

AMENDED IN SENATE MARCH 16, 2015

SENATE BILL

No. 32

Introduced by Senator Pavley

*(Coauthors: Senators Allen, Beall, Block, De León, Hancock, Hill,
Jackson, Leno, Liu, McGuire, Monning, and Wolk)*

*(Coauthors: Assembly Members Bloom, Cristina Garcia, Rendon, and
Mark Stone)*

December 1, 2014

An act to amend Sections 38550 and 38551 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to greenhouse gases.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 32, as amended, Pavley. California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: emissions limit.

The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to adopt a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process to achieve the maximum, technologically feasible, and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions.

This bill would require the state board to approve a statewide greenhouse gas ~~emission~~ *emissions* limit that is equivalent to 80% below the 1990 level to be achieved by 2050, as specified. The bill would authorize the state board to adopt interim greenhouse gas emissions level targets to be achieved by 2030 and 2040. The bill also would state the intent of the Legislature for the Legislature and appropriate agencies

to adopt complementary policies that ensure *the* long-term emissions reductions advance specified criteria.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.

State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Section 38550 of the Health and Safety Code is
2 amended to read:

3 38550. (a) By January 1, 2008, the state board shall, after one
4 or more public workshops, with public notice, and an opportunity
5 for all interested parties to comment, determine what the statewide
6 greenhouse gas emissions level was in 1990, and approve in a
7 public hearing, a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit that is
8 equivalent to that level, to be achieved by 2020. In order to ensure
9 the most accurate determination feasible, the state board shall
10 evaluate the best available scientific, technological, and economic
11 information on greenhouse gas emissions to determine the 1990
12 level of greenhouse gas emissions.

13 (b) (1) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the state board shall
14 approve in a public hearing a statewide greenhouse gas emissions
15 limit that is equivalent to 80 percent below the 1990 level, as
16 determined pursuant to subdivision (a) or Section 39730, to be
17 achieved by 2050 based on the best available scientific,
18 technological, and economic assessments. The greenhouse gas
19 emissions limit shall include short-lived climate pollutants, as
20 defined in Chapter 4.2 (commencing with Section 39730) of Part
21 2 of Division 26.

22 (2) The state board also may approve interim greenhouse gas
23 emissions level targets to be achieved by 2030 and 2040 consistent
24 with paragraph (1).

25 SEC. 2. Section 38551 of the Health and Safety Code is
26 amended to read:

27 38551. (a) The statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit shall
28 remain in effect unless otherwise amended or repealed.

29 (b) It is the intent of the Legislature that the 2050 statewide
30 greenhouse gas emissions limit established pursuant to Section
31 38550 continue in existence and be used to maintain and continue
32 reductions in emissions of greenhouse gases beyond 2050.

1 (c) The state board shall make recommendations to the Governor
2 and the Legislature on how to continue reductions of greenhouse
3 gas emissions beyond 2050.

4 (d) In implementing subdivision (b) of Section 38550, it is the
5 intent of the Legislature for the Legislature and appropriate
6 agencies to adopt complementary policies that ensure *the* long-term
7 emissions reductions adopted pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section
8 38550 advance all of the following:

9 (1) Job growth and local economic benefits in California.

10 (2) Public health benefits for California residents, particularly
11 in disadvantaged communities.

12 (3) Innovation in technology and energy, water, and resource
13 management practices.

14 (4) Regional and international collaboration to adopt similar
15 greenhouse gas emissions reduction policies.

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