Status of State Legistion

Region	State	Chemicals	Legislator/ Initiative	Basic Description
North East	**Connecticut**	Mercury	An act concerning mercury education and reduction Public Act No. 02-09 June 3, 2002	Connecticut passed fairly comprehensive mercury legislation in 2002, with the goal of phasing out anthropogenic discharge of mercury. The bill includes bans on mercury thermometers and novelty products containing mercury, labeling, and take-back. http://www.cga.ct.gov/2002/act/Pa/2002PA-00090-R00HB-05539-PA.htm
	Maine	Brominated Flame Retardants	Title 38 Section 1609 Restrictions on sale and distribution of brominated flame retardants	Effective January 1, 2006, a person may not sell or offer to sell, or distribute for promotional purposes, a product containing more than 1% of the "penta" or "octa" mixtures of polybrominated diphenyl ethers. The department shall annually, no later than January 5th, submit a report regarding the regulation of brominated flame retardants to the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over natural resources matters. This section does not apply to the sale of used products. http://janus.state.me.us/legis/statutes/38/title38sec1609.html
			Executive Order: An Order Promoting Safer Chemicals in Consumer Products and Services 12 FY 06/07, 2/22/06	By July 1, 2006, the DEP shall review emerging information related to the availability of alternatives to the BFRs known as DecaBDE and shall issue a report re-examining the department's preliminary conclusion that safer alternatives are nationally available. http://www.ncel.net/articles/ME-EXECUTIVE%20ORDER.SAFER.CHEMICALS.doc
		Dioxin	Dioxin Monitoring Program	Dioxin has also become an important issue in Maine due in part to the paper industry. In 1997, the state banned the discharge of dioxin in waste water after 2002 from paper mills, and they must be able to prove that they are not the source for elevated dioxin levels found in fish in downstream waters. http://www.maine.gov/dep/blwq/docmonitoring/dioxin/
			An Act to Reduce the Release of Dioxin from Consumer Products into the Environment Public Laws of Maine, Chapter 277 S.P. 479 - L.D. 1543 Effective September 21, 2001	An Act to Reduce the Release of Dioxin into the Environment from Consumer Products, was passed in 2001 to limit the release of dioxin to the environment through backyard burning of construction materials, plastics, rubbers, and styrofoams http://janus.state.me.us/legis/ros/lom/lom120th/6pub251-300/pub251-300-51.htm
		Green Chemistry	An order promoting safer chemicals in consumer products and services Executive Order No. 12FY 06/07 February 22, 2006	Maine Gov. John Baldacci (D) issued an executive order Feb. 22, 2006, which outlines the need for readily available information on safer alternatives to hazardous chemicals in consumer products and pesticide exposures in the home; names lead, mercury, brominated flame retardants, and pesticides as priority issues for the state of Maine; renews the commitment for environmentally preferable purchasing; and enacts a Task Force to Promote Safer Chemicals in Consumer Products. http://chemicalspolicy.org/downloads/MaineExecOrder2006.pdf
		Mercury	Title 38 Chapter 16 B Mercury-added products and services	From 2002 – 2006 Maine enacted a number of mercury product laws that relate to fever thermometers, manometers, schools, elemental mercury, mercury-added thermostats, instruments and measuring devices, mercury switches and relays, and button cell batteries. http://janus.state.me.us/legis/statutes/38/title38ch16-Bsec0.html
	Massachusetts	Mercury	Massachusetts Mercury Management Act Cheapter 190 Juy 2006	An Act Relative to mercury Management, to curb mercury pollution in Massachusetts, was signed into law July 2006. It is among the strongest of an increasing number of state laws across the country that will dramatically reduce emissions resulting from the use of mercury-containing products. it will phase out the use of certain mercury-containing products that have safer alternatives, will require manufacturers to set up collection programs to keep discarded products out of the waste stream, and will require collection systems for fluorescent lamps http://www.mass.gov/dep/toxics/laws/hglawfax.doc
		Toxics Use Reduction Act	General Laws of Massachusetts, Chapter 211, 1989	The Toxics Use Reduction Act of 1989 is considered one of the foremost chemicals policy efforts in the United States. The Act requires manufacturing companies using some 900 toxics above a threshold to file a report describing their use of the toxic, and to develop Toxics Use Reduction plans. Companes are not required to implement the plans. The Act was recently amended to lower reporting threshold for high priority chemicals, and allow those who have undertaken extensive toxics use reduction efforts and are using lower priority chemicals to prioritize energy and water use reduction projects. http://www.mass.gov/legis/laws/mgl/gl-21i-toc.htm

	Massachusetts (cont.)	Under Discussion	An Act for a Healthy Massachusetts: Safer Alternatives to Toxic Chemicals Bill (no bill number yet)	This Act would establish a unique program to promote alternatives to ten priority toxic chemicals initially: lead, formaldehyde, trichloroethylene (TCE), perchloroethylene (Perc), dioxins and furans, hexavalent chromium, organophosphate pesticides, polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs), di-(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP), 2,4, dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4, D). http://www.ncel.net/articles/MA-Safer.Alternatives.bill-Fact%20Sheet.2007.doc
			An Act to Reduce Asthma by using safer alternatives to cleaning products SB 1223/SB 1224/HB 2738 May 25, 2005	An Act to Reduce Asthma by Using Safer Alternatives to Cleaning Products, will reduce asthma and other health threats from emission of toxic chemicals from cleaning products used in schools, hospitals, and other health care facilities, day care centers, public buildings, and public housing. http://www.healthytomorrow.org/PDF/Safer%20Cleaning%20Products%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf
	Boston	Dioxin	Boston Dioxin Resolution, 08/27/03	This 2003 resolution, which passed unanimously, directs the city's Purchasing Department to use less toxic alternatives where economically feasible (taking into account the full cost of dioxin-emitting products). It requires an Implementation Plan with reduction targets for dioxin pollution and a progress report. http://www.besafenet.com/ppc/docs/purchasing/DBODR.pdf
	New Hampshire	Dioxin	An Act banning the residential open burning of trash and relative to a dioxin emissions reduction and control program. HB 274-FN, 08/10/01	A ban on backyard trash burning will go into effect, January 2003 http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/legislation/2001/HB0274.html
			Dioxin Reduction Strategy, Feb. 2001	The Department of Environmental Services has launched a New Hampshire Dioxin Reduction Strategy, focusing on medical waste incinerators and household trash and wood burning. http://www.c2p2online.com/documents/NewHampshire.pdf
		Mercury	An Act relative to eliminating certain mercury-added products. HB 562 08/10/05	This act prohibits the sale or distribution of certain mercury-added products. http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/legislation/2005/HB0562.html
	Rhode Island	Brominated Flame Retardants	HB7917A, enacted 07/14/06	This bill prohibits the manufacture and sale of products containing penta- or octaBDE and requires a study of deca to be reported to the legislature by 1/2/07. http://www.ncel.net/articles/RI-H7917A.2006.pdf
		Mercury	Mercury Reduction and Education Act Chapter 234 2001-S 661A am February 14, 2001	Rhode Island has prohibited landfill mercury disposal, and bans sale of mercury thermometers and mercury-containing novelty products. The 2001 law also contains phase-out, labeling, disclosure, and notification elements. http://www.rilin.state.ri.us/PublicLaws/law01/law01234.htm
East	**New York**	Brominated Flame Retardants	S7621, enacted 08/17/04	This statute prohibits the manufacture, process, or distribution of penta- and octa-PBDE by January 1, 2006. The Commissioner of Environmental Conservation can create regulations on the maintenance of records. The bill also establishes a Task Force on Flame Retardant Safety to study the risks associated with deca-BDE and the availability, safety and effectiveness of alternatives to such flame retardant. http://www.ncel.net/articles/NY-SB7621-2004.doc
	Buffalo	PBT	PBT Resolution, 12/28/04	The Buffalo City Council unanimously approved a resolution in 2004 encouraging the elimination of persistent bioaccumulative toxic (PBT) chemicals in products through city procurement practices, and stated that "persistent pollution prevention is a high priority for action to reduce risk to public and environmental health." http://www.besafenet.com/ppc/docs/toxic_chemicals/Persistent%20Toxic%20Chemicals/Buffalo_NY_%20PBT_%20Resolution/PBT%20Buffalo%20PBT-Free%20Purchasing%20Policy.pdf
	Erie County	Environmentally Preferable Purchasing	According to Federal Executive Order 13101	Erie County of New York has passed a county-wide Environmentally Preferable Purchasing resolution favoring PBT-free and lower-PBT containing products over their PBT containing competitors where available. In cases where alternatives are not available, county departments are required to include a provision in their purchasing contracts encouraging manufacturers to recycle PBT containing goods. http://www.erie.gov/environment/compliance/pollution_epp.asp

New York City		Int. 544-A, Int. 534-A, Int. 536-A, Int. 545-A, and Int. 552-A, 12/21/2005	The New York City Council passed legislation to reduce the City's purchase of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic, Lead, Mercury, Toxic Flame Retardants, and other hazardous products, wielding its $11 billion annual purchasing budget to drive markets for safer, environmentally friendly products: Int. 544-A reduces the purchase of products containing hazardous substances such as PVC, mercury-added lamps, toxic flame retardants, mercury, and other toxic materials in electronics; Int. 534-A creates an office of environmental purchasing to reduce the purchase of PBT chemicals, improve indoor air quality, decrease greenhouse gas emissions, etc.; Int. 536-A purchases more energy efficient products such as computers and lamps; Int. 545-A increases the purchase of products with recycled content; and Int. 552-A reduces the purchase of toxic cleaning and other custodial products to protect workers. http://www.besafenet.com/pvc/documents/nyc_pvc_legislation.pdf
	Under Discussion		Awaiting Bill Numbers for 2 phthalate bills; proposals to ban lead paint in housing and lead in children's jewelry; an environmentally preferable procurement policy; and an environmental health tracking bill. A deca Executive Order, was submitted 12/06
New Jersey	Pollution Prevention	The New Jersey Pollution Prevention Act, enacted August 1991	The New Jersey Pollution Prevention Act requires industry to draft plans that identify areas or procedures that could reduce or prevent the creation of environmental pollution. For the purposes of this legislation, pollution prevention is defined as activity that "involves reducing or eliminating the need for hazardous substances per unit of product, or reducing or eliminating the generation of hazardous substances where they are generated within a process." Designed to show businesses that pollution prevention requirements are an opportunity to cut costs and increase profits, the Act does not require businesses to implement their plans, only to write them. This act has similarities to the Massachusetts Toxics Use Reduction Act. http://www.ycees.njit.edu/njtap/njppa.htm
	Right to Know	Worker and Community Right To Know Act Chapter 59 N.J.A.C. 8:59 Current through March 17, 2010	The New Jersey Worker and Community Right to Know Act of 1984 mandates that public and private employers make available hazard information for all pure substances to which workers or communities could potentially be exposed. Businesses must report all dangerous substances to the state of New Jersey annually, and provide information about the substances that facilitates their tracking in the environment as well as within the workplace. Some 1,700 fact sheets on substances have been drafted and made available to the public. http://www.state.nj.us/health/eoh/rtkweb/rtkregs.pdf
Maryland	Brominated Flame Retardants	HB 83, enacted 05/26/05	Prohibits, on or after October 1, 2008, the manufacture, processing, sale, or distribution in the state of a product or flame-retardant part of a product that contains more than 1/10 of 1% of penta-BDE or octa-BDE. Before January 8, 2007, the state Dept. of Environment must report on the use of deca-BDE and recommend restrictions on its use and sale. http://www.ncel.net/articles/MD-HB83.2005.pdf
	Mercury	HB 75, Chapter 639, effective October 1, 2002	It prohibits marketers from selling or providing to consumers, beginning October 1, 2002, fever thermometers containing mercury, except under specified circumstances; prohibiting primary and secondary schools from using or purchasing for use in a primary or secondary classroom, beginning October 1, 2003, elemental or chemical mercury; requiring the Department of the Environment to provide outreach assistance to schools relating to the proper management, recycling, and disposal of mercury and mercury-added products; etc. http://mlis.state.md.us/2001rs/billfile/hb0075.htm
		SB772, Chapter 56	Prohibiting a specified marketer from selling or providing a thermostat containing mercury to a consumer; requiring the Department of the Environment to make a specified report to the Governor and specified legislative committees on or before October 1, 2007, relating to the statewide collection, reclamation, and recycling of all products containing mercury; requiring the Secretary of the Environment to convene and consult with a specified advisory group in preparing the report; etc. http://mlis.state.md.us/2006rs/billfile/Sb0772.htm

Northern	**Illinois**	Brominated Flame Retardants	HB2572, enacted 7/1/2005	The Brominated Flame Retardant Prevention Act provides that effective January 1, 2006 a person may not manufacture, process, or distribute in commerce a product, or a flame-retarded part of a product containing more than one-tenth of 1% of penta-BDE or octa-BDE by mass. The statute exempts (1) the sale by a business, charity, or private party of any used product containing PBDE; (2) the distribution in commerce of original equipment manufacturer replacement service parts manufactured prior to the effective date of the Act; or (3) the processing of recycled material containing penta-BDE or octa-BDE in compliance with applicable state and federal laws. Provides that nothing in the Act restricts a manufacturer, importer, or distributor from transporting products containing PBDEs through the state or storing PBDEs in the state for further distribution. http://www.ncel.net/articles/IL-HB2572.2004.pdf
			Letter to IL EPA Director, March 3, 2006	Governor Blagojevich instructed Illinois EPA to conduct a follow-up study to answer critical questions that remain about the environmental and health effects of DecaBDE. The study will determine whether safer alternatives are available so that manufacturers can reduce their reliance on toxic flame retardant chemicals while still ensuring their products meet fire safety standards. If the study finds that alternatives to DecaBDE that meet fire protection standards are available, affordable and less toxic, then Illinois EPA should take the necessary steps to develop rules requiring use of these alternatives. The follow-up study will be submitted to the Governor and the General Assembly by January 31, 2007. http://www.ncel.net/articles/IL-GovDecaBDELetter.2006.pdf
		Mercury	Public Act 93-0165, June 10, 2003	Bans the manufacture, sale and distribution of mercury fever thermometers and mercury-added novelty items after July 1, 2004. http://www.noharm.org/details.cfm?ID=809&type=document
	Indiana	Mercury	State Law, HB 1901, May 10, 2001	Limits the circumstances under which a mercury fever thermometers may be sold, prohibits the sale and distribution of most mercury-added novelties and restricts schools from using mercury. http://www.noharm.org/library/docs/Indiana_Mercury_Law_House_Bill_1901.htm
	Michigan	Brominated Flame Retardants	HB 4406 - penta; SB 1458 - octa; enacted 01/03/05	Beginning June 1, 2006, a person shall not manufacture, process, or distribute a product or material that contains more than 1/10 of 1% of penta-BDE or octa-BDE. The state may establish a PBDE advisory committee. http://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(f4lb5j45x2jrhjyhrgagsj45))/mileg.aspx?page=BillStatus&objectname=2003-hb-4406 http://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(w4fgiyml32elfb453mtmmhm3))/mileg.aspx?page=BillStatus&objectname=2004-sb-1458
		Green Chemistry	Promotion of green chemistry for sustainable economic development and protection of public health, Executive Directive No. 2006-6 October 17, 2006	Michigan Gov. Jennifer Granholm (D) issued an executive directive October 17, 2006 calling for state agencies to determine new ways to provide incentives to industry and academia to pursue green chemistry programs. The directive also calls on the state's Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) to create a Green Chemistry Support Roundtable to determine how best to promote green chemistry. The roundtable will consist of public health professionals, industry representatives, environmentalists, local government leaders and members of the general public. http://www.michigan.gov/gov/0,1607,7-168-36898-153806--,00.html
		Mercury	Public Health Code Senate State Bill No.94 January 28, 2003	Michigan has been active around mercury issues, including a 2002 ban on the sale and use of mercury thermometers and in January 2003, Senate Bill No. 94 prohibiting the use of mercury containing products in hospitals. If no medically acceptable, mercury-free alternative exists, the hospital may use the compound, substance,equipment, supply, or product that contains the lowest mercury content available on the market. Additionally, similar municipal mercury ordinances exist in the townships of Livonia and Ann Arbor. http://www.legislature.mi.gov/documents/2003-2004/billintroduced/senate/pdf/2003-SIB-0094.pdf
	Minnesota	Mercury	Establishing a collection program for mercury switches in motor vehicles H.F. 2602 March 17, 2004	Minnesota passed a mercury products bill in 2001 that requires products containing mercury to be labeled as such, as well as inform the buyer that the product cannot be disposed of through municipal waste, and must be recycled. In March 2004, Bill H.F. 2602 requires the Office of Environmental Assistance to implement a program to remove, collect, recycle, and appropriately dispose of mercury switches in motor vehicles before the vehicles are crushed or shredded. http://ww3.house.leg.state.mn.us/hrd/bs/83/HF2602.html

West Coast	**California**	Biomonitoring	An Act to add chapter 8 (commencing with Section 105440) to Part 5 of Division 103 of the health and safety code, relating to public health Senate Bil No. 1379 Chapter 599 September 29, 2006	SB 1379 is California 's Environmental Contaminant Biomonitoring Program, passed in September 2006, requiring the Division of Environmental and Occupational Disease Control to establish the Healthy Californians Biomonitoring Program to monitor the presence and concentration of designated chemicals, as defined, in Californians. This bill requires the establishment of an advisory panel and the Healthy Californians Biomonitoring Fund. The bill requires that public access to information is provided. http://www.dhs.ca.gov/ehlb/BPP/PDF/SB1379.pdf
		Brominated Flame Retardants	Assembly Bill 302, enacted 08/11/03	Prohibits a person from manufacturing, processing, or distributing in commerce a product, or a flame-retarded part of a product, containing more than 0.1% penta-BDE or octa-BDE on and after January 1, 2008. (Later, the date was changed to January 1, 2006 - AB 2587, enacted 09/21/04, http://www.ncel.net/articles/CA-AB2587.2004.pdf http://www.ncel.net/articles/CA-AB302.2003.pdf
			Assembly Bill 2587, enacted 09/21/04	Moves the previous phase-out date in AB302 for penta- and octa- BDE from January 1, 2008 to June 1, 2006. http://www.ncel.net/articles/CA-AB2587.2004.pdf
		Hazardous Chemicals: Testing Methods	AB 289 chaptered 09/29/06, chapter 699, statutes of 2006	In February 2005 The Hazardous Chemicals: Testing Methods bill was passed allowing government authorities to require each manufacturer of a high production volume chemical or a reportable chemical to provide test methods, including chemical biomarkers of exposure, the octanol water partition coefficient, and the bioconcentration factor, for that chemical. http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/05-06/bill/asm/ab_0251-0300/ab_289_bill_20060929_chaptered.html
		Mercury	California Mercury Reduction Act of 2001 SB 633 February 22, 2001	The California Department of Toxic Substances Control is working on regulating mercury as a hazardous substance throughout its lifecycle, banning it from landfills, and requiring extended producer responsibility. California's Mercury Reduction Act of 2001 mandates the replacement of mercury switches in vehicles and appliances, but the Department of Toxic Substances Control is working with the Public Utilities Commission to extend efforts to get mercury out of the water, including by restricting dental use of mercury. In 2004, Governor Schwarzenegger signed a bill that restricts the mercury content of vaccines to pregnant women and babies. http://www.noharm.org/library/docs/California_Mercury_Reduction_Act_of_2001_SB633.htm
		Right to Know	An Act to amend sections 5081, 5082, 5082.2, and 5131 Assembly Bill No. 1756 August 9, 2003	In 1986, California passed the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act ("Prop 65"), which prohibits businesses from discharging chemicals with carcinogenic or reproductive toxicity effects into sources of drinking water. The Governor is required to maintain a list of chemicals covered by the Act. Businesses must also provide clear warning to individuals exposed to these chemicals by activities of the business. The Act is enforced only by citizen suits. As of 2003, fines of $2,500 per day per violation are penalties for noncompliance. http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/03-04/bill/asm/ab_1751-1800/ab_1756_bill_20030811_chaptered.pdf
		Bills under Discussion		One or more green chemistry bills will be pursued and possibly modeled after the European Union's (EU) Registration, Evaluation, & Authorization of Chemicals (REACH) program to foster a more environmentally friendly chemicals policy.
CA Regional	