used in cosmetics.

AB 2115 (Mullin) Charter schools: governing boards

Would require a charter school to adopt and comply with a conflict-of-interest policy that includes, but is not necessarily limited to, adherence to specified requirements set forth in existing law. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 2179 (Furutani) Air quality: diesel fuel

This bill would require all diesel vehicles owned or leased by the state on or after January 1, 2010, to use biodiesel fuel as determined by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) if certain requirements are met. CARB would be required to develop sustainability criteria for biodiesel fuel that protect sensitive lands and ecosystems, protect food supplies, promote healthy ecosystems, and prevent harmful impacts, including, but not limited to, water and air pollution.

AB 2270 (Laird) Recycled water: water quality

Would refer to the statewide recycling goals as targets, and would require the department to update these targets every 5 years, based on consideration of all relevant information, including, but not limited to, specified information from the State Water Resources Control Board and urban water management plans. The department would be required to include the revised targets in the California Water Plan beginning in 2013. The bill would require an urban water supplier to include in its urban water management plan information on recycled water, including, in acre-feet of water per

year, a description of the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, a description and quantification of the potential uses of recycled water, and the projected use of recycled water within the supplier's service area. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 2547 (Leno) Oil spill prevention and response

This bill would revise the definitions of best achievable technology, dedicated response resources, and non-dedicated response resources. Additionally, this bill would require the Administrator of the Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) to: 1) establish a universal mutual aid agreement between OSROs; 2) award and administer competitive grants for the development of improved technologies for oil spill prevention, containment, and cleanup, and prepare an evaluation of emerging technologies; 3) adopt regulations for response to oil spills occurring during low visibility conditions; and 4) expend monies from the Oil Spill Response Trust Fund (OSRTF) for uncompensated response costs and the new grants.

AB 2560 (Lieu) Medium- and heavy-duty motor vehicles: air pollution

This bill requires the Department of General Services (DGS) to establish an "enhanced efficiency factor costing methodology" to rank the environmental benefits of medium-duty and heavy-duty vehicles that the department plans to procure, similar to requirements currently in effect (and being updated) for light-duty vehicles.

AB 2617 (Duvall) Highways: high-occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes

Would require the Department of Transportation or the local authority, where a motorcycle is permitted upon an exclusive or preferential use lane, to ensure that signs advertising such use are in place along the HOV lanes of the highways under their respective jurisdictions, to place and maintain these signs, as specified, and to comply with these requirements through the placement of signs or decals on existing signs or posts, as appropriate. This bill contains other related provisions.

AB 2622 (Hayashi) Unemployment insurance: Employment Training Panel: clean technology industry

This bill would require the Employment Training Panel (ETP)—in the Labor and Workforce Development Agency (LWDA)—to take into consideration new and emerging clean technologies as part of its three-year training plan. It would require ETP to develop a definition of "clean technology" as part of its plan.

AB 2686 (Nava) Santa Ynez Valley Water District

Would enact the Santa Ynez Valley Water District Act. The bill would establish the Santa Ynez Valley Water District in Santa Barbara County. The bill would prescribe the composition of the board of directors of the district. The bill would specify the district's boundaries, powers, and purposes. The district would succeed to the powers, rights, duties, responsibilities, obligations, liabilities, and jurisdiction of Improvement District No. 1 within the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, which entity would cease to exist, except as otherwise specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 2733 (Brownley) Real property disclosures

Assembly Bill 2733 (AB) would require developers to provide an "environmental hazard disclosure" notice when filling a public report to the Department of Real Estate and to buyers of the development. The buyer would receive a notice stating that the property is located within a quarter mile of an environmental hazard site listed on the Federal Priority List or the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

AB 2784 (La Malfa) Medi-Cal: hospitals: reimbursements

Would require the department to report annually, from January 1, 2010, to January 1, 2012, inclusive, to the Legislature on the implementation and impact made by the changes to these rate reduction provisions. This bill contains other related provisions.

AB 2939 (Hancock) Building standards: green buildings: local variances

Would specifically authorize a city, county, or city and county to impose more restrictive building standards than the California Green Building Standards Code, provided those standards do not replace the California Building Standards Code and the governing body makes a specified finding. This bill contains other existing laws.

AB 2986 (Leno) Water quality

This bill would require the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) to (1) develop a performance letter grade ranking for all sewer systems and sewage treatment plants that are subject to waste discharge requirements (WDR); (2) assign letter grades to each sewer system, combined sewer systems, and sewage treatment plants; and (3) establish a list of sewage treatment plants that have high wet weather influent flows relative to their dry weather influent flows; and (4) impose fees on the owners and operators of sewer systems and waste water treatment plants at a level that is sufficient to pay for the costs of the requirements of the bill. The bill also would require the State Water Board and Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Water Boards) (collectively referred to as "Water Boards") to make specified regulatory information available to the public through the internet and (certain sewer systems to install flow monitoring systems if their sewage flows to treatment plants on the high wet weather flow. The bill also would specify that funds from the Safe Drinking Water Bond Act of 2006 can be used to provide grants to assist severely disadvantaged communities in installing flow meters within satellite sanitary sewer systems and to make sewer system improvements to reduce storm water inflow and infiltration.

AB 2992 (La Malfa) Resource conservation districts: California Prompt Payment Act

Would include resource conservation districts within the list of entities entitled to interest penalty fees for the failure of a state agency to make payment for goods and services to a resource conservation district pursuant to a contract, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.

SB 68 (Kuehl) Environmental quality: determination: dispute

This bill would provide that in a suit challenging a public agency's approval of a project for failure to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the party

bringing the suit (petitioner) shall name as real parties in interest the recipients of the approval as identified in the Notice of Determination (NOD) or Notice of Exemption (NOE) filed by the public agency.

SB 153 (Migden) Property taxation: change in ownership: exclusion

Would require the transferor cotenant to sign an affidavit, as specified, under penalty of perjury. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 775 (Ridley-Thomas) Childhood lead poisoning

Would require the department to make available on its Web site the most current information on lead, as specified, and would require providers primarily responsible for providing prenatal care to explain to pregnant women that lead poisoning prevention information is available on the Web site or provide other information about lead poisoning prevention. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 826 (Padilla) Native American education

Would request the Regents of the University of California, acting through the subject matter projects, to carry out these responsibilities with respect to Native American education that are assigned to the State Librarian under existing law. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 840 (Kuehl) Single-payer health care coverage

Would establish the California Healthcare System to be administered by the newly created California Healthcare Agency under the control of a Healthcare Commissioner appointed by the Governor and subject to confirmation by the Senate. The bill would make all California residents eligible for specified health care benefits under the California Healthcare System, which would, on a single-payer basis, negotiate for or set fees for health care services provided through the system and pay claims for those services. The bill would provide that a resident of the state with a household income, as specified, at or below 200% of the federal poverty level would be eligible for the type of benefits provided under the Medi-Cal program. The bill would require the commissioner to seek all necessary waivers, exemptions, agreements, or legislation to allow various existing federal, state, and local health care payments to be paid to the California Healthcare System, which would then assume responsibility for all benefits and services previously paid for with those funds. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 899 (Simitian) Fishing gear

Would require the department, in collaboration with the council, by January 1, 2010, to recommend to the commission sustainable funding sources for a program for the prevention of the loss of fishing gear and for the recovery of derelict fishing gear, as defined. The department would be required, by January 1, 2010, to include on all fishing licenses and in all appropriate official brochures a toll-free telephone number for the purpose of reporting derelict fishing gear and the address for an Internet Web site that maintains a reporting system for derelict fishing gear. The bill, on and after July 1, 2011, would require a person who loses commercial fishing gear, and certain commercial

passenger fishing vessels, to report, in the manner prescribed by the department, in collaboration with the council, the location at which the fishing gear was lost, the name and fishing identification number of the person owning the fishing gear and of the person fishing with the gear if different than the owner, and the type of lost fishing gear within 48 hours of losing the fishing gear and returning to port. By July 1, 2011, the council would be required to identify and, if funding is available, establish and maintain, or support, a database of known derelict fishing gear. The council would be required to take certain action to establish or achieve specified targets for the removal and disposal of derelict fishing gear. On and after July 1, 2011, all traps and trawl nets deployed in the waters of the state would be required to be coded, in the manner prescribed by the department, in collaboration with the council, with specified information to aid in the identification of the source of any derelict fishing gear. The bill would provide that, if the department does not have sufficient personnel to carry out any of these provisions, the department would be authorized to contract with appropriate parties for those services if funds are available for that purpose. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 908 (Simitian) Environmental education

This bill would add the topic of "climate change" to an existing list of environmental education topics that must be included in the State Board of Education's (SBE) and the California Department of Education's (CDE) science framework. The CIWMB's Office of Education and the Environment (OEE), in conjunction with Cal/EPA, is in the process of creating an environment-based K-12 curriculum for the science framework, also known as the Education and the Environment Initiative (EEI).

SB 973 (Simitian) California Health Benefits Service Program

Would create the California Health Benefits Service Program within the State Department of Health Care Services. The bill would require the department to perform various duties, subject to the availability of sufficient private donations, as determined by the Department of Finance, relative to creation of joint ventures between certain county-organized health plans and various other entities. The bill would require these joint ventures to be licensed as health care service plans and, subject to the availability of sufficient private donations, as determined by the Department of Finance, would create a stakeholder committee, as specified. The bill would also authorize the Director of Managed Health Care to provide regulatory and program flexibilities to facilitate licensing of specified entities providing coverage pursuant to the bill.

SB 974 (Lowenthal) Ports: congestion relief: air pollution mitigation: regulatory fee

SB 974 imposes a \$30 fee on each twenty-foot equivalent shipping container processed at the Ports of Los Angeles, Long Beach, and Oakland to fund congestion management and air quality improvement projects related to the ports.

SB 1002 (Perata) Water quality, flood control, water storage, and wildlife preservation

with regard to those bond funds, would appropriate \$610,890,000 as follows: of the funds made available pursuant to the Disaster Preparedness and Flood Prevention Bond Act of 2006, \$50,000,000 to the Department of Water Resources for essential emergency preparedness supplies and projects, and \$150,000,000 to the department for stormwater flood management project grants; of the funds made available pursuant to the Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006, \$50,000,000 to the State Department of Public Health for grants and loans for small community drinking water systems infrastructure improvements and related actions, \$50,400,000 to the State Department of Public Health for grants for projects to prevent or reduce the contamination of groundwater that serves as a source of drinking water, \$40,000,000 to the department for administrative costs, planning grants, and local groundwater assistance grants, \$50,000,000 to the department for projects to relocate existing Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta water intake facilities, \$60,000,000 to the department for expenditures to increase the department's ability to respond to levee breaches and to reduce the potential for levee failure, \$100,000,000 to the department for the acquisition, preservation, protection, and restoration of Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta islands, \$12,000,000 to the department to complete planning and feasibility studies associated with new surface storage under the California Bay-Delta Program, \$15,000,000 to the department for planning and feasibility studies to identify potential options for the reoperation of the state's flood protection and water supply systems, \$10,000,000 to the department to update the California Water Plan, \$10,000,000 to the department for planning and feasibility studies for projects to reduce ecosystem conflicts in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, and \$10,000,000 to the State Coastal Conservancy for projects on the Santa Ana River; and of the funds made available under the Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002, \$3,490,000 to the department for planning and feasibility studies associated with surface storage under the California Bay-Delta Program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 1056 (Migden) Oil spill prevention and response

Would require the Office of Emergency Services, if the oil spill has occurred within the jurisdiction of the McAteer-Petris Act, to also notify the Counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, and Sonoma, and the City and County of San Francisco. By requiring these local entities that receive notice to adopt and file an internal protocol over communications regarding the discharge of oil, the bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 1097 (Torlakson) School curriculum: content standards

Would delete the provisions allowing the state board to modify the recommended standards prior to adoption. This bill would require content standards review panels to be appointed for reading/language arts and history/social science. Teachers appointed to the panels would be required to meet specified requirements, and in choosing members for the panels, the specified appointing authorities would be required to

consult with each other to ensure that each panel consists of members who meet prescribed requirements, including, but not limited to, that the panel reflect the ethnic and gender diversity of California. The bill would require each review panel to review the content standards in its particular subject area, and recommend changes to the state board as the review panel may deem necessary. This bill would require the state board to hold hearings on the recommended changes to the content standards and adopt or reject the recommended changes to the content standards, within 120 days of receipt from the review panel, and at least 2 years prior to the adoption of the curriculum framework for the relevant subject area. The state board would be required to provide a specific, written explanation of the reasons why the recommended changes to the content standards submitted by a review panel were not adopted. This bill would authorize a review panel to modify the recommendations to correct deficiencies identified by the state board and to resubmit the recommended changes for adoption. The bill would not be implemented unless an appropriation is specifically provided for the purposes of the bill. This bill contains other related provisions.

SB 1102 (Machado) California Bay-Delta Authority Act

Would repeal the act. This bill contains other related provisions.

S 1113 (Migden) Attorney's fee and costs

Would authorize the court to award attorney's fees and costs, including expert witness fees, pursuant to this provision.

SB 1174 (Lowenthal) Vehicles: hybrid and electric vehicles: visually impaired pedestrians

This bill would establish a Quiet Motorized Road Vehicle and Safe Mobility Committee convened by the California Energy Commission (CEC) to make recommendations for protecting the blind and visually impaired from traffic hazards associated with extremely quiet vehicles.

SB 1230 (Maldonado) Detergents: phosphorus

Would commencing July 1, 2010, prohibit the use, sale, manufacture, or distribution for sale of any cleaning agent, as defined, if that product contains more than .5% phosphorus by weight, except as specified.

SB 1313 (Corbett) Product safety: perfluorinated compounds

Senate Bill (SB) 1313 would prohibit, commencing January 1, 2010, the manufacture, sale, or distribution of any food contact substance that contains perfluorinated compounds (PFCs) in any concentration exceeding 10 parts per billion (ppb). Additionally, it would require manufacturers to use nontoxic alternatives when replacing PFCs.

SB 1326 (Ducheny) Vector control

Would require the board of trustees to adopt a formal, written response to any irregularities or accounting issues raised in the audit and provide this response to the appointing authority of each member of the board of trustees. The bill would also require

the district before it levies special benefit assessments to provide specified notice to the appointing authority. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 1360 (Machado) Flood protection

Would require the department to prepare and the board to adopt a map that clearly delineates the boundaries of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District. The board would be required to make the map available to the public on its Internet Web site at no charge. The bill would revise the definition of the State Plan of Flood Control for these and other purposes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 1391 (Padilla) Recycled water

Would require the State Water Resources Control Board to adopt a statewide recycled water policy by January 31, 2009, and to make related recommendations. This bill would provide that, if the statewide recycled water policy requires the state board to prepare any additional documentation required under specified law, this deadline for adoption would not apply.

SB 1499 (Scott) Metallic balloons

Would increase the fine for a violation of those provisions punished as an infraction. The bill would further specify the type of weight that must be attached to the balloon and the specifications for the required warning, and would require that the consumer be provided a separate warning notice, as specified. The bill would also prohibit a manufacturer or distributor from sending or shipping these types of balloons to retailers without the shipment containing a notice describing the retailer's responsibilities, as provided. Because this bill would change the definition of an existing crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 1543 (Machado) Insurance: life settlement investments and contracts

Would provide that trusts and special purpose entities, as specified, where one or more beneficiaries of these trusts or special purpose entities do not have an insurable interest in the life of the insured, violate the insurable interest laws and the prohibition against wagering on life. The bill would also provide that any device, scheme, or artifice designed to give the appearance of an insurable interest, where there is no insurable interest, violates the insurable interest laws. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 1549 (Florez) Historic vehicles: special license plates

Would require the Department of Motor Vehicles, by January 1, 2010, to submit to the Governor, the Senate Committee on Transportation and Housing, and the Assembly Committee on Transportation a report evaluating those special license plate programs and recommending improvements and changes to those programs, as specified. The bill would require the department to consult with specified organizations in preparing the report. The bill would authorize the department to receive and accept donations from individuals, nonprofit organizations, and private organizations for purposes of

implementing these provisions and would require the department to implement these provisions only to the extent that it receives sufficient funds from donations for that purpose. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 1557 (Wiggins) State Environmental Goals and Policy Report

Would include, as one of the specified planning priorities, meeting the state's greenhouse gas emission limits and development that reduces vehicle miles traveled. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 1573 (Florez) Smog check program: emission standards

Would instead require the state board, in consultation with the department, to prescribe these emission standards. The department would be responsible for implementing and enforcing these standards. The bill would repeal other obsolete and duplicative provisions of law.

SB 1574 (Florez) Underground storage tanks: biodiesel

Would define the term "biodiesel" and "biodiesel blend," and would provide that an underground storage tank that stores a biodiesel blend on or before July 1, 2008, would be deemed to be in compliance with the requirements imposed upon underground storage tanks storing hazardous substances and petroleum underground storage tanks, if the tank meets certain requirements that are imposed upon an underground storage tank containing diesel. The bill would additionally require, if the tank contains a biodiesel blend higher than B5, but not more than B20, that the local agency determine that the owner or operator employs best management practices. The bill would provide that the above interim standards would be operative only until the Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. has established a certification standard for underground storage tanks that contain a biodiesel blend, or until January 1, 2011, whichever date is sooner. The bill would authorize a local agency that determines an underground storage tank storing a biodiesel blend that is otherwise deemed to be in compliance under the act poses a risk to water quality to take enforcement action with regard to that underground storage tank. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 1645 (Wiggins) Energy: Energy Aware Planning Guide

Would require the commission, on or before January 1, 2010, in partnership with the Office of Planning and Research, to update the Energy Aware Planning Guide to include model general plan elements to address climate change and energy issues for local governments.

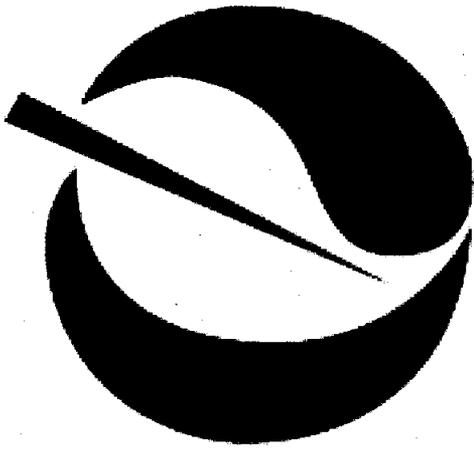
SB 1760 (Perata) Energy: greenhouse gas emissions

Would create the Climate Action Team (CAT), consisting of representatives from specified state agencies, that would be responsible for coordinating the state's overall climate policy. The CAT, on or before January 1, 2010, and annually thereafter, would be required to prepare, adopt, and present to the Legislature, a strategic research, development, and demonstration plan (plan) that establishes priorities and identifies key expenditure categories for research, development, demonstration, and deployment funds to be expended by the state agencies represented on the CAT for the following

fiscal year. The CAT, on or before January 1, 2010, and biennially thereafter, would be required to prepare and adopt a climate change impact adaptation and protection plan that includes specified information. The bill would require research, development, and demonstration funds that are administered by the Department of Transportation and are allocated for clean technology, environmental protection, and public interest energy research to be expended consistent with the plan. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 1762 (Perata) Energy: greenhouse gas emissions

Would request the Regents of the University of California to establish the California Climate Change Institute to (A) identify and support, through a merit-based peer-reviewed competitive grant process, research and education to be undertaken at academic and research institutions and laboratories throughout the state, (B) oversee, coordinate, and manage a nonduplicative, targeted research and development program for the purposes of achieving the state's targets for reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and mitigating the effects of those emissions, (C) develop effective model education pathways, training, model curriculum, and professional development necessary for emerging green technologies and industries, and (D) ensure that its climate change research is conducted in a manner that is targeted and nonduplicative of other research programs. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature that the University of California establish a leadership council, with specified membership, to provide advice and counsel as to the direction, scope, and progress of the institute. The President of the University of California would be required to select an executive director to oversee the operations of the institute. The executive director would be required to create a charter and strategic plan for the institute, as provided. The executive director would be required, by January 1, 2010, and annually thereafter, to report to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature on the activities of the institute and the projects funded by the institute. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.



CALIFORNIA
ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION
AGENCY

**Environmental
Signing Messages
2008**

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am signing Assembly Bill 1108, which would restrict a group of chemicals called phthalates, a type of plasticizer, from use in children's toys and child care articles.

While I believe the circumstances related to phthalates warrant taking action now, I do not believe that addressing this type of concern in the Legislature on a chemical by chemical, product by product basis is the best or most effective way to make chemical policy in California. I strongly believe there needs to be a systematic way to address these types of concerns where California's scientists can work together with experts from throughout the world to evaluate the health effects of chemicals, assess the risks they pose, and ensure that the safety of possible alternatives receives the same consideration.

I am looking forward to the recommendations being developed as part of the Green Chemistry Initiative led by my Secretary for Environmental Protection. I encourage the Legislature and all California stakeholders to participate in this important initiative so that we can develop policies that will again allow California to lead the nation and the world in health and environmental protection.

Sincerely,

Arnold Schwarzenegger



GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 27 2008

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am signing Assembly Bill 1954 with the intent that the Riverside County Transportation Commission and the Department of Transportation (Caltrans) will include the California Highway Patrol (CHP) as an active participant on any matters pertaining to the design, operation, and law enforcement services for the proposed I-15 High Occupancy Toll lane corridor to ensure motorist safety.

I am instructing the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency, CHP, and Caltrans to work with the author and the Legislature on making the necessary legislative changes to properly implement this program.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Arnold Schwarzenegger', written over a faint, larger version of the same signature.

Arnold Schwarzenegger





GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 30 2008

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am signing Assembly Bill 2026 because disposing of surplus State real property is consistent with good asset management practices that were stressed in Executive Order S-10-04.

Most of the properties listed in this bill do contain a full exemption for the State from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). However, due to an inadvertent drafting error, some of the properties listed in the bill do not contain a full exemption for the State from CEQA in the case of an "as is" sale. This could result in the State having to conduct an unnecessary CEQA review for the sale of these properties. It is my understanding that the author has agreed to carry legislation next year to correct this unintentional drafting error.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Arnold Schwarzenegger', written over a faint, illegible background.

Arnold Schwarzenegger





GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 30 2008

To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am proud to sign Senate Bill 375. This legislation constitutes the most sweeping revision of land use policies since Governor Ronald Reagan signed the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) nearly four decades ago, and will provide much needed guidance to local planning agencies on transportation, housing and other land-use decisions necessary to meet our greenhouse gas reduction goals under AB 32.

I commend Senator Steinberg and the sponsors of this legislation for accomplishing the difficult task of bringing together disparate and competing interests in order to create the framework for an historic state-local partnership to meet the greatest environmental challenge of our time, global warming.

This bill once again puts California on the leading edge of climate change policy by instituting the nation's first policy to integrate four unsynchronized planning processes: land-use planning, transportation planning, housing development and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. I am particularly pleased that this bill approaches the task with incentives rather than top-down regulatory mandates. If implemented as intended, this bill provides significant incentive in the form of a streamlined environmental review process under CEQA for certain residential and mixed-use housing projects that are consistent with regional plans to achieve greenhouse gas reduction targets.

By addressing greenhouse gas emissions in the aggregate from transportation projects, housing of all densities and other development projects, the "Sustainable Communities Strategy" (SCS) should also allow individual projects that are consistent with the regional plan to avoid conducting duplicative, project-specific CEQA greenhouse gas analysis and mitigation. While I strongly support the incentives provided to residential housing in the form of streamlined CEQA permitting, I believe the failure to extend those same incentives to all projects related to transportation, infrastructure, services and employment that are consistent with the regional plan fundamentally undermines the programmatic approach to land-use planning this bill hopes to achieve. The author has committed to address some of these issues in clean-up legislation as needed.

The sheer magnitude and complexity of this overhaul lends itself to drafting errors and oversights as the bill tries to integrate new, overarching regional requirements with existing



local, state and federal laws and regulations. Failure to properly integrate these layers of regulatory requirements could result in litigation, additional cost and delay in completing much needed transportation and housing projects that are already underway throughout the State. My administration will work with the author and sponsors of this legislation to ensure that clean-up legislation is drafted to address these issues in the next session.

Specifically, there are four areas that must be addressed:

Provide exemptions for voter-approved Proposition 1B Transportation Projects –

Although the clear intent of the author was to exempt all transportation projects funded through Proposition 1B, approved by the voters in 2006, ambiguous language in the bill may put at risk approximately \$5 billion in Prop 1B transportation projects throughout the state, including in Los Angeles, San Diego, Riverside, Orange and San Bernardino counties. Clean-up legislation is needed to clearly exempt all projects funded with Proposition 1B funds.

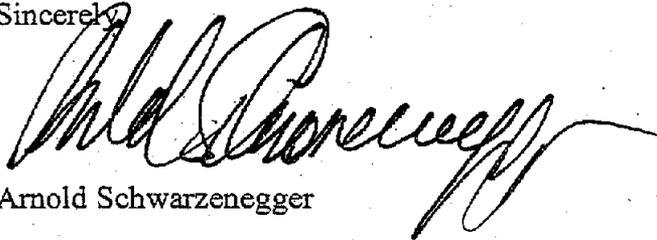
Expand CEQA streamlining to other projects that are consistent with a Sustainable Communities Strategy – This bill wisely offers housing developers the ability to “opt out” of certain CEQA requirements in exchange for adhering to a preapproved “Sustainable Communities Strategy”. However, this bill only applies the benefits of compliance with an SCS to new residential construction, omitting most projects related to other infrastructure, retail and commercial development. This omission undermines the whole reason for the bill in the first place - implementing a comprehensive programmatic approach to land-use planning - and must be addressed.

Eliminate schedule conflicts with housing element updates and Regional Transportation Plans (RTPs) – While the bill is intended to synchronize updates of housing elements in local government general plans and regional transportation plans (RTP), new and conflicting schedules are established with regard to the federal transportation planning schedule, federal air quality regulations, and existing deadlines for housing element updates and regional transportation plans. Without correction, confusion and litigation are likely to result. The Department of Housing and Community Development is already reporting that the provisions of the bill could invalidate the housing element of a city’s General Plan. This places the city at risk of losing access to federal and state housing funds, including funding approved by the voters in Proposition 1C. This was clearly not the intent of the author and these conflicting schedules must be addressed as quickly as possible.

Mitigation for impacts to the State Highway System – While the author did address a request to include the State Highway System (SHS) in the definition of the regional transportation network, follow-up legislation is needed to provide clarity of the requirement that projected impacts to the SHS by previously approved and new projects are required to mitigate for SHS impacts. Apparent inconsistency between this bill and current mitigation requirements provide broad potential for litigation that will hamper project delivery and potentially drain hundreds of millions of dollars from the State Highway Account, shifting mitigation costs that are now borne by project proponents to taxpayers.

I look forward to working with the author and all stakeholders in addressing these issues so that we can ensure the successful implementation of this bill and realize our greenhouse gas emission reduction goals.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Arnold Schwarzenegger". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Arnold Schwarzenegger



GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 29 2008

To the Members of the California State Legislature:

I am signing Assembly Bill 1879 (Feuer) and Senate Bill 509 (Simitian), which begin the historic implementation of the California Green Chemistry Initiative, started by my Administration in 2007.

These bills provide a foundation for the development of a Green Chemistry program that will build upon existing information and programs and create a model for other states and nations to follow. To ensure that the Green Chemistry Initiative is as visionary and efficient as possible, all administrative agencies involved in this process, including the Department of Toxic Substances Control as lead agency, should take into account programs in other states, countries and regions, such as the European Union, to build upon their experience, data and expertise.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Arnold Schwarzenegger".

Arnold Schwarzenegger





GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 30 2008

To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am signing Senate Bill X2 1, which appropriates \$821 million from Proposition 84 and other bonds for various water projects.

Unfortunately, the bill provides \$200 million less than I had proposed in my January 2008 budget for grants to integrate water management efforts on a regional level. Additionally, more than \$580 million of the funding in this bill was proposed in my January 2008 budget. But because the Legislature removed it from the budget and placed it into this special session bill, instead of being available for projects today, the money will not be available for use until March 2009. This is an unfortunate delay and I look forward to working with Legislative leaders to increase funding and provide timely approval of additional funds in the coming year to address our continuing water crisis.

With our current drought, many water districts are rationing supplies, farmers are letting fields sit idle and some of our reservoirs are less than half full. Court-ordered reductions in deliveries from the Delta, and climate change are further compounding our water challenges. And a state of 37 million people cannot thrive on a water system designed and built for a population half that number.

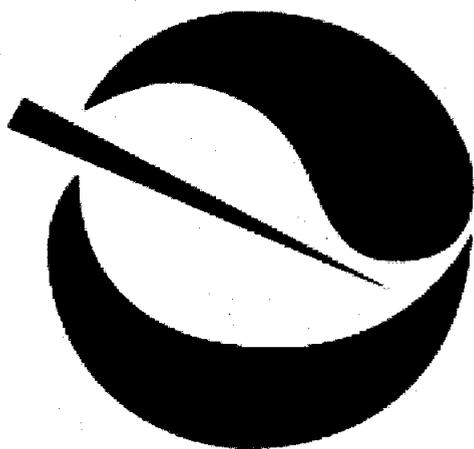
Once again, I call on the Legislature to work with me to place a comprehensive water bond on the ballot. We must work together to address our water and flood management priorities so we can ensure California has all the water it needs to keep our environment and our economy healthy and our people safe.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Arnold Schwarzenegger', written over a large, faint watermark of the same signature.

Arnold Schwarzenegger





CALIFORNIA
ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION
AGENCY

**Environmental
Veto Messages
2008**



GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 27 2008

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 501 without my signature.

While I support the safe and proper disposal of home-generated sharps waste, this bill only applies to the disposal of prefilled injection devices. Although the use of these devices is increasing, omitting other types of home-generated sharps from the bill could potentially create an unintentional disincentive for the production and use of these prefilled injection devices. Limiting the types of sharps in this way, making the bill's provisions take effect only upon the request of consumers, and the options provided to the manufacturers of these devices will likely reduce the efficacy of this bill. Lastly, and most importantly, this bill is unclear as to who bears the ultimate cost of these containers. This problem requires a solution that must be shared among all the stakeholders, not just the manufacturers of one type of device.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Arnold Schwarzenegger', written over a printed name.

Arnold Schwarzenegger





GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 28 2008

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 865 without my signature.

This bill would require specified state agencies to answer incoming telephone calls on their main public lines with a live customer service agent within ten rings.

Good customer service is an essential part of good state government. My Administration strives to ensure that our constituents receive the best customer service possible, even in tight fiscal times such as these. To that end, each Agency impacted by this bill has practices in place to address the needs of its particular constituents. The inflexible mandate proposed by this bill is not only unnecessary but places fiscal burdens on the state at the most inopportune of times.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Arnold Schwarzenegger".

Arnold Schwarzenegger





GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 26 2008

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 885 without my signature.

The historic delay in passing the 2008-2009 State Budget has forced me to prioritize the bills sent to my desk at the end of the year's legislative session. Given the delay, I am only signing bills that are the highest priority for California. This bill does not meet that standard and I cannot sign it at this time.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Arnold Schwarzenegger".

Arnold Schwarzenegger





GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 27 2008

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 1017 without my signature.

This bill establishes timelines under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) during which an administrative appeal of an action taken by a nonelected decision-making body may be made to the elected body.

This bill is unnecessary because existing law already allows local elected officials to set their own deadlines for administrative appeals under CEQA. Imposing standard deadlines for the governance of administrative appeals without regard for variations in local conditions, caseload impacts and other practical considerations unnecessarily limits the discretion of local governments.

For these reasons, I cannot support this measure.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Arnold Schwarzenegger".

Arnold Schwarzenegger





GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 30 2009

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 1391 without my signature.

This bill would require a retail seller of covered electronic devices (CED) to provide customers, at the point of sale, with the Integrated Waste Management Board's (IWMB's) website.

This bill is almost identical to AB 546, which I vetoed last year. In vetoing that bill, I stated that the provisions of the bill were redundant of existing law. The same holds true for this bill.

The Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 already requires manufacturers to make information available to consumers, through the use of a toll-free number, Internet website, device labeling, and information in the packaging or accompanying the sale of a CED that describes where and how to return, recycle, and dispose of CEDs.

For these reasons, I am returning this bill without my signature.

Sincerely,


Arnold Schwarzenegger





GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 27 2008

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 1724 without my signature.

The historic delay in passing the 2008-2009 State Budget has forced me to prioritize the bills sent to my desk at the end of the year's legislative session. Given the delay, I am only signing bills that are the highest priority for California. This bill does not meet that standard and I cannot sign it at this time.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Arnold Schwarzenegger".

Arnold Schwarzenegger





GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 30 2008

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

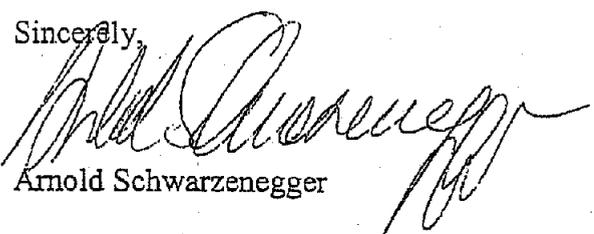
I am returning Assembly Bill 1806 without my signature.

This bill would require the Department of Fish and Game (Department) to develop a set of protocols to evaluate the need for fish rescue and relocation plans within the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. This bill would also specify that all references in law to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta shall always be capitalized, whether or not "Sacramento-San Joaquin" is included in the reference.

This bill is unnecessary and duplicates authority already conferred to the Department by existing laws and regulations for mitigation for fish and wildlife impacts and coordination between federal, state and local agencies. Additionally, the burdensome process that this bill would create could potentially inhibit restoration activities initiated in association with flood control projects.

For these reasons, I am returning this bill without my signature.

Sincerely,


Arnold Schwarzenegger





GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 27 2008

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 1829 without my signature.

The historic delay in passing the 2008-2009 State Budget has forced me to prioritize the bills sent to my desk at the end of the year's legislative session. Given the delay, I am only signing bills that are the highest priority for California. This bill does not meet that standard and I cannot sign it at this time.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Arnold Schwarzenegger".

Arnold Schwarzenegger





GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

AUG 01 2008

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 1832 without my signature.

Current law allows cities and counties, acting as local trustees of state-owned land, to grant lands to federal entities for the completion of publicly beneficial projects, consistent with the principles of the Public Trust Doctrine. Last year, I signed into law SB 815 (Migden, Chapter 660, Statutes of 2007) which authorized the City and County of San Francisco to lease, sell, or otherwise transfer certain tidelands and submerged lands, free of any use restrictions associated with the public trust.

Both current law and SB 815 exemplify the inherent interest cities and counties have in creating partnerships with the federal government and others in utilizing water front lands for the benefit of the people of California. These measures highlight the idea that local government can balance the goal of environmental protection and public access to these lands with economic and homeland security interests.

This bill requires the State Lands Commission to represent the state on boundary issues involving tidelands and submerged lands. Although the state has an interest in the beneficial use of these public assets, I am unable to sign this bill because it removes local government authorization to grant tidelands and submerged lands to the United States and diminishes local input for these projects.

Local governments should have the ability to enter into these agreements for uses negotiated with the federal government. However, I strongly believe that any future agreements must include reversionary rights should the federal government choose not to use the land in the manner originally proposed.

For these reasons I am unable to sign this bill.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Arnold Schwarzenegger".

Arnold Schwarzenegger



GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 30 2008

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 1946 without my signature.

California's current structure of water quality enforcement has systemic problems that must be addressed in a comprehensive and coordinated fashion. Last year, I asked the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to analyze the current structure and procedures of the state and regional water boards and develop a package of reforms that will result in improvements in the implementation and enforcement of our water quality laws. That package of reforms was delivered to the Legislature earlier this year and was never acted upon.

This bill misses the mark because increasing the frequency and severity of civil penalties via the court system is not the truest measure of our success in addressing water quality in California. The courts are an effective tool, but they are not the only tool that should be used to ensure clean water.

Greater emphasis needs to be placed on increasing the accountability, consistency, and effectiveness of the regional and state boards. Doing so ensures that we create a system that lays out a clear path to compliance with our water quality laws, without having to resort to the courts.

This is an important issue and I encourage the author and the Legislature to address it in a comprehensive fashion in the next legislative session.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Arnold Schwarzenegger".

Arnold Schwarzenegger





GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 29 2008

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 2032 without my signature.

This bill would authorize the Administrator of the Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) to increase the per barrel oil fee on oil delivered to a marine terminal or transported into the state by a pipeline through marine waters from the current 5 cents per barrel up to 8 cents per barrel.

