

AMENDED IN SENATE AUGUST 30, 2005

AMENDED IN SENATE JULY 5, 2005

AMENDED IN SENATE JUNE 16, 2005

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MAY 27, 2005

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2005—06 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 1007

Introduced by Assembly Member Pavley
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Hancock and Nation)
(Coauthor: Senator Kehoe)

February 22, 2005

An act to add Article 6 (commencing with Section 43860) to Chapter 4 of Part 5 of Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to air pollution.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1007, as amended, Pavley. Air quality: alternative fuels.

Existing law imposes various limitations on emissions of air contaminants for the control of air pollution from vehicular and nonvehicular sources. Existing law generally designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency with the primary responsibility for the control of vehicular air pollution.

This bill would require, not later than ~~January 1~~ *June 30*, 2007, the state board, in consultation with specified state agencies, to develop and adopt a state plan to increase the use of alternative fuels, as defined.

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. Article 6 (commencing with Section 43860) is
2 added to Chapter 4 of Part 5 of Division 26 of the Health and
3 Safety Code, to read:

4
5 Article 6. Alternative Fuels
6

7 43860. The Legislature finds and declares all of the
8 following:

9 (a) The production, marketing, and use of petroleum fuels in
10 California causes significant degradation of public health and
11 environmental quality due to releases of air and water pollutants.

12 (b) Clean alternative fuels have the potential to considerably
13 reduce these impacts and are important strategies for the state to
14 attain its air and water quality goals.

15 (c) Research, development, and commercialization of
16 alternative fuels in California have the potential to strengthen
17 California’s economy by providing job growth and helping to
18 reduce the state’s vulnerability to petroleum price volatility.

19 (d) The State Energy Resources Conservation and
20 Development Commission and the State Air Resources Board
21 have previously recommended in their report to the Legislature,
22 “Reducing California’s Petroleum Dependency” in August 2003,
23 that the state adopt a goal of 20 percent nonpetroleum fuel use in
24 the year 2020 and 30 percent in the year 2030.

25 43861. Not later than ~~January 1~~ *June 30*, 2007, the state
26 board, in consultation with the State Energy Resources
27 Conservation and Development Commission, the State Water
28 Resources Control Board, the Department of Food and
29 Agriculture, and other relevant state agencies, shall develop and
30 adopt a state plan to increase the use of alternative transportation
31 fuels.

32 (a) The plan shall include an evaluation of alternative fuels on
33 a full fuel-cycle assessment of emissions of criteria air pollutants,
34 air toxics, greenhouse gases, water pollutants, and other
35 substances that are known to damage human health, impacts on
36 petroleum consumption, and other matters the state board deems
37 necessary.

1 (b) The plan shall set goals for the years 2012, 2017, and 2022
2 for increased alternative fuel use in the state that accomplishes all
3 of the following:

4 (1) Maximizes the environmental and public health benefits of
5 alternative fuels, including, but not limited to, reductions in
6 criteria air pollutants, greenhouse gases, and water pollutants
7 consistent with existing or future state board regulations.

8 (2) Ensures that there is no net increase in air pollution, water
9 pollution, or any other substances that are known to damage
10 human health.

11 (3) Minimizes the economic costs to the state, if any.

12 (4) Maximizes the economic benefits of producing alternative
13 fuels in the state.

14 (c) The plan shall recommend policies to ensure alternative
15 fuel goals are attained, including, but not limited to:

16 (1) Standards on transportation fuels and vehicles.

17 (2) Requirements, financial incentives, and other policy
18 mechanisms to ensure that vehicles capable of operating on
19 alternative fuels use those fuels to the maximum extent feasible.

20 (3) Requirements, financial incentives, and other policy
21 mechanisms to ensure that alternative fuel fueling stations are
22 available to drivers of alternative fuel vehicles.

23 (4) Incentives, requirements, programs, or other mechanisms
24 to encourage the research, development, demonstration,
25 commercialization, manufacturing, or production of vehicles that
26 use alternative fuels.

27 43862. For the purposes of this article, the following terms
28 have the following meanings:

29 (a) “Alternative fuel” means a fuel, including electricity,
30 ethanol, biodiesel, hydrogen, methanol, or natural gas that, when
31 used in vehicles, has demonstrated, to the satisfaction of the state
32 board, to have the ability to meet applicable vehicular emission
33 standards.

34 (b) “Full fuel-cycle assessment” means evaluating and
35 comparing the full environmental and health impacts of each step
36 in the life cycle of a fuel, including, but not limited to, all of the
37 following:

38 (1) Feedstock extraction, transport, and storage.

39 (2) Fuel production, distribution, transport, and storage.

- 1 (3) Vehicle operation, including refueling, combustion or
- 2 conversion, and evaporation.

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