The per-barrel fee was increased in 2002, and OSPR is currently using those increased funds to implement a number of strategies to improve preparedness and operations that will not result in costs above what is included in the 2008 Budget Bill.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Arnold Schwarzenegger', written over a large, stylized, illegible scribble.

Arnold Schwarzenegger





GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 30 2008

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 2046 without my signature.

This bill requires local governments and public water suppliers to ascertain a very detailed level of information prior to approving new development projects that rely on groundwater.

Relying on contaminated groundwater as a water supply source for new development is problematic, especially in the instance where no foreseeable plans to clean up the groundwater exist. Nonetheless, accurate and precise computations of the amount of groundwater that can be reliably cleaned up and used in the future, as required by this bill, may be nearly impossible to produce. As a result, local governments and water suppliers would come under increased threat of litigation, due to the uncertainty inherent in calculating the status of ongoing efforts to treat or remediate contaminated groundwater.

California faces significant water challenges that require thoughtful solutions. But providing an additional basis for lawsuits and litigating water supply solutions does not result in the appropriate approach that we need to enable us to provide water for the benefit of our environment, our economy, or public health.

I encourage the author to continue working with the stakeholders and my Administration on a solution that addresses this issue, without creating another means for litigation that could be abused solely to halt development projects throughout the state.

For these reasons, I am returning this bill without my signature.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Arnold Schwarzenegger', written over a large, faint watermark of the same signature.

Arnold Schwarzenegger





GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

JUL 08 2008

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 2106 without my signature.

While the intent of the author is laudable, there is an existing science-based process by which chemicals are determined to be harmful to the public. I signed legislation in 2005 to require manufacturers that sell any federally regulated cosmetic products to submit a list of their products sold in California along with an identification of any ingredients that cause cancer or reproductive toxicity. This bill circumvents our state's existing process and lacks enforcement and oversight provisions.

Harmful ingredients should be regulated based upon California's existing science-based process, rather than through legislation.

For these reasons, I am returning AB 2106 without my signature.

Sincerely,


Arnold Schwarzenegger





GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 24 2008

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 2115 without my signature.

Not only would this bill create state mandated costs for charter schools to comply with its provisions, the measure runs counter to the intent of charter schools, which were created to be free from many of the laws governing school districts.

For these reasons, I am unable to sign this bill.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Arnold Schwarzenegger".

Arnold Schwarzenegger



GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 30 2008

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 2270 without my signature.

This bill would require the Department of Water Resources (DWR) to establish statewide water recycling targets every five years and would also enable local governments to control salinity input to their sewer systems, including those from water softeners.

Increasing the use of recycled water in the state is an absolutely necessary activity to increase water supply reliability for the future of our growing state. Unfortunately, this bill also includes provisions that go too far in limiting residential use of water softeners.

I recognize that excess salinity in surface and ground water is a serious water quality problem in various regions throughout the state, including the Central Valley and southern California. However, current law already includes provisions that allow local agencies to regulate water softeners. The provisions of this bill create a system that could unduly limit choices for consumers and small water systems, with potentially little positive impact given the relatively limited contribution of water softeners to our salinity problems.

For these reasons, I am returning this bill without my signature.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Arnold Schwarzenegger', written over a printed name.

Arnold Schwarzenegger





GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 29 2008

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

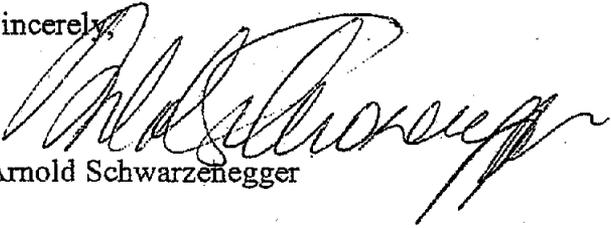
I am returning Assembly Bill 2547 without my signature.

In addition to many other activities which are already being undertaken by the Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR), this bill seeks to establish a new grant program to evaluate new oil spill response technologies. This is unnecessary as OSPR already maintains partnerships with the United States Coast Guard and the Minerals Management Service to monitor and evaluate new response technologies.

Additionally, the funding stream for this new program is problematic. The bill proposes to fund the new grant program using the Oil Spill Response Trust Fund. This is problematic because Trust Fund monies are set aside to fund oil spill response activities. Using this money for an ongoing program depletes the fund and sets a bad precedent that undermines its purpose: to ensure that there are always funds available for expedient response to an oil spill in the marine waters of the state.

For these reasons, I am unable to sign this bill.

Sincerely,


Arnold Schwarzenegger





GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 30 2008

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 2560 without my signature.

This bill requires the Department of General Services (DGS) to establish criteria for ranking the environmental and energy benefits and costs resulting from procuring medium- and heavy-duty vehicles by state and local governments.

DGS is currently in the process of implementing last year's AB 236 (Lieu) for passenger and light-duty vehicles and is in the process of implementing its new Fleet Asset Management System, which will give them important new tools to oversee the state's fleet and gather information on fuel efficiency and emissions reductions.

This bill would impose significant costs upon DGS to develop this new program for medium- and heavy-duty vehicles, yet the bill provides no appropriation to implement its provisions. This creates a General Fund pressure which, during this fiscal crisis, would be an irresponsible action.

For these reasons, I cannot support this measure.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Arnold Schwarzenegger', written over a faint, larger version of the same signature.

Arnold Schwarzenegger





GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 27 2008

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning AB 2617 without my signature.

This bill would require that the Department of Transportation or a local authority post signs wherever a motorcycle is permitted upon high-occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes. This would necessitate a significant expenditure to post and replace such signs on the state's highway systems. Additionally, no data has been established to indicate that confusion over whether a motorcycle can or cannot use HOV lanes is a widespread problem. The need for this costly signage program has not been conclusively established.

For these reasons, I am returning this bill without my signature.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Arnold Schwarzenegger', written over the word 'Sincerely,'.

Arnold Schwarzenegger





GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

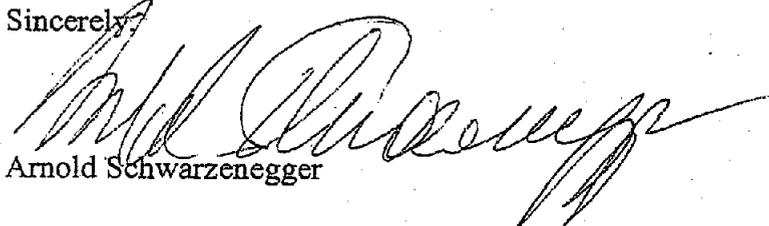
SEP 28 2008

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 2622 without my signature.

The historic delay in passing the 2008-2009 State Budget has forced me to prioritize the bills sent to my desk at the end of the year's legislative session. Given the delay, I am only signing bills that are the highest priority for California. This bill does not meet that standard and I cannot sign it at this time.

Sincerely,


Arnold Schwarzenegger





GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 30 2008

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 2686 without my signature.

The historic delay in passing the 2008-2009 State Budget has forced me to prioritize the bills sent to my desk at the end of the year's legislative session. Given the delay, I am only signing bills that are the highest priority for California. This bill does not meet that standard and I cannot sign it at this time.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Arnold Schwarzenegger".

Arnold Schwarzenegger





GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 28 2008

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 2733 without my signature.

This bill is unnecessary as current law already requires sellers of real property to notify buyers of the presence of environmentally hazardous substances, materials or products that are on the property, if the seller has knowledge of such contamination. Current law provides adequate protection for buyers and sellers of real property. This bill would make it even more difficult for people to sell property in the State, and is inappropriate in light of the stagnant real estate market currently being experienced in California.

For these reasons, I am returning this bill without my signature.

Sincerely,


Arnold Schwarzenegger





GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 30 2008

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 2784 without my signature.

The 2008-09 budget contained provisions that will protect the state's Selective Provider Contracting Program by incentivizing hospitals to enter into contracts for inpatient Medi-Cal services. Inpatient hospital rates are the fastest growing cost in the Medi-Cal program and the state must ensure it obtains the best rates while also maintaining access to critical services for beneficiaries.

This bill would diminish those contracting incentives and increase costs to the state. I would suggest that the Legislature work with the Department of Health Care Services and the California Medical Assistance Commission to craft more targeted language to address the problem of hospital access in specific rural areas.

For this reason, I am unable to support this bill.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Arnold Schwarzenegger".

Arnold Schwarzenegger





GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 30 2008

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 2939 without my signature.

This bill would authorize local jurisdictions to impose more restrictive modifications to the California Green Building Standards Code for both residential and non-residential buildings.

The bill is both unnecessary and overly far reaching.

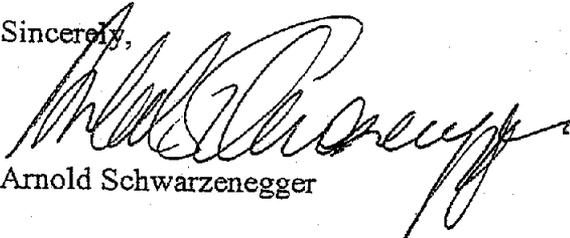
At my direction, California was the first state in the nation to enact statewide green building standards. The California Building Standards Commission (BSC) this year adopted the California Green Building Standards Code and by the end of 2010 will enhance and expand those rules to provide further benefit. Local governments currently have the authority to enact even stronger green building standards if they so choose. Throughout California, dozens of localities have already done so.

Additionally, the bill is written in such broad terms that a local jurisdiction could make wholesale changes to the state building code, even to non-green building standards. This dramatic expansion of authority is contrary to existing health and safety practices that have been in place for decades. The BSC must maintain the legal statewide authority to develop building standards utilizing an open public adoption process with expert review.

Because of my strong support of both local control and green building standards, my Administration provided amendments that clarified the local authority which the bill's proponents sought. While agreement unfortunately was not reached this year, I encourage the Legislature to work with my Administration on future legislation that provides the absolute clarity that local governments can strengthen the state's green building standards, while maintaining California's rigorous uniform statewide health and safety standards.

For these reasons, I am returning this bill without my signature.

Sincerely,



Arnold Schwarzenegger





GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 30 2008

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 2986 without my signature.

This bill would require the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to develop a letter grading methodology for sewer systems and sewage treatment plant performance and annually issue a letter grade for facility performance. The bill also would require the SWRCB to make specified regulatory information available to the public through the internet.

While I support actions to reduce sewage spills and improve the performance of community wastewater infrastructure, this bill would result in significant annual costs while providing little real benefit. This bill would result in costs of up to \$3.5 million annually. These costs would be paid through increased fees on local agencies. These monies would be better spent by the local agencies to fund system improvements and increase system inspection and monitoring, rather than the creation of a letter grading system.

Additionally, the SWRCB recently adopted a statewide general permit requiring publicly-owned wastewater collection systems to implement detailed reporting and sewer system management plans. This program was designed to improve performance of sewage collection systems, ensure timely reporting of sanitary sewer outflows, and identify system improvements needed to prevent future accidents. We need to let these requirements be implemented and assess their success before implementing additional burdens on these local agencies.

For these reasons, I am returning this bill without my signature.

Sincerely,


Arnold Schwarzenegger



GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 27 2008

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 2992 without my signature.

The historic delay in passing the 2008-2009 State Budget has forced me to prioritize the bills sent to my desk at the end of the year's legislative session. Given the delay, I am only signing bills that are the highest priority for California. This bill does not meet that standard and I cannot sign it at this time.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Arnold Schwarzenegger".

Arnold Schwarzenegger





GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 30 2008

To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 153 without my signature.

This bill would exempt real property from reassessment due to change of ownership when one co-owner dies, leaving his or her interest in the property to the surviving co-owner.

Existing law already provides that real property transferred between spouses and registered domestic partners, or between parents, grandparents, and children, is exempt from reassessment. Further, co-owners not covered by any of these exemptions have the option of changing a real property title to a joint tenancy, thus ensuring that a reassessment does not occur upon the death of one joint tenant. Given these exemptions and options provided under existing law, this bill is not necessary.

For these reasons, I am returning this bill without my signature.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Arnold Schwarzenegger".

Arnold Schwarzenegger



GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 27 2008

To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 775 without my signature. While I support programs to reduce lead exposure for children, this bill is duplicative of existing state requirements and may jeopardize overall funding for lead poisoning prevention. Many of the bill's provisions are unnecessary and are already being accomplished administratively.

For these reasons, I am unable to sign this bill.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Arnold Schwarzenegger".

Arnold Schwarzenegger





GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 30 2008

To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 840 without my signature.

According to the Legislative Analyst's Office, the bill is estimated to cost \$210 billion in its first full year of implementation and cause annual shortfalls of \$42 billion. To place this in proper perspective - our state budget deficit this year started at \$24.3 billion.

I cannot support a bill that places an annual shortfall of over \$40 billion to our state's economy.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Arnold Schwarzenegger".

Arnold Schwarzenegger





GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 30 2008

To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 899 without my signature.

While I support the intent of this bill to reduce the quantity of abandoned fishing gear in the ocean, this bill would result in substantial, unsustainable costs to the Fish and Game Preservation Fund and the General Fund. Given our ongoing budget issues, I cannot support such a measure at this time.

I encourage the author and stakeholders to work with the Department of Fish and Game to convene a group to develop a workable program that does not rely exclusively on government funds and employees for this effort.

For this reason, I am returning this bill without my signature.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Arnold Schwarzenegger".

Arnold Schwarzenegger





GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

JUL 25 2008

To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 908 without my signature.

While I am supportive of encouraging "climate change" education curriculum, I have consistently vetoed legislation that has attempted to mandate specific details or events into areas of instruction. The State Board of Education adopted content standards are developed by a diverse group of experts and are intentionally broad in order to allow coverage of various events, developments, and issues. I continue to believe that the State should refrain from being overly prescriptive in specific school curriculum, beyond establishing rigorous academic standards and frameworks.

Moreover, in this particular case, the California Integrated Waste Management Board's Office of Education and Environment, in conjunction with the California Environmental Protection Agency is already well into the process of incorporating the "climate change" issue in the creation of an environment-based K-12 model curriculum.

For these reasons, I am unable to sign this bill.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Arnold Schwarzenegger', written over a printed name.

Arnold Schwarzenegger





GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 20 2008

To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 973 without my signature.

I agree with the author and sponsor that health care options need to be affordable and accessible to the people of California. My comprehensive health care reform proposal would have created many of those options for people of all income levels. Unfortunately, this bill represents an extremely small provision of a much larger proposal.

I cannot support a one-sided, piecemeal approach to health care reform. Californians deserve a financially sustainable and comprehensive solution that promotes prevention, shares responsibility, covers everyone, contains cost and keeps our hospitals open.

The people of California demand more than incremental solutions to this problem. I would invite the Legislature to once again engage in the debate over a comprehensive solution that fixes our broken health care system.

For this reason, I cannot support this bill.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Arnold Schwarzenegger".

Arnold Schwarzenegger





GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 30 2008

To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 974 without my signature.

This bill would impose a maximum fee of \$30 per twenty-foot equivalent unit on each shipping container processed in the Ports of Los Angeles, Long Beach and Oakland. The revenues would be used for two broad purposes: to alleviate congestion of the ports by funding projects to improve the flow and efficiency of the ports and to mitigate air pollution caused by the movement of cargo to and from the ports.

Improving the quality of life for all Californians through congestion relief and environmental mitigation has been one of my highest priorities, as evidenced by the introduction of my Strategic Growth Plan and the passage of the Proposition 1B transportation bond which I supported. Proposition 1B provides \$1 billion in new funding to improve air quality in California which will directly benefit the communities in and around the Ports of Long Beach, Los Angeles, and Oakland. The measure also provides \$1 billion to address port mitigation issues, \$2.1 billion for trade infrastructure, and \$100 million for port security funding.

Although the bill's policy objectives to provide additional funding for congestion relief and environmental mitigation are laudable, this measure is problematic in its implementation.

This bill does not provide necessary assurances that projects will achieve the greatest cost-effectiveness, emission reductions, and public health protection. Also, the bill does not adequately provide the San Joaquin Valley with access to funds to reduce pollution related to container cargo coming directly to and from the ports throughout the Valley.

Additionally, this bill would not provide any mechanism for the coordination and integration of infrastructure projects. As such, this bill would fail to provide long-term, strategic planning for the state's goods movement infrastructure. State and regional entities have already developed congestion relief and environmental mitigation plans, including the Goods Movement Action Plan and Emission Reduction Plan. Yet this bill would provide very little oversight to ensure compliance with these plans. In addition to lacking the coordination needed for long-term strategic growth, this bill misses the

opportunity to leverage billions of dollars in available funding through public-private partnerships, which could otherwise increase investments in infrastructure geometrically.

Given the current economic downturn, it is vitally important that the state does not worsen the situation by mandating added costs on business that do not provide any public benefit. Since this bill was introduced, container fees have been raised by the ports at a rate 67% higher than the fee contemplated in this bill to pay for many of the same programs. Careful consideration must be given to any proposed solution as to its potential impact to our state's economy.

I have been publicly supportive of the concepts in this bill for over a year. My Administration worked with stakeholders of all interests to craft a bill that I could sign into law. Unfortunately, the bill does not include amendments requested by my Administration that would address the critical shortcomings of this legislation. I encourage the Legislature to develop legislation that provides proper guidance, oversight and accountability, ensures that the San Joaquin Valley is eligible for funds to address port-related cargo pollution, and allows for varied congestion reduction infrastructure.

For these reasons, I am returning this bill without my signature.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Arnold Schwarzenegger", written in a cursive style.

Arnold Schwarzenegger



GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 29 2008

To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 1056 without my signature.

This bill requires that the standards for response to an oil spill in the marine waters of the state not exceed two hours.

This is a meritorious goal, but mandating a two-hour response time in statute does not take into consideration the environmental conditions at the time of an oil spill. These conditions could jeopardize health and safety by forcing the Oil Spill Response Organizations to respond in potentially unsafe circumstances to fulfill this requirement. Flexibility is needed to ensure that spill response is as swift as possible, without endangering our first responders.

The Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) is currently conducting a thorough review of current response requirements and it is my expectation that the OSPR Administrator will adopt regulations to require the most expeditious response times possible, while still protecting the health and safety of our responding personnel.

For these reasons, I am returning this bill without my signature.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Arnold Schwarzenegger', written over a printed name.

Arnold Schwarzenegger





GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 28 2008

To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 1097 without my signature.

The original academic content standards were adopted through a public and inclusive process involving teachers, educators and content experts from around the state. The authorizing statute provided that the Governor retain a majority of appointments to the Standards Commission, followed by the Superintendent and leadership in the legislature and correctly held the Governor ultimately accountable to ensure a balance of expertise and stakeholders participated in such a critical endeavor. This bill proposes to dilute the role of the Governor.

SB 1097 also deletes a provision codified by the original statute that explicitly authorized the State Board of Education (Board) to modify any proposed content standards prior to adoption. Instead, it only allows the Board to accept or reject proposed changes. The Board would not have authority to make even minor corrections to the panel's recommended changes.

I see no compelling reason to alter the balance established by the original statute in determining the composition of the commission that reviewed the academic content, or the process that provided for recommendations to the Board for consideration, modification, and approval.

Furthermore, while I would welcome participation by teachers, the measure does not define "recent public classroom experience" and thereby raises the possibility of controversy regarding whether or not certain members of the panel are duly authorized to participate.

I cannot support the dilution of the authority of the Governor or the State Board of Education. California's content standards are too important to allow for unnecessary ambiguity that could call into question the very process of a historic review and possible modification.

For these reasons, I am unable to sign this bill.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Arnold Schwarzenegger".

Arnold Schwarzenegger





GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 30 2008

To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 1102 without my signature.

This bill would repeal the California Bay-Delta Authority Act (Authority) and would require the Secretary for Resources to assume all responsibility, obligations and duties of the Authority.

Eliminating the Authority at this point in time could potentially jeopardize over \$70 million annually in federal funds for the Cal Fed Science program. Given the challenges currently facing the Delta, this funding is absolutely necessary in enabling us to improve the health of the Delta for the benefit of both our environment and our economy.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Arnold Schwarzenegger".

Arnold Schwarzenegger





GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 30 2008

To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 1113 without my signature.

This bill would significantly expand the cost recovery for successful plaintiffs under the private attorney general statute to include the recovery of costs and expert witness fees. Broadening already substantial awards could encourage more unfounded litigation and exponentially increase liability in potentially unjustifiable situations. During a year where the economy is struggling to get back on its feet, the effects could be devastating.

For these reasons, I am returning this bill without my signature.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Arnold Schwarzenegger".

Arnold Schwarzenegger





GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 30 2008

To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 1174 without my signature.

Although I recognize the challenges that the blind and visually impaired must overcome when interacting with the motoring public, this bill attempts to solve a national traffic safety problem through the California Energy Commission.

Currently, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, the Society of Automotive Engineers International, and the automotive industry are collaborating on research to address this problem. Since the State of California has no authority over vehicle design, except for purposes of controlling air pollution emissions, and there is value in creating conforming standards throughout the nation, this issue should be handled at the federal level.

For these reasons, I am returning this bill without my signature.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Arnold Schwarzenegger', written in dark ink.

Arnold Schwarzenegger





GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 29 2008

To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 1230 without my signature.

This bill prohibits the use, sale, manufacture or distribution of any cleaning agent that contains a phosphorous level greater than 0.5 percent and allows up to 8.7 percent phosphorous in cleaning agents with a specified set of uses.

This bill does not envision a programmatic compliance and enforcement approach. It would be left to non-governmental entities or individuals lodging complaints to police its compliance. Without appropriate regulatory oversight, SB 1230 may not lead to the protections envisioned by the author.

Additionally, this bill continues the practice of chemical by chemical, product by product bans and prohibitions. California needs a coherent and systematic approach to address chemicals in products that Californians use in everyday life.

It is for this reason that I have signed into law the beginning of our historic Green Chemistry program at the Department of Toxic Substances Control. Issues such as the one raised by this bill are better handled through that science-based regulatory process.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Arnold Schwarzenegger', written over a large, faint circular stamp.

Arnold Schwarzenegger





GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 29 2008

To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 1313 without my signature.

This bill would ban, effective January 1, 2010, the manufacture, sale or distribution in commerce of food packaging and other materials that come into contact with food and that contain certain perflourinated compounds (PFCs) at specified levels.

Last year, when I signed AB 1108 (Ma) banning phthalates, I stated in my signing message that a chemical by chemical, product by product approach to these issues was not the most effective way to make chemical policy in California. I offered that I prefer a more systematic, science-based approach that would take into account the health effects, risks, and available alternatives for chemicals used in commerce today.

I have signed AB 1879 (Feuer) and SB 509 (Simitian) which mark the beginning of California's historic Green Chemistry Initiative. It is within this process that chemicals like PFCs should be addressed.

For these reasons, I am returning this bill without my signature.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Arnold Schwarzenegger', written over a faint, illegible background.

Arnold Schwarzenegger





GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 26 2008

To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 1326 without my signature.

The historic delay in passing the 2008-2009 State Budget has forced me to prioritize the bills sent to my desk at the end of the year's legislative session. Given the delay, I am only signing bills that are the highest priority for California. This bill does not meet that standard and I cannot sign it at this time.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Arnold Schwarzenegger".

Arnold Schwarzenegger



GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 30 2000

To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 1360 without my signature.

This bill makes a variety of technical and substantive changes to provisions of law that were enacted last year as part of the package of bills I signed dealing with flood management.

While the technical amendments of this bill would make appropriate modifications of the statutes, two provisions of the bill are particularly egregious.

First, the bill exempts members of the Legislature serving on the Central Valley Flood Protection Board (Board) from the conflict of interest requirements that apply to other board members. All board members, whether appointed by the Governor or members of the Legislature, should be subject to the same conflict of interest provisions.

Second, this bill seeks to unseat the current membership of the Board. Current law provides for the terms of the members of the Board and by mandating new appointments, this bill is an unacceptable infringement on the gubernatorial power of appointment.

For these reasons, I cannot support this measure.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Arnold Schwarzenegger".

Arnold Schwarzenegger





GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 30 2008

To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 1391 without my signature.

This bill would require the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to adopt a statewide recycled water policy and make recommendations for any statutory changes necessary to implement that policy.

I support the use of recycled water, but this bill is unnecessary. The SWRCB has already prepared a draft Recycled Water Policy and is currently working with stakeholders to reach consensus on the details of that policy, which is expected to be approved in early 2009.

For this reason, I am returning this bill without my signature

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Arnold Schwarzenegger".

Arnold Schwarzenegger





GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 28 2008

To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 1499 without my signature.

The historic delay in passing the 2008-2009 State Budget has forced me to prioritize the bills sent to my desk at the end of the year's legislative session. Given the delay, I am only signing bills that are the highest priority for California. This bill does not meet that standard and I cannot sign it at this time.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Arnold Schwarzenegger".

Arnold Schwarzenegger





SEP 30 2008

GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 1543 without my signature.

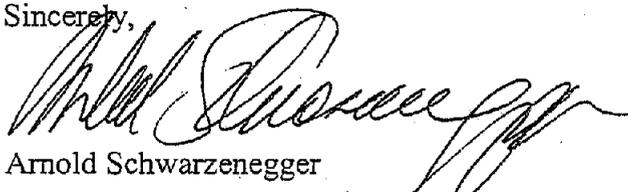
This bill would enact the Life Settlement Consumer Protection Act of 2008. Specifically, this bill would create a regulatory framework for life settlements in California. Life settlements are complex financial transactions in which a life insurance policy owner possessing an unneeded or unwanted life insurance policy sells that policy to a third party for more than the cash value offered by the life insurance company. Life settlements have grown increasingly popular in recent years, especially with older Californians, raising questions of whether adequate regulations are in place to oversee the industry. While life settlement companies are already regulated by the California Department of Financial Institutions, proponents of this measure believe the Department of Insurance should play a greater role in regulating these companies as well.

Although I share the proponents' goal to ensure that life settlement transactions are properly regulated, I cannot sign this measure at this time. The provisions of this bill were amended into it very late in the legislative session. While many of the provisions were agreed to by all the parties involved, some of the provisions are still subject to worthwhile debate. For instance, it is my desire to ensure that life settlement transactions contain proper notification and disclosure to consumers. I am also concerned that the final version of the bill may unfairly exclude some companies from participating in the legitimate life settlement market.

I am asking my staff to convene meetings this fall with all the stakeholders to review the provisions of this bill and consider what, if any, changes are needed to ensure that any regulatory framework put into statute appropriately protects seniors, provides consumers with adequate disclosure, and does not unfairly discriminate against legitimate companies trying to compete in the life settlement business. It is my belief that any outstanding issues can be resolved and we can quickly pass any necessary legislation in 2009.

For these reasons I am returning this bill without my signature.

Sincerely,



Arnold Schwarzenegger





GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 28 2008

To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 1549 without my signature.

This bill would require the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to conduct a study of the historical vehicle and year of manufacture license plate programs.

This bill mandates a premature and likely unnecessary report. Last year, I signed Assembly Bill 462 to expand the year of manufacture license plate program to include more vehicles. Because that legislation does not go into effect until July 1, 2009, it is premature to ask the DMV to conduct a study on the success of this license plate program only six months after significant changes to the program. I would add that last year's legislation was passed and signed into law without the need for any costly report.

Additionally, in this year of very limited revenue, I cannot sign this bill since it would require the expenditure of state resources that could be used more effectively elsewhere. Although the bill provides for the funding of the study through private donations, state resources would still be expended to track and monitor donations, develop and process a bid package, and produce the required report.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Arnold Schwarzenegger".

Arnold Schwarzenegger





GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 3 0 2008

To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 1557 without my signature.

This bill requires the modification of state land use planning priorities to include meeting greenhouse gas emission limits and vehicle miles traveled when addressing new development projects.

By adding "reduces vehicle miles traveled" as a new criterion for state-funded infrastructure, this bill would create an impractical standard for public projects to comply with state planning priorities.

While limiting increases in traffic is important for the achievement of our greenhouse gas emission reduction goals, the language of this bill could be interpreted to mean that state-funded infrastructure must result in a net reduction of vehicle miles traveled below existing levels. Such ambiguity will lead to delayed projects and costly litigation.

State agencies and departments, pursuant to various existing statutes, already must consider environmental concerns, including public transit availability, when evaluating and citing new development projects. Our current planning priorities emphasize sustainable growth and infill development, the key implementation steps to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and vehicle miles traveled.

For these reasons, I am returning this bill without my signature.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Arnold Schwarzenegger".

Arnold Schwarzenegger





OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

JUL 25 2008

To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 1573 without my signature.

Under existing law, the Air Resources Board (ARB), in the development of California's State Implementation Plan for meeting air quality requirements, identifies the emission reductions that the Bureau of Automotive Repair's (BAR) Smog Check Program must achieve to meet our air quality improvement goals. ARB then works with the BAR to set the emission cutpoints for their motor vehicle inspection and maintenance program.

This bill would not make the Smog Check program more effective, nor will it change the existing process for developing emission cutpoints in a way that improves air quality in the state. It merely creates an additional, unnecessary and potentially more costly layer of government for the adoption of these emission cutpoints.

For these reasons I am unable to sign this bill.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Arnold Schwarzenegger".

Arnold Schwarzenegger



GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 30 2008

To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 1574 without my signature.

This bill provides interim standards for underground storage tanks storing biodiesel. As the Air Resources Board (ARB) moves forward with the adoption and implementation of the Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS), the issue of the adequacy of underground storage tanks to safely store alternative fuels will continue to arise. This is especially true as we begin to realize our goal of new, lower carbon-content fuels being introduced into the marketplace.

We need to be prepared to handle this situation in a manner that neither impedes the deployment of alternative fuels, nor sacrifices our other environmental goals, such as improved water quality.

Therefore, I am directing the Secretary of the Environmental Protection Agency to coordinate with the State Water Resources Control Board and the ARB to assess this issue and that each entity, as appropriate, establish biodiesel and underground storage tank compatibility standards that can be consistently applied throughout the state.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Arnold Schwarzenegger".

Arnold Schwarzenegger



GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 28 2008

To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 1645 without my signature.

This bill will result in unnecessary cost pressures to the General Fund as my Office of Planning and Research (OPR) is already updating its General Plan Guidelines to assist local government with considering policies that address climate change in their general plans. As a result, this bill's creation of a model climate change element to assist local governments in the development of their general plans is unnecessary.

Additionally, this bill would assign the overall development of the model elements to the California Energy Commission. However, state planning law already establishes OPR as the agency that provides guidance on the development of local government general plans.

For these reasons, I am returning this bill without my signature.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Arnold Schwarzenegger".

Arnold Schwarzenegger





GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 30 2008

To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 1760 without my signature.

This bill would codify the Climate Action Team (CAT) originally established by Executive Order S-3-05. The bill also directs CAT, beginning January 1, 2010, to prepare an annual strategic research, development, and demonstration plan and adopt a biennial climate change impact adaptation and protection plan.

The CAT, under leadership from the Secretary of the California Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), has successfully coordinated the climate change activities of state agencies for three years.

As we move forward, they will continue to play a greater role in the implementation of AB 32, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. That should be their main focus and to the extent that coordinating research falls within their responsibility, they should do so. But, placing this responsibility exclusively within CAT's jurisdiction is not appropriate at this time.

For these reasons, I am returning this bill without my signature.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Arnold Schwarzenegger', written over a printed name.

Arnold Schwarzenegger





GOVERNOR ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER

SEP 30 2008

To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 1762 without my signature.

This bill would establish the California Climate Change Institute within the University of California (UC) to perform climate change research and develop educational and green workforce development strategies. Funding for the institute comes from a redirection of public interest energy research (PIER) funds and authorization of a new surcharge on electric service provided by investor- and publicly-owned utilities.

Unfortunately, this bill is too limiting and is too premature to be signed this year.

First, the bill places the institute entirely within the UC system. Doing so does not recognize the role that the other segments of California's higher education system can provide, not only for climate change research, but for the development and deployment of new technologies that will reduce our greenhouse gas emissions and keep California at the forefront of these emerging technologies.

Additionally, this bill is premature because the Air Resources Board (ARB) is still developing the Scoping Plan required by the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. This plan should be in place prior to re-organizing the way climate change research in the state is conducted.

Finally, the bill prohibits ratepayer-funded climate change research in other state agencies. This is ill-advised as it may deprive the state from being able to receive federal funding for projects that must be administered by particular state agencies. It would be a disservice to Californians if the state could not fully participate in federal funding paid for by their tax dollars.

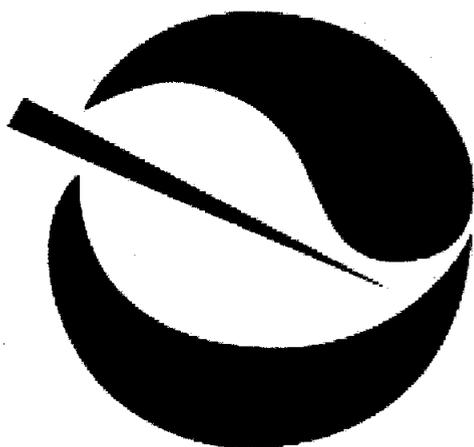
For these reasons, I am returning this bill without my signature.

Sincerely,



Arnold Schwarzenegger





CALIFORNIA
ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION
AGENCY

**Environmental
Executive Orders
2008**



Office of the Governor

ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER
THE PEOPLE'S GOVERNOR

05/16/2008

WHEREAS Interstate 5 serves as the transportation backbone of the State of California and the western United States, providing travelers with connections extending to Canada and Mexico, and supporting vital trade and goods movement routes that sustain California's economy; and

WHEREAS the California Department of Transportation and its contractor C. C. Myers, Inc., will begin an innovative construction project to ensure the safe and continued operation of Interstate 5, near downtown Sacramento. The construction schedule includes unidirectional closures of Interstate 5, beginning May 30, 2008, to expedite the replacement of the failing freeway drainage systems and reconstruct the freeway surface; and

WHEREAS reports indicate that the closure of portions of Interstate 5 could cause up to nineteen times the amount of current traffic congestion during commute hours; and

WHEREAS greenhouse gas emissions ("GHG") pose a serious threat to the health of California's citizens and the quality of the environment; and

WHEREAS California's transportation sector is the leading source of GHG emissions in the State, contributing over 40 percent of the State's annual GHG emissions; and

WHEREAS the State is committed to reducing the pollution that causes global warming; and

WHEREAS Assembly Bill 32 (Chapter 488, Statutes of 2006) requires a cap on global warming pollutants and authorizes market mechanisms to ensure this cap is met by 2020; and

WHEREAS collaboration and partnerships between California government, California companies, labor representatives, non-governmental organizations and California universities are essential for the development and implementation of policies needed to accomplish the goals of AB 32; and

WHEREAS State employees represent one of the largest commuter groups in the Sacramento area, totaling over 75,000 people; and

WHEREAS almost 200,000 daily commuters travel on Interstate 5 in Sacramento, where the freeway serves as the main crossing over the American River; and

WHEREAS telecommuting, alternative work schedules, and use of public transit are available strategies to significantly reduce traffic congestion, reduce global warming pollutants and improve air quality.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER, Governor of the State of California, in accordance with the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the State of California, do hereby issue the following orders to become effective immediately:

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that beginning June 2, 2008, and through the duration of the Interstate 5 closures, agency secretaries and department directors in my administration shall encourage the maximum

feasible and practicable use in the impacted Sacramento area of telecommute programs, alternative work schedules, public transit, and video and teleconferencing, consistent with Government Code section 14200 et seq. and existing policies. These measures shall be implemented so as to be (a) in the best interests of public safety and continued service to the people of California, (b) operationally feasible, (c) within existing resources and without impact to the General Fund, and (d) pursuant to applicable laws and personnel policies to avoid any abuses.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Department of Personnel Administration will issue operating guidelines and provide other assistance to State agencies and departments encouraging them to take full advantage of the telecommute program, alternate work schedules, and other transit options, including the Department of General Services' "Greening Your Commute" travel suggestions during the duration of this project.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the California Department of Transportation and the California Environmental Protection Agency shall work with the City of Sacramento, companies in and around Sacramento, labor representatives, non-governmental organizations, and California universities, as appropriate, to create a report on the effectiveness of these orders, and shall report to me on lessons learned that could translate into increasing telecommuting, alternative work schedules, and use of public transit to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the Sacramento region and the state. The report shall also indicate how data collected during the Interstate 5 closures could be used to better prepare the state for other planned or unplanned road closures, emphasizing disaster relief, emergency preparedness and security.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that agencies and departments within my administration shall cooperate in the implementation of this Executive Order.

IT IS FURTHER ENCOURAGED that other officers and entities impacted by the Interstate 5 closures and not under my direct executive authority, including constitutional officers, the legislative and judicial branches, and other Sacramento area public entities and private sector employers, consider implementing increased telecommuting and video and teleconferencing options for their employees beginning June 2, 2008, and through the duration of the Interstate 5 closures.

This Executive Order is not intended to, and does not, create any rights or benefits, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity, against the State of California, its agencies, departments, entities, officers, employees, or any other person.

I FURTHER DIRECT that as soon as hereafter possible, this Executive Order be filed in the Office of the Secretary of State and that widespread publicity and notice be given to this Executive Order.



IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this 16th day of May 2008.

ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER
Governor of California

ATTEST:



Office of the Governor

ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER
THE PEOPLE'S GOVERNOR

11/14/2008

WHEREAS climate change in California during the next century is expected to shift precipitation patterns, accelerate sea level rise and increase temperatures, thereby posing a serious threat to California's economy, to the health and welfare of its population and to its natural resources; and

WHEREAS California is a leader in mitigating and reducing its greenhouse gas emissions with the 2006 Global Warming Solutions Act (Assembly Bill 32), the Low Carbon Fuel Standard (Executive Order S-01-07), the 2008 Senate Bill 375 and the Renewable Portfolio Standard; and

WHEREAS these efforts, coupled with others around the world, will slow, but not stop all long-term climate impacts to California; and

WHEREAS California must begin now to adapt and build our resiliency to coming climate changes through a thoughtful and sensible approach with local, regional, state and federal government using the best available science; and

WHEREAS there is a need for statewide consistency in planning for sea level rise; and

WHEREAS California's water supply and coastal resources, including valuable natural habitat areas, are particularly vulnerable to sea level rise over the next century and could suffer devastating consequences if adaptive measures are not taken; and

WHEREAS the country's longest continuously operating gauge of sea level, at Fort Point in San Francisco Bay, recorded a seven-inch rise in sea level over the 20th century thereby demonstrating the vulnerability of infrastructure and resources within the Bay; and

WHEREAS global sea level rise for the next century is projected to rise faster than historical levels with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change predicting that global sea levels will rise by between seven to 23 inches this century and some experts predicting even higher rises; and

WHEREAS while climate models predicting global sea level rise are generally understood and improving, less information is available for sea level rise projections specific to California that accounts for California's topography, coastal erosion rates, varying land subsidence levels and tidal variations; and

WHEREAS billions of dollars in state funding for infrastructure and resource management projects are currently being encumbered in areas that are potentially vulnerable to future sea level rise; and

WHEREAS safety, maintenance and operational efforts on existing infrastructure projects are critical to public safety and the economy of the state; and

WHEREAS the longer that California delays planning and adapting to sea level rise the more expensive and difficult adaptation will be; and

WHEREAS the California Resources Agency is a member of the California Climate Action Team and is

leading efforts to develop and implement policy solutions related to climate change adaptation regarding current and projected effects of climate change; and

WHEREAS the Department of Water Resources (DWR) is responsible for managing the state's water resources to benefit the people of California, and to protect, restore and enhance the natural and human environments; and

WHEREAS California's coastal management agencies such as the California Coastal Commission, the California Ocean Protection Council (OPC) and California State Parks are charged with managing and protecting the ocean and coastal resources of the state; and

WHEREAS the California Energy Commission's (CEC) Public Interest Energy Research Program has funded research on climate change since 2001 including funding the development of preliminary sea level rise projections for the San Francisco Bay area by the Scripps Institution of Oceanography/University of California at San Diego.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER, Governor of the State of California, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the State of California, do hereby order effective immediately:

1. The California Resources Agency, in cooperation with DWR, CEC, California's coastal management agencies, and the OPC, shall request that the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) convene an independent panel to complete the first California Sea Level Rise Assessment Report and initiate, within 60 days after the signing of this Order, an independent sea level rise science and policy committee made up of state, national and international experts.
2. By March 31, 2009, the OPC, DWR and the CEC, in coordination with other state agencies, shall hold a public workshop to gather policy-relevant information specific to California for use in preparing the Sea Level Rise Assessment Report and to raise state awareness of sea level rise impacts.
3. The California Resources Agency shall request that the final Sea Level Rise Assessment Report be completed as soon as possible but no later than December 1, 2010. The final Sea Level Rise Assessment Report will advise how California should plan for future sea level rise. The report should include: (1) relative sea level rise projections specific to California, taking into account issues such as coastal erosion rates, tidal impacts, El Niño and La Niña events, storm surge and land subsidence rates; (2) the range of uncertainty in selected sea level rise projections; (3) a synthesis of existing information on projected sea level rise impacts to state infrastructure (such as roads, public facilities and beaches), natural areas, and coastal and marine ecosystems; and (4) a discussion of future research needs regarding sea level rise for California.
4. The OPC shall work with DWR, the CEC, California's coastal management agencies and the State Water Resources Control Board to conduct a review of the NAS assessment every two years or as necessary.
5. I direct that, prior to release of the final Sea Level Rise Assessment Report from the NAS, all state agencies within my administration that are planning construction projects in areas vulnerable to future sea level rise shall, for the purposes of planning, consider a range of sea level rise scenarios for the years 2050 and 2100 in order to assess project vulnerability and, to the extent feasible, reduce expected risks and increase resiliency to sea level rise. However, all projects that have filed a Notice of Preparation, and/or are programmed for construction funding the next five years, or are routine maintenance projects as of the date of this Order may, but are not required to, account for these planning guidelines. Sea level rise estimates should also be used in conjunction with appropriate local information regarding local uplift and subsidence, coastal erosion rates, predicted higher high water levels, storm surge and storm wave data.

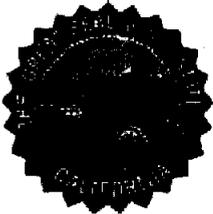
6. The Business, Transportation, and Housing Agency shall work with the California Resources Agency and the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) to prepare a report within 90 days of release of this Order to assess vulnerability of transportation systems to sea level rise that will include provisions for investment critical to safety, maintenance and operational improvements of the system and economy of the state.

7. By June 30, 2009, the California Resources Agency, through the Climate Action Team, shall coordinate with local, regional, state and federal public and private entities to develop a state Climate Adaptation Strategy. The strategy will summarize the best known science on climate change impacts to California (led by CEC's PIER program), assess California's vulnerability to the identified impacts and then outline solutions that can be implemented within and across state agencies to promote resiliency. A water adaptation strategy will be coordinated by DWR with input from the State Water Resources Control Board, an ocean and coastal resources adaptation strategy will be coordinated by the OPC, an infrastructure adaptation strategy will be coordinated by the California Department of Transportation, a biodiversity adaptation strategy will be jointly coordinated by the California Department of Fish and Game and California State Parks, a working landscapes adaptation strategy will be jointly coordinated by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and the California Department of Food and Agriculture, and a public health adaptation strategy will be jointly coordinated by the California Department of Public Health and the California Air Resources Board, all as part of the larger strategy. This strategy will be facilitated through the Climate Action Team and will be coordinated with California's climate change mitigation efforts.

8. By May 30, 2009, OPR, in cooperation with the California Resources Agency, shall provide state land-use planning guidance related to sea level rise and other climate change impacts.

This Order is not intended to, and does not, create any rights or benefits, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity, against the State of California, its agencies, departments, entities, officers, employees, or any other person.

I FURTHER DIRECT that as soon as hereafter possible, this Order shall be filed with 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 14th day of November 2008.

ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER
Governor of California

ATTEST:
Debra Bowen
Secretary of State



Office of the Governor

ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER
THE PEOPLE'S GOVERNOR

EXECUTIVE ORDER S-14-08

11/17/2008

WHEREAS, the State of California is a world leader in efforts to reduce global warming and greenhouse gas emissions, increase renewable energy production, promote energy efficiency, energy conservation, clean air and emission controls, expand the use of low carbon, alternative fuels and promote and commercialize new technologies and industries; and

WHEREAS, California has previously led the nation with an aggressive Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS), requiring California's retail sellers of electricity to serve 20 percent of their load with renewable energy by 2010; and

WHEREAS, in 2003, the Governor called for an acceleration of the RPS, urging that 20 percent of California's electricity come from renewable sources by 2010 rather than 2017, seven years earlier than previously required, and this accelerated standard became law in September 2006, when the Governor signed SB 107; and

WHEREAS, California's high standards and ambitious goals have resulted in California leading the nation in renewable energy innovation, receiving more investment funding in clean technology than anywhere else in the United States, and accounting for 44 percent of all U.S. patents in solar technologies and 37 percent of all U.S. patents in wind technologies; and

WHEREAS, producing electricity from renewable resources provides multiple and significant benefits to California's environment and economy, including improving local air quality and reducing global warming pollution, diversifying energy supply, improving energy security, enhancing economic development, and creating jobs; and

WHEREAS, California has some of the best renewable energy resource areas in the world, providing immense potential for clean, valuable electricity generation in the state, and the development of these resources must be accelerated; and

WHEREAS, substantially increased development of renewable electricity sources, energy efficiency and demand response is needed to meet the greenhouse gas reduction goal of 1990 levels by 2020 and 80 percent below 1990 emissions levels by 2050, making the success and expansion of renewables a key priority for California's economic and environmental future; and

WHEREAS, fostering greater and more timely renewable energy development means California's energy agencies must establish a more cohesive and integrated statewide strategy, including greater coordination and streamlining of the siting, permitting, and procurement processes for renewable generation, improving the manner in which the state develops its transmission infrastructure, and encouraging technically and economically feasible distributed renewable energy opportunities; and

WHEREAS, the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) has approved more than 6,300 MW of renewable generation contracts for investor-owned utilities, and has identified various challenges that impede their timely realization, relating to transmission, financing, siting, permitting, integration, environmental and military objectives, technology development and commercialization and equipment

procurement; and

WHEREAS, the California Energy Commission (CEC) in its 2007 Integrated Energy Policy Report (IEPR) indicated that there are substantial barriers to generation siting, permitting and transmission that must be addressed in order to achieve the 2010 and 2020 RPS goals; and

WHEREAS, the Renewable Energy Transmission Initiative (RETI) is a statewide initiative to help identify the transmission projects needed to accommodate these renewable energy goals and facilitate transmission corridor designation and transmission and generation siting and permitting; and

WHEREAS, RETI will (1) assess competitive renewable energy zones in California and surrounding regions that can provide significant electricity to California consumers by 2020; (2) identify those zones that can be developed in the most timely and cost effective way, with least environmental impact; and (3) prepare detailed transmission plans for those zones identified for development; and

WHEREAS, deployment of new renewable energy technologies across the state will require utilizing new areas of biologically sensitive land; and

WHEREAS, California is committed to conserving natural communities at the ecosystem scale through the use of California's unique Natural Community Conservation Planning (NCCP) tool, coordinated by the Department of Fish and Game (DFG) and CEC, which identifies and provides for the region-wide protection of plants, animals, and their habitats while allowing for compatible economic activities such as renewable energy generation; and

WHEREAS, the Western Governor's Association has initiated the Western Renewable Energy Zone (WREZ) initiative to identify and expedite cost-effective, environmentally sensitive transmission development to areas with high-grade, renewable energy resources in order to bring about the development of 30,000 megawatts of clean and diversified energy across the West by 2015.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER, Governor of the State of California, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the State of California, do hereby order effective immediately:

1. That the following Renewable Portfolio Standard target is hereby established for California: All retail sellers of electricity shall serve 33 percent of their load with renewable energy by 2020. State government agencies are hereby directed to take all appropriate actions to implement this target in all regulatory proceedings, including siting, permitting, and procurement for renewable energy power plants and transmission lines.
2. The Resources Agency shall lead the joint collaboration between the CEC and the DFG to expedite the development of RPS eligible renewable energy resources through the actions outlined in this order.
3. The Department of Fish and Game shall immediately create a new internal division, the primary purpose being comprehensive planning and streamlined compliance services; including for renewable energy projects. The division shall ensure the timely completion of NCCPs, which embody the balancing of project assurances with ecosystem protection.
4. Pursuant to this Order and the MOU signed on November 17, 2008 by the CEC and DFG formalizing the Renewable Energy Action Team (REAT), the REAT shall lead completion of items 5 through 12.
5. Pursuant to the MOU, DFG and CEC shall immediately create a "one-stop" process for permitting renewable energy generation power plants. Instead of filing multiple sequential applications, the DFG and CEC shall create a concurrent application review process, which shall be filed directly at the state level. To

facilitate this process, a special joint streamlining unit shall be created and shall reduce permit processing times by at least 50% for projects in renewable energy development areas, as such areas are defined by the REAT beginning on February 1, 2009.

6. Pursuant to the MOU signed on November 17, 2008 by the CEC, the DFG, the United States Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the REAT shall endeavor to include all appropriate federal partners in the expedited permitting process described in number 5 above.

7. By December 1, 2008, the REAT shall initiate the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan (DRECP) process for the Mojave and Colorado Desert regions.

8. By March 1, 2009, the REAT shall identify and publish top priority areas in California where other NCCPs or similar plans should be developed based upon their renewable energy development potential.

9. By December 31, 2009, the REAT shall develop and publish a Best Management Practices manual to assist RPS project applicants in designing projects to emphasize siting considerations and minimize environmental impacts for RPS desert projects.

10. By December 31, 2009, the REAT, in conjunction with our federal partners and stakeholder groups, shall develop a conservation strategy that clearly identifies and maps areas for RPS project development and areas intended for long-term natural resource conservation as a foundation for the DRECP.

11. By December 31, 2010, the REAT, in conjunction with our federal partners and stakeholder groups, shall complete the draft DRECP and initiate the environmental review process.

12. By June 1, 2012, the final DRECP shall provide binding, long-term endangered species permit assurances, facilitate the RPS desert project approval process, and provide a process for state and federal conservation funding to implement the DRECP.

13. By January 1, 2010, the CEC shall provide an estimate of total retail electricity sales in California in 2020 by utility and shall update this number every two years through the IEPR.

14. Direct the CEC, and request the CPUC and California Independent System Operator (ISO), to work with other RETI stakeholders to complete the following by March 31, 2009: (a) develop a product that identifies top priority renewable energy zones that can be developed reliably, cost-effectively and with least environmental impact; and (b) issue a Renewable Transmission Development Report that identifies potential routes and interconnection points for new lines. I direct DFG to participate in the RETI process and the REAT to provide increased technical support to the RETI stakeholder group. I also request that the CPUC and the ISO support the RETI stakeholder group as appropriate in order to meet this deadline.

15. Direct the CEC, and request the CPUC, to participate in the WREZ initiative in order to increase availability to all potential renewable energy resources, coordinate research, planning, and investments with our regional partners, and to complement RETI. Specifically, I request that the CPUC, in conjunction with the CEC, ensure that there is information exchange and coordination between the WREZ initiative and RETI and to facilitate the feasible integration of the resulting plans from each initiative.

16. In order to facilitate the timely permitting of renewable energy projects, all state regulatory agencies shall give priority to renewable energy projects as set forth in this Executive Order.

17. In conjunction with its work with DFG to develop the DRECP pursuant to number 7 above and any work it performs to facilitate the siting and permitting of renewable generation and transmission projects, the CEC shall coordinate with BLM, CPUC, the California ISO, and other interested federal, state, and local agencies, work closely with interested stakeholders, and utilize input from RETI.

This Order is not intended to create, and does not create, any right or benefit, whether substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity, against the State of California, its agencies, entities, officers, employees, agents or any other person.

I FURTHER DIRECT that as soon as hereafter possible, this Order be filed with the Office of the Secretary of State and that widespread publicity and notice be given to this Order.



IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have here unto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this the 17th day of November 2008.

ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER
Governor of California

ATTEST:
DEBRA BOWEN
Secretary of State



Office of the Governor

ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER
THE PEOPLE'S GOVERNOR

12/23/2008

WHEREAS the San Joaquin Valley is remarkably rich and diverse in its people, agriculture, industry, and natural wonders. Within the expanses of the Valley is located a region rich in resources and important to California's heritage, economy, environment, and identity. It is one of the most productive agricultural regions in the world - home to farmlands that feed the nation and the world. It encompasses three world-class national parks that preserve the natural beauty of the Valley and the mountains that bound it. The San Joaquin Valley is intersected by a transportation corridor that is critical to the state's interstate commerce. Its systems of rivers capture the watershed of the Sierra Nevada and flow to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. Its people are hardworking and representative of many cultures, races, and nationalities; and

WHEREAS despite all these many assets, the San Joaquin Valley faces many unique challenges as it works for a prosperous and healthy future. Compared to the rest of our great state, this eight-county region, which is home to 3.9 million people, lags behind in several important quality of life measures. The per capita income for Valley residents is one-third lower than for the average Californian. Young adults attend college at one-half of the average rate. Access to healthcare is nearly one-third lower for the Valley's citizens than other Californians. The region is also put at risk with its air quality which is among the lowest in the nation; and

WHEREAS the California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley ("Partnership") was created by Executive Order S-05-05 to focus attention on one of the most vital, yet challenged, regions of the state, and to recommend changes that would improve the economic well-being of the Valley and the quality of life of its residents. The Partnership has crafted a Strategic Action Proposal that will achieve those goals; and

WHEREAS the Partnership has developed a vision to build a cohesive community supported by a vibrant economy built on competitive strengths and sufficient resources to provide a high quality of life for all Valley residents in order to achieve the "3Es" of sustainable growth--a Prosperous Economy, Quality Environment, and Social Equity; and

WHEREAS the Partnership has already produced many valuable accomplishments and identified six initiatives to achieve its vision. The Legislature has recognized the accomplishments and promise of the Partnership by appropriating \$5 million in 2006-2007 for the implementation of the Strategic Action Proposal; and

WHEREAS pursuant to Executive Order S-22-06, I extended the Partnership through December 31, 2008, indicating that it could be further extended by another executive order; and

WHEREAS I have determined that a further extension of the Partnership is appropriate and desirable to further the mission and goals of the Partnership as its work focuses action around ten critical work groups: economic development; energy; transportation; air quality; health and human services; higher education and workforce development; PreK-12 education; land use, agriculture and housing; advanced communications services; and water quality and water supply.

NOW, THEREFORE, I ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER, Governor of the State of California,

by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the State of California, do hereby issue this Executive Order to become effective immediately:

1. The Partnership is extended on the terms set forth in my prior Executive Order S-22-06.
2. This Order does not alter the existing authorities or roles of the executive branch departments, agencies, or offices. Nothing in this Order shall supersede any requirement made by or under law. This Order is not intended to, and does not, create any rights or benefits, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity, against the State of California, its agencies, departments, entities, officers, employees, or any other person.

I FURTHER DIRECT that as soon as hereafter possible, this Order shall be filed with the Office of the Secretary of State and that widespread publicity and notice be given to this Order.

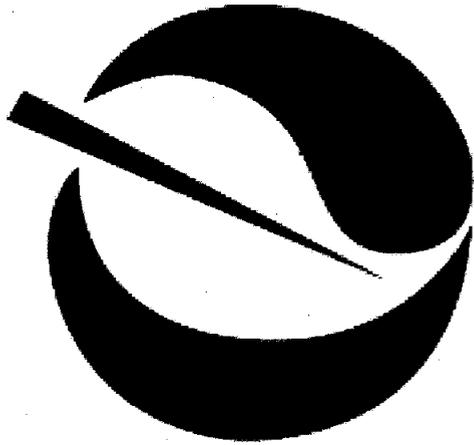


IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this 23rd day of December 2008.

Arnold Schwarzenegger

Governor of California

ATTEST:
DEBRA BOWEN
Secretary of State



CALIFORNIA
ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION
AGENCY

**Environmental
Press Releases
2008**



01/02/2008 GAAS:001:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Governor Schwarzenegger Announces EPA Suit Filed to Reverse Waiver Denial

Governor Schwarzenegger issued the following statement on California filing suit today against the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) to overturn its decision denying a waiver to enforce state regulations to limit greenhouse gas emissions from cars:

"It is unconscionable that the federal government is keeping California and nineteen other states from adopting these standards. They are ignoring the will of millions of people who want their government to take action in the fight against global warming. That's why, at the very first legal opportunity, we're suing to reverse the U.S. EPA's wrong decision. California has always been a leader in protecting the environment, and we will do everything in our power to continue that proud tradition."

The lawsuit was filed today in the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Over the past 40 years, the U.S. EPA has granted California more than 40 waivers, denying none. More than a dozen other states are expected to file a motion to intervene in support of California's lawsuit, including Massachusetts and New York.

Under the Federal Clean Air Act, California has the right to set its own tougher-than-federal vehicle emission standards, as long as it obtains a waiver from the U.S. EPA.

The original request for a waiver of federal preemption of California's motor vehicle greenhouse gas emissions standards was made by the California Air Resources Board (ARB) on December 21, 2005. The waiver, allowing California to enact and enforce emissions standards to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from automobiles, was requested after the ARB developed regulations based on a 2002 California law, AB 1493 by Assemblymember Fran Pavley.

That law required California to establish new standards for motor vehicle greenhouse gas emissions beginning in model year 2009. The ARB-adopted regulations will phase in and ramp up over eight years to cut global warming emissions from new vehicles by nearly 30 percent by model year 2016.

By implementing these standards, California would be eliminating greenhouse gases equivalent to taking 6.5 million cars off the road by the year 2020. If all the other states with similar plans follow through, that figure would grow to more than 22 million vehicles and

would cut gasoline consumption by an estimated 11 billion or more gallons a year.

In letters sent on April 10, 2006, and October 24, 2006, to President Bush, the Governor reiterated the urgency of approving California's request to address global warming. On April 25, 2007, 16 months after the original waiver request, Governor Schwarzenegger sent a letter to Administrator Johnson informing him of California's intent to sue after 180 days under the Clean Air Act and Administrative Procedure Act, which provides mechanisms for compelling delayed agency action.

California's request has been supported by recent judicial decisions. In September, a court decision in Vermont confirmed that states do have the ability to adopt California's motor vehicle greenhouse gas emissions standards.

In the Vermont case, the judge dismissed the argument by automobile manufacturers that they could not comply with the California-based regulation because the technology was out of reach and that it would cost too much. The Vermont decision came on the heels of a U.S. Supreme Court ruling last April saying the U.S. EPA has the authority to regulate greenhouse gases.

Last month, a federal court in Fresno issued a ruling that re-confirms states' ability to set motor vehicle greenhouse gas emissions standards, modeled after California's strict regulations.

States that have adopted, or are in the process of adopting, California's strict automobile emissions standards are: Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Montana, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont and Washington.



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02/08/2008 GAAS:63:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Governor Schwarzenegger Issues Statement Welcoming Mexico President Felipe Calderón and Mrs. Margarita Zavala to California

Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger today issued the following statement after the Permanent Commission of the Mexican Congress officially approved President Calderón's travel to the United States:

"Maria and I look forward to welcoming President Felipe Calderón and Mrs. Margarita Zavala to California. I am honored to have the opportunity to work with President Calderón on issues that are critically important to the people of Mexico and California. As neighbors, we have a unique and vital relationship, one that we will strengthen further with President Calderón. We will continue to build upon the strong partnership that exists between California and Mexico."

Background:

Mexico President Felipe Calderón and Mrs. Margarita Zavala will arrive in California on February 12. In December 2006, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger attended President Felipe Calderón's Inauguration.

In November 2006, the Governor led more than 60 members of the agriculture, tourism and business communities on a two-day trade mission to Mexico City and Monterrey, Mexico. During his trade mission, the Governor met with then President-Elect Calderón, where they discussed issues of concern to both governments including trade, immigration and protecting the environment.

Mexico accounts for approximately \$19.6 billion in export trade annually from California. Since 2002, California's agricultural exports to Mexico have nearly doubled in value, making it one of the state's fastest growing export markets. California's agricultural exports to Mexico represent an estimated 5 percent of the total U.S. agricultural exports to this market.

For additional information about the visit to the United States by President Felipe Calderón and Mrs. Margarita Zavala, please contact the Mexican Consulate at (916) 329-3540.



02/13/2008 GAAS:74:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Governor Schwarzenegger Issues Statement on Meeting with Mexico President Felipe Calderón

Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger today issued the following statement after his meeting with Mexico President Felipe Calderón:

"I was honored to meet with President Calderón to discuss issues of great importance to the people of Mexico and California. I appreciate his friendship and look forward to building on our terrific partnership as California and Mexico work together to tackle the many challenges we face, which include ensuring the safety of our citizens, protecting the environment and keeping our economies strong.

"I am encouraged that President Calderón is on the same page with California on many issues, such as increasing trade, creating more jobs, improving our aging infrastructures and improving the quality of life for our people. We must work together to enforce our laws against the trafficking of guns, drugs and people. Our administrations will also strengthen ties on issues such as the environment. In fact, officials from both California and Mexico today signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to team up in the fight against climate change, to protect the environment and conserve our precious natural resources."

The MOU was signed by officials from the United Mexican States' Ministry of Environmental and Natural Resources and California's Environmental Protection Agency, Resources Agency and Department of Food and Agriculture. It is an agreement between Mexico and California to work cooperatively on ways to enhance policies for environmental protection and sustainable natural resources. The agreement calls for a Joint Action Plan to be developed in the future and implemented by the signing agencies.

In August, Governor Schwarzenegger will chair the 26th Annual Border Governor's Conference. To be held in Los Angeles, the conference will be attended by governors from Arizona, Baja California, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, New Mexico, Sonora, Tamaulipas and Texas. They will address the many issues impacting states on both sides of the U.S./Mexico border, including agriculture, security, economic development, education, energy, environment, health and tourism.

In November 2006, the Governor led more than 60 members of the agriculture, tourism and business communities on a two-day trade mission to Mexico City and Monterrey, Mexico. During his trade mission, the Governor met with then President-Elect Calderón, where they discussed issues of concern to both governments including trade, immigration and protecting the environment.

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In December 2006, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger attended President Felipe Calderón's Inauguration.



02/27/2008 GAAS:104:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Gov. Schwarzenegger Issues Statement on House Passage of Bill to Extend Federal Solar Tax Credit, California Energy Commission Action on \$462 Million for Renewable Energy Projects

Gov. Schwarzenegger today issued the following statement after the House of Representatives passed legislation to extend the federal solar tax credit. H.R. 5351, the Renewable Energy & Energy Conservation Tax Act, will create a long-term tax credit allowing investment and planning to continue as California works to meet aggressive environmental goals while leading the nation in green technology ventures.

Also today, the California Energy Commission enabled the California Public Utilities Commission to distribute \$462 million in already available funds for renewable energy projects, per Senate Bill 1036 approved by Governor Schwarzenegger last year.

"I commend Speaker Nancy Pelosi and members of Congress who worked hard to pass this critical legislation that will allow us to continue investing in our nation's renewable energy supplies - we need as much clean energy in our resource mix as possible. With our aggressive environmental goals, unprecedented energy portfolio standards and booming 'green economy,' California has a vital stake in legislation to be passed by Congress and approved by President Bush.

"A long-term solar tax credit is critical because of the time needed to bid, permit, engineer and build solar projects. Today's action will help California in its efforts to reduce carbon emissions and our dependence on imported fuel sources. I urge the U.S. Senate and the President to quickly pass this legislation.

"At the same time the federal government is addressing this issue, California is continuing to lead in diversifying our renewable energy options by enabling the California Public Utilities Commission to quickly distribute \$462 million in funds for renewable energy projects. This plan will invigorate investment in non-carbon-based energy sources and give us one more option as we work toward our green energy goals."



03/27/2008 GAAS:146:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Gov. Schwarzenegger Highlights Nation's Largest Rooftop Solar Installation Project as Key to Achieving California's Renewable Energy Goals

Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger joined Southern California Edison officials today on the rooftop of ProLogis in Fontana to announce the nation's largest rooftop solar installation project ever proposed by a utility company. It will place 250 megawatts of advanced photovoltaic generating technology on 65 million square feet of unused commercial buildings' rooftops in Southern California-that's enough clean power to serve 162,000 average Southern California homes.

"These are the kinds of big ideas we need to meet California's long-term energy and climate change goals," said Governor Schwarzenegger. "I urge others to follow in their footsteps. If commercial buildings statewide partnered with utilities to put this solar technology on their rooftops, it would set off a huge wave of renewable energy growth."

This groundbreaking solar installation project, subject to approval by the California Public Utilities Commission, will help California in meeting its goal to achieve 20 percent of its electricity from renewable sources by 2010. It will also help the state meet its greenhouse gas emissions targets under AB 32. This is electricity that produces no greenhouse gases, burns no fossil fuels and requires no new transmission lines.

These goals are the same as the Governor's Million Solar Roofs Plan, signed into law in 2006, which will provide 3,000 megawatts of additional clean energy and reduce the output of greenhouse gases by three million tons, equivalent to taking one million cars off the road. The \$2.9 billion incentive plan for homeowners and building owners who install solar electric systems will lead to one million solar roofs in California by the year 2018.

While the Governor's Million Solar Roofs Plan is encouraging renewable energy production on residential and small commercial buildings, many utility companies are taking on large scale renewable energy projects, such as wind and solar farms. The solar installation project announced today fills the gap between these small and large scale projects by finding an innovative way to generate more renewable energy on large commercial buildings in local communities.

The advanced photovoltaic generating technology being installed by Southern California Edison and ProLogis underscores the numerous energy efficient products and services being produced and used by California companies. According to Next10's "California Green Innovation Index" California patents account for 44 percent of all U.S. patents in solar and 37 percent in all U.S. patents in wind technologies.

In addition to California's policies aimed at spurring renewable energy growth, the state has also launched the most aggressive energy efficiency program in the world. Over a three-year period, this program will eliminate the need to build three power plants, cutting energy costs for homes and businesses by \$5 billion.

Governor Schwarzenegger has led California in establishing laws and policies aimed at helping California

achieve energy independence and fight global warming, including:

- Last October, the Governor signed AB 1470 by Assemblymember Jared Huffman (D-San Rafael), the Solar Water Heating and Efficiency Act of 2007, which provides incentives to attain the goal of installing 200,000 solar water heating systems in the state by 2017.
- In February 2007, the Governor announced that the University of California Berkeley received a \$500 million grant from BP to establish the Energy Biosciences Institute (EBI). University of California Berkeley is a partner with the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign on this groundbreaking project. EBI is the first public-private research lab dedicated to renewable fuels and clean energy.
- In January 2007, the Governor announced the world's first Low Carbon Fuel Standard for transportation fuels that requires fuel providers to reduce the carbon intensity of transportation fuels sold in California. This first-of-its kind standard firmly establishes sustainable demand for lower-carbon fuels without favoring one fuel over another. To start, the standard will reduce the carbon intensity of California's passenger vehicle fuels by at least 10 percent by 2020 and more thereafter.

In September 2006, the Governor signed the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, California's landmark bill that established a first-in-the-world comprehensive program of regulatory and market mechanisms to achieve real, quantifiable, cost-effective reductions of greenhouse gases. The law will reduce carbon emissions in California to 1990 levels by the year 2020. Governor Schwarzenegger has also called for the state to reduce carbon emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels by the year 2050.



03/07/2008 GAAS:120:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Gov. Schwarzenegger Announces \$394 Million for Transit Projects to Keep Economy Moving and Protect Environment

Continuing his efforts to stimulate California's economy, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger today announced approximately \$394 million in Proposition 1B bond funding for 106 transit projects statewide. In total, these projects will create 7,200 jobs and more than \$256 million in wages and leverage total investment of \$1.9 billion.

"In addition to giving our economy a shot of adrenaline, these projects will help reduce traffic and protect the environment," said Governor Schwarzenegger. "This is a perfect example of how our investment is helping the people of California. Up and down the state, our transit money will expand rail lines, buy vehicles for persons with disabilities and help systems upgrade to cleaner, more efficient buses."

These are the first transit projects to be funded by Proposition 1B, the 2006 voter-approved \$19.9 billion transportation bond championed by Governor Schwarzenegger. This round of funding is the first of two annual funding cycles from the bond's \$3.6 billion Public Transportation Modernization, Improvement and Service Enhancement Account. The transit projects announced today build on the more than \$1.6 billion already allocated under Proposition 1B.

"Governor Schwarzenegger wants to immediately put this \$394 million to work on projects that will improve public transit and air quality and keep people working," said Caltrans Director Will Kempton.

"These projects will improve air quality by taking cars off the road and further encourage the use of public transit, benefiting California's environment for years to come," said California Environmental Protection Agency Secretary Linda Adams.

Some of the more notable projects approved for funding include:

Bay Area

- \$24 million to Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) for the seismic retrofit and improvements of BART from the Transbay Tube to the Berkeley Hills Tunnel. These measures will allow service to be restored faster following an earthquake.
- \$12.1 million to the Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority to construct improvements in the Santa Clara Street / Alum Rock Avenue corridor to be used by two Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) lines.
- \$15.6 million to Alameda-Contra Costa Transit to replace more than 50 older buses.

Sacramento

- \$7 million to Sacramento Regional Transit for a variety of projects, including rebuilding 36

light rail vehicles to assure they reach their projected use of 30 years.

Fresno

- \$2.5 million to the city of Fresno to purchase cleaner Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) buses to replace older buses that emit more air pollutants.

Los Angeles

- \$171 million to the Metropolitan Transportation Authority for a wide range of transit improvements, including expanding the Mid-City/Exposition light rail line, purchasing 95 new CNG buses, converting 12 miles of an existing lane on Wilshire Boulevard between Los Angeles and Santa Monica to a bus-only lane and rehabilitating older buses.

Orange County

- \$25.2 million to the Orange County Transportation Authority to build CNG fueling infrastructure in Garden Grove, Anaheim and Irvine, and to purchase paratransit vehicles for persons with disabilities.

San Diego

- \$18.6 million to the San Diego Metropolitan Transit Development Board to replace older buses with new buses.
- \$8.6 million to North San Diego County Transit to convert 22 miles of what is now freight rail lines into a diesel passenger rail system between Oceanside and Escondido. Passenger rail service will be provided to 15 stations, including four existing transit centers.

For a complete list of all the projects that received funding visit:

<http://svdtsucp.dot.ca.gov:8084/bondacc/documents/PTMISEAProjectList.pdf>

The Governor has taken a number of actions to stimulate California's economy this year, including:

- Announced \$10.5 million to train workers displaced by the housing slump.
- Awarded \$73 million for affordable housing projects in Proposition 1C and Proposition 46 funds to help more than 1,600 California families rent or purchase affordable housing.
- Awarded \$5.6 million to help displaced mortgage and banking workers find new jobs.
- Awarded more than \$2.7 million to registered nurse training programs to help boost the health care workforce in underserved areas.
- Awarded more than \$6 million in grants to help more than 1,500 newly discharged veterans as they return to the civilian workforce
- Announced \$69.5 million in permanent low-interest loans from the Proposition 1C housing bonds to jumpstart 14 affordable multi-family projects up and down the state, helping more than 1,000 California families and individuals realize the dream of an affordable rental home.
- Expedited implementation of \$211 million in Proposition 1E funds to four critical levee improvement projects in three counties.
- Called an emergency meeting of his Cabinet and instructed them to recommend ways to work with the legislature and speed the release of \$29 billion in unallocated funds from the 2006 infrastructure bonds for the construction of roads, schools and levee repairs.



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04/02/2008 GAAS:156:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Gov. Schwarzenegger Issues Statement on Continued U.S. EPA Inaction on Greenhouse Gases Despite Supreme Court Ruling

Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger today released the following statement on the one-year anniversary of the Supreme Court ruling declaring that greenhouse gases are pollutants, which should be regulated by the federal government, and the U.S. EPA's failure to act:

"It has been a full year since the Supreme Court declared that greenhouse gases are pollutants which should be regulated by the federal government, but the U.S. EPA has refused to grant California's waiver that would allow us and 19 other states to improve our quality of life by setting tougher vehicle emissions levels.

"The authority of states to address greenhouse gas emissions from motor vehicles has been clearly and unequivocally supported - by the Supreme Court, a federal court decision in Vermont and in December by a federal court here in California. On this issue, the U.S. EPA has failed to lead, it has failed to follow the states' lead and we are prepared to force it out of the way in order to protect the environment."



04/18/2008 GAAS:189:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Gov. Schwarzenegger Defines Modern Environmental Movement at Yale Climate Change Conference

In front of an audience of governors and top state-level environment officials, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger today delivered a public keynote address at the 2008 Conference of Governors on Climate Change at Yale University. With the centennial of President Theodore Roosevelt's landmark 1908 Conference of Governors as the backdrop, the Governor spoke about how the modern environmental movement must evolve if we are to meet the even greater challenges that lie ahead.

"I believe the environmental movement is switching over from being powered by guilt to being powered by something much more positive, much more dynamic, and much more capable of bringing about revolutionary change," said Governor Schwarzenegger.

"In California, we're doing everything we can to change the balance of power on the environment. What we're doing is not waiting for Washington. We are applying leverage by setting tough environmental standards - like our laws to cut greenhouse gas emissions and transform renewable fuels - so at some point the whole environment movement shifts."

The Governor outlined how government can push environmental reforms, but it is American technology that will ultimately allow us to save the environment. California is at the forefront of this movement toward an "environmental economy" as a result of the state's environmental policies and focus on clean- and green-tech industries.

"I believe in American technology, and I believe that technology is what eventually will save the environment," Governor Schwarzenegger said.

In addition, several governors from across the nation joined Governor Schwarzenegger today in signing onto a climate change declaration highlighting the need for coordination between the federal government and states on climate change. Continuing to build these partnerships with other nations and states is critical to expanding clean tech markets and fighting global warming.

Gov. Schwarzenegger also met with Quebec Premier Jean Charest, who announced they are joining the Western Climate Initiative (WCI). Quebec marks the tenth partner to join the WCI. Numerous U.S. states, Mexican states and Canadian provinces are participating as observers. The WCI's goal is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions 15 percent below 2005 levels by 2020.

Governor Schwarzenegger has led California in establishing laws and policies to protect the environment while creating demand for innovative green technologies.

- Last October, California and a coalition of European Union countries, U.S. states, Canadian provinces, Norway and New Zealand formed the world's first International Carbon Action Partnership (ICAP) to develop solutions to global climate change. ICAP will provide an

international forum in which governments adopting enforceable caps on greenhouse gas emissions will share experience and best practices on the design of emissions trading mechanisms. ICAP will help ensure trading mechanisms are compatible and work to boost demand for low-carbon products and services, promote innovation and reduce the cost of effective reductions to allow swift and ambitious cuts in global warming emissions.

- Last August, the Western Climate Initiative (WCI), of which California is a founding participant, announced a common goal to dramatically reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 15 percent below 2005 levels by 2020, reflecting the cumulative total of individual reduction goals for each state and province. California originally signed on to the WCI with the Governors of Arizona, New Mexico, Oregon and Washington at the 2007 National Governor's Association winter meeting in Washington, D.C. on February 26, 2007. Utah, Montana and the Canadian provinces of Manitoba, British Columbia, and today Quebec have joined since that time.
- In February 2007, the Governor announced that the University of California Berkeley received a \$500 million grant from BP to establish the Energy Biosciences Institute (EBI). The University of California, Berkeley is a partner with the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign on this groundbreaking project. EBI is the first public-private research lab dedicated to renewable fuels and clean energy.
- In January 2007, the Governor announced the world's first Low Carbon Fuel Standard for transportation fuels that requires fuel providers to reduce the carbon intensity of transportation fuels sold in California. This first-of-its-kind standard firmly establishes sustainable demand for lower-carbon fuels without favoring one fuel over another. To start, the standard will reduce the carbon intensity of California's passenger vehicle fuels by at least 10 percent by 2020 and more thereafter.
- In September 2006, the Governor signed the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, California's landmark bill that established a first-in-the-world comprehensive program of regulatory and market mechanisms to achieve real, quantifiable, cost-effective reductions of greenhouse gas emissions. The law will reduce carbon emissions in California to 1990 levels by the year 2020. Governor Schwarzenegger has also called for the state to reduce carbon emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels by the year 2050.



04/18/2008 GAAS:190:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Excerpts of Gov. Schwarzenegger's Prepared Remarks at the Yale Climate Change Conference

"I believe the environmental movement is switching over from being powered by guilt to being powered by something much more positive, much more dynamic and much more capable of bringing about revolutionary change."

...

"California is the eighth largest economy in the world. It's so big, it's so powerful, what we do has consequences. When California passed its global warming act, we were alone. Now we've got partnerships with other states, European nations. Six hundred American cities have signed on to be part of the Kyoto Treaty. America has to lead, and we are doing so even without Washington."

...

"I trust you heard President Bush's speech on climate change this week. Well, I'm glad he is acknowledging the very serious threat, but now I want to see the sense of real urgency to match that threat. I want to see the federal government approve California's request for a waiver that will enable 17 states to clean their own air of greenhouse gases."

...

"Government by itself cannot get us to where we need to go. I believe in American technology, and I believe that technology is what eventually will save Detroit and the environment."

...

"President McCain, President Obama or President Clinton will all shift this country into a much higher gear on climate change. All three candidates will be great for the environment. So things will immediately pick up speed after inauguration day."

...

"But ... environmental activists and Democrats are just as much obstacles to moving forward. Rhetorically, they love renewable energy—geothermal, wind, solar and so forth. But they're constantly trying to slow the approval process. It's schizophrenic. They say, 'We want renewable energy, but we don't want you to put it anywhere.'"

...

"What we have is a case of environmental regulations holding up environmental progress... We have to make some trade-offs. I think both the environmental activists and their opponents cannot let 'perfect' become the enemy of 'possible.'"

...

"We need to find creative ways to overcome the obstacles. Neither business nor environmentalists nor Republicans nor Democrats can be set in their ways."

...

"I have always found that young people are more open to new thinking. I urge you to continue to be open-minded on the environment. Do not dismiss or accept an idea because it has a Republican label or a Democratic label or a conservative label or a liberal label...I have great faith in your ability to find new answers and new approaches. Don't accept what the old people say. Don't accept the old ways and the old politics of Democrats or Republicans. Stir things up. I believe in what you can accomplish."



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04/18/2008 GAAS:191:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Governor Announces Plan to Take Border Governors Conference to New Level, Celebrate California and Its Green Economy

Governor Announces Plan to Take Border Governors Conference to New Level, Celebrate California and Its Green Economy

Serving in his role of chairman of the Border Governors Conference, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger today announced plans to celebrate California and its emerging green economy at the group's 26th annual conference August 13-15.

California is hosting the annual event, in partnership with General Electric, for the first time since 2000. The event, themed "Building Green Economies," will be held at Universal Studios in Hollywood. It will be attended by governors of border states from both the United States and Mexico, as well as U.S. Senators, Cabinet Secretaries, representatives of the environmental and business communities and others yet to be announced.

"Our partnership and friendship with Mexico is tremendously important to every issue we deal with in California and other border states, whether it is the economy, the environment, transportation or national security," said Governor Schwarzenegger. "We are going to take this important annual event to a whole new level and use it to build on our partnerships while also showcasing California and all of the exciting new technologies that are giving birth to a green economy in our state. There is no better place to do that than Hollywood."

The event will be hosted in partnership with GE, one company helping to lead the burgeoning new green economy, with \$12 billion in cleaner technology revenues in 2006. GE is the parent company of NBC Universal, which owns and operates a portfolio of news and entertainment networks, a premier motion picture company, significant television production operations, a leading television stations group, and world-renowned theme parks.

"GE is proving that you can grow the bottom line, reduce impacts on the environment and deliver results that satisfy investors and citizens alike," said GE CEO Jeff Immelt. "The new sustainable economy is flourishing in the U.S. and around the world, and GE is proud to partner with leaders on both sides of the border to examine ways to further expand the green bottom line."

California clean-tech companies will display their products at a trade exhibition during the conference, while governors convene 13 working groups on topics ranging from water conservation to education and commerce.

The Border Governors Association comprises leaders of border states in the U.S. - California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and in Mexico - Baja California, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, Sonora, and Tamaulipas. Its annual conference alternates between Mexico and the United States. It was last held in California in 2000.



04/19/2008 GAAS:192:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Guest Host California Air Resources Board Chair Mary Nichols Discusses Earth Day in Governor's Weekly Radio Address

English:

The 2-minute, 48-second address is available at http://gov.ca.gov/mp3/press/GovAddressEarthDay041608_mus_mn.mp3. The file is 1.12 MB.

A "clean" version of the address is available at http://gov.ca.gov/mp3/press/GovAddressEarthDay041608_dry_mn.mp3. The file is 1.10 MB.

Spanish:

The 3-minute address is available at http://gov.ca.gov/mp3/press/GovAddressEarthDay041807_span_mus.mp3. The file is 1.20 MB.

A "clean" version of the address is available at http://gov.ca.gov/mp3/press/GovAddressEarthDay041808_span_dry.mp3. The file is 1.18 MB

California Air Resources Board Chair Nichols:

Hi, this is Mary Nichols, chair of the Air Resources Board, filling in for Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger with another California Report.

Tuesday is Earth Day - a time to renew our dedication to protecting and preserving the environment.

And this year's commemoration is especially notable, since it is the 100th anniversary of a meeting that helped launch the modern conservation movement.

In 1908, President Teddy Roosevelt, alarmed at the country's rapid and reckless depletion of natural resources, summoned a group of governors to the White House.

This historic gathering would eventually lead to the creation of our national parks system.

Today, a similar partnership is needed to tackle the most serious environmental threat of our generation.

So I was honored this week to accompany Governor Schwarzenegger to Yale University, where he spoke at the Governors Conference on Climate Change, which was inspired by Roosevelt's actions a century ago.

He joined a number of other governors, all committed to developing coordinated strategies in the fight against global warming.

The Governor also signed a declaration calling on the next president and the next Congress to put climate

change at the top of their agenda.

But even while Washington has so far been slow to act, states have been taking action.

Here in California, we are again leading the way.

Two years ago, Governor Schwarzenegger signed Assembly Bill 32, to cut greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels.

Since then, at least 28 other states have adopted, or are about to adopt, similar caps.

Then in 2007, he signed an executive order to establish the world's first Low Carbon Fuel Standard.

A national version is now being considered in Congress.

California has also forged climate change agreements with over a dozen other states and nations, including Great Britain.

And the Governor is very proud that this week, Quebec became the newest partner in our Western Climate Initiative.

California is also poised to reap the economic benefits of this green revolution.

Billions of dollars are flowing into our state for clean technology and alternative energy.

The Wall Street Journal calls it the new California Gold Rush.

So as we recognize Earth Day, California is showing the nation and the world that a clean environment and a strong economy can - and must - go hand in hand.

On behalf of Governor Schwarzenegger, this is Mary Nichols. Thank you for listening.

Spanish Translation:

Hola, soy Mary Nichols, Presidenta de la Junta de Recursos del Aire, tomando el lugar del Gobernador Arnold Schwarzenegger con otro informe de California.

El Martes es el Día de la Tierra -- el tiempo para renovar nuestra dedicación a proteger y preservar el medioambiente.

Y la conmemoración de este año es especialmente notable, ya que es el centésimo aniversario de una reunión que ayudó a lanzar el movimiento moderno de conservación.

En 1908, el Presidente Teddy Roosevelt, asustado por el rápido e inminente agotamiento de los recursos naturales del país, convocó un grupo de Gobernadores a la Casa Blanca.

Esta reunión histórica eventualmente llevó la creación de nuestro sistema nacional de parques.

Hoy en día, una colaboración similar es necesaria para abordar la más seria amenaza medioambiental de nuestra generación.

Esta semana tuve el honor de acompañar al Gobernador Schwarzenegger en la Universidad de Yale, donde dió un discurso en la Conferencia de Gobernadores sobre el Cambio Climático, el cual fue inspirado por las acciones de Roosevelt hace un siglo.

Se unió con otros gobernadores, todos comprometidos en desarrollar estrategias coordinadas en la lucha contra el calentamiento global.

El Gobernador también firmó una declaración, haciendo un llamado al próximo Presidente y el próximo Congreso a que coloquen el cambio climático como una alta prioridad en su agenda.

Pero aun mientras Washington no ha actuado con rapidez, los Estados han tomado acción.

Aquí en California, estamos dirigiendo el camino otra vez.

Hace dos años, el Gobernador Schwarzenegger firmó el proyecto de ley AB 32, para reducir la emisión de gases invernaderos a los niveles del año 1990.

Desde entonces, por lo menos 28 otros Estados han adoptado, o están por adoptar, metas similares.

Luego en el 2007, firmó una Orden Ejecutiva para establecer los primeros Bajos Estándares de Dióxido de Carbono en el mundo.

Ahora el Congreso está considerando una versión nacional.

California ha avanzado acuerdos sobre el cambio climático con más de una docena de otros Estados y naciones, incluyendo Gran Bretaña.

Y el Gobernador está muy contento de que esta semana Quebec se convirtió en un nuevo compañero en nuestra Iniciativa Climática del Oeste.

California también está preparada para obtener el beneficio de esta revolución verde.

Nuestro Estado está recibiendo mil millones de dólares para la tecnología limpia y energía alternativa.

El Wall Street Journal lo llama la nueva Fiebre del Oro en California.

Así que en reconocer el Día de la Tierra, California está demostrando a la nación y el mundo de que un medioambiente limpio y una economía fuerte, pueden y deben de ir mano a mano.

De parte del Gobernador Schwarzenegger, soy Mary Nichols. Gracias por escuchar.



04/22/2008 GAAS:195:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Gov. Schwarzenegger Commemorates Earth Day, Dedicates Natural Landmark and Launches Solar Project

In honor of Earth Day, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger today joined with elected officials, environmentalists and Irvine Company executives to announce that 40,000 acres of the Irvine Ranch Land Reserve is being designated the first-ever California natural landmark. Following this announcement, the Governor will also participate in the launch of Frito-Lay North America's new solar concentrator field at its Modesto manufacturing facility.

"Today's actions show what we can accomplish when passionate individuals and all levels of government cooperate and work together," Governor Schwarzenegger said. "This is exactly why Earth Day is so very special in California. Our level of commitment to preservation and innovation is unmatched."

The Irvine Ranch Land Reserve is the first to be designated through the California Natural Landmarks program since the Governor signed AB 2900 by Assemblymember George Plescia (R-San Diego) in 2006 creating the program. The goal of this voluntary program is to help preserve the ecological and geographical characteristics of California while helping protect history and natural heritage.

"The first ever California natural landmark is wonderful news," Governor Schwarzenegger said. "Only in California can you see a 40,000-acre natural landmark right in the middle of one of the nation's most vibrant and economically important urban areas."

The Frito-Lay North America project will be the largest solar thermal system in the country. Today marks the completion of the first half of the company's plan to install 54,000 square feet of solar thermal on a five-acre field. Once the second half of the project is completed in July, the 192 panels will produce enough heat for the plant's boiler to produce 145,000 bags of SunChips a day. The project is a public-private partnership with the California Energy Commission providing \$700,000 in funds.

"I commend Frito-Lay and the California Energy Commission for working hand-in-hand to build this innovative project," Governor Schwarzenegger said. "The plant will harness the power of Central Valley sunshine to reduce its natural gas use, air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions—all while helping us meet our renewable energy goals."

Governor Schwarzenegger has led California in establishing laws and policies to protect the environment:

- In January 2007, the Governor announced the world's first Low Carbon Fuel Standard for transportation fuels that requires fuel providers to reduce the carbon intensity of transportation fuels sold in California. This first-of-its-kind standard firmly establishes sustainable demand for lower-carbon fuels without favoring one fuel over another. To start, the standard will reduce the carbon intensity of California's passenger vehicle fuels by at least 10 percent by 2020 and more thereafter.

- In September 2006, the Governor signed the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, California's landmark bill that established a first-in-the-world comprehensive program of regulatory and market mechanisms to achieve real, quantifiable, cost-effective reductions of greenhouse gas emissions. The law will reduce carbon emissions in California to 1990 levels by the year 2020. Governor Schwarzenegger has also called for the state to reduce carbon emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels by the year 2050.
- In September 2006, Gov. Schwarzenegger joined with the Governors of Oregon and Washington to announce an historic partnership and action plan for ocean and coastal resource protection along the Pacific Coast.
- In August 2006, the Governor signed his Million Solar Roofs Plan into law, which will provide 3,000 megawatts of additional clean energy and reduce the output of greenhouse gases by three million tons, equivalent to taking one million cars off the road. The \$2.9 billion incentive plan for homeowners and building owners who install solar electric systems will lead to one million solar roofs in California by the year 2018.
- In October 2004, the Governor introduced his Ocean Action Plan which set forth a vision and a framework for protecting and restoring California's coast and coastal waters.
- In September 2004, the Governor established the Sierra Nevada Conservancy, protecting 25 million acres of important and pristine California territory.



04/23/2008 GAAS:200:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Governors of California, Oregon and Washington Request Congressional Support for Maritime Pollution Prevention Act

The letter below signed by California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger, Oregon Governor Theodore R. Kulongoski, and Washington Governor Christine O. Gregoire was sent today to U.S. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation Chairman Daniel Inouye requesting his support of H.R. 802, the Maritime Pollution Prevention Act of 2007, which is key to protecting public health in coastal regions and expanding international global trade by vessels to and from the United States.

April 23, 2008

The Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
Chairman
Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation
United States Senate
722 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510-1102

Dear Chairman Inouye,

We write to request your support of H.R. 802, the Maritime Pollution Prevention Act of 2007. This legislation was passed by the U.S. House of Representatives and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation on March 28, 2007. The legislation would authorize the Environmental Protection Agency and the Coast Guard to issue enforcement regulations for the MARPOL Annex VI, which was approved by the Senate in 2006. Implementing the international treaty amendment is an important first step in protecting the health of our citizens in coastal regions and in expanding international global trade by vessels to and from the United States. This treaty amendment has the broad support of regulators, ports, environmental organizations and the maritime industry in our three states.

International Maritime Organization (IMO) negotiations to establish cleaner global ship standards are at a critical juncture. The U.S. government has proposed amendments to MARPOL Annex VI that have broad national support. We stated our support for the U.S. proposal in the West Coast Governors' Agreement on Ocean Health Draft Action Plan. However, the U.S. government's ability to negotiate in the global arena is severely hampered because Congress did not pass legislation defining and enforcing the current treaty in U.S. waters. We believe the U.S. position would be significantly strengthened if we complete treaty ratification by submitting the pending legislation to the President. It is imperative that the Senate act immediately so the United States can take a strong position in ongoing negotiations and at the March 2008 meeting of the IMO Marine Environmental Protection Committee. This is where the U.S. position, as well

as competing positions, will be considered for future action.

We strongly support an international regulatory solution to reduce emissions from ships. We believe it must be sufficient to meet the air quality needs of not only our three states, but all areas of the U.S. and Canada. Implementing the U.S. proposal to the IMO will reduce soot emissions, which will help address climate change. We all agree that now is the time to act on reducing the environmental impacts of ships.

We strongly support your efforts in completing the crucial work necessary to approve MARPOL Annex VI implementing legislation. We hope you will seize this unique opportunity in which industry, environmental organizations and regulatory agencies are aligned in moving forward for the common good of the people of the United States.

Sincerely,

Arnold Schwarzenegger
State of California

Theodore R. Kulongoski
State of Oregon

Christine O. Gregoire
State of Washington



04/24/2008 GAAS:202:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Gov. Schwarzenegger Meets with Local Officials on Light Brown Apple Moth

Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger today met with a delegation of local officials from Marin County led by Senator Carole Migden (D-San Francisco) to listen to concerns regarding the light brown apple moth eradication program. To reassure his commitment to public safety, the Governor also announced that the state will postpone aerial treatment until acute testing of eye, inhalation, respiratory and other potential irritants, known as the "six-pack" toxicology test, is completed.

"I was pleased to meet with Senator Migden and local officials today to discuss the additional steps we are taking to reassure the public that we are pursuing the safest, most environmentally-sound approach to eradicate the light brown apple moth. The light brown apple moth is a serious threat to California's forests and agriculture. If left uncontrolled, the moth would have a devastating impact on our state's environment and economy.

"To thoroughly ensure the public's safety, the Department of Food and Agriculture has engaged in a thorough battery of acute toxicity tests.

"I am confident that the additional tests will reassure Californians that we are taking the safest, most progressive approach to ridding our state of this very real threat to our agriculture, environment and economy."

SCHEDULE OF AERIAL TREATMENT

The California Department of Food and Agriculture is focused on the safety of the pheromone to be used in the light brown apple moth eradication program, and is awaiting the results of a thorough battery of acute toxicity tests. The estimated date of those results will cause the target date for the department to begin aerial treatment to be *August 17, 2008* in the Monterey-Santa Cruz coastal area.

INCREASED SAFETY TESTING ON PHEROMONE PRODUCTS

For the Checkmate product (LBAM-F) used in the 2007 eradication program, additional tests were conducted on top of the normal battery of tests and reviews conducted on state and federally registered products. The National Marine Sanctuary contracted with UC Davis to conduct freshwater and marine aquatic toxicology tests on aquatic species and found no harm.

For the 2008 program, in addition to the normal battery of tests, additional tests are being conducted on the pheromone products that could be used in a treatment program to eradicate the light brown apple moth:

The Additional Safety Tests

- **"Six Pack" Toxicology Test - Are there impacts on humans or animals?**
 - Acute Oral Toxicity, Acute Dermal Toxicity (Skin), Acute Inhalation Toxicity, Skin

- Sensitation, Acute Eye Irritation, Acute Dermal Irritation (Skin)
- Tests results will be submitted to DPR and OEHHA for their review.
- **Aquatic Toxicity Test - Are there impacts on marine or freshwater species?**
 - Being conducted by the California Department of Fish and Game.
 - Test results will be submitted to USDA, DPR and OEHHA for their review.

THE PROCESS TO PROTECT PUBLIC HEALTH

- The United States Department of Agriculture conducts the tests described above on the pheromone products.
- The test results are submitted to the Department of Pesticide Regulation and Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment for their review.
- The Department of Pesticide Regulation, Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment and California Department of Food and Agriculture submit input on the products to United States Department of Agriculture.
- The United States Department of Agriculture selects the product to be used and goes out for 30-day public comment.
- The United States Department of Agriculture gathers input and, if no additional issues need to be addressed, issues a "Finding of No Significant Impact."



05/01/2008 GAAS:218:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Gov. Schwarzenegger Applauds Cleanup and Restoration of Santa Cruz Island

Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger today commended the historic restoration of one of California's most significant and fragile natural habitats, and praised the partnership among state, federal and non-profit agencies behind the effort. Santa Cruz Island, the largest of the eight Channel Islands, is being cleaned up and restored through a collective effort of The Nature Conservancy, National Park Service and the California Integrated Waste Management Board.

"The preservation effort on Santa Cruz Island is another victory in our efforts to preserve our Golden State and to leave future generations a better place to live, work and enjoy," Governor Schwarzenegger said. "I applaud our Waste Board, the Nature Conservancy and the National Park Service for demonstrating once again that through the immense power of partnerships, we can do the extraordinary for our environment and natural resources here in California."

Last fall, the state's Integrated Waste Management Board allocated funding and technical assistance to clear from the island decades of debris that had accumulated, threatening the diverse wildlife and plant species there, and slowing the restoration program.

The more than 100 tons of trash being removed includes barrels of pesticides and herbicides, cans of old lead-based paint, derelict vehicles and old appliances. The materials are being recycled wherever possible, and otherwise properly disposed far away from the habitat they placed in jeopardy.

Since acquiring Santa Cruz Island in 1978, The Nature Conservancy has been working to preserve and restore its natural state. The island supports 60 species found only in the Channel Islands. Twelve of those species - four animals and eight plants - exist only on Santa Cruz Island and nowhere else on earth.

The island's restoration is moving ahead and already reaping benefits. The endangered island fox once again thrives on Santa Cruz Island. Bald eagles, once extinct on the island, have been re-introduced. Non-native, invasive plant species have been removed.

Governor Schwarzenegger has led California in establishing laws and policies to protect the environment:

- In January 2007, the Governor announced the world's first Low Carbon Fuel Standard for transportation fuels that requires fuel providers to reduce the carbon intensity of transportation fuels sold in California. This first-of-its-kind standard firmly establishes sustainable demand for lower-carbon fuels without favoring one fuel over another. To start, the standard will reduce the carbon intensity of California's passenger vehicle fuels by at least 10 percent by 2020 and more thereafter.
- In September 2006, the Governor signed the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, California's landmark bill that established a first-in-the-world comprehensive program of regulatory and market mechanisms to achieve real, quantifiable, cost-effective reductions of

greenhouse gas emissions. The law will reduce carbon emissions in California to 1990 levels by the year 2020. Governor Schwarzenegger has also called for the state to reduce carbon emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels by the year 2050.

- In September 2006, Governor Schwarzenegger joined with the Governors of Oregon and Washington to announce an historic partnership and action plan for ocean and coastal resource protection along the Pacific Coast.
- In August 2006, the Governor signed his Million Solar Roofs Plan into law, which will provide 3,000 megawatts of additional clean energy and reduce the output of greenhouse gases by three million tons, equivalent to taking one million cars off the road. The \$2.9 billion incentive plan for homeowners and building owners who install solar electric systems will lead to 1 million solar roofs in California by the year 2018.
- In October 2004, the Governor introduced his Ocean Action Plan which set forth a vision and a framework for protecting and restoring California's coast and coastal waters.
- In September 2004, the Governor established the Sierra Nevada Conservancy, protecting 25 million acres of important and pristine California territory.



05/06/2008 GAAS:231:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Gov. Schwarzenegger Issues Statement on U.S. Department of Energy Awarding \$65.6 Million for Carbon Capture and Storage Project

Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger today issued the following statement after the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) awarded \$65.6 million to support the California Energy Commission's West Coast Regional Carbon Sequestration Partnership (WESTCARB) research:

"California is a leader in the fight against global warming, and this money will help us in reaching our climate change goals. It also underscores the need for continued funding to research new technologies. Over a short period of time-just four years-this carbon capture and storage project has the potential to remove one million tons of carbon dioxide from our atmosphere. These are the kinds of innovative technologies that we need to win the battle against greenhouse gas emissions."

WESTCARB is one of seven research partnerships co-funded by DOE to explore carbon sequestration opportunities and conduct regional carbon storage field tests. The partnership, led by the California Energy Commission, demonstrates ways to capture and store carbon dioxide and reduce greenhouse gas emissions linked to global climate change.

WESTCARB comprises more than 70 organizations, including state and provincial resource management and environmental protection agencies, national laboratories and research institutions, colleges and universities, conservation non-profits, oil and gas companies, power companies, pipeline companies, trade associations, vendors and service firms and consultants.

To date, DOE has awarded \$81.2 million in funding for WESTCARB research.



05/13/2008 GAAS:250:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Governor Schwarzenegger Discusses California's Energy Challenges and Opportunities at New Majority's Global Economy Summit

Today, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger addressed more than 400 scientists, business executives and political leaders at the New Majority's "Energy Alternatives: America's Challenge in the Global Economy Summit," a joint venture between the University of California at Irvine, the Milken Institute and the New Majority California's Energy Task Force. The Governor discussed the state's progress in finding alternative energy sources that will help us meet our state's aggressive renewable energy goals.

"Our state, nation and world are facing unprecedented challenges from global warming, high energy prices and threats to our energy security," Governor Schwarzenegger said. "California has the power, the innovation and the will to become the first state in the nation to achieve energy independence while fighting global warming.

"It won't happen overnight, but I know that it will happen if we remain committed. We can show the world how protecting the environment and growing the economy go hand in hand. Let's put the power of California capitalism, California research and California ingenuity to work and see how much we can accomplish."

The Governor has set a goal to increase California's renewable energy sources to 20 percent by 2010, and he supports reaching 33 percent by 2020. Increasing the state's renewable energy sources will also help us meet our greenhouse gas emissions targets under AB 32, the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006.

To encourage more Californians to use renewable energy and increase supply, the Governor signed his Million Solar Roofs Plan into law in 2006, which will provide 3,000 megawatts of additional clean energy and reduce the output of greenhouse gases by three million tons, equivalent to taking one million cars off the road. The \$2.9 billion incentive plan for homeowners and building owners who install solar electric systems will lead to one million solar roofs in California by the year 2018.

Last October, the Governor also signed AB 1470 by Assemblymember Jared Huffman (D-San Rafael), the Solar Water Heating and Efficiency Act of 2007, which provides incentives to reach a goal of installing 200,000 solar water heating systems in the state by 2017.

California companies are producing a growing share of green technology patents and numerous energy efficient products and services, allowing companies and individuals to expand while reducing their energy use. According to Next10's "California Green Innovation Index" California patents account for 44 percent of all U.S. patents in solar and 37 percent in all U.S. patents in wind technologies.

In addition to California's policies aimed at spurring renewable energy growth, the state has also launched the most aggressive energy efficiency and conservation program in the world. Over a three-year period, this program will eliminate the need to build three power plants, cutting energy costs for homes and businesses by \$5 billion.

Governor Schwarzenegger has led California in establishing laws and policies aimed at helping our state achieve energy independence and fight global warming, including:

- Last October, California and a coalition of European Union countries, U.S. states, Canadian provinces, Norway and New Zealand formed the world's first International Carbon Action Partnership (ICAP) to develop solutions to global climate change. ICAP will provide an international forum in which governments adopting enforceable caps on greenhouse gas emissions will share experience and best practices on the design of emissions trading mechanisms. ICAP will help ensure trading mechanisms are compatible and work to boost demand for low-carbon products and services, promote innovation and reduce the cost of effective reductions to allow swift and ambitious cuts in global warming emissions.
- Last August, the Western Climate Initiative (WCI), of which California is a founding participant, announced a common goal to dramatically reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 15 percent below 2005 levels by 2020, reflecting the cumulative total of individual reduction goals for each state and province. California originally signed on to the WCI with the Governors of Arizona, New Mexico, Oregon and Washington at the 2007 National Governor's Association winter meeting in Washington, D.C. on February 26, 2007. Utah, Montana and the Canadian provinces of Manitoba, British Columbia and Quebec have joined since that time.
- In February 2007, the Governor announced that the University of California Berkeley received a \$500 million grant from BP to establish the Energy Biosciences Institute (EBI). University of California Berkeley is a partner with the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign on this groundbreaking project. EBI is the first public-private research lab dedicated to renewable fuels and clean energy.
- In January 2007, the Governor announced the world's first Low Carbon Fuel Standard for transportation fuels that requires fuel providers to reduce the carbon intensity of transportation fuels sold in California. This first-of-its kind standard firmly establishes sustainable demand for lower-carbon fuels without favoring one fuel over another. To start, the standard will reduce the carbon intensity of California's passenger vehicle fuels by at least 10 percent by 2020 and more thereafter. A National Low Carbon Fuel Standard modeled on California's has been introduced in Congress and added to the Lieberman-Warner bill addressing climate change.
- In September 2006, the Governor signed the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, California's landmark bill that established a first-in-the-world comprehensive program of regulatory and market mechanisms to achieve real, quantifiable, cost-effective reductions of greenhouse gases. The law will reduce carbon emissions in California to 1990 levels by the year 2020. Governor Schwarzenegger has also called for the state to reduce carbon emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels by the year 2050.



05/20/2008 GAAS:275:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Governor Schwarzenegger Showcases California Businesses' Environmental Innovations

Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger today joined with business and environmental leaders to unveil the Environmental Defense Fund's (EDF) inaugural "Innovations Review: Making Green the New Business as Usual" report, which is the result of a nationwide review of products and practices that increase environmental efficiency and provide savings to businesses. The event showcased businesses utilizing best practices and new technologies that are both good for the environment and for the economy.

"The Environmental Defense Fund recognized that 'business as usual' is changing, so they created a new way to assess environmental innovation," Governor Schwarzenegger said. "More than a third of the companies showcased are based here. I love it when California is number one and it is a big thrill to see businesses in our state leading the way.

"The one thing these companies have in common is leadership. And leadership is exactly what we need to tackle the enormous challenges of climate change while protecting economic growth."

EDF's inaugural review underscores that California businesses are leading the way in defining greener business practices. The report assessed hundreds of business products, practices and technologies, selecting more than 20 innovations and 31 companies from around the country to highlight in its report. Of those recognized, eleven companies are based in California.

California companies are producing a growing share of green technology patents—44 percent of all U.S. patents in solar and 37 percent in wind—and numerous energy efficient products and services. According to Next 10's "California Green Innovation Index," California represents almost half of all green-tech investment in the U.S., and all signs point to continued growth. In fact, venture capitalists last year invested \$1.78 billion in California green technology companies. Since 1990, the green business establishments in the state have grown by 84 percent and employment has doubled.

Governor Schwarzenegger has led California in establishing laws and policies to protect the environment:

- In January 2007, the Governor announced the world's first Low Carbon Fuel Standard for transportation fuels that requires fuel providers to reduce the carbon intensity of transportation fuels sold in California. This first-of-its-kind standard firmly establishes sustainable demand for lower-carbon fuels without favoring one fuel over another. To start, the standard will reduce the carbon intensity of California's passenger vehicle fuels by at least 10 percent by 2020 and more thereafter.
- In September 2006, the Governor signed the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, California's landmark bill that established a first-in-the-world comprehensive program of regulatory and market mechanisms to achieve real, quantifiable, cost-effective reductions of greenhouse gas emissions. The law will reduce carbon emissions in California to 1990 levels by the year 2020. Governor Schwarzenegger has also called for the state to reduce carbon

emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels by the year 2050.

- In August 2006, the Governor signed his Million Solar Roofs Plan into law, which will provide 3,000 megawatts of additional clean energy and reduce the output of greenhouse gases by three million tons, equivalent to taking one million cars off the road. The \$2.9 billion incentive plan for homeowners and building owners who install solar electric systems will lead to one million solar roofs in California by the year 2018.



Office of the Governor

ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER
THE PEOPLE'S GOVERNOR

05/30/2008 GAAS:299:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Gov. Schwarzenegger Issues Statement on Climate Legislation Introduced in Congress

Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger today issued the following statement regarding Congressman Ed Markey's (D-Massachusetts) Investing in Climate Action and Protection Act:

"It's great to see the climate debate opened in the U.S. House of Representatives, and I am even more pleased to see that Congressman Markey's legislation contains both a performance-based Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS) based on California's first-in-the-world model and an override of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's denial of California's waiver to allow clean cars for our state.

"I am proud of California's leadership in fighting climate change and applaud Congressman Markey for recognizing the power of our groundbreaking LCFS to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and our dependency on oil while expanding consumer choice and rewarding innovation. This effort, along with the upcoming floor debate of Senators Boxer, Lieberman and Warner's Climate Security Act, which includes a similar LCFS, demonstrates that Congress is embracing this innovative policy.

"I am also pleased that Congressman Markey recognizes that California and 19 other states should be able to have cleaner, more efficient cars. It's time for Congress to make California's clean cars law a national standard."



06/04/2008 GAAS:311:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Gov. Schwarzenegger Issues Statement Following Senate Rules Committee Vote on CARB Chair Mary Nichols

Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger today issued the following statement after the California Senate Rules Committee voted in favor of confirming Mary Nichols as chair of the California Air Resources Board (CARB):

"At a time when California is showing the nation and the world that a clean environment and a strong economy can - and must - go hand in hand, Mary has proved to be the strong leader we need in this position. Her tireless efforts and unrelenting dedication to implement California's landmark climate change law and meet tough air quality standards make her an invaluable asset to the people of this great state. There is no one more qualified, more committed and more able to lead our efforts on climate change and air quality than Mary and I am pleased that the Senate Rules Committee has shown confidence in her with today's vote."

California's Legislature established the CARB in 1967 to attain and maintain healthy air quality, conduct research into the causes of and solutions to air pollution and systematically attack the serious problem caused by motor vehicles. Since its formation, the CARB has worked with the public, the business sector and local governments to protect the public's health, the economy and the state's ecological resources through the most cost-effective reduction of air pollution. The CARB's eleven members are appointed by the Governor. Five are experts in fields such as medicine, chemistry, physics, meteorology, engineering, business and law. Five others are elected officials who represent regional air pollution control agencies; one each from the Los Angeles region, San Francisco Bay Area, San Diego and the San Joaquin Valley and one represents the other districts. The chair is the only full-time member.



Office of the Governor

ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER
THE PEOPLE'S GOVERNOR

06/06/2008 GAAS:313:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Gov. Schwarzenegger Issues Statement Following U.S. Senate Vote on Climate Change Legislation

Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger today issued the following statement after the Lieberman-Warner Climate Security Act was pulled from the Senate floor after failing to receive the necessary votes:

“When it comes to climate change and protecting our environment, what the people want is leadership, not politics—but that’s exactly what the Senate gave them by failing to act on this climate change legislation. Washington has failed the people and our environment once again, but California will continue to lead the fight against global warming, with or without Washington.

“I’m hopeful that with the leadership of Senators Warner and Lieberman, and our senators from California, Boxer and Feinstein, that Congress can build upon the clear momentum in this country for action on global warming.”

The Lieberman-Warner bill established a good foundation for federal climate legislation, with some of the smartest ideas for cutting our emissions at the lowest cost to society, including:

- A market-based, economy-wide cap-and-trade system that unleashes the ingenuity of American business to innovate—bringing down emissions while building new clean industries with good jobs for our communities.
- A Low Carbon Fuel Standard—an idea pioneered in California—that lets new automotive fuels compete to cut emissions from transportation.
- Partnering with state and local governments, local utilities and American businesses to make energy efficiency and green technology a reality on the ground in our communities.



06/11/2008 GAAS:324:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Gov. Schwarzenegger Joins with Legislators to Strengthen and Streamline the State's Oil Spill Prevention and Response

Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger today met with a bipartisan group of legislators, including Senator Joe Simitian (D-Palo Alto), Senator Abel Maldonado (R-Santa Maria), Assemblymember Pedro Nava (D-Santa Barbara), Assemblymember Lois Wolk (D-Davis), Assemblymember Sam Blakeslee (R-San Luis Obispo) and Assemblymember Cameron Smyth (R-Santa Clarita) to highlight legislative and administrative solutions to strengthen and streamline California's oil spill prevention and response.

"We must do everything we can to protect and preserve California's natural resources for future generations," Governor Schwarzenegger said. "There is so much at stake-our waterways and our wildlife, our ecosystem and our economy-and today's actions will successfully enhance our oil spill prevention and response efforts. Last November, I said we would take action, and these bipartisan solutions are the tools we need to prevent another devastating oil spill of the magnitude we saw last fall."

Following the November 2007 spill of 58,000 gallons of fuel oil into San Francisco Bay, the Governor took immediate action on response and clean-up. He also committed to taking steps to prevent that kind of spill from happening again. Today, with a bipartisan group of legislators, the Governor is making good on his commitment by coming out in support of three pieces of legislation and a series of administrative changes that will improve marine oil spill prevention and response, enhance the state's oiled wildlife search and rescue collection efforts, step up enforcement and fines for polluters and for the first time focus on inland oil spill prevention and response similar to what already takes place in our coastal waters.

The Governor's Administration has taken the following steps to improve oil spill response times and environmental protections:

- The Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) is speeding up the response times to oil spills in high-traffic ports. Oil spill response organizations will have to comply with regulatory changes to speed up response in the San Francisco Bay and the Los Angeles/Long Beach ports and be able to demonstrate their ability to meet the new standard. These changes are expected to be in place within the next six months.
- The Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES) is improving accuracy of information and more quickly notifying local governments and neighboring counties. OES has changed its protocols for notifying local governments that are potentially impacted by an oil spill, and OSPR is working with OES to ensure the State Warning Center always has the most up-to-date and accurate information.
- The Administration is developing new guidelines to enhance recovery and rehabilitation of wildlife affected by an oil spill. Through a coordinated effort with the Oiled Wildlife Care Network, OSPR has developed recovery and training classes for volunteers, as well as established two new positions focused on wildlife recovery and rehabilitation.
- The Governor's Budget proposal includes funding for a 24-hour monitoring program in the San Francisco Bay. The Physical Oceanographic Real-Time System in the Bay is a 24 hour-a-

day program that measures the currents, depth, salinity and wind in San Francisco and Suisun Bays every six minutes.

In addition to these Administrative actions, the three pieces of legislation the Governor is supporting are Assemblymember Nava's AB 1960, Assemblymember Wolk's AB 2911 and Senator Simitian's SB 1739.

Assemblymember Nava's AB 1960 will be amended to enact a comprehensive Inland Oil Spill Prevention Program by requiring effective maintenance standards and oversight of inland oil-producing facilities. It ensures that the Department of Conservation's Division of Oil, Gas and Geothermal Resources effectively oversees the inspection, testing, maintenance and operations of oil production facilities. The bill will be amended to enhance the state's oversight of inland oil production facilities, including the ability to shut down high frequency oil spillers, in order to better prevent expensive and environmentally damaging oil spills.

Assemblymember Wolk's AB 2911 will be amended to statutorily enact a comprehensive Inland Oil Spill Response and Clean-up program within OSPR, similar to what currently exists in law for marine oil spills, and strengthen enforcement penalties for inland and marine oil spills. The bill will also enhance the state's efforts to conduct search, rescue and treatment of oiled wildlife following an oil spill.

Senator Simitian's SB 1739 will ensure first-responders are adequately trained and prepared to take action on marine oil spills by ensuring that routine, thorough emergency drills and practices are taking place. The bill also makes it mandatory that oil spill response organizations actually demonstrate, through inspections and announced or unannounced drills, that they can deploy the response resources outlined in their contingency plans.



06/12/2008 GAAS:329:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Governor Schwarzenegger Establishes New Partnership on Trade, Environment and Agriculture with Republic of Chile

Continuing California's leadership around the world of supporting free trade and protecting the environment, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger today hosted Chilean President Michelle Bachelet and renewed his commitment to further strengthen cooperative ties with the Republic of Chile. During a visit to the University of California, Davis (UC Davis) Governor Schwarzenegger and President Bachelet joined UC Davis representatives on a tour of the campus' historic Winkler Vine and nearby research vineyards. Following the tour, representatives from the state of California and the Republic of Chile signed a series of Memorandums of Understanding (MOU).

The first MOU was signed by officials from the Republic of Chile's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and California's Environmental Protection Agency, Resources Agency and Department of Food and Agriculture. It is an agreement establishing a California-Chile "Partnership for the 21st Century" that is based on the desire of both parties to open collaboration between their institutions, organizations, universities, research centers, companies and citizens.

"I was honored to meet with President Bachelet. We will continue nurturing this important friendship and I look forward to many other conversations with her," said Governor Schwarzenegger. "The Memorandums of Understanding signed today solidify the already strong relationship between our state and Chile. These new agreements will strengthen our ties in the areas of education, environmental protection, energy efficiency, wine production and agriculture. I am excited for the opportunity to continue sharing best practices and expanding trade with Chile."

Governor Schwarzenegger and President Bachelet also witnessed the signing of three additional MOUs with the California State University (CSU) system, UC Davis and educational institutions in Chile. The additional MOUs aim to increase collaboration in the areas of higher education and establish joint research and development programs in the areas of seed biotechnology and viticulture.

The agreements build on two important Chile-California exchange programs enacted from 1963 to 1970. The first was launched in 1963 by President John F. Kennedy to associate states with developing countries. The second was launched in 1965 between the University of California system and the University of Chile, which paved the way for thousands of Chilean students to study at University of California. The university exchange program is highly credited in Chile as having revolutionized the country's agricultural practices.

California is third in total exports to Chile, following Texas and Florida. Major exports include petroleum and coal, computer parts, machinery manufactures and transportation products. In 2006, total trade with the U.S. was \$14.8 billion. Since the U.S.-Chile Free Trade Agreement went into effect on January 1, 2004, U.S.-Chilean trade has increased by 154% and trade with California has increased by more than 250%.



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06/18/2008 GAAS:447:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Governor Schwarzenegger Reiterates Opposition to New Drilling off California's Coast

Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger today issued the following statement after President Bush's call to lift the moratorium on off shore oil drilling along the coast of California and other coastal states:

"California's coastline is an international treasure. I do not support lifting this moratorium on new oil drilling off our coast.

"However, I do welcome the national discussion about how to lower the cost of gasoline-soaring prices are taking a toll on California families just as they are across the country.

"We are in this situation because of our dependence on traditional petroleum-based oil. The direction our nation needs to go in, and where California is already headed, is toward greater innovation in new technologies and new fuel choices for consumers. That is the way we will ultimately reduce fuel costs and also protect our environment."



06/18/2008 GAAS:449:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Governor Schwarzenegger Highlights California's Leadership in Biotechnology at the 2008 BIO International Convention

Today Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger delivered the keynote address at the 2008 Biotechnology Industry Organization's (BIO) International Convention in San Diego, the largest event in the world focusing on biotechnology. In his speech, the Governor highlighted the successes of the biotechnology industry and the economic benefits California enjoys as home to some of the most innovative companies in the world.

"Our state's rich tradition of innovation and our world-class universities and research institutions have made California both the biotech capital of America, and the biotech capital of the world," said Governor Schwarzenegger. "The biotech future, much like California's, is one of unlimited potential and possibility."

In 2004, Governor Schwarzenegger championed and California voters passed Proposition 71, devoting an unprecedented \$3 billion to stem cell research creating the California Institute of Regenerative Medicine (CIRM). To date, the CIRM Governing Board has approved 168 research grants totaling more than \$530 million, making CIRM the largest source of funding for embryonic and pluripotent stem cell research in the world.

Since taking office, the Governor has dramatically increased the state's continued reputation as a chief supplier of innovative research and technology. As the premier supporter of embryonic stem cell research and unrivaled leader on environmental issues, California fosters a climate for progressive, innovative businesses that create jobs, stimulate our state's economy and lead the way for a better, cleaner and healthier world.

California's commitment to innovation has made our state the foremost investment destination for biotechnology industries. Venture capital dollars and new industries continue to migrate here - boosting California's economy and bringing potentially world technological advances.

- According to the EDD, 211,800 people were employed in the biotech industry in California in 2007, up 3.6 percent from 204,000 in 2006.
- California leads the nation in bio medical technology revenues. Nearly 3,000 California companies are engaged in bio medical technology, leading the nation with estimated annual revenues of \$73 billion.
- California's share of biotechnology venture capital accounts for nearly half of all biotechnology venture capital investment in the U.S. The total venture capital invested in California life science companies increased to over \$4.3 billion in 2007, up from \$3.2 billion in 2006.
- According to the National Science Foundation, six of the best-funded research universities in the nation are in California, five of which are University of California (UC) institutions. Also, one in four U.S. biotech companies are located within 35 miles of a UC campus.



06/19/2008 GAAS:450:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Governor's Office of Planning and Research Releases Blueprint for Addressing Climate Change through CEQA

Today the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) released a technical advisory on CEQA and climate change, which provides OPR's advice on how greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions should be analyzed in California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) public agency documents for proposed projects.

"Climate change is one of the greatest environmental challenges of our time, and greenhouse gas emissions should be analyzed for their cumulative impact relative to new projects across California," said the Governor's Office of Planning and Research Director Cynthia Bryant. "This technical advisory provides a solid foundation as we begin to develop CEQA regulations that ensure the impact of climate change is accurately and fairly captured in project planning. We can rebuild California's infrastructure and grow our economy while at the same time reducing the state's carbon footprint."

Last year, the Governor signed SB 97 by Senator Bob Dutton (R-Rancho Cucamonga). The bill's purpose is to advance a coordinated policy for reducing GHG emissions by directing OPR and the Resources Agency to develop CEQA guidelines on how state and local agencies should analyze, and when necessary, mitigate GHG emissions.

OPR's technical advisory, developed in consultation with the Resources Agency, Cal/EPA and the Air Resources Board, is the first step and provides a blueprint that public agencies can use to address GHG emissions within the existing requirements of the CEQA statutes and guidelines. It also identifies available information and tools that public agencies can use to calculate GHG emissions, analyze the environmental impacts and mitigate the project's impacts on climate change. It also includes examples of GHG emission reduction measures that have been employed by some public agencies. The technical advisory provides impartial guidance and does not create a legal or administrative process, nor does it generate new requirements.

With OPR's technical advisory completed, the next phase of this process is the development of CEQA Guideline Amendments to guide public agencies on how to analyze the impacts of GHG emissions generated by new projects on the environment. This will provide some measure of predictability for those public agencies that are concerned about legal challenges and contribute to the statewide goals to reduce GHG emissions to 1990 levels.

OPR has until July 1, 2009 to submit proposed draft CEQA Guideline Amendments to the Resources Agency. The Resources Agency will then take the draft CEQA Guideline Amendments through a formal rulemaking process and adopt them as state regulation by January 1, 2010.

OPR has also asked the Air Resources Board's technical staff to recommend a method for setting a statewide "threshold of significance" for GHG emissions, which will bring consistency and uniformity to

the CEQA analysis of GHG emissions.

For more information on the OPR process for developing CEQA guidelines and additional tools for public agencies, go to www.opr.ca.gov.

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06/26/2008 GAAS:471:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Governor Schwarzenegger Highlights Need for Long-Term Energy Policy at Global Climate Change Summit

Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger today addressed more than 800 industry leaders, policymakers, academics, scientists, environmentalists and the business community at the 2008 Florida Summit on Global Climate Change. The Governor discussed how states and the federal government can work together to create a comprehensive innovative energy policy that reduces our dependence on petroleum-based oil and helps consumers, protects our planet and builds a stronger and more secure nation. He also used the opportunity to highlight the similarities between California and Florida that make our two states natural partners on the environment, including both governors' action on global warming and renewable energy.

"California and Florida are bi-coastal leaders in fighting global warming, which is why this summit is so important," Governor Schwarzenegger said. "As two of the largest states in the nation, it's critical that we join forces to cut greenhouse gas emissions and increase renewable energy.

"Our nation needs to follow California's roadmap to a new energy policy-one that reduces greenhouse gas emissions, emphasizes greater innovation in new technologies and gives consumers fuel choices."

Demand for clean-tech products is rising sharply across the country, and California companies are producing a growing share of these products and services. In fact, according to Next10's "California Green Innovation Index," California patents account for 44 percent of all U.S. patents in solar and 37 percent in all U.S. patents in wind technologies. These clean-tech products are helping to diversify our energy sources, increase our energy security and expand the economy while reducing our greenhouse gas emissions

In addition to California's policies aimed at spurring renewable energy growth, the state has also launched the most aggressive energy efficiency program in the world. Over a three-year period, this program will eliminate the need to build three power plants, cutting energy costs for homes and businesses by \$5 billion.

According to a poll released by Next 10 on Monday, nearly three out of four California voters support state energy policies to reduce global warming pollution. Ninety percent of voters surveyed say that in developing policies to address global warming, it is very or extremely important to reduce our dependence on oil.

Governor Schwarzenegger has led California in establishing laws and policies to protect the environment:

- The Governor has set a goal of increasing California's renewable energy sources to 20 percent by 2010, and he supports reaching 33 percent by 2020.
- In January 2007, the Governor announced the world's first Low Carbon Fuel Standard for transportation fuels that requires fuel providers to reduce the carbon intensity of transportation fuels sold in California. This first-of-its-kind standard firmly establishes sustainable demand for lower-carbon fuels without favoring one fuel over another. To start, the standard will reduce the carbon intensity of California's passenger vehicle fuels by at least 10 percent by

2020 and more thereafter.

- In September 2006, the Governor signed the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, California's landmark bill that established a first-in-the-world comprehensive program of regulatory and market mechanisms to achieve real, quantifiable, cost-effective reductions of greenhouse gas emissions. The law will reduce carbon emissions in California to 1990 levels by the year 2020. Governor Schwarzenegger has also called for the state to reduce carbon emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels by the year 2050.
- In August 2006, the Governor signed his Million Solar Roofs Plan into law, which will provide 3,000 megawatts of additional clean energy and reduce the output of greenhouse gases by three million tons, equivalent to taking one million cars off the road. The \$2.9 billion incentive plan for homeowners and building owners who install solar electric systems will lead to one million solar roofs in California by the year 2018.



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07/10/2008 GAAS:520:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Text of letter from California, Oregon and Washington Governors to President Bush Requesting Signature on Maritime Pollution Prevention Act

California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger, Oregon Governor Theodore R. Kulongoski and Washington Governor Christine O. Gregoire sent the following letter to President Bush today requesting his signature on House Resolution 802, the Maritime Pollution Prevention Act of 2007, passed by the U.S. Congress.

The legislation authorizes the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Coast Guard to issue enforcement regulations for Annex VI of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL), which addresses vessel emissions.

Text of the letter:

July 10, 2008

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President,

We write to request your signature on House Resolution 802, the Maritime Pollution Prevention Act of 2007, passed by the U.S. Congress. The legislation authorizes the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Coast Guard to issue enforcement regulations for Annex VI of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL), which addresses vessel emissions.

International Maritime Organization (IMO) negotiations to establish cleaner global ship standards are at a critical juncture. The U.S. government has submitted treaty amendments to the IMO for strengthening MARPOL Annex VI that have broad national support. It is imperative that the United States is able to take a strong position in support of strict vessel emission limits at a meeting of the IMO in October 2008.

We believe an international regulatory solution is needed to reduce diesel emissions from ships. Implementation of the U.S. proposal by the IMO will reduce emissions of soot and nitrogen dioxide, action that will significantly improve local air quality in our coastal states and will also help address global climate change.

We strongly support your administration's efforts in completing the crucial work necessary to approve MARPOL Annex VI implementing legislation. We hope you will seize this unique opportunity in which industry, environmental organizations and regulatory agencies are aligned in moving forward for the

common good of the people of the United States.

Sincerely,

Arnold Schwarzenegger
Governor of California

Theodore R. Kulongoski
Governor of Oregon

Christine O. Gregoire
Governor of Washington



Office of the Governor

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07/11/2008 GAAS:523:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Governor Schwarzenegger Issues Statement on U.S. EPA Emissions Regulations Announcement

Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger today issued the following statement in response to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency announcement that the agency will no longer pursue new steps to regulate greenhouse gas emissions before the close of the current administration:

"It's not surprising that this administration is putting off any action on greenhouse gas emissions. California has been leading the way on addressing climate change and we will continue to lead despite Washington because we know the threat of global warming is so immediate. Whoever is elected to be the next occupant of the White House will be a leader on the environment, and California will continue working to protect our environment and grow our economy at the same time."

California has been a national leader in the fight against global warming, passing laws like AB 1493 which requires California to establish new standards for motor vehicle greenhouse gas emissions beginning in model year 2009.

A coalition of states have followed California's lead in adopting or are in the process of adopting, the state's strict automobile emissions standards.



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07/17/2008 GAAS:538:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Gov. Schwarzenegger Issues Statement on Nation-Leading Green Building Code

Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger today issued the following statement on the California Building Standards Commission vote to adopt the nation's first statewide green building code:

"By adopting this first-in-the-nation statewide green building code, California is again leading the way to fight climate change and protect the environment. This is literally a groundbreaking move to ensure that when we break ground on all new buildings in the Golden State we are promoting green building and energy efficient new technologies. Cars and buildings are two of the leading users of energy - we're already addressing cars, and these new building standards will ensure that California remains at the forefront of reducing our carbon footprint and conserving valuable natural resources while also protecting our economy. We have already committed to making our state-owned buildings more green and energy efficient and this statewide code will reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve energy efficiency and conserve water in all new buildings.

"With today's action, California continues to lead the nation and I commend the hard work of the Building Standards Commission to adopt the first-in-the-nation statewide green building standards."



07/18/2008 GAAS:543:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Gov. Schwarzenegger Welcomes Ontario into Western Climate Initiative

Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger issued the following statement today on accepting Ontario, Canada into the Western Climate Initiative:

"Like California, Ontario is leading the way in recognizing that we must take action now to fight global warming and to reduce our dependence on fossil fuel. Instead of waiting for our federal governments to act, our states and provinces are working together to find solutions that both protect the environment and grow our economy. Working with our partners, California can achieve nearly double the reductions in global warming pollution than if we go at the problem alone. Ontario is doing some great things to combat global warming, and I welcome them into the WCI."

On May 30, 2007 during the Canadian trade mission, Gov. Schwarzenegger joined with Premier McGuinty to sign an agreement to collaborate on climate action. Ontario agreed to adopt California's Low Carbon Fuel Standard to reduce the carbon intensity of transportation fuels.

In February 2007, the governors of Arizona, California, New Mexico, Oregon, and Washington created the WCI. In August 2007, WCI Partners established their regional greenhouse gas emissions reduction goal - 15 percent below 2005 levels. The regional goal reflects the combined impact of emissions reduction goals set by each WCI Partner. It does not replace partners' individual goals.

Since the WCI first formed, the states of Utah and Montana and the Canadian provinces of British Columbia, Manitoba and Quebec have joined. Observers of WCI's work include the states of Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Nevada, and Wyoming, the Canadian province of Saskatchewan, and the Mexican border states of Baja California, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, Sonora, and Tamaulipas.

More information on the Western Climate Initiative can be found at <http://www.westernclimateinitiative.org>.



07/29/2008 GAAS FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

West Coast Governors Launch Ocean Action Plan

California, Oregon and Washington Will Work Together to Safeguard Critical Marine Resources

The Governors of California, Oregon and Washington today joined together via satellite to launch a historic action plan to address challenging ocean and coastal management issues along the West Coast.

The West Coast Governors' Ocean Action Plan is the result of a 2006 agreement signed by California Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger, Oregon Gov. Ted Kulongoski and Washington Gov. Chris Gregoire. The regional agreement, known as the West Coast Governors' Agreement on Ocean Health, forged a long-term partnership to tackle obstacles facing the Pacific Ocean and its coastal communities. To support the states' agreement, a Federal Working Group, co-led by the U.S. Department of Interior, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, has been established and will work with the states in implementing the actions.

The action plan released today is the result of our three states working side-by-side to identify problems and develop a comprehensive action plan to solve them. It commits our three states to collaborate closely with each other and our federal partners on seven priority areas related to ocean protection:

- Ensuring clean coastal waters and beaches;
- Protecting and restoring healthy ocean and coastal habitats;
- Promoting the effective implementation of ecosystem-based management of our ocean and coastal resources;
- Reducing adverse impacts of offshore development;
- Increasing ocean awareness and literacy among our citizens;
- Expanding ocean and coastal scientific information, research and monitoring; and
- Fostering sustainable economic development throughout our diverse coastal communities.

As part of the plan, California, Oregon and Washington will work together, along with the Federal Working Group, on 26 bold actions to help combat polluted runoff and reduce marine garbage, advocate for stricter ocean going vessel emission standards, prevent the introduction of invasive species, explore the feasibility of offshore alternative ocean energy development, improve ocean research, increase ocean education and prevent and respond to offshore oil spills, among others.

Each action within the plan contains benchmarks and a timeframe for action. The governors have formally committed to report on the status of actions at the end of two years.

"This agreement is another key step in our aggressive efforts to maintain clean water and beaches along our coast," said Gov. Schwarzenegger. "I believe our commitment to working together and putting this plan into action will help effectively tackle critical issues up and down the West Coast-ensuring a healthy ocean environment for current and future generations."

Gov. Kulongoski heralded the effort as one more successful regional compact. "Just as we've seen with the Western Regional Climate Action Initiative, collaboration on complex natural resource issues leads to improved management, inspires innovation and ensures a healthier environment. Together, we can sustain our marine resources and the communities that depend upon them."

"While Washington is making significant strides with state initiatives such as the Puget Sound Partnership, the crisis facing salmon this year is an example of why we must address these issues together as a region," Gov. Gregoire said. "Our waters know no boundaries. This plan commits us to combining our resources and ideas, and prioritizes restoring and maintaining the health of our marine and coastal waters to ensure a sustainable future."

California, Oregon and Washington have worked closely with key federal agencies as well as ocean users, academic institutions, the public, tribes, and other state and regional entities to develop the plan and will continue to collaborate with these groups to accomplish the tasks identified in the plan.

Also today, the three governors sent a joint letter to Congress asking for \$5 million in federal support for implementation of the action plan. Congress has provided funding and support for similar regional ocean initiatives, such as the Gulf of Mexico Alliance.

To learn more about the West Coast Governors' actions and to read the action plan in its entirety, go to www.westcoastoceans.gov.



08/13/2008 GAAS:603:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Governor Schwarzenegger Launches XXVI Annual Border Governors Conference

Highlights Conference Theme of "Building Green Economies"

Continuing his pledge to cooperate on increasing environmental protection, fighting climate change and building commerce in the U.S.-Mexico border region, Governor Schwarzenegger today opened the XXVI Annual Border Governors Conference (BGC) at Universal Studios Hollywood. The XXVI Annual BGC, chaired by Governor Schwarzenegger, will highlight the benefits of building green economies throughout the border region.

"Together we have accomplished a great deal over the past year and, today, we are building on our common desire to make the border region an economic powerhouse by building green economies that will improve the lives of all border residents," Governor Schwarzenegger said. "Our common border makes us more than just neighbors, it makes us partners in working to create a more vibrant economy and healthier environment."

Building on the economic success of California's environmental leadership, the XXVI Annual BGC will focus on increasing the number of green companies, green initiatives and green public-private partnerships to create a thriving green economic border region. The XXVI Annual BGC is partnering with a leader in the green revolution, General Electric. With \$12 billion in clean technology revenues in 2006, General Electric will help underscore the economic and environmental benefits of establishing the border region as a leader in innovative, clean technology.

Clean-tech companies from both sides of the border will display their products at the BGC's first ever Green Technology Exposition, which is a unique opportunity to showcase the expansive products and resources available in the border region's green market. Nearly 70 companies will present their innovative green technologies including electric cars, solar-powered flashlights and non-toxic cleaning products during the two-day Green Technology Exposition.

"In California, we are always working to demonstrate how we can protect the environment and build the economy at the same time. And this issue is more important than ever because we face unprecedented challenges from global warming and high energy prices on both sides of our border," Governor Schwarzenegger continued. "Right now, we have an enormous opportunity to create a new green economy."

The 10 Border Governors will hold a roundtable with federal officials from the U.S. and Mexico, including U.S. Homeland Security Secretary Michael Chertoff, U.S. Department of the Interior Secretary Dirk Kempthorne, Mexican Interior Secretary Juan Camilo Mourino and Mexican Environment and Natural Resources Secretary Juan Rafael Elvira, to follow up on recent visits made to the national capitals.

The roundtable will provide an opportunity for the federal secretaries to highlight progress made on issues discussed during previous delegation visits, including border infrastructure and security, environmental

issues, water management, economic development and emergency response and disaster preparedness.

Another first in BGC history, the XXVI Annual BGC will hold four policy forums with world renowned experts, Nobel laureates, business leaders, government officials and others to discuss important shared opportunities and challenges along the border, including:

- **A Conversation on Building Green Economies with Nobel Laureates and Leaders** will explore the cultural, historical, social and economic factors that drive the creation of green economies and how these new economies are transforming every aspect of our lives. This forum will be moderated by Cullman Senior Fellow Terry Tamminen who will host a panel of Nobel laureates and industry leaders.
- **Human Trafficking...A Unified Call to Action**, moderated by First Lady Maria Shriver, will help to develop solutions to combat human trafficking across the border. The conversation will feature experts from the U.S. and Mexico, including leaders in the fields of law enforcement, international human rights, victim assistance and human trafficking survivors.
- **Innovative Water and Energy Strategies to Manage the Border Region's Resources** will highlight the urgency of utilizing emerging technologies to address the shortages of clean, renewable energy and safe, plentiful water. This forum will be moderated by Natural Resources Defense Council Energy Co-Director Ralph Cavanagh and will host a panel of government and private industry leaders.
- **Driving the Border States' Agenda through the Use of Technology-Enabled Mass Collaboration** will look at new opportunities for partnership, collaboration and progress between the Border States as new technologies emerge. This forum will be moderated by California's Chief Information Officer Teri Takai and will host a panel of leaders in the technology and communication fields.

On the final day of the conference, representatives from each of the 10 Border States will participate in 13 worktables on the common interest areas of agriculture and livestock, border security, economic development, education, emergency and civil protection, energy, environment, health, logistics and international crossings, science and technology, tourism, water and wildlife. The worktables will help develop collaborative and comprehensive action plans to address these shared issue areas.

The BGC is the largest bi-national venue and provides the important opportunity to work together on mutual concerns and address shared challenges on both sides of the border. Arizona, California, Baja California, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, New Mexico, Sonora, Tamaulipas and Texas make up the 10 Border States and represent the world's most important and dynamic bi-national region. The 2008 conference is the third time California has hosted the BGC during its 26-year history.

Spanning nearly 2,000 miles, the U.S.-Mexico border is the busiest international border in the world with approximately 250 million people crossing annually. More than 90 million people call the border region home, and it represents a collective economy that ranks third in the world.

Mexico is California's number one trading partner with \$20 billion a year in exports to Mexico. Tourists and visitors from Mexico to California spent \$1.6 billion in 2006.

For more information on the BGC, please visit www.bordergovernors.ca.gov.



08/14/2008 GAAS:608:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Gov. Schwarzenegger Applauds New Solar Agreements for Increasing California's Renewable Energy

Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger today, applauded new agreements that would increase California's renewable energy supply with enough solar power to service approximately 239,000 homes annually. The agreements stipulate that Pacific Gas and Electric Company has entered into two utility-scale, photovoltaic (PV) solar power contracts, one that will create the largest photovoltaic plant in the world. The agreements will generate an estimated total 800 megawatts (MW) of renewable energy.

"These solar energy projects are a huge step toward meeting our long-term renewable energy and climate change goals, and they are also further proof to the world and the business community that being good to the environment is also good for the bottom line. In California, our policies are spurring a clean-tech boom to help make these new technologies mainstream-bringing companies and investment dollars into our state while helping generate clean energy for hundreds of thousands of Californians."

California has been a national leader in the development of clean and renewable energy sources with programs like Governor Schwarzenegger's Million Solar Roof Initiative.

Also today, as part of the XXVI Border Governors Conference, Gov. Schwarzenegger participated in a Green Tech Exposition. Fifty companies from all over the world exhibited their clean technologies at this expo. Products ranged from electric cars to solar-powered flashlights to non-toxic cleaning products - all highlighting this year's conference theme of "Building Green Economies."



08/15/2008 GAAS:610:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Gov. Schwarzenegger Applauds Border States Joining Tire Initiative to Protect Health and Environment in Border Region

Continuing this year's Border Governors Conference (BGC) focus on the environment, today Governor Schwarzenegger applauded Border States for taking a substantial step toward decreasing the hazardous tire piles along the border region by signing a Letter of Understanding (LOU) to formally join the U.S.-Mexico Border Scrap Tire Integrated Management Initiative (Tire Initiative).

"Tire piles pose a serious threat to public health and the environment," Governor Schwarzenegger said. "Increased cooperation between our states and federal governments is needed, which is why I'm so pleased to announce that we have committed to working together to tackle the problem of millions of abandoned scrap tires-laying the groundwork to get rid of tire piles for good."

Tire piles leak contaminants into the soil and water supply, are a breeding ground for mosquitoes and rodents that can cause West Nile Virus, dengue fever and malaria, and when lit on fire, as has often occurred, can burn for weeks, emitting thick, noxious smoke into the air-severely contaminating the atmosphere.

The U.S. EPA and Mexican Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) came together in October 2006 to jointly sign the Tire Initiative. Building on that agreement, the environmental secretaries of all 10 Border States today signed an LOU to initiate cross-border partnership and agreed to work together to create a cleaner, safer and more beautiful border region specifically related to the problem of tire piles. The Tire Initiative outlines guidelines for the safe removal of existing tire piles, the prevention of future tire piles and the creation of a market for waste tires, while involving stakeholders and communities in clean-up efforts.

In addition, U.S. EPA and SEMARNAT have agreed to fund a new study and pilot project that will provide recommendations on how to address the region's scrap tire problem in the most environmental and economically viable way. Building upon previous projects to address this problem, the findings of this study will provide information to better deal with tire piles and future scrap tires.

The LOU signed today adds to California's successful waste-tire recycling efforts. California diverts 75 percent of its estimated waste tires each year to make Rubberized Asphalt Concrete on roads, crumb rubber playgrounds, landscape maintenance, alternative daily cover for landfills and for engineering purposes.



08/15/2008 GAAS:612:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Gov. Schwarzenegger Joins Mexican Border States to Fight Climate Change and Increase Green Investment through Public Private Partnerships

As part of the Border States' goal to work together to protect the environment while growing the economy, Governor Schwarzenegger today announced that the six Mexican Border States and California have joined together with Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) and the California Climate Action Registry (CCAR) in a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to combat climate change.

"Mexico is an important environmental partner along our borders, and I applaud their efforts," Governor Schwarzenegger said. "This first-of-its-kind public private partnership highlights Mexico's proven commitment to reduce global warming pollutants while providing an avenue for green industries to begin investing and creating jobs in the region."

The MOU will be signed today at the XXVI Annual Border Governors Conference (BGC) by representatives from California, Baja California, Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas on the public side and PG&E and CCAR on the private side. The signatories will engage in projects focused on reducing global warming pollutants while also providing our states on both sides of the border with clean air, water and reduced exposure to toxic pollutants.

PG&E's voluntary emissions reduction program, ClimateSmart, gives residents in California the opportunity to voluntarily offset their global warming emissions in projects that address our clean air and water goals as well. The states will collaborate with PG&E and CCAR to choose projects based on their ability to provide substantial pollutant offsets while economically benefitting PG&E, its customers and the industries in which investment is made.

"Through today's partnership, PG&E continues to demonstrate that we must take action now to fight global warming and to reduce our dependence on fossil fuel," said Peter Darbee, Chairman, CEO, and President of PG&E. "This partnership will not only help PG&E's ClimateSmart program reduce emissions on behalf of its customers through added projects, it will also drive innovation in the voluntary carbon market."

The MOU will help lead the way toward increasing green investment, increasing green jobs, stimulating the economies of the six Mexican Border States and reducing the pollutants contaminating our atmosphere. California attracts nearly 50 percent of all green tech venture capital investment in the U.S., and with continued effort, the Mexican Border States will increase their share in the emerging green economy.



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08/15/2008 GAAS:613:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Gov. Schwarzenegger Joins Border Governors in Signing Joint Declaration to Further Shared Priorities

Today at XXVI Border Governors Conference at Universal Studios Hollywood, Governor Schwarzenegger and nine other United States and Mexico border governors signed a joint declaration to continue fostering cooperation between the 10 member states and outline future policy priorities for the border region and next steps for future Border Governors Conferences.

Policy priorities in the joint declaration include: border security, economic development, energy and the environment, education and human and arms trafficking. See attached joint declaration for full details.

The 10 member states are: Arizona, Baja California, California, Chihuahua, Coahuila, New Mexico, Nuevo León, Sonora, Tamaulipas and Texas.



08/18/2008 GAAS:615:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Gov. Schwarzenegger Joins Automobile Alliance to Launch EcoDriving Program to Save Consumers Money at Gas Pump

Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger today joined Colorado Governor Bill Ritter and the Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers via satellite to launch the EcoDriving program—a comprehensive, nationwide effort to save consumers money at the gas pump, reduce fuel use and cut carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions.

"We are here today to side with the people and to help them save at the pump immediately," Governor Schwarzenegger said. "This program is no substitute for a consistent, long-term national energy policy, but it provides immediate and tangible relief from high gas prices. Just by following some simple recommendations, drivers can get 15 percent better gas mileage, save money at the pump and reduce demand for foreign oil. During the transition to more renewable and secure energy sources, we'll all benefit and save money from the most efficient use of gasoline."

The Alliance's EcoDriving consumer awareness campaign centers on an interactive website, www.EcoDrivingUSA.com, to help drivers learn practical tips to improving their mileage and reducing their carbon footprint. The site includes a video guide to EcoDriving, an "EcoCalculator" to determine benefits for individuals or states, a virtual road test and a variety of educational tools.

By following a set of easy-to-use best practices for driving and vehicle maintenance, a typical EcoDriver can improve mileage by about 15 percent. In addition, EcoDriving produces the highest mileage from every single vehicle, regardless of vehicle size and age, so it offers an unmatched reach in addressing energy and climate issues by potentially affecting the nation's entire fleet of 240 million automobiles.

California alone has 32.5 million automobiles on its roads. If all Californians practiced EcoDriving, they could save money while cutting CO₂ emissions by 23 million tons a year. That is equal to the CO₂ emissions from powering 2.2 million houses, or all the households in Los Angeles.

Sample EcoDriving practices include:

- Not tailgating, knowing the proper way to accelerate and brake, using synchronized traffic lights to a driver's advantage, driving at the optimum highway speed, understanding when to use air conditioning and much more.

Sample maintenance practices include:

- Knowing which motor oil to use, understanding the importance of proper tire pressure and what affects tire pressure, understanding aerodynamics and much more.

In January 2007, the Governor announced the world's first Low Carbon Fuel Standard for transportation fuels that requires fuel providers to reduce the carbon intensity of transportation fuels sold in California. This first-of-its-kind standard firmly establishes sustainable demand for lower-carbon fuels without

favoring one fuel over another. The already-developing market competition to meet this new standard is key to reducing oil dependency, boosting alternative fuels and giving consumers a weapon against escalating gas prices. To start, the standard will reduce the carbon intensity of California's passenger vehicle fuels by at least 10 percent by 2020 and more thereafter.



09/23/2008 GAAS:649:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Gov. Schwarzenegger Issues Statement on Western Climate Initiative's Regional Climate Change Program

Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger issued the following statement today on the release of the Western Climate Initiative's (WCI) final design recommendations for a regional cap-and-trade program, which will reduce the pollution that causes global warming in seven Western states and four Canadian provinces:

"This is an important roadmap for what will be the most comprehensive climate program in North America. We're sending a strong message to our federal governments that states and provinces are moving forward in the absence of federal action, and we're setting the stage for national programs that are just as aggressive. This proposal goes hand-in-hand with California's landmark climate change efforts and is an essential part of helping us meet our AB 32 goals. With all our states and provinces equally committed, we can achieve the largest amount of emission reductions in the world while spurring renewable energy development and creating green jobs."

The Western Climate Initiative was launched in February 2007 by the governors of Arizona, California, New Mexico, Oregon and Washington to develop regional strategies to address climate change. The initiative expanded to include the states of Montana and Utah, and the Canadian provinces of British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec. The partners set a regional goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 15 percent below 2005 levels by 2020.

When implemented, the WCI program will be the most comprehensive carbon-reduction strategy adopted anywhere in the world. It is "economy-wide," meaning that all sectors - energy, housing, forestry, agriculture and transportation - participate in addressing climate change as well as receive the economic benefits. Together, the seven states and four provinces that make up the WCI represent over 70 percent of the Canadian economy and 20 percent of the U.S. economy.

The WCI is moving parallel to California's implementation of AB 32, the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. By working together on WCI, our states and provinces are building compatible systems to ensure that our programs can be linked for maximum environmental benefits at the lowest cost.

For more information on the WCI, go to <http://www.westernclimateinitiative.org>.

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09/26/2008 GAAS:663:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Governor Schwarzenegger Highlights California's Global Warming Accomplishments on Eve of AB 32 Anniversary

On the eve of the two-year anniversary of AB 32, California's Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger addressed the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco today to highlight the state's environmental accomplishments since signing the most ambitious global warming bill into law, and the first in America to impose mandatory a cap on greenhouse gas emissions.

"We've reached a tipping point on the environment, and two years after I signed our ambitious global warming law, California is now at the forefront of the fight against climate change," Governor Schwarzenegger said. "We are not waiting for the federal government to get going but are working to lay the groundwork for an eventual national climate change program. The truth is there is far more economic opportunity in fighting global warming than there is economic risk."

Earlier this month, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) released an economic analysis that compared the costs of doing nothing with the costs of AB 32 implementation, and it showed that California's law will boost California's economy \$27 billion and create 100,000 new jobs. CARB also issued a report on the public health impacts which demonstrated that by 2020, with cleaner air, we will have 300 fewer premature deaths and 9,000 fewer incidences of asthma and lower respiratory symptoms and 53,000 fewer lost work days.

Last Tuesday, the Western Climate Initiative (WCI) announced its final design recommendations for a regional cap-and-trade program, which will reduce the pollution that causes global warming in seven Western states and four Canadian provinces. The Western Climate Initiative was launched in February 2007 by the governors of Arizona, California, New Mexico, Oregon and Washington to develop regional strategies to address climate change. The initiative expanded to include the states of Montana and Utah, and the Canadian provinces of British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec. The partners set a regional goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 15 percent below 2005 levels by 2020.

When implemented, the WCI program will be the most comprehensive carbon-reduction strategy adopted anywhere in the world. It is "economy-wide," meaning that all sectors - energy, housing, forestry, agriculture and transportation - participate in addressing climate change as well as receive the economic benefits. Together, the seven states and four provinces that make up the WCI represent over 70 percent of the Canadian economy and 20 percent of the U.S. economy.

The WCI is moving parallel to California's implementation of AB 32, the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. By working together on WCI, our states and provinces are building compatible systems to ensure that our programs can be linked for maximum environmental benefits at the lowest cost.

In June, CARB released the AB 32 Draft Scoping Plan, charting a course to reduce California's greenhouse gas emissions by 30 percent over the next 12 years in a way that will continue to drive innovation, improve the environment and enhance public health, support the growth of the clean technology sector and create thousands of jobs.

Governor Schwarzenegger has led California in establishing laws and policies to protect the environment while growing the economy:

- The Governor has set a goal of increasing California's renewable energy sources to 20 percent by 2010, and he supports reaching 33 percent by 2020.
- In June, the Governor announced a new program that waives the sales tax on investment in new manufacturing equipment for Zero Emission Vehicles (ZEVs). This program was developed in conjunction with the State Treasurer and the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority (CAEATFA).
- Last October, California and a coalition of European Union countries, U.S. states, Canadian provinces, Norway and New Zealand formed the world's first International Carbon Action Partnership (ICAP) to develop solutions to global climate change. ICAP will provide an international forum in which governments adopting enforceable caps on greenhouse gas emissions will share experience and best practices on the design of emissions trading mechanisms. ICAP will help ensure trading mechanisms are compatible and work to boost demand for low-carbon products and services, promote innovation and reduce the cost of effective reductions to allow swift and ambitious cuts in global warming emissions.
- In January 2007, the Governor announced the world's first Low Carbon Fuel Standard for transportation fuels that requires fuel providers to reduce the carbon intensity of transportation fuels sold in California. This first-of-its-kind standard firmly establishes sustainable demand for lower-carbon fuels without favoring one fuel over another. To start, the standard will reduce the carbon intensity of California's passenger vehicle fuels by at least 10 percent by 2020 and more thereafter.
- In September 2006, the Governor signed the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, California's landmark bill that established a first-in-the-world comprehensive program of regulatory and market mechanisms to achieve real, quantifiable, cost-effective reductions of greenhouse gas emissions. The law will reduce carbon emissions in California to 1990 levels by the year 2020. Governor Schwarzenegger has also called for the state to reduce carbon emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels by the year 2050.
- In August 2006, the Governor signed his Million Solar Roofs Plan into law. Now known as the California Solar Initiative, it will provide 3,000 megawatts of additional clean energy and reduce the output of greenhouse gases by three million tons, equivalent to taking one million cars off the road. The \$2.9 billion incentive plan for homeowners and building owners who install solar electric systems will lead to one million solar roofs in California by the year 2018.



09/29/2008 GAAS:680:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Governor Schwarzenegger Signs Groundbreaking Legislation Implementing First-in-the-Nation Green Chemistry Program

California reached another environmental milestone today with Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger's signing of **AB 1879** by Assemblymember Mike Feuer (D-Los Angeles) and **SB 509** by Senator Joe Simitian (D-Palo Alto), moving our state on the path toward a comprehensive green chemistry program to reduce or eliminate hazardous chemicals in our products and the environment.

"This bi-partisan package of environmental legislation propels California to the forefront of the nation and the world with the most comprehensive Green Chemistry program ever established," Governor Schwarzenegger said. "It also puts an end to the less effective 'chemical-by-chemical' bans of the past. With these two bills, we will stop looking at toxics as an inevitable bi-product of industrial production. Instead they will be something that can be removed from every product in the design stage-protecting people's health and our environment. I am excited to lead this effort, which will spur a new era of research and innovation and promises to drive economic growth and competition in the green chemistry sector."

A bi-partisan effort, AB 1879, is jointly authored by Assemblymembers Feuer and Jared Huffman (D-San Rafael) and co-authored by Assemblymembers Sam Blakeslee (R-San Luis Obispo), Ed Hernandez (D-West Covina), Jose Solorio (D-Anaheim) and Senators Simitian and Ron Calderon (D-Montebello). SB 509 by Simitian was co-authored by Assemblymember Feuer and Senator Ron Calderon.

AB 1879 establishes authority for the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to develop regulations that create a process for identifying and prioritizing chemicals of concern and to create methods for analyzing alternatives to existing hazardous chemicals. It also allows DTSC to take certain actions following an assessment that range from "no action" to "restrictions or bans." The bill also establishes a Green Ribbon Science Panel made up of experts to provide advice on scientific matters, chemical policy recommendations and implementation strategies, as well as ensuring implementation efforts are based on a strong scientific foundation. Moreover, it expands the role of the Environmental Policy Council, made up of the heads of all California Environmental Protection Agency boards and departments, to oversee critical activities related to the implementation of the green chemistry program.

SB 509 creates an online Toxics Information Clearinghouse, a web-based database, to increase consumer knowledge about the toxicity and hazards of thousands of chemicals used in California every day.

At the Governor's request, the Secretary for Environmental Protection has established a Green Chemistry Initiative to develop policy options for implementing a green chemistry program. Instead of making chemical policy through the Legislature on a case-by-case basis, the goal of this initiative is to work with scientists from California and around the world to evaluate the health effects of chemicals and possible alternatives with a systematic and comprehensive approach that is science-based. AB 1879 and SB 509 build on this initiative and contain provisions to implement two of six key recommendations from the upcoming Green Chemistry Initiative - Phase Two Report to be released later this fall.

The two bills signed by the Governor today follow a number of steps California has taken to protect

consumers from dangerous chemicals, including:

- SB 484 (D-Migden) which the Governor signed in 2005 giving California the nation's first law requiring disclosure of chemicals in cosmetics, and
- SB 1379 (D-Perata) which the Governor signed in 2006 starting America's first bio-monitoring program and making California the only state that measures and catalogues human exposure to chemicals.



09/26/2008 GAAS:666:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Gov. Schwarzenegger Continues Commitment to Building a Green Economy

Continuing his pledge to grow a green economy, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger announced today that he has signed AB 3018 by Speaker Emeritus Fabian Nuñez which creates a Green Collar Jobs Council to develop a comprehensive approach to address California's emerging workforce needs associated with its budding "green" economy.

"The green-friendly business climate we are building in California continues to attract more clean-tech and green-tech companies to the state and is ensuring that the job growth in this booming industry will happen in California," Governor Schwarzenegger said. "The Green Collar Jobs Council established by this legislation will capitalize on our state's clean-tech boom and help transform of California's workforce to meet the demands of an emerging green economy."

AB 3018 establishes the Green Collar Jobs Council as an intergovernmental partnership to perform specified tasks related to addressing the workforce needs that accompany California's growing green economy in the following ways:

- Specifies that pursuant to the Council, the Secretary of Labor and Workforce Development Agency, in consultation with representatives from the Community College Chancellor's Office, University of California Board of Regents, State Department of Education, Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Department of Public Affairs, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, California Environmental Protection Agency, as well as energy, alternative fuels, consumer, financial, labor, environmental justice and other groups will develop a comprehensive array of programs, strategies and resources to address the workforce needs that accompany California's growing green economy.
- Specifies that, among other things, the Council assist in developing and linking green collar job opportunities with workforce development training opportunities; creating public, private and nongovernmental partnerships to expand the state's workforce development programs, network and infrastructure; and establishing job training programs in the clean and green technology sectors.

California's environmental policies are encouraging clean businesses from around the world to invest in California. According to the California Green Innovation Index by Next10, a non-partisan research organization, California represents almost half of all green-tech investment in the U.S.

Governor Schwarzenegger has led California in establishing laws and policies to protect the environment:

- In January 2007, the Governor announced the world's first Low Carbon Fuel Standard for transportation fuels that requires fuel providers to reduce the carbon intensity of transportation fuels sold in California. This first-of-its-kind standard firmly establishes sustainable demand for lower-carbon fuels without favoring one fuel over another. To start, the standard will reduce the carbon intensity of California's passenger vehicle fuels by at least 10 percent by

2020 and more thereafter.

- In September 2006, the Governor signed the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, California's landmark bill that established a first-in-the-world comprehensive program of regulatory and market mechanisms to achieve real, quantifiable, cost-effective reductions of greenhouse gas emissions. The law will reduce carbon emissions in California to 1990 levels by the year 2020. Governor Schwarzenegger has also called for the state to reduce carbon emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels by the year 2050.
- In August 2006, the Governor signed his Million Solar Roofs Plan into law. Now known as the California Solar Initiative, it will provide 3,000 megawatts of additional clean energy and reduce the output of greenhouse gases by three million tons, equivalent to taking one million cars off the road. The \$2.9 billion incentive plan for homeowners and building owners who install solar electric systems will lead to one million solar roofs in California by the year 2018.



09/28/2008 GAAS:675:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Governor Schwarzenegger Signs Legislation Promoting Renewable Energy

Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger today announced that he has signed AB 1451 by Assemblymember Mark Leno (D-San Francisco), AB 2466 by Assemblymember John Laird (D-Santa Cruz) and AB 2267 by Assemblymember Felipe Fuentes (D-Sylmar). All of these bills continue to build on California's commitment to increase renewable energy use.

"As we strive to meet our long-term renewable energy and climate change goals, California is leading the way in harnessing resources and creating innovative projects to help us get there," said Governor Schwarzenegger. "By providing incentives for all Californians, we are promoting the growth of clean, renewable energy in our cities and on our farmlands. This legislation will benefit our state by creating jobs, protecting the environment and continuing to build a greener economy for all."

Renewing California's commitment to solar energy, AB 1451 will build on the state's solar power usage by continuing a property tax exclusion for projects that utilize solar panel energy and expanding the exclusion to builders-installed solar energy systems in new homes. The original property tax exclusion was passed by voters in 1980.

AB 2267 builds on California's green economy by requiring the California Public Utilities Commission to grant incentives to eligible California-technology manufacturers. This bill also requires the California Energy Commission to give priority to California-based companies when granting awards and will not only create jobs for hardworking Californians but will attract more clean-tech and green-tech companies to the state.

AB 2466 will increase energy efficiency and help protect the environment by authorizing local governments to receive a utility bill credit for surplus renewable electricity generated at one site against the electricity consumption at other sites.

In addition to the bills listed above, the Governor has also signed the following bills:

SB 1754 by Senator Christine Kehoe (D-San Diego) authorizes the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority to enter into power purchase agreements with public and private entities for the purchase and sale of alternative source energy.

AB 2863 by Assemblymember Mark Leno (D-San Francisco) allows for purchase agreements in residential solar power generation and designates companies that sell solar electricity generated at the location where it is used as independent solar energy producers. This bill also establishes consumer protections including contract disclosures, a mandatory notice that is filed with the title of real property and price protections for residential renters.

AB 2768 by Assemblymember Lloyd Levine (D-Woodland Hills) maximizes the incentive for ratepayers to install solar energy systems. This bill gives solar energy customers the option to use time-variant pricing

tariffs through the authority of the California Public Utilities Commission.

AB 2180 by Assemblymember Ted Lieu (D-Torrance) requires homeowners associations to respond to a request from a member to install a solar energy system within 60 days. If no action is taken within that timeline, the request will automatically go into effect. This timeline will ensure that application guidelines for both the California Solar Initiative and federal tax credits are met, and consumers are able to apply for the maximum amount of rebates.

AB 2804 by Assemblymember Mary Hayashi (D-Hayward) requires the California Public Utilities Commission to grant extensions on the time frame after a school district or community college has applied for a rebate under the California Solar Initiative. The public utilities commission may grant a maximum of three 180-day extensions for a total of 540 days.

In August 2006, the Governor signed his Million Solar Roofs Plan into law. Now known as the California Solar Initiative, it will provide 3,000 megawatts of additional clean energy and reduce the output of greenhouse gases by three million tons, equivalent to taking one million cars off the road. The \$2.9 billion incentive plan for homeowners and building owners who install solar electric systems will lead to one million solar roofs in California by the year 2018.

In January 2007, the New Solar Homes Partnership (NSHP) was announced as a component of the California Solar Initiative. The goals of the NSHP are to create a self-sustaining market for solar homes and gain builder commitment to install solar energy systems on new homes as a standard feature for the home buyer. A new home that qualifies for the New Solar Homes Partnership is at least 15 percent more efficient than the current building standards. The overall goal of the NSHP is to achieve 400 megawatts of new solar-produced electricity by the end of 2016. Currently, the NSHP has received applications representing over 5,600 new energy efficient solar homes.



09/29/2008 GAAS:683:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Gov. Schwarzenegger Signs Legislation to Enhance State's Oil Spill Prevention and Response

Building on a series of administrative changes announced earlier this year that have strengthened California's oil spill prevention and response, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger has signed a comprehensive package of legislation that will improve marine oil spill prevention and response, enhance the state's oiled wildlife search and rescue collection efforts, step up enforcement and fines for polluters and for the first time focus on inland oil spill prevention and response similarly to how we already approach our coastal waters.

"California's coastline and waterways are a national treasure, and this package of legislation will help us better protect and preserve our natural resources for future generations," Governor Schwarzenegger said. "Following the devastating oil spill last November, we took steps to improve oil spill response times and environmental protections. Today, I am building on those actions by signing legislation that will ensure California has the additional tools and resources we need to prevent another spill of the magnitude we saw last fall."

Following the November 2007 spill of 58,000 gallons of fuel oil into San Francisco Bay, the Governor took immediate action on response and clean-up. He also committed to taking steps to prevent that kind of spill from happening again. Today, the Governor continued his follow through on that commitment by signing seven bills that will further enhance the state's oil spill prevention and response.

AB 1960 by Assemblymember Pedro Nava (D-Santa Barbara) creates a comprehensive Inland Oil Spill Prevention Program by requiring effective maintenance standards and oversight of inland oil-producing facilities. It ensures that the Department of Conservation's Division of Oil, Gas and Geothermal Resources effectively oversees the inspection, testing, maintenance and operations of oil production facilities. The bill will also enhance the state's oversight of inland oil production facilities, including the ability to shut down high frequency oil spillers, in order to better prevent expensive and environmentally damaging oil spills.

AB 2031 by Assemblymember Loni Hancock (D-Berkeley) directs the Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) Administrator to provide a program for training and certification of local government spill response managers, authorize managers to train and certify volunteers and offer grants to local governments with jurisdiction over marine waters to deploy oil spill response equipment. The bill also requires the responsible party to provide updates to the Office of Emergency Services (OES) if the initial spill report is inaccurate, incomplete or if the quantity of oil spilled has changed.

AB 2911 by Assemblymember Lois Wolk (D-Davis) enacts a comprehensive Inland Oil Spill Response and Clean-up program within OSPR, similar to what currently exists in law for marine oil spills, and strengthen enforcement penalties for inland and marine oil spills. The bill will also enhance the state's efforts to conduct search, rescue and treatment of oiled wildlife following an oil spill.

AB 2935 by Assemblymember Jared Huffman (D-San Rafael) requires the Department of Fish and Game (DFG) to close waters to fisheries within 24 hours of an oil or other petroleum product spill of 42 gallons or

more. Within 48 hours of a spill, DFG and the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) must assess the public health hazard in the area of the spill, the need for additional closures and develop weekly expedited testing. The bill also requires OSPR to significantly expand response planning for environmentally sensitive areas and consider utilizing private working craft for spill response and cleanup.

SB 1739 by Senator Joe Simitian (D-Palo Alto) ensures first-responders are adequately trained and prepared to take action on marine oil spills by ensuring that routine, thorough emergency drills and practices are taking place. The bill also makes it mandatory for oil spill response organizations to actually demonstrate, through inspections and announced or unannounced drills, that they can deploy the response resources outlined in their contingency plans.

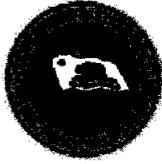
The Governor also signed the following two bills to increase oversight and accountability of the Board of Pilot Commissioners and the pilots the Board licenses and regulates:

SB 1217 by Senator Leland Yee (D-San Francisco) requires the Board of Pilot Commissioners to submit an annual report to the Legislature regarding its licensees and incidents, with the first report due on April 15, 2010. The bill also requires a board appointed physician to review physical fitness of a pilot and any medications that are prescribed to make a determination whether the pilot is fit for duty. Additionally, this bill requires a pilot to report any change in prescription medicines within 10 days, as specified.

SB 1627 by Senator Patricia Wiggins (D-Santa Rosa) moves the Board of Pilot Commissioners under the oversight of the Business, Transportation, and Housing Agency, and requires the Bureau of State Audits to complete a comprehensive performance audit of the Board by October 1, 2009 and a comprehensive financial audit of the Board by January 1, 2010.

In addition to signing this comprehensive package of legislation, the Governor and his Administration have taken the following steps since last fall:

- The Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) has sped up the response times to oil spills in high-traffic ports. Oil spill response organizations have to comply with regulatory changes to speed up response in the San Francisco Bay and the Los Angeles/Long Beach ports and be able to demonstrate their ability to meet the new standard. These changes are currently going through a public outreach process and are expected to be in place early next year.
- The Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES) has improved accuracy of information and is more quickly notifying local governments and neighboring counties. OES has changed its protocols for notifying local governments that are potentially impacted by an oil spill, and OSPR is working with OES to ensure the State Warning Center always has the most up-to-date and accurate information.
- The Administration is developing new guidelines to enhance recovery and rehabilitation of wildlife affected by an oil spill. Through a coordinated effort with the Oiled Wildlife Care Network, OSPR has developed recovery and training classes for volunteers, as well as established two new positions focused on wildlife recovery and rehabilitation.
- The 2008-09 state budget includes \$300,000 for a 24-hour monitoring program in the San Francisco Bay. The Physical Oceanographic Real-Time System in the Bay is a 24-hour-a-day program that measures the currents, depth, salinity and wind in San Francisco and Suisun Bays every six minutes.



09/30/2008 GAAS:694:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Governor Schwarzenegger Signs Sweeping Legislation to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions through Land-Use

Continuing California's environmental leadership in fighting global warming, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger announced that he has signed SB 375 by Senator Darrell Steinberg (D-Sacramento), which builds on AB 32, California's first-in-the-nation law to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, by adding the nation's first law to control greenhouse gas emissions by curbing sprawl.

"This landmark bill takes California's fight against global warming to a whole new level, and it creates a model that the rest of the country and world will use," Governor Schwarzenegger said. "When it comes to reducing greenhouse gases, California is first in tackling car emissions, first to tackle low-carbon fuels, and now with this landmark legislation, we are the first in the nation to tackle land-use planning. What this will mean is more environmentally-friendly communities, more sustainable developments, less time people spend in their cars, more alternative transportation options and neighborhoods we can safely and proudly pass on to future generations."

In order to reach the greenhouse gas reduction goals set out in AB 32, the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, Californians need to rethink how we design our communities. SB 375 does this by providing emissions-reduction goals around which regions can plan-integrating disjointed planning activities and providing incentives for local governments and developers to follow new conscientiously-planned growth patterns.

SB 375 enhances the Air Resources Board's (ARB) ability to reach our AB 32 goals by directing ARB to develop regional greenhouse gas emission reduction targets to be achieved from the automobile and light truck sectors for 2020 and 2035. ARB will also work with California's 18 metropolitan planning organizations to align their regional transportation, housing and land-use plans and prepare a "sustainable communities strategy" to reduce the amount of vehicle miles traveled in their respective regions and demonstrate the region's ability to attain its greenhouse gas reduction targets. Spending less time on the road is the single-most powerful way for California to reduce its carbon footprint.

Additionally, SB 375 provides incentives for creating attractive, walkable and sustainable communities and revitalizing existing communities. The bill also allows home builders to get relief from certain environmental reviews under the California Environmental Quality Act if they build projects consistent with the new sustainable community strategies. It will also encourage the development of more alternative transportation options, which will promote healthy lifestyles and reduce traffic congestion.

The Governor also signed SB 732 by Steinberg which will provide a comprehensive statutory framework to implement new programs under Proposition 84, the \$5.4 billion initiative voters passed in 2006 for safe drinking water, water quality and supply, flood control, natural resource protection and park improvements. The bill also establishes the Strategic Growth Council and will appropriate \$500,000 from Prop 84 to the Resources Agency to support the Council and its activities.

The bill requires the Council to take certain actions with regard to coordinating programs of various state

agencies to do the following:

- improve air and water quality,
- improve natural resource protection,
- increase the availability of affordable housing,
- improve transportation,
- meet the goals of AB 32,
- encourage sustainable land use planning and
- revitalize urban community centers in a sustainable manner.

The Council will also manage and award grants and loans to support the planning and development of sustainable communities.

California is leading the fight against climate change with the following strong policies, laws and innovations:

- Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32): AB 32 established a first-in-the-world comprehensive program of regulatory and market mechanisms to achieve real, quantifiable, cost-effective reductions of greenhouse gas emissions. The law will reduce carbon emissions in California to 1990 levels by 2020.
- Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS): California's LCFS requires fuel providers to reduce the carbon intensity of transportation fuels sold in the state, dramatically expanding the market for alternative fuels. To start, the LCFS will reduce carbon content in all passenger vehicle fuels sold in California by at least 10 percent by 2020 and more thereafter.
- Million Solar Roofs Initiative: The Governor's \$2.9 billion incentive plan for home and building owners who install solar electric systems will lead to one million solar roofs in California by the year 2018, provide 3,000 megawatts of clean energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 3 million tons.
- Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS): California's RPS calls for more energy to come from clean, renewable sources. In 2003, the Governor called for an acceleration of the RPS, pushing for 20 percent of California's energy to come from renewable energy sources by 2010 rather than 2017, seven years earlier than statute. This accelerated standard became law in 2006 when the Governor signed SB 107.
- California's automobile emissions standards: The Governor has been pursuing every avenue possible to enforce California's 2002 law, AB 1493 by Assemblymember Fran Pavley, which allows California to enact and enforce emissions standards to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from automobiles, including a lawsuit against the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to overturn its decision denying California's waiver request to enforce our standards.



09/30/2008 GAAS:692:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Gov. Schwarzenegger Signs Legislation to Improve Water Supply Reliability and Conservation

Governor Reiterates Urgent Need for Comprehensive Water Plan

Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger has signed SBx2 1 by Senator Pro Tempore Don Perata (D-San Francisco), which appropriates \$842 million in funding from two initiatives passed by voters in 2006 - Proposition 84 and Proposition 1E. While these funds will help water agencies address the current statewide drought and provide a first step toward investing in water supply reliability, a much more comprehensive plan is needed in order to update California's water system, which urgently needs increased storage, improved conveyance, a restored and better protected Delta ecosystem and greater water conservation. The Governor also signed four additional bills that will help address our state's water crisis and further increase water conservation.

"This funding is a band-aid measure that will help water agencies improve their conservation efforts in the face of the state's current drought but will not solve our long-term water supply problems, which require a more comprehensive solution to ensure that California has the water it needs to keep our environment and economy healthy," Governor Schwarzenegger said. "I encourage each and every Californian to look at ways to reduce their water usage whenever possible, and this package of legislation will further aid in those conservation efforts which are so critical to California's water supply right now."

SBx2 1 also includes \$200 million to help stabilize the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay Delta, help prevent catastrophic failure of the Delta's levees and accommodate pumping restrictions mandated by a federal court ruling. Additionally, the legislation provides \$100 million to help clean up ground water basins in Southern California.

In a signing message on the bill, the Governor expressed disappointment that it provides \$200 million less than his proposed January 2008 budget, and because more than \$580 million in funding was taken out of his budget and placed into a special session bill, money that would have been available immediately will not be available until March 2009.

In addition to SBx2 1, the Governor has also signed the following bills:

AB 2882 by Assemblymember Lois Wolk (D-Davis) encouraging public water agencies throughout the state to adopt conservation rate structures that reward consumers who conserve water. Current state law authorizes water agencies to promote conservation using rate structures; however, some agencies are concerned that such structures may not meet the requirements of Proposition 218, a state law enacted by voters in 1996 to restrict the use of revenue tools such as water rates to finance local services. This legislation clarifies the allocation-based rate structures and establishes standards that protect consumers by ensuring a lower base rate for those who conserve water and requiring that higher rates for use in excess of the base rate do not exceed the reasonable cost of providing the water service.

AB 3030 by Assemblymember Julia Brownley (D-Santa Monica) clarifies the procedures a local public water district is able to employ when faced with an increase in wholesale water rates. Ultimately, the bill will allow these agencies to respond to rate increases more quickly and efficiently by allowing for automatic adjustments corresponding to changes in the wholesale cost of water.

AB 2356 by Assemblyman Juan Arambula (D-Fresno) will help low-income rural communities avoid a cash-flow crisis by giving the State Water Resources Control Board the authority to disburse up to twenty-five percent of a wastewater infrastructure grant to a disadvantaged community in advance of costs incurred to help them pay their contractors.

SB 27 by Senator Joe Simitian (D-Palo Alto) requires the Office of Emergency Services to establish an interagency "Multi-Hazard Coordination Task Force" to develop an emergency response strategy for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

While these bills signed by the Governor will help further the state's conservation efforts and make some incremental improvements to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, they represent only one component of the comprehensive package that is needed to upgrade California's water infrastructure. The Governor continues to urge legislators to pass a comprehensive water plan that can go before California voters.

In July, he and Senator Dianne Feinstein proposed a compromise plan to the legislature to update California's water system and put the state on the path toward restoring the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, expanding water supplies and promoting conservation efforts

The \$9.3 billion bond proposal that the Governor and Senator Feinstein have proposed includes the following elements from all stakeholders and is a compromise approach that will move California toward a reliable water future:

- Increased water storage to ensure our water supply is more reliable year-to-year and we're able to capture excess water in wet years to use in dry years
- Improved water conveyance to reduce water shortages
- Restored Delta ecosystem to allow California to take control of its own water systems
- Increased conservation and tools to use water more efficiently



10/09/2008 GAAS:711:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Governor Schwarzenegger Highlights California's Green Policies, Encourages More Investment

Highlighting California's programs and policies that are encouraging investment in clean technology and growing green jobs, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger today participated in the dedication of Applied Material's new solar installation project and gave the keynote address at TechNet's "Growing Green Technology in California" forum.

"It is more important than ever that we secure our state's long-term competitiveness-and green technology is the future," Governor Schwarzenegger said. "We are all going through tough economic times, and this is exactly why I am talking about investing in clean, green technology. It's one of the best investments out there, and it's where the innovation and job growth will be, which is why California is leading the way with smart policies that unleash our ingenuity."

Prior to the forum, Applied Materials officially launched its two-megawatt photovoltaic solar installation, which is one of the largest solar installations on an existing corporate facility in the United States and will produce enough electricity to power more than 1,500 homes.



In addition to helping us meet our renewable energy goals, these types of solar projects are creating numerous opportunities in the green technology industry. To address the emerging workforce needs associated with our budding green economy, the Governor recently signed AB 3018 (D-Núñez) creating a Green Collar Jobs Council that will develop a comprehensive approach to capitalize on these new opportunities. According to a recent report by Global Insight Inc., it's estimated that 4.2 million green jobs are expected to be added to the U.S. workforce over the next 30 years, accounting for 10 percent of new job growth.

Earlier this month, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) released an economic analysis that

compared the costs of doing nothing with the costs of implementing AB 32, California's first-in-the-nation law to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It showed that California's law will boost the state's economy \$27 billion and create 100,000 new jobs. CARB also issued a report on the public health impacts which demonstrated that by 2020, with cleaner air, we will have 300 fewer premature deaths and 9,000 fewer incidences of asthma and lower respiratory symptoms and 53,000 fewer lost work days.

The Governor last week signed SB 375 (D-Steinberg), which builds on AB 32 by adding the nation's first law to control greenhouse gas emissions by curbing sprawl. He was also in the Silicon Valley last week to announce California as the first official partner state for the CeBIT 2009 Conference in Germany next February. CeBIT is the world's largest technology trade expo and California's businesses will be showcased front and center helping to expand our markets, increase exports and boost our economy. At CeBIT 2009, California will spotlight the state's innovative ICT technologies in several key industries including green IT.

Governor Schwarzenegger has led California in establishing laws and policies to protect the environment while growing the economy:

- The Governor has set a goal of increasing California's renewable energy sources to 20 percent by 2010, and he supports reaching 33 percent by 2020.
- In June, the Governor announced a new program that waives the sales tax on investment in new manufacturing equipment for Zero Emission Vehicles. This program was developed in conjunction with the State Treasurer and the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority.
- In January 2007, the Governor announced the world's first Low Carbon Fuel Standard for transportation fuels that requires fuel providers to reduce the carbon intensity of transportation fuels sold in California. This first-of-its-kind standard firmly establishes sustainable demand for lower-carbon fuels without favoring one fuel over another. To start, the standard will reduce the carbon intensity of California's passenger vehicle fuels by at least 10 percent by 2020 and more thereafter.
- In August 2006, the Governor signed his Million Solar Roofs Plan into law. Now known as the California Solar Initiative, it will provide 3,000 megawatts of additional clean energy and reduce the output of greenhouse gases by three million tons, equivalent to taking one million cars off the road. The \$2.9 billion incentive plan for homeowners and building owners who install solar electric systems will lead to one million solar roofs in California by the year 2018.



10/15/2008 GAAS:720:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Gov. Schwarzenegger Applauds California's Proposed Plan to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger today issued the following statement on the California Air Resources Board's (CARB) release of its proposed plan to reduce California's greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020:

"Despite a difficult economy, it is important that we move forward on our environmental goals, which is why I am pleased that in California we have put together a plan for reducing our greenhouse gas emissions that also boosts our economy. Conservative estimates show that implementing our plan to combat global warming will result in tens of thousands more jobs and a boost to California's gross domestic production-all while creating a healthier environment and increasing our energy efficiency. We are putting together a roadmap for the rest of the nation to follow-and our nation should follow California's lead in putting together a national plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions at the lowest cost and to create jobs in the emerging clean-technology and green-technology job sectors."

Last month, CARB released an economic analysis that compared the costs of doing nothing with the costs of implementing AB 32, California's first-in-the-nation law to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It showed that California's law will boost the state's economy by \$27 billion and create 100,000 new jobs. CARB also issued a report on the public health impacts which demonstrated that by 2020, with cleaner air, we will have 300 fewer premature deaths and 9,000 fewer incidences of asthma and lower respiratory symptoms and 53,000 fewer lost work days.

Governor Schwarzenegger has led California in establishing laws and policies to protect the environment while growing the economy:

- Last month, the Governor signed SB 375 by Senator Darrell Steinberg (D-Sacramento), which enhances the state's ability to achieve our AB 32 goals by adding the nation's first law to control greenhouse gas emissions by curbing sprawl.
- The Governor has set a goal of increasing California's renewable energy sources to 20 percent by 2010, and he supports reaching 33 percent by 2020.
- In June, the Governor announced a new program that waives the sales tax on investment in new manufacturing equipment for Zero Emission Vehicles. This program was developed in conjunction with the State Treasurer and the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority.
- In January 2007, the Governor announced the world's first Low Carbon Fuel Standard for transportation fuels that requires fuel providers to reduce the carbon intensity of transportation fuels sold in California. This first-of-its-kind standard firmly establishes sustainable demand for lower-carbon fuels without favoring one fuel over another. To start, the standard will reduce the carbon intensity of California's passenger vehicle fuels by at least 10 percent by 2020 and more thereafter.
- In August 2006, the Governor signed his Million Solar Roofs Plan into law. Now known as the

California Solar Initiative, it will provide 3,000 megawatts of additional clean energy and reduce the output of greenhouse gases by three million tons, equivalent to taking one million cars off the road. The \$2.9 billion incentive plan for homeowners and building owners who install solar electric systems will lead to one million solar roofs in California by the year 2018.



10/21/2008 GAAS:732:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Gov. Schwarzenegger Announces Partnership to Power CSU Campuses with Solar Energy

Innovative Public-Private Partnership to Provide 8 Megawatts of Renewable Power

Furthering his commitment to reduce California's greenhouse gas emissions, Governor Schwarzenegger today announced the state has partnered with SunEdison to provide affordable solar power at 15 California State University (CSU) campuses and the CSU executive office. This innovative public-private partnership will protect the environment by providing a zero-emission 8 megawatt (MW) solar photovoltaic power system to the California state university campuses.

"California is going green and we are doing it first and we are doing it fast," said Governor Schwarzenegger. "With the partnership being announced today between California and SunEdison, we are seeing more tangible results and more follow through in reducing our state's carbon footprint. This partnership is a good deal for the state, the planet and our economy - all at no cost to taxpayers."

The 8 MW of energy produced by the solar panels are expected to deliver approximately 12 million kilowatt hours of clean renewable energy in the first year of operation. This amount of solar generated electricity represents five percent of the entire CSU system's yearly energy consumption. Over the life of the contract, the partnership will offset approximately 9,485 metric tons of carbon dioxide, which is the equivalent of removing 48,937 cars from the road.

New SunEdison solar panels will be installed on rooftops, atop parking canopies and in ground-mounted arrays at the following locations: CA Maritime Academy, Vallejo; CSU Bakersfield; CSU Channel Islands; CSU Chico; CSU Fullerton; CSU Humboldt; CSU Los Angeles; CSU Monterey Bay; CSU Pomona (Cal Poly); CSU Sacramento; CSU San Bernardino; CSU San Bernardino (Palm Desert); CSU San Francisco; CSU San Marcos; CSU Stanislaus; and, the CSU Office of the Chancellor, Long Beach.

"California's continued economic, environmental and social prosperity depends on sustainable energy and technology," said CSU Chancellor Charles B. Reed. "As the nation's largest university system, the CSU welcomes this opportunity to lead the way."

"California leaders have turned the vision of renewable energy for the state into results. SunEdison is proud to be part of this important public-private partnership and to help make solar a meaningful part of California's energy portfolio," noted David Buzby, chief executive officer of SunEdison.

As state government's contract manager, the Department of General Services (DGS) negotiated the alternative financing method known as a power-purchase agreement for CSU. The agreement allows CSU to buy renewable power at or below current retail rates while avoiding the cost of installing the system. Under this agreement, SunEdison will finance, build and operate the solar panels for 20 years.

The State of California-SunEdison solar purchase agreement arranged by DGS should yield a total of

approximately 20 MW of new renewable energy for the state. In addition to the 8 MW of solar power generation announced today, further development is under way by DGS and other state departments, including the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the Department of Mental Health, to generate approximately 7 MW of solar power at five state prison sites and three state mental hospitals. Since 2006, 4.2 MW of solar power have already been deployed at eight other state facilities through similar power purchase agreements.

DGS also recently launched an online database identifying where solar panels, fuel cells, wind turbines and other green energy technologies are generating renewable power at state office buildings, prisons, hospitals and college campuses which can be found at <http://www.RenewableEnergy.dgs.ca.gov>.

California's push to fight global warming and increase renewable energy will also boost our economy. According to an economic study released yesterday by the University of California at Berkeley and Next 10, California's policies will create as many as 403,000 jobs in the next 12 years and household incomes will increase by \$48 billion.



10/23/2008 GAAS:735:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Governor Schwarzenegger Participates in Launch of New Solar Energy Facility

Celebrating clean energy generation, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger today participated in the launch of Ausra's Kimberlina Solar Energy Facility in Bakersfield. The five megawatt (MW) solar thermal power plant, the first to come online in California in more than 15 years, is a demonstration facility for utility-scale thermal solar energy plants, such as the one Ausra is building in San Luis Obispo. That project will be a 177 MW solar thermal power plant whose energy PG&E has already agreed to purchase.

"This next generation solar power plant is further evidence that reliable, renewable and pollution-free technology is here to stay, and it will lead to more California homes and businesses powered by sunshine," Governor Schwarzenegger said. "Not only will this large-scale solar facility generate power to help us meet our renewable energy goals, it will also generate new jobs as California continues to pioneer the clean-tech industry."

Ausra's Kimberlina facility took 150 people to build and will employ seven full-time operators. When at full capacity, it will produce enough solar energy to power more than 3,500 homes. Ausra's larger, utility-scale San Luis Obispo facility will employ 350 Californians during construction and create 70 long-term operation jobs.

The Governor has set a goal of increasing California's renewable energy sources to 20 percent by 2010, and he supports reaching 33 percent by 2020. California's push to increase renewable energy and fight climate change will also boost our economy. According to an economic study released on Monday by the University of California at Berkeley and Next 10, California's policies will create as many as 403,000 jobs in the next 12 years and household incomes will increase by \$48 billion. A separate economic study by Navigant Consulting, Inc. estimated that 214,000 permanent jobs in the solar energy sector alone will be generated in California.

On Tuesday, the Governor announced that California has partnered with SunEdison to provide a zero-emission 8 MW solar photovoltaic power system to 15 California State University campuses. Further development is also under way by state departments, including the Department of General Services, Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and Department of Mental Health, to generate approximately 7 MWs of solar power at five state prison sites and three state mental hospitals. Since 2006, 4.2 MWs of solar power have already been deployed at eight other state facilities through similar power purchase agreements.

To make solar power more accessible to California homeowners, the Governor signed his Million Solar Roofs Plan into law in August 2006. Now known as the California Solar Initiative, it will provide 3,000 MWs of additional clean energy and reduce the output of greenhouse gases by three million tons, equivalent to taking one million cars off the road. The \$2.9 billion incentive plan for homeowners and building owners who install solar electric systems will lead to one million solar roofs in California by the year 2018.



10/28/2008 GAAS:741:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Governor Schwarzenegger Applauds Facilities for Going Green

Highlighting companies and facilities that are going green, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger today installed the last of 1,727 solar panels on the rooftop of the STAPLES Center in Los Angeles. The 345 kilowatt photovoltaic solar system covers 24,196 square feet of the arena's rooftop and is the latest green action taken by the STAPLES management team. Following this event, the Governor will tour the Contessa Manufacturing Plant, the first frozen food facility in the world to be certified as a green building under the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design rating system. The plant has waterless urinals that will save 200,000 gallons of water each year and solar panels the length of two football fields on its rooftop. As a result, the plant is on track to reduce its energy use and carbon dioxide emissions by 65 percent.

"I am thrilled to be celebrating the commitment of these companies to reducing their carbon footprints," Governor Schwarzenegger said. "They are examples that going green is not only good for the environment but also for business. Our landmark global warming law calls for 30 percent reductions in greenhouse gas emissions by 2020, and projects like these will help us get there while also helping us meet our long-term renewable energy goals."

The Governor has set a goal of increasing California's renewable energy sources to 20 percent by 2010, and he supports reaching 33 percent by 2020. California's push to increase renewable energy and fight climate change will also boost our economy. According to an economic study released last week by the University of California at Berkeley and Next 10, California's policies will create as many as 403,000 jobs in the next 12 years and household incomes will increase by \$48 billion.

Also last week, the Governor announced that California has partnered with SunEdison to provide a zero-emission 8 megawatt (MW) solar photovoltaic system to power 15 California State University campuses. Further development is also under way by state departments, including the Department of General Services, Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and Department of Mental Health, to generate approximately 7 MWs of solar power at five state prison sites and three state mental hospitals. Since 2006, 4.2 MWs of solar power have already been deployed at eight other state facilities through similar power purchase agreements.

To make solar power more accessible to California homeowners, the Governor signed his Million Solar Roofs Plan into law in August 2006. Now known as the California Solar Initiative, it will provide 3,000 MWs of additional clean energy and reduce the output of greenhouse gases by more than two million tons. The more than \$3 billion incentive plan for homeowners and building owners who install solar electric systems will lead to one million solar roofs in California by the year 2017.



11/11/2008 GAAS:768:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Gov. Schwarzenegger Announces Co-Hosts of Governors' Global Climate Summit

U.S. and international leaders gather to advance next global climate change agreement

Calling for collaborative action across the globe in our fight against climate change, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger today announced the U.S. governors that will be joining him as co-hosts of the Governors' Global Climate Summit in Los Angeles on November 18 and 19. This international summit will bring together world leaders to develop creative, collaborative actions to advance the global climate agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that will be negotiated in Poland in December and in Copenhagen next year. The Governors' summit also provides an opportunity for states and provinces to partner to reduce emissions and grow our green economies.

"Leaders from around the world are taking action to combat global warming, and this summit reflects our common desire to work together to solve a problem that affects all of us," Governor Schwarzenegger said. "By bringing together a diverse spectrum of leaders and ideas, this summit is an opportunity to produce real solutions and generate new economic and environmental opportunities in California and across the globe. Through this collaboration, we are sending a powerful message to the rest of the world, while striving to influence the position our national governments take in the next global agreement on climate change."

The U.S. governors co-hosting and who will be in attendance at the summit are Florida Governor Charlie Crist, Illinois Governor Rod Blagojevich, Kansas Governor Kathleen Sebelius and Wisconsin Governor Jim Doyle. To date, the following U.S. governors confirmed to send a representative and join the co-hosts and other leaders in signing the summit's joint declaration are: Colorado Governor Bill Ritter, Michigan Governor Jennifer Granholm, Utah Governor John Huntsman Jr. and Washington Governor Christine Gregoire. These governors understand that a strong economy and strong environmental protections go hand-in-hand and have promoted policies to reduce global warming emissions and increase the use of renewable energy in their own states.

A number of other states will also have representatives at the summit.

The summit will feature discussions on monitoring and reporting of climate change emissions, the sectoral approach to reducing greenhouse gas emissions with sector-specific breakout sessions, a report by government leaders on the global response to climate change and a commitment to future action. This approach is intended to build and strengthen local, regional and international partnerships that advance climate change emissions reduction strategies that both support global economic prosperity and protect public health and natural resources.

Governor Schwarzenegger has invited internationally-recognized leaders from Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, European Union, India, Indonesia, Mexico, New Zealand, Poland, Spain, United Kingdom and other nations in an effort to create an unprecedented international partnership to take the steps urgently needed to fight climate change. Among the leaders confirmed to attend to date are: Peter Beattie, former Premier and

current Commissioner for the Americas, Queensland, Australia; Governor Eduardo Braga, State of Amazonas, Federative Republic of Brazil; Governor Ana Julia de Vasconcelos Carepa, State of Para, Federative Republic of Brazil; Premier Gary Doer, Province of Manitoba, Canada; John Gerretsen, Minister for the Environment, Province of Ontario, Canada; Gao Guangsheng, Directory General, National Development and Reform Commission, People's Republic of China; Dr. Lu Guoqiang, Division Chief of International Cooperation, National Development and Reform Commission, People's Republic of China; Angelos Pangratis, Deputy Head, Delegation of the European Commission to the United States, European Union; HC Sharatchandra, Chairman Pollution Control Board, State of Karnataka, India; Governor Ing H. Fauzi Bowo, Province of Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia; Honorable Hadi Susanto, Director General, Management Forest Production Ministry of Forestry, Republic of Indonesia; Governor Irwandi Yusuf, Province of Aceh, Republic of Indonesia; Governor Eduardo Bours, Sonora, Mexico; Juan Rafael Elvira Quesada, Secretary of the Environment and Natural Resources, Ministry of Environment, Mexico; Bryan Smith, Climate Advisor, Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, New Zealand; Nick Smith, Member, New Zealand Parliament, New Zealand; Janusz Reiter, Former U.S. Ambassador, Republic of Poland; President Manuel Chaves, State of Andalucia, Spain; Gregory Barker, Shadow Climate Change Minister, House of Commons, United Kingdom; Martin Davidson, Chief Executive, British Council, United Kingdom; and Richard Kinley, Deputy Executive Secretary for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

At the close of the summit, world leaders will sign a joint declaration agreeing to pursue collaborative action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and create opportunities to grow green economies. This declaration will help advance efforts being undertaken by our national governments for the next global agreement on climate change.

For more information on the summit, please visit: www.governorsglobalclimatesummit.org.

The Governor's record shows a commitment to tacking global warming with the following strong policies, laws and innovations:

- **SB 375**: Builds on AB 32, California's first-in-the-nation law to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, by adding the nation's first law to control greenhouse gas emissions by curbing sprawl.
- **Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32)**: AB 32 established a first-in-the-world comprehensive program of regulatory and market mechanisms to achieve real, quantifiable, cost-effective reductions of greenhouse gas emissions. The law will reduce greenhouse gas emissions in California to 1990 levels by 2020.
- **Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS)**: California's LCFS requires fuel providers to reduce the carbon intensity of transportation fuels sold in the state, dramatically expanding the market for alternative fuels. To start, the LCFS will reduce carbon content in all passenger vehicle fuels sold in California by at least 10 percent by 2020 and more thereafter.
- **Million Solar Roofs Initiative**: The Governor's \$2.9 billion incentive plan for home and building owners who install solar electric systems will lead to one million solar roofs in California by the year 2018, provide 3,000 megawatts of clean energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 3 million tons.
- **Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS)**: California's RPS calls for more energy to come from clean, renewable sources. In 2003, the Governor called for an acceleration of the RPS, pushing for 20 percent of California's energy to come from renewable energy sources by 2010 rather than 2017, seven years earlier than statute. This accelerated standard became law in 2006 when the Governor signed SB 107.
- **California's automobile emissions standards**: The Governor has been pursuing every avenue possible to enforce California's 2002 law, AB 1493 by Assemblymember Fran Pavley, which allows California to enact and enforce emissions standards to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from automobiles, including a lawsuit against the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to



11/14/2008 GAAS:774:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Governor Schwarzenegger Welcomes Groundbreaking Green Flight to California

At San Francisco International Airport this morning, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger welcomed United Airlines' groundbreaking green flight from Australia. The first of its kind to touch down in California, the demonstration flight is part of the Asia and South Pacific Initiative to Reduce Emissions (ASPIRE) partnership to increase flight efficiency by reducing fuel consumption and aviation greenhouse gas emissions.

"Today's innovative green flight is another fantastic partnership to reduce our environmental footprint and it is perfect that it is landing here in the great state of California, where we have led the nation in fighting climate change," said Governor Schwarzenegger. "This amazing coordination on the international level shows the world that working together we can fly smart and move aviation into the future while curbing our greenhouse gas emissions."

The new technologies pioneered by the ASPIRE collaboration between the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Airservices Australia, Boeing, United Airlines, Qantas and Air New Zealand could save more than two thousand gallons of fuel and cut more than 25 metric tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions on a single, trans-Pacific flight.

The new technologies allow air traffic controllers and pilots to communicate mid-flight to adjust flight paths, upload new flight plans and calculate a continuous decent arrival. These new developments, available for trans-Pacific flights, maximize flight efficiency and reduce fuel consumption and noise pollution. Today's United Airlines demonstration flight 870 from Sydney to San Francisco utilized this new communication technology which allowed the pilot to access up-to-the-minute fuel data, priority takeoff clearance, less restricted airspace and new arrival procedures to reduce fuel consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.

Under Governor Schwarzenegger's leadership, California has led the nation in fighting climate change and protecting our environment. Specifically, the Governor has enacted the following policies, laws and innovations:

- **SB 375**: Builds on AB 32 by adding the nation's first law to control greenhouse gas emissions by curbing sprawl.
- **Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32)**: AB 32 established a first-in-the-world comprehensive program of regulatory and market mechanisms to achieve real, quantifiable, cost-effective reductions of greenhouse gas emissions. The law will reduce greenhouse gas emissions in California to 1990 levels by 2020.
- **Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS)**: California's LCFS requires fuel providers to reduce the carbon intensity of transportation fuels sold in the state, dramatically expanding the market for alternative fuels. To start, the LCFS will reduce carbon content in all passenger vehicle fuels sold in California by at least 10 percent by 2020 and more thereafter.

- Million Solar Roofs Initiative: The Governor's \$2.9 billion incentive plan for home and building owners who install solar electric systems will lead to one million solar roofs in California by the year 2018, provide 3,000 megawatts of clean energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 3 million tons.
- Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS): California's RPS calls for more energy to come from clean, renewable sources. In 2003, the Governor called for an acceleration of the RPS, pushing for 20 percent of California's energy to come from renewable energy sources by 2010 rather than 2017, seven years earlier than statute. This accelerated standard became law in 2006 when the Governor signed SB 107.
- California's automobile emissions standards: The Governor has been pursuing every avenue possible to enforce California's 2002 law, AB 1493 by Assemblymember Fran Pavley, which allows California to enact and enforce emissions standards to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from automobiles, including a lawsuit against the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to overturn its decision denying California's waiver request to enforce our standards.



11/14/2008 GAAS:779:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Gov. Schwarzenegger Issues Executive Order Directing State Agencies to Plan for Sea Level Rise and Climate Impacts

Given the serious threat of sea level rise to California's water supply and coastal resources and the impact it would have on our state's economy, population and natural resources, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger today issued an Executive Order (EO) S-13-08 to enhance the state's management of climate impacts from sea level rise, increased temperatures, shifting precipitation and extreme weather events.

"We have to adapt the way we work and plan in order to manage the impacts and challenges that California and our entire planet face from climate change," Governor Schwarzenegger said. "Given the serious threat of sea level rise to California's water supply, population and our economy, it's critically important that we make sure the state is prepared when heavy rains cause flooding and the potential for sea level rise increases in future years."

There are four key actions in the EO including: (1) initiate California's first statewide climate change adaptation strategy that will assess the state's expected climate change impacts, identify where California is most vulnerable and recommend climate adaptation policies by early 2009; (2) request the National Academy of Science establish an expert panel to report on sea level rise impacts in California to inform state planning and development efforts; (3) issue interim guidance to state agencies for how to plan for sea level rise in designated coastal and floodplain areas for new projects; and (4) initiate a report on critical existing and planned infrastructure projects vulnerable to sea level rise.

One key benefit that the EO will facilitate is California's first comprehensive climate adaptation strategy. This effort will improve coordination within state government and adapt the way work so that better planning can more effectively address climate impacts to human health, the environment, the state's water supply and the economy.

Another benefit from the EO includes providing consistency and clarity to state agencies on how to address sea level rise in current planning efforts, reducing time and resources unnecessarily spent on developing different policies using different scientific information.

The EO and its actions carry on the Governor's environmental leadership by continuing to address climate change adaptation in coordination with our climate change mitigation policies as outlined in [AB 32](#). The states of Washington and Oregon, as well as Canada and Mexico, along with several global institutions have expressed interest in coordinating our climate change adaptation policies as outlined in this EO.

California's Energy Commission, the California Ocean Protection Council and Caltrans are conducting numerous scientific studies on the impact of climate change, including new sea level rise impact projections that are being used to develop the state's climate change adaptation strategy.

Full text of executive order:

EXECUTIVE ORDER S-13-08
by the Governor of the State of California

WHEREAS climate change in California during the next century is expected to shift precipitation patterns, accelerate sea level rise and increase temperatures, thereby posing a serious threat to California's economy, to the health and welfare of its population and to its natural resources; and

WHEREAS California is a leader in mitigating and reducing its greenhouse gas emissions with the 2006 Global Warming Solutions Act (Assembly Bill 32), the Low Carbon Fuel Standard (Executive Order S-01-07), the 2008 Senate Bill 375 and the Renewable Portfolio Standard; and

WHEREAS these efforts, coupled with others around the world, will slow, but not stop all long-term climate impacts to California; and

WHEREAS California must begin now to adapt and build our resiliency to coming climate changes through a thoughtful and sensible approach with local, regional, state and federal government using the best available science; and

WHEREAS there is a need for statewide consistency in planning for sea level rise; and

WHEREAS California's water supply and coastal resources, including valuable natural habitat areas, are particularly vulnerable to sea level rise over the next century and could suffer devastating consequences if adaptive measures are not taken; and

WHEREAS the country's longest continuously operating gauge of sea level, at Fort Point in San Francisco Bay, recorded a seven-inch rise in sea level over the 20th century thereby demonstrating the vulnerability of infrastructure and resources within the Bay; and

WHEREAS global sea level rise for the next century is projected to rise faster than historical levels with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change predicting that global sea levels will rise by between seven to 23 inches this century and some experts predicting even higher rises; and

WHEREAS while climate models predicting global sea level rise are generally understood and improving, less information is available for sea level rise projections specific to California that accounts for California's topography, coastal erosion rates, varying land subsidence levels and tidal variations; and

WHEREAS billions of dollars in state funding for infrastructure and resource management projects are currently being encumbered in areas that are potentially vulnerable to future sea level rise; and

WHEREAS safety, maintenance and operational efforts on existing infrastructure projects are critical to public safety and the economy of the state; and

WHEREAS the longer that California delays planning and adapting to sea level rise the more expensive and difficult adaptation will be; and

WHEREAS the California Resources Agency is a member of the California Climate Action Team and is leading efforts to develop and implement policy solutions related to climate change adaptation regarding current and projected effects of climate change; and

WHEREAS the Department of Water Resources (DWR) is responsible for managing the state's water resources to benefit the people of California, and to protect, restore and enhance the natural and human environments; and

WHEREAS California's coastal management agencies such as the California Coastal Commission, the California Ocean Protection Council (OPC) and California State Parks are charged with managing and protecting the ocean and coastal resources of the state; and

WHEREAS the California Energy Commission's (CEC) Public Interest Energy Research Program has funded research on climate change since 2001 including funding the development of preliminary sea level rise projections for the San Francisco Bay area by the Scripps Institution of Oceanography/University of California at San Diego.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER, Governor of the State of California, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the State of California, do hereby order effective immediately:

1. The California Resources Agency, in cooperation with DWR, CEC, California's coastal management agencies, and the OPC, shall request that the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) convene an independent panel to complete the first California Sea Level Rise Assessment Report and initiate, within 60 days after the signing of this Order, an independent sea level rise science and policy committee made up of state, national and international experts.
2. By March 31, 2009, the OPC, DWR and the CEC, in coordination with other state agencies, shall hold a public workshop to gather policy-relevant information specific to California for use in preparing the Sea Level Rise Assessment Report and to raise state awareness of sea level rise impacts.
3. The California Resources Agency shall request that the final Sea Level Rise Assessment Report be completed as soon as possible but no later than December 1, 2010. The final Sea Level Rise Assessment Report will advise how California should plan for future sea level rise. The report should include: (1) relative sea level rise projections specific to California, taking into account issues such as coastal erosion rates, tidal impacts, El Niño and La Niña events, storm surge and land subsidence rates; (2) the range of uncertainty in selected sea level rise projections; (3) a synthesis of existing information on projected sea level rise impacts to state infrastructure (such as roads, public facilities and beaches), natural areas, and coastal and marine ecosystems; and (4) a discussion of future research needs regarding sea level rise for California.
4. The OPC shall work with DWR, the CEC, California's coastal management agencies and the State Water Resources Control Board to conduct a review of the NAS assessment every two years or as necessary.
5. I direct that, prior to release of the final Sea Level Rise Assessment Report from the NAS, all state agencies within my administration that are planning construction projects in areas vulnerable to future sea level rise shall, for the purposes of planning, consider a range of sea level rise scenarios for the years 2050 and 2100 in order to assess project vulnerability and, to the extent feasible, reduce expected risks and increase resiliency to sea level rise. However, all projects that have filed a Notice of Preparation, and/or are programmed for construction funding the next five years, or are routine maintenance projects as of the date of this Order may, but are not required to, account for these planning guidelines. Sea level rise estimates should also be used in conjunction with appropriate local information regarding local uplift and subsidence, coastal erosion rates, predicted higher high water levels, storm surge and storm wave data.
6. The Business, Transportation, and Housing Agency shall work with the California Resources Agency and the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) to prepare a report within 90 days of release of this Order to assess vulnerability of transportation systems to sea level rise that will include provisions for investment critical to safety, maintenance and operational improvements of the system and economy of the state.

7. By June 30, 2009, the California Resources Agency, through the Climate Action Team, shall coordinate with local, regional, state and federal public and private entities to develop a state Climate Adaptation Strategy. The strategy will summarize the best known science on climate change impacts to California (led by CEC's PIER program), assess California's vulnerability to the identified impacts and then outline solutions that can be implemented within and across state agencies to promote resiliency. A water adaptation strategy will be coordinated by DWR with input from the State Water Resources Control Board, an ocean and coastal resources adaptation strategy will be coordinated by the OPC, an infrastructure adaptation strategy will be coordinated by the California Department of Transportation, a biodiversity adaptation strategy will be jointly coordinated by the California Department of Fish and Game and California State Parks, a working landscapes adaptation strategy will be jointly coordinated by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and the California Department of Food and Agriculture, and a public health adaptation strategy will be jointly coordinated by the California Department of Public Health and the California Air Resources Board, all as part of the larger strategy. This strategy will be facilitated through the Climate Action Team and will be coordinated with California's climate change mitigation efforts.

8. By May 30, 2009, OPR, in cooperation with the California Resources Agency, shall provide state land-use planning guidance related to sea level rise and other climate change impacts.

This Order is not intended to, and does not, create any rights or benefits, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity, against the State of California, its agencies, departments, entities, officers, employees, or any other person.

I FURTHER DIRECT that as soon as hereafter possible, this Order shall be filed with 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 14th day of November 2008.

ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER
Governor of California

ATTEST:
Debra Bowen
Secretary of State



11/17/2008 GAAS:785:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Governor Schwarzenegger Advances State's Renewable Energy Development

Signs Executive Order to Raise California's Renewable Energy Goals to 33 Percent by 2020, Clear Red Tape for Renewable Projects

Building on his commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing the state's renewable energy, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger today signed Executive Order S-14-08 (EO) to streamline California's renewable energy project approval process and increase the state's Renewable Energy Standard to 33 percent renewable power by 2020.

"I am proposing we set the most aggressive target in the nation for renewable energy-33 percent by the year 2020-that's a third of our energy from sources like solar, wind and geothermal," Governor Schwarzenegger said. "But we won't meet that goal doing business as usual, where environmental regulations are holding up environmental progress in some cases. This executive order will clear the red tape for renewable projects and streamline the permitting and siting of new plants and transmission lines. With this investment in renewable energy projects, California has a bright energy future ahead that will help us fight climate change while driving our state's green economy."

The Governor made today's announcement at the site of OptiSolar's new plant in Sacramento, which will begin manufacturing solar panels in early 2009. When fully built out, the one-million-square-foot plant will be the largest photovoltaic solar panel manufacturing plant in North America, providing 1,000 green jobs and producing approximately 2,000 solar panels per day.

To solidify his promise to increase the amount of electricity California receives from renewable resources, the Governor will expand the state's current RPS requirements to 33 percent by 2020. The Governor also will propose legislative language that will codify the new higher standards and require all utilities, public and private, to meet the 33 percent target and spread implementation costs across all ratepayers with safeguards for low-income customers. It will allow for the expansion of eligibility for California's RPS program to renewable energy generation from other western states and reform the renewable energy market structure to spur new development while providing consumer safeguards.

The EO will advance California's transition into a clean energy economy and directs state agencies to create comprehensive plans to prioritize regional renewable projects based on an area's renewable resource potential and the level of protection for plant and animal habitat. To implement and track the progress of the EO, the California Energy Commission (CEC) and the Department of Fish and Game (DFG) today signed a Memorandum of Understanding formalizing a Renewable Energy Action Team (REAT).

To streamline the application process for renewable energy development, the CEC and DFG will create a "one-stop" permitting process with the goal of reducing the application time for specific projects in half. This will be achieved through the creation of a special joint streamlining unit that will concurrently review permit applications filed at the state level.

To jump start Natural Communities Conservation Plans (NCCPs) under the EO, the REAT will initiate the

Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan in the priority Mojave and Colorado Desert regions and identify other preferred areas that will benefit from a streamlined permitting and environmental review process. This will dramatically reduce the time and uncertainty normally associated with building new renewable projects.

In addition to the EO announced today, the CEC, DFG, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the U.S. Bureau of Land Management signed a Memorandum of Understanding to establish a coordinated approach with our federal partners in the expedited permitting process. This coordinated approach will significantly reduce the time and expense for developing renewable energy on federally-owned California land, including the priority Mojave and Colorado Desert regions.

Gov. Schwarzenegger has led California in establishing laws and policies aimed at helping to promote renewable energy and fight global warming, including:

- In September 2008, Gov. Schwarzenegger signed AB 1451 by Assemblyman Mark Leno (D-San Francisco), AB 2466 by Assemblyman John Laird (D-Santa Cruz) and AB 2267 by Assemblyman Felipe Fuentes (D-Sylmar) to build on California's commitment to increase renewable energy use. AB 1451 will build on the state's solar power usage by continuing a property tax exclusion for projects that utilize solar panel energy and expanding the exclusion to builder-installed solar energy systems in new homes. AB 2267 builds on the state's green economy by requiring the CPUC to grant incentives to eligible California-technology manufacturers. This bill also requires the Energy Commission to give priority to California-based companies when granting awards and will not only create jobs for hardworking Californians but will attract more clean-tech and green-tech companies to the state. AB 2466 will increase energy efficiency and help protect the environment by authorizing local governments to receive a utility bill credit for surplus renewable electricity generated at one site against the electricity consumption at other sites.
- In 2006, the Governor announced his Million Solar Roofs Plan to provide 3,000 megawatts of additional clean energy and reduce the output of greenhouse gases by three million tons, equivalent to taking one million cars off the road. Now known as the California Solar Initiative, the \$3.3 billion incentive plan for homeowners and building owners who install solar electric systems will lead to one million solar roofs in California by 2017.
- Announced as a component of the California Solar Initiative in 2007, the New Solar Homes Partnership (NSHP) aims to create a self-sustaining market for solar homes and gain builder commitment to install solar energy systems. A new home that qualifies for the NSHP is at least 15 percent more efficient than the current building standards.
- In September 2006, the Governor signed the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, California's landmark bill that established a first-in-the-world comprehensive program of regulatory and market mechanisms to achieve real, quantifiable, cost-effective reductions of greenhouse gases. The law will reduce carbon emissions in California to 1990 levels by the year 2020. Gov. Schwarzenegger has also called for the state to reduce carbon emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels by the year 2050.

California's push to fight global warming and increase renewable energy will also boost our economy. According to an economic study by the University of California at Berkeley and Next 10, California's policies will create as many as 403,000 jobs in the next 12 years and household incomes will increase by \$48 billion.

The full text of the EO is below:

EXECUTIVE ORDER S-14-08

by the Governor of the State of California

WHEREAS, the State of California is a world leader in efforts to reduce global warming and greenhouse gas emissions, increase renewable energy production, promote energy efficiency, energy conservation, clean air and emission controls, expand the use of low carbon, alternative fuels and promote and commercialize new technologies and industries; and

WHEREAS, California has previously led the nation with an aggressive Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS), requiring California's retail sellers of electricity to serve 20 percent of their load with renewable energy by 2010; and

WHEREAS, in 2003, the Governor called for an acceleration of the RPS, urging that 20 percent of California's electricity come from renewable sources by 2010 rather than 2017, seven years earlier than previously required, and this accelerated standard became law in September 2006, when the Governor signed SB 107; and

WHEREAS, California's high standards and ambitious goals have resulted in California leading the nation in renewable energy innovation, receiving more investment funding in clean technology than anywhere else in the United States, and accounting for 44 percent of all U.S. patents in solar technologies and 37 percent of all U.S. patents in wind technologies; and

WHEREAS, producing electricity from renewable resources provides multiple and significant benefits to California's environment and economy, including improving local air quality and reducing global warming pollution, diversifying energy supply, improving energy security, enhancing economic development, and creating jobs; and

WHEREAS, California has some of the best renewable energy resource areas in the world, providing immense potential for clean, valuable electricity generation in the state, and the development of these resources must be accelerated; and

WHEREAS, substantially increased development of renewable electricity sources, energy efficiency and demand response is needed to meet the greenhouse gas reduction goal of 1990 levels by 2020 and 80 percent below 1990 emissions levels by 2050, making the success and expansion of renewables a key priority for California's economic and environmental future; and

WHEREAS, fostering greater and more timely renewable energy development means California's energy agencies must establish a more cohesive and integrated statewide strategy, including greater coordination and streamlining of the siting, permitting, and procurement processes for renewable generation, improving the manner in which the state develops its transmission infrastructure, and encouraging technically and economically feasible distributed renewable energy opportunities; and

WHEREAS, the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) has approved more than 6,300 MW of renewable generation contracts for investor-owned utilities, and has identified various challenges that impede their timely realization, relating to transmission, financing, siting, permitting, integration, environmental and military objectives, technology development and commercialization and equipment procurement; and

WHEREAS, the California Energy Commission (CEC) in its 2007 Integrated Energy Policy Report (IEPR) indicated that there are substantial barriers to generation siting, permitting and transmission that must be addressed in order to achieve the 2010 and 2020 RPS goals; and

WHEREAS, the Renewable Energy Transmission Initiative (RETI) is a statewide initiative to help identify the transmission projects needed to accommodate these renewable energy goals and facilitate transmission

corridor designation and transmission and generation siting and permitting; and

WHEREAS, RETI will (1) assess competitive renewable energy zones in California and surrounding regions that can provide significant electricity to California consumers by 2020; (2) identify those zones that can be developed in the most timely and cost effective way, with least environmental impact; and (3) prepare detailed transmission plans for those zones identified for development; and

WHEREAS, deployment of new renewable energy technologies across the state will require utilizing new areas of biologically sensitive land; and

WHEREAS, California is committed to conserving natural communities at the ecosystem scale through the use of California's unique Natural Community Conservation Planning (NCCP) tool, coordinated by the Department of Fish and Game (DFG) and CEC, which identifies and provides for the region-wide protection of plants, animals, and their habitats while allowing for compatible economic activities such as renewable energy generation; and

WHEREAS, the Western Governor's Association has initiated the Western Renewable Energy Zone (WREZ) initiative to identify and expedite cost-effective, environmentally sensitive transmission development to areas with high-grade, renewable energy resources in order to bring about the development of 30,000 megawatts of clean and diversified energy across the West by 2015.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER, Governor of the State of California, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the State of California, do hereby order effective immediately:

1. That the following Renewable Portfolio Standard target is hereby established for California: All retail sellers of electricity shall serve 33 percent of their load with renewable energy by 2020. State government agencies are hereby directed to take all appropriate actions to implement this target in all regulatory proceedings, including siting, permitting, and procurement for renewable energy power plants and transmission lines.
2. The Resources Agency shall lead the joint collaboration between the CEC and the DFG to expedite the development of RPS eligible renewable energy resources through the actions outlined in this order.
3. The Department of Fish and Game shall immediately create a new internal division, the primary purpose being comprehensive planning and streamlined compliance services; including for renewable energy projects. The division shall ensure the timely completion of NCCPs, which embody the balancing of project assurances with ecosystem protection.
4. Pursuant to this Order and the MOU signed on November 17, 2008 by the CEC and DFG formalizing the Renewable Energy Action Team (REAT), the REAT shall lead completion of items 5 through 12.
5. Pursuant to the MOU, DFG and CEC shall immediately create a "one-stop" process for permitting renewable energy generation power plants. Instead of filing multiple sequential applications, the DFG and CEC shall create a concurrent application review process, which shall be filed directly at the state level. To facilitate this process, a special joint streamlining unit shall be created and shall reduce permit processing times by at least 50% for projects in renewable energy development areas, as such areas are defined by the REAT beginning on February 1, 2009.
6. Pursuant to the MOU signed on November 17, 2008 by the CEC, the DFG, the United States Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the REAT shall endeavor to include all appropriate federal partners in the expedited permitting process described in number 5 above.

7. By December 1, 2008, the REAT shall initiate the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan (DRECP) process for the Mojave and Colorado Desert regions.
8. By March 1, 2009, the REAT shall identify and publish top priority areas in California where other NCCPs or similar plans should be developed based upon their renewable energy development potential.
9. By December 31, 2009, the REAT shall develop and publish a Best Management Practices manual to assist RPS project applicants in designing projects to emphasize siting considerations and minimize environmental impacts for RPS desert projects.
10. By December 31, 2009, the REAT, in conjunction with our federal partners and stakeholder groups, shall develop a conservation strategy that clearly identifies and maps areas for RPS project development and areas intended for long-term natural resource conservation as a foundation for the DRECP.
11. By December 31, 2010, the REAT, in conjunction with our federal partners and stakeholder groups, shall complete the draft DRECP and initiate the environmental review process.
12. By June 1, 2012, the final DRECP shall provide binding, long-term endangered species permit assurances, facilitate the RPS desert project approval process, and provide a process for state and federal conservation funding to implement the DRECP.
13. By January 1, 2010, the CEC shall provide an estimate of total retail electricity sales in California in 2020 by utility and shall update this number every two years through the IEPR.
14. Direct the CEC, and request the CPUC and California Independent System Operator (ISO), to work with other RETI stakeholders to complete the following by March 31, 2009: (a) develop a product that identifies top priority renewable energy zones that can be developed reliably, cost-effectively and with least environmental impact; and (b) issue a Renewable Transmission Development Report that identifies potential routes and interconnection points for new lines. I direct DFG to participate in the RETI process and the REAT to provide increased technical support to the RETI stakeholder group. I also request that the CPUC and the ISO support the RETI stakeholder group as appropriate in order to meet this deadline.
15. Direct the CEC, and request the CPUC, to participate in the WREZ initiative in order to increase availability to all potential renewable energy resources, coordinate research, planning, and investments with our regional partners, and to complement RETI. Specifically, I request that the CPUC, in conjunction with the CEC, ensure that there is information exchange and coordination between the WREZ initiative and RETI and to facilitate the feasible integration of the resulting plans from each initiative.
16. In order to facilitate the timely permitting of renewable energy projects, all state regulatory agencies shall give priority to renewable energy projects as set forth in this Executive Order.
17. In conjunction with its work with DFG to develop the DRECP pursuant to number 7 above and any work it performs to facilitate the siting and permitting of renewable generation and transmission projects, the CEC shall coordinate with BLM, CPUC, the California ISO, and other interested federal, state, and local agencies, work closely with interested stakeholders, and utilize input from RETI.

This Order is not intended to create, and does not create, any right or benefit, whether substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity, against the State of California, its agencies, entities, officers, employees, agents or any other person.

I FURTHER DIRECT that as soon as hereafter possible, this Order be filed with the Office of the Secretary of State and that widespread publicity and notice be given to this Order.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have here unto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this the 17th day of November 2008.

ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER
Governor of California

ATTEST:
DEBRA BOWEN
Secretary of State



11/18/2008 GAAS:787:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Governor Schwarzenegger Opens Governors' Global Climate Summit

In Los Angeles today, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger welcomes more than 800 attendees from more than 50 states, provinces and countries to the Governors' Global Climate Summit. Following the Governor's remarks, a pre-recorded video message will air from President-Elect Barack Obama on global warming and supporting the states that have taken decisive action to address this urgent issue.

The Governors' Summit brings together U.S. and international leaders to develop cooperative partnerships and promote collaborative actions needed to combat climate change. This forum also provides an opportunity for states and provinces to partner to reduce emissions, to grow their green economies and to influence the position their national governments take in the next global agreement on climate change.

The U.S. governors co-hosting and who will be in attendance at the summit are Florida Governor Charlie Crist, Illinois Governor Rod Blagojevich, Kansas Governor Kathleen Sebelius and Wisconsin Governor Jim Doyle.

"When California passed its global warming law two years ago, we were out there on an island, so we started forming partnerships everywhere we could," Governor Schwarzenegger said. "We teamed up with Great Britain, the Canadian provinces, the Western and Northeastern states and with states like those of my co-hosts-Illinois, Florida, Kansas, Wisconsin and more. And right here, for the first time, we have officials from China, India, Mexico, Brazil, Indonesia and across the world in the same summit, working toward the same goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and growing green economies in our own backyards."

"Florida's rapid progress has been possible only through partnership agreements with the United Kingdom and Germany, and with the help of my good friend, Governor Schwarzenegger," Florida Governor Charlie Crist said. "Progress comes only as we work together-not at the expense of future economic growth-but as a necessity for the future prosperity of all nations and states."

"This Summit is an opportunity to strengthen important relationships with business and government officials nationally and internationally and develop climate change strategies that will save us money, create jobs, help secure our world and improve our air and water," Wisconsin Governor Doyle said.

"There is an incredible opportunity here to get our nation's economy back on track by creating green jobs and becoming a world leader in the development of clean energy technologies," Kansas Governor Kathleen Sebelius said. "In Kansas, our farms and fields can produce tomorrow's energy through biofuels and clean, renewable wind. Rural America is going to play an important part in securing energy independence for our nation."

"Illinois has been a leader in the Midwest and nationally in developing innovative strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that cause climate change," Illinois Governor Blagojevich said. "Playing a leading role in the Governors' Summit will give us a chance to meet with world leaders and to learn from each other about how to most effectively tackle this urgent global issue and accelerate the transition to a low carbon society."

The Summit emphasizes a "sectoral" approach to reducing greenhouse gas emissions with sector-specific breakout sessions focusing on specific actions in the following industries: forestry; cement, iron, steel and aluminum; energy; and transportation. Together, these sectors account for the vast majority of global greenhouse gas emissions. This approach is considered a promising mechanism to support the actions of developing nations with technical and financial assistance from developed nations.

With representatives from the world's biggest greenhouse gas emitters, this Governors' Summit provides an important forum to discuss solutions to meeting our mutual environmental goals while creating an economic advantage for states, provinces and nations that take early and aggressive action.

Showcasing the economic success of California's environmental leadership, the Governors' Summit will feature more than 30 clean-tech companies displaying innovative green technologies including electric cars, solar-powered flashlights and non-toxic cleaning products during the two-day Climate Solutions Showcase.

The following organizations are partnering with the Governors' Summit to make this collaborative opportunity possible: the Aga Khan Development Network, which is working to improve living conditions in the developing world through social and economic development, environment and culture; Climate Works; the RBF Foundation; the Sea Change Foundation; the Energy Foundation; the New America Foundation; Pacific Gas and Electric Company; the Pisces Foundation; BP America; Conoco Phillips; the Emmett Center on Climate Change and the Environment/UCLA School of Law; FPL Energy; EcoSecurities; the Tremaine Foundation; APX; Applied Materials; SunPower; Fireman's Fund/Allianz Group; The Goldman Fund; Greenhouse Gas Services; Malcolm Pirnie; Mitsui & Co. (USA), Inc.; United Airlines and the University of California.

To ensure that the Summit leaves no carbon footprint, EcoSecurities is donating voluntary carbon offsets from its portfolio to neutralize 100 percent of the emissions associated with the event. The offsets being used are high quality voluntary emission reduction credits, selected to honor visiting country representatives, as well as highlight the first two agricultural methane projects listed by the California Climate Action Registry.

Visiting representatives will participate from more than 50 states, provinces and nations at the Governors' Summit, including leaders from the U.S., Canada, Mexico, China, United Nations, European Union, Indonesia, Brazil and United Kingdom. The Summit brings together state and provincial leaders, national leaders, scientists, and representatives from business, academia and non-government organizations to forge productive partnerships to advance mutual goals.

This Summit helps fulfill the requirements of the state's global warming law, AB 32, to coordinate and collaborate with international governments to ensure compatibility, promote maximum environmental protection and promote economic stability. In addition, the proposed Scoping Plan, the state's blueprint to meet AB 32 reduction goals, addresses international efforts to encourage the spread of clean, low carbon technologies outside California.

University of California Television will offer a live webcast and subsequent archival video and podcasts of all events in the International Ballroom at <http://www.uctv.tv/climate/>. Several million people from around the world have been invited to watch the Governors' Summit live.

For more information, go to www.governorsglobalclimatesummit.org.



11/18/2008 GAAS:791:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Gov. Schwarzenegger Partners with Other States to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Deforestation

Continuing his leadership to collaborate with other states to minimize climate change impacts, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger today will join with Wisconsin Governor Jim Doyle, Illinois Governor Rod Blagojevich and six governors from Brazil and Indonesia in signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to reduce forestry-related greenhouse gas emissions at the Governors' Global Climate Summit in Los Angeles, CA.

"Tropical deforestation accounts for 20 percent of all human-caused carbon emissions in the world, and the governors signing these MOUs with us manage more than 60 percent of the world's tropical forest lands," Governor Schwarzenegger said. "With this agreement, we are focusing our collective efforts on the problem and requiring our states to jointly develop rules, incentives and tools to ensure reduced emissions from deforestation and land degradation. We are also sending a strong message that this issue should be front and center during negotiations for the next global agreement on climate change."

The agreement commits the U.S. States of California, Illinois and Wisconsin to work with the governors of the following six states and provinces within Indonesia and Brazil to help slow and stop tropical deforestation, the cutting and burning of trees to convert land to grow crops and raise livestock, and land degradation through joint projects and incentive programs: Governor Antônio Waldez Góes da Silva, Amapa, Brazil; Governor Eduardo Braga, Amazonas, Brazil; Governor Blario Maggi, Mato Grosso, Brazil; Governor Ana Júlia de Vasconcelos Carepa, Para, Brazil; Governor Yusof Irwandi, Aceh, Indonesia; and Governor Barnamas Suebu, Papua, Indonesia.

This agreement is the first state-to-state, sub-national agreement focused on reducing emissions from deforestation and land degradation (REDD) programs. The agreement will focus on improving forest carbon accounting methodologies and will work to link state greenhouse gas mitigation programs with REDD efforts in Brazil and Indonesia.

The MOU commits the signatories to:

- Focus on reducing greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and land degradation while promoting sequestration of additional carbon through restoration and reforestation and improved forest management practices;
- Jointly develop rules to ensure that forest-sector emission reductions and sequestration could pass the strict criteria outlined in California's AB 32 Scoping Plan and potentially play a role in the Western Climate Initiative effort; and
- Develop a Joint Action Plan by early 2009 to clearly outline progress. This progress will be discussed at the 2009 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Text of MOU:

ACKNOWLEDGING the friendship and excellent cooperation among the governments of the Federative Republic of Brazil/Republic of Indonesia and the United States of America;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the global nature of environmental problems and the ability of joint efforts to enhance joint policies for environmental protection and sustainable natural resources;

RATIFYING the willingness to promote new mechanisms of dialogue and agreement that lead to the strengthening of relationships and productive mutual action;

CONSIDERING the opportunities for collaboration between the State of Amazonas/State of Amapa/State of Mato Grosso/State of Para/Province of Aceh/Province of Papua, and the States of California, Illinois, and Wisconsin in combating climate change;

Recognizing the importance and value of implementing climate mitigation and adaptation actions at sub-national levels, both in their own right and as a means to furthering national and international efforts;

recognizing further the importance of focusing on issues of common interest between the Parties, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the forest sector by preserving standing forests and sequestering additional carbon through the restoration and reforestation of degraded lands and forest and improved forest management practices;

EXPRESS their willingness to cooperate, in the search of joint actions that improve environmental quality and optimize the quality of life in the State of Amazonas State of Amapa/State of Mato Grosso/State of Para in the Federative Republic of Brazil/Province of Aceh/Province of Papua in the Republic of Indonesia, and the States of California, Illinois, and Wisconsin in the United States of America.

ARTICLE 1

This Memorandum of Understanding is intended to promote broader cooperation regarding environmental issues among the Parties within their respective purview and based on principles of reciprocity, information exchange and mutual benefit.

ARTICLE 2

The Parties will coordinate efforts and promote collaboration for environmental management, scientific and technical investigation, and capacity building, through cooperative efforts focused particularly, but not exclusively, on the following priorities:

- a. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and land degradation - otherwise known as "REDD" - and sequestration of additional carbon through the restoration and reforestation of degraded lands and forests, and through improved forest management practices;
- b. Developing rules to ensure that forest-sector emissions reductions and sequestrations, from activities undertaken at the sub-national level, will be real, measurable, verifiable and permanent, and capable of being recognized in compliance mechanisms of each party's state, provincial, regional, national or international programs such as the State of California's Global Warming Solutions Act (Assembly Bill 32), Midwestern Greenhouse Gas Accord, Western Climate Initiative, Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative, or other initiatives;
- c. Initiating innovative financing between the Parties for the sustainable use of forest resources and biodiversity conservation;

- d. Adapting to future climate change impacts and the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions; and
- e. Stimulating investment between the Parties to promote sustainable development.

ARTICLE 3

In furtherance of the priorities referenced in Article 2, the Parties may develop the following methods of cooperation, among others:

- a. Exchange of information;
- b. Design, implementation and joint financing of studies and projects;
- c. Development and dissemination of publications;
- d. Technology transfer;
- e. Exchange of scholars and experts;
- f. Development of capacity building programs;
- g. Joint development of seminars, workshops, conferences, courses, technical visits and certificate courses; or
- h. Other methods developed between the Parties.

ARTICLE 4

The Parties will cooperate in the development of a Joint Action Plan containing cooperative actions or projects and/or specific studies to be developed.

Each work plan will include all necessary provisions for implementing the cooperation activity agreed upon, including its scope, coordination and administration, resource allocation, expert and professional exchanges, administrative issues, and any other information deemed necessary for achieving the objective of this Memorandum of Understanding.

Independent of the formalization of work plans the Parties agree that collaboration proposals can be presented that allow the parties to optimize outcomes for achieving the objective of this Memorandum of Understanding.

For the follow up and implementation of work plans, theme-specific groups will be established. These groups will be led by officials of the Parties and will meet at a minimum of once a year.

ARTICLE 5

In activities of cooperation and information exchanges, if Parties deem it convenient, private and public sectors may be invited to participate, as well as public, academic and research institutions, or any other organization, as long as they can directly contribute to the achievement of the objective of this Memorandum of Understanding.

ARTICLE 6

The Parties will finance activities referred to in this Memorandum of Understanding with resources

allocated in their respective budgets, as these resources become available and as stipulated by their own legislation processes. Each Party will pay for expenses related to its own participation, unless alternative financial mechanisms can be used for specific activities, as appropriate and as approved by their respective appointing authority

ARTICLE 7

Confidential or protected information, material or equipment will not be subject to transfer pursuant to this Memorandum of Understanding.

If information, material and equipment is identified to require or to potentially require protection and classification, during the development of cooperation activities as stated in this Memorandum of Understanding, the Parties will inform corresponding authorities and will establish the appropriate protections in writing. Transfer or use of information, material and equipment not protected or classified which is controlled by any of the Parties, shall be done in accordance with applicable laws of each state, province, nation, or institution and must be properly identified.

ARTICLE 8

Officials designated by each Party to implement cooperation activities under this Memorandum of Understanding will continue working for the party to whom they belong, and no labor relations will be created with any other Party to this Memorandum of Understanding.

Cooperative activities under this Memorandum of Understanding will in no way change the original employer/employee relationship of the officials working together under this Memorandum of Understanding.

The Parties will make all necessary arrangements with corresponding authorities to facilitate customs entrance and exit of participants officially taking part in cooperation projects under this Memorandum of Understanding. These participants will be bound by migration, fiscal, customs, sanitary and national security provisions existing in each respective country and are not authorized to do any other activity without previous permission from the appropriate authorities.

The Parties will ensure that their official representatives participating in cooperation actions have medical, liability and life insurance, to pay costs related to damage repair or indemnification, in case that an accident may occur as a result of cooperation activities related to the execution of this Memorandum of Understanding.

ARTICLE 9

Any differences of interpretation, management or execution of this Memorandum of Understanding will be resolved by mutual understanding of the Parties.

ARTICLE 10

This Memorandum of Understanding can be modified by mutual consent of the Parties in writing, specifying the date of the entry into force of any such modifications.

ARTICLE 11

Termination of this Memorandum of Understanding can be made by any of the Parties, through written communication directed to the other Parties thirty (30) days in advance.

ARTICLE 12

The Parties acknowledge that this Memorandum of Understanding is only intended to provide for cooperation between the Parties, and does not create any legally binding rights or obligations. To the extent any other provision of this Memorandum of Understanding is inconsistent with this paragraph, this paragraph shall control.

Executed in California, United States of America, on November eighteen of two thousand and eight, in one original in the English language.



11/19/2008 GAAS:794:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

26 Global Leaders Sign Agreement to Partner on Climate Action

Declaration will Inform and Advance Negotiations for Next Global Agreement on Climate Change

Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger today joined 26 global leaders from six countries to sign a declaration acknowledging the threats of global warming on natural resources and economic prosperity, and calling on states and provinces to build and strengthen cooperative efforts to implement strategies that can immediately reduce greenhouse gas emissions in advance of the next global agreement on climate change.

"During this Summit, we had great discussions about the different responsibilities of developed and developing nations and how we must all work together for a healthier planet," Governor Schwarzenegger said. "Reversing the damage done by global warming is the great environmental challenge of the 21st Century, and I am proud that California and our co-host states are advancing the international policy debate through state and provincial partnerships. With this Summit declaration, we are establishing a framework to help negotiators next month in Poland and next year in Copenhagen as they draft a successor to the Kyoto Protocol."

The declaration focuses efforts on the largest emitting sectors including forestry, agriculture, cement, iron, aluminum, energy and transportation. Leaders at the Governors' Summit committed to establishing workgroups by sector to develop individual sector-specific position papers within the next six months on possible policy options to inform and advance United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) international negotiations toward the next global climate agreement.

To help reduce staff costs, leaders agreed to utilize non-government organizations (NGO) such as The Climate Group, Environmental Defense Fund, International Council on Clean Transportation and Center for Clean Air Policy to provide staff support and specialized expertise to coordinate working groups and draft position papers. In many cases, these NGOs already are working on policy options to be considered by the global community and this helps relieve some of the fiscal burden from governments.

The declaration commits signers to establishing and expanding existing global networks to help develop additional cooperative actions throughout the world. Partnerships formed at the Summit will help expand opportunities among states and provinces that complement existing efforts to further explore specific mitigation and adaptation strategies.

In many cases, the collaborative partnerships forged by the declaration will lead to strategies that can immediately reduce greenhouse gas emissions in advance of a global agreement. The declaration calls out strategies such as technology transfer, incentive programs, sharing of best practices and market- or non market-based programs. These types of strategies can be implemented almost immediately at little or no cost with big economic and environmental results. By focusing on energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies, zero and low-carbon electricity generation and fuels, improved mobility through better planning and transportation infrastructure, biological carbon sequestration, climate change impacts and adaptation, developing nations can begin to employ strategies that both save money and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

The following global leaders signed today's declaration: Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger, California, USA; Governor Bill Ritter, Colorado, USA; Governor Charlie Crist, Florida; Governor Rod Blagojevich, Illinois, USA; Governor Kathleen Sebelius, Kansas, USA; Governor Deval Patrick, Massachusetts, USA; Governor Jennifer Granholm, Michigan, USA; Governor Martin O'Malley, Maryland, USA; Governor David Patterson, New York, USA; Governor Ted Kulongoski, Oregon, USA; Governor John Huntsman, Jr., Utah, USA; Governor Christine Gregoire, Washington, USA; Governor Jim Doyle, Wisconsin; Governor Antônio Waldez Góes da Silva, Amapá, Brazil; Governor Eduardo Braga, Amazonas, Brazil; Governor Blairo Maggi, Mato Grosso, Brazil; Governor Ana Júlia de Vasconcelos Carepa, Pará, Brazil; Premier Gordon Campbell, British Columbia, Canada; Premier Gary Doer, Manitoba, Canada; Premier Dalton McGuinty, Ontario, Canada; Premier Jean Charest, Quebec, Canada; Governor Yusuf Irwandi, Aceh, Indonesia; Governor Fauzi Bowo, Jakarta, Indonesia; Governor José Guadalupe Osuna Millán, Baja California, Mexico; Governor Eduardo Bours Castelo, Sonora, Mexico; and Chairman H.C. Sharatchandra, Karnataka State Pollution Control Board, India. The following signed the declaration as honorary witnesses: Director General Gao Guangsheng, Department of Climate Change, National Development Reform Commission, People's Republic of China;

Andrea De Angelis, United Nations Development Programme, China (UNDP); Douglas Gardner, UNDP, China; and Dr. Adrián Fernández, National Institute of Ecology, United Mexican States.

The Governors' Summit helps fulfill the requirements of the state's global warming law, AB 32, to coordinate and collaborate with international governments to ensure compatibility, promote maximum environmental protection and promote economic stability. In addition, the proposed Scoping Plan, the state's blueprint to meet AB 32 reduction goals, addresses international efforts to encourage the spread of clean, low carbon technologies outside California.

University of California Television provided webcasting and will continue to host archival video and podcasts of all events in the International Ballroom at <http://www.uctv.tv/climate/>.

For more information on the Summit go to www.governorsglobalclimatesummit.org.

Following today's declaration signing, the Governor will take some of the dignitaries attending the Global Climate Summit for a tour of the new, green vehicles on display at the 102nd Los Angeles Auto Show.

Text of the declaration:

Based on conclusive scientific evidence, we recognize that global climate change is a grave threat to our people, our environment, and our respective ways of life. Therefore, we resolve to act quickly to stabilize the atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases to avoid the resulting catastrophic impacts to the world's ecosystems, oceans, water supplies, infrastructure, food production, and human health. The magnitude and urgency of the challenges in stabilizing the climate will require an unprecedented level of collaboration and cooperation among all levels of government around the world.

We also recognize that the transition to a low carbon society will invigorate and strengthen global, national and regional economies by enhancing energy security, increasing energy efficiency, and creating new jobs and industries that stimulate diverse, de-centralized and sustainable economic activity.

We further recognize that states and provinces from around the world, including the undersigned, have embarked on a journey to pursue innovative actions and policies to address climate change. This declaration is another step that strengthens and advances our shared vision for long-term cooperative action. We seek to create a low carbon society and enhance energy security by providing ongoing support to our national governments as they combat climate change.

Today, we come together in state-province partnership to help advance the ongoing international efforts under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, based on the following guiding principles:

- Stabilize atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases to avoid catastrophic climate change, consistent with the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;
- Achieve quantifiable greenhouse gas emission reductions collectively while recognizing that there are common but differentiated responsibilities and capabilities among developed, developing, and transitional governments;
- Provide technical assistance to and investment in sector specific activities, including transfer of clean energy research, and assistance with development, demonstration, and deployment of climate friendly technologies, particularly in developing countries;
- Accelerate capacity building efforts targeted toward key sectors of our economies; and
- Strengthen the ability of all regions of the world to adapt to climate change and assist those that are disproportionately affected, or most likely to suffer the consequences of climate change.

To realize these principles we will work together and with our respective national governments in an effort to move toward the following goals:

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions in sectors with a high potential for environmental and economic benefits including: forestry; agriculture; cement; iron and steel; aluminum; energy; and transportation;
- Employ those actions that are most suited to providing mutually beneficial outcomes, including technology transfer, incentive programs, sharing of best practices and market- or non market-based programs.
- Pursue opportunities among the undersigned that complement existing efforts to further explore specific mitigation and adaptation strategies;
- Scale up investments in climate friendly technologies and strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change;
- Grow our economies and enhance overall quality of life through research, development and deployment of technologies that will reduce greenhouse gases;
- Focus research, development and deployment activities on energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies, zero- and low-carbon electricity generation and fuels, improved mobility through better planning and transportation infrastructure, biological carbon sequestration, climate change impacts and adaptation;
- Foster exchanges between researchers and educators to strengthen the global climate change knowledge base by building upon existing relationships between academic and laboratory researchers, as well as international student exchange programs; and
- Accelerate capacity building for development of monitoring and reporting programs that provide transparent, coordinated and consistent measurement, and verification of greenhouse gas emissions to ensure environmental integrity;

To build this partnership we will work together to actively solicit the support of governments at all levels and coordinate our activities with national climate change programs.



11/22/2008 GAAS:803:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Guest Host CA Environmental Protection Agency Secretary Linda Adams Discusses Governors' Global Climate Summit in Governor's Weekly Radio Address

English and Spanish transcripts of Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger's weekly radio address, hosted this week by California Environmental Protection Agency Secretary Linda Adams are below. **The address is embargoed until Saturday, November 22, 2008 at 7 a.m. PST.**

English:

The 2-minute, 55-second address is available at http://gov.ca.gov/mp3/press/GovAddressClimateSummit112108_mus.mp3. The file is 1.17 MB.

A "clean" version of the address is available at http://gov.ca.gov/mp3/press/GovAddressClimateSummit112108_dry.mp3. The file is 1.15 MB.

Spanish:

The 3-minute, 8-second address is available at http://gov.ca.gov/mp3/press/GovAddressClimateSummit112108_span_mus.mp3. The file is 1.26 MB.

A "clean" version of the address is available at http://gov.ca.gov/mp3/press/GovAddressClimateSummit112108_span_dry.mp3. The file is 1.25 MB.

Environmental Protection Secretary Linda Adams:

Hi, this is Linda Adams, secretary of the California Environmental Protection Agency filling in for Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger with this week's California Report.

I have just returned from a historic two-day environmental summit hosted by the Governor and four other U.S. Governors.

The Governors' Global Climate Summit gathered leaders from around the world to confront global warming on the local and international levels.

Leaders from China and India, Europe, Australia, Mexico, Brazil, Indonesia, U.S. States and more came together to discuss the specific impacts on their economies and environment.

More than 800 people came together with a common goal to put politics aside and partner to fight global warming.

Now as the United Nations continues crafting a successor to the next Kyoto Protocol they will have the

information and commitment from our summit as a framework.

California took the lead in creating this broad international alliance to share strategies on how best to reduce greenhouse gas emissions while at the same time boosting our economies.

The Governor has always believed there is far more economic opportunity than risk in this drive to save our environment.

He was joined at the summit this week by many world leaders who feel the same way, leaders committed to collaborating and partnering to solve this worldwide problem.

The talks focused on the need to coordinate globally to reduce emissions in sector-specific areas such as energy, transportation and land-use, manufacturing, construction, forestry and agriculture.

This successful conference resulted in governors from the U.S., Indonesia and Brazil signing memorandums of understanding to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation.

Those who signed manage more than 60 percent of the world's tropical forests.

One of the most exciting moments was a surprise video address by President-Elect Barack Obama who committed to aggressive federal action to combat climate-change.

He praised Governor Schwarzenegger for his leadership in the fight against global warming and said it is time for Washington to follow suit.

It's true, California is a world leader in this fight and we will not slow down.

This week's summit highlighted all that is possible, all that we can do statewide, nationwide and worldwide when we have the will to cooperate and a commitment to a healthier planet.

On behalf of Governor Schwarzenegger, this is Linda Adams.

Thank you for listening.

Spanish Translation:

Hola, soy Linda Adams, secretaria de Protección Ambiental, sustituyendo al gobernador Arnold Schwarzenegger en el Informe de California de esta semana.

Acabo de regresar de una conferencia histórica sobre el Medioambiente, de dos días, presentada por el gobernador y otros cuatro gobernadores del país.

La Conferencia de Clima Global de los Gobernadores reunió a líderes de todo el mundo para enfrentar el calentamiento global a nivel local e internacional.

Líderes de India y China, Europa, Australia, México, Brasil, Indonesia, Estados Unidos y otros países se reunieron para discutir los impactos específicos en sus economías y medioambiente.

Más de 800 personas se reunieron con una meta común: dejar de lado la política y asociarse para combatir el calentamiento global.

Ahora, mientras la Organización de las Naciones Unidas sigue trabajando en un sucesor del próximo Protocolo de Kyoto, tendrán como marco la información y el compromiso de nuestra conferencia.

California encabezó la creación de una amplia alianza internacional, para compartir estrategias en cómo mejor reducir emisiones de gas de efecto invernadero y al mismo tiempo estimular sus economías.

El gobernador siempre ha creído que hay mucha más oportunidad económica que riesgo en este esfuerzo para salvar nuestro medioambiente.

En la conferencia de esta semana, lo acompañaron muchos líderes mundiales que comparten su posición, líderes comprometidos a colaborar y asociarse para solucionar este problema mundial.

Las conversaciones se concentraron en la necesidad de coordinar globalmente para reducir emisiones en áreas de sectores específicos como energía, transporte, uso de la tierra, fabricación, construcción, ciencia forestal y agricultura.

Como resultado de esta exitosa conferencia, gobernadores de Estados Unidos, Indonesia y Brasil firmaron un memorándum de entendimiento para reducir emisiones de gas de efecto invernadero en la deforestación.

Los que firmaron, administran más del 60 por ciento de los bosques tropicales del mundo.

Uno de los mejores momentos vino con un discurso sorpresa en video del presidente electo Barack Obama, quien se comprometió

a una acción federal agresiva para combatir el cambio climático.

Obama elogió al Gobernador Schwarzenegger por su liderazgo en la lucha contra el calentamiento global y dijo que es hora de que Washington haga lo mismo.

Es verdad, California es líder mundial en esta lucha y no detendremos la marcha.

La conferencia de esta semana destacó todo lo que es posible, todo lo que podemos hacer en el estado, la nación y el mundo, cuando tenemos la voluntad de cooperar y un compromiso para un planeta más saludable.

En nombre del Gobernador Schwarzenegger, ésta es Linda Adams.

Gracias por escuchar.



12/08/2008 GAAS:818:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Gov. Schwarzenegger Discusses Importance of Fighting Climate Change in Video Message to United Nations Climate Change Conference Delegates

Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger today addressed the United Nations Climate Change Conference (UNCCC) convening this week in Poznań, Poland. In a pre-taped video message, the Governor discussed the importance of fighting climate change and emphasized how developing green regulations can benefit the climate and the economy simultaneously to an audience of nearly 200 state and provincial leaders, national leaders, scientists and representatives from business, academia and non-government organizations.

Building on California's leadership on climate change, Governor Schwarzenegger sent his top officials to UNCCC to continue the progress made at the first-ever Governors' Global Climate Summit. Administration officials including California Environmental Protection Agency Secretary Linda Adams, California Resources Agency Secretary Mike Chrisman and executive staff will participate in the most important annual international global warming forum, providing valuable feedback from discussions during the Summit on sectoral collaboration and cooperative partnerships to implement strategies that can immediately reduce greenhouse gas emissions in advance of the next global agreement on climate change.

The UNCCC is the official meeting of the 183 parties that have signed the Kyoto Protocol - the international standard for climate action, requiring mandatory greenhouse gas reductions. World leaders anticipate the next global climate agreement will be signed at next year's United Nations climate conference in Copenhagen, Denmark, making this year's discussion critical to the advancement of tangible, cooperative policy options.

For more information on the UNCCC visit <http://unfccc.int/2860.php>.

Full text of the Governor's video message:

Hello, everybody. First, let me congratulate all of you for the hard work that you're doing in Poland that will lead next year to a great successor to the Kyoto Protocol.

Now, many of you were at our Governors' Global Climate Summit in Los Angeles last month, where we formed more strong partnerships that will help implement the new global warming agreement that you are negotiating right now. I'm so proud of California's leadership in creating these partnerships with the help of 32 other states that now have Climate Action Plans, just like your countries are doing under the Kyoto Protocol. States and provinces have long been at the forefront of developing green technologies and protecting our economy, so they are setting great examples for our federal counterparts.

Now, President-elect Obama delivered a wonderful message at the summit, that the United States federal government intends to match the efforts of your nations and our states to meet this global challenge together.

And I want you all to know that the strong consensus at our summit was very clear, that we have no intention of backing away from our historic commitment to the fight against global warming because the

economy has slowed down. No. In fact, this week in California we are finishing work on how to implement our landmark Global Warming Solution Act and dozens of businesses recently voiced their enthusiastic support for this. That's because they understand that there is far more economic risk in the status quo, like wasting energy, burning fossil fuels and destroying forests, than there is in fighting climate change by developing clean, renewable energy and saving forests.

Of course, there are some people who say that we can't afford to fight against global warming while our economies are down, but the exact opposite is true. The green rules and regulations that will help save our planet will also revive our economies. Study after study has shown that our approach will save consumers money, create hundreds of thousands of new jobs and create billions in new payroll.

The work that you are doing in Poland and leading up to next year's meeting in Copenhagen, is bringing us closer to a climate agreement that the whole world can participate in and be proud of, so I look forward to joining you in person next year to help my state and my country contribute to that success and to build a healthy environment and a strong global economy for this generation and the next.

So thank you very much and keep on pumping up the economy and keep on pumping up the environment. See you. I'll be back.



12/11/2008 GAAS:825:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Gov. Schwarzenegger Praises Air Resources Board for Adopting Scoping Plan

Plan Will Protect Environment, Public Health and Spur Economy

Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger issued the below statement following the California Air Resources Board's (CARB) adoption of its scoping plan that lays out how California will reduce its greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020:

"Adoption of the AB 32 scoping plan is a great moment for California's environment and for our economy, and it also provides a roadmap for the rest of the nation to follow. When you look at today's depressed economy, green tech is one of the few bright spots out there, which is yet another reason we should move forward on our environmental goals. Estimates show that California's environmental policies will create hundreds of thousands of jobs and increase economic production by the billions. Today is the day we help unleash the full force of California's innovation and technology for a healthier planet, a stronger and more robust economy and a safer and more secure energy future."

California's push to increase renewable energy and fight climate change will also boost our economy. According to an economic study released in October by the University of California at Berkeley and Next 10, California's policies will create as many as 403,000 jobs in the next 12 years and household incomes will increase by \$48 billion. Also in October, the U.S. Conference of Mayors released its Green Jobs Index which projected 4.2 million jobs by 2038 in the emerging green technology sector, with more than 500,000 of those jobs in California.

And in September, CARB released an economic analysis that compared the costs of doing nothing with the costs of implementing AB 32, California's first-in-the-nation law to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, which showed that California's law will boost the state's economy by \$27 billion and create 100,000 new jobs. CARB also issued a report on the public health impacts which demonstrated that by 2020, with cleaner air, we will have 300 fewer premature deaths and 9,000 fewer incidences of asthma and lower respiratory symptoms and 53,000 fewer lost work days.

Governor Schwarzenegger has led California in establishing laws and policies to protect the environment while growing the economy:

- Last month, the Governor signed an executive order to streamline California's renewable energy project approval process and announced his plans to propose legislative language to expand the state's Renewable Portfolio Standard to 33 percent renewable power by 2020.
- In September, the Governor signed SB 375 by Senator Darrell Steinberg (D-Sacramento), which enhances the state's ability to achieve our AB 32 goals by adding the nation's first law to control greenhouse gas emissions by curbing sprawl.
- In June, the Governor announced a new program that waives the sales tax on investment in new manufacturing equipment for Zero Emission Vehicles. This program was developed in conjunction with the State Treasurer and the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation

Financing Authority.

- In January 2007, the Governor announced the world's first Low Carbon Fuel Standard for transportation fuels that requires fuel providers to reduce the carbon intensity of transportation fuels sold in California. This first-of-its-kind standard firmly establishes sustainable demand for lower-carbon fuels without favoring one fuel over another. To start, the standard will reduce the carbon intensity of California's passenger vehicle fuels by at least 10 percent by 2020 and more thereafter.
- In August 2006, the Governor signed his Million Solar Roofs Plan into law. Now known as the California Solar Initiative, it will provide 3,000 megawatts of additional clean energy and reduce the output of greenhouse gases by three million tons, equivalent to taking one million cars off the road. The \$2.9 billion incentive plan for homeowners and building owners who install solar electric systems will lead to one million solar roofs in California by the year 2018.



Office of the Governor

ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER
THE PEOPLE'S GOVERNOR

12/15/2008 GAAS:829:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Gov. Schwarzenegger Issues Statement Applauding President-elect Obama's Energy and Environmental Team

Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger today issued the following statement regarding the President-elect's appointments of Dr. Steven Chu as Secretary of Energy and Nancy Sutley as chair of the White House Council on Environmental Quality:

"President-elect Obama has chosen premier environmentalists to implement policies that will create a better environment for everyone, and it is a testament to California's leadership that members of his energy and environmental team are from this state. We have been a strong leader in pursuing policies that protect the environment and health of Californians while also promoting the growth of green technology and I am proud of the work we have done. My Administration and I look forward to working with President-elect Obama and this group of highly qualified individuals, including Californians Nancy and Steven, who offer a unique perspective that will serve as an asset to our state and the rest of the country."



12/16/2008 GAAS:832:08 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Gov. Schwarzenegger Applauds Plan to Reduce Toxic Chemicals in Products

Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger issued the following statement today on the California Environmental Protection Agency's Final Green Chemistry recommendations, which lays out how California will seek to reduce and eliminate hazardous chemicals in our products and the environment:

"These recommendations usher in a new era of how we look at household products - from our children's toys to the plastic we use to make shampoo bottles to the varnish on our wood furniture. Instead of paying attention to the toxic substances in our everyday products only when it comes time to throw them away in the landfill, we will now pay attention to those substances every step of the way - from when the product is designed, manufactured, used and recycled.

"California's comprehensive approach takes into account what will be needed to implement a nation-leading green chemistry program, including educating a green work force, expanding current pollution prevention programs, enhancing consumer product information and employing the use of scientists to evaluate chemicals and their suggested alternatives. These landmark policy options will continue California's environmental leadership and will boost our economy through the use of new technologies, products and a green workforce."

At the Governor's request, the Secretary for Environmental Protection Linda Adams established a Green Chemistry Initiative to develop policy options for implementing a green chemistry program. Instead of making chemical policy through the legislature on a case-by-case basis, the goal of this initiative is to work with scientists from California and around the world to evaluate the health effects of chemicals and possible alternatives with a systematic and comprehensive approach that is science-based.

Under the direction of Secretary Adams, the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) embarked on a comprehensive public input process involving the country's top scientists and industry leaders. They facilitated stakeholder workshops with industry, community groups, environmental organizations, academia and the public, as well as hosted an on-line blog "A Conversation with California" that generated thousands of ideas. Subsequently, Cal/EPA issued a Phase I Report of Options in January 2008.

On September 29, 2008, a bi-partisan legislative effort resulted in the passage and signing of two Green Chemistry bills that enact two key recommendations made in the Final Report. AB 1879 (D-Feuer) authorizes DTSC to identify and prioritize chemicals of concern, evaluate alternatives and specify regulatory responses. The bill also establishes a Green Ribbon Science Panel to provide implementation advice and expands the Environmental Policy Council to oversee critical program activities. The second bill, SB 509 (D-Simitian), requires an online Toxics Information Clearinghouse be established to provide public access to information on the toxicity of chemicals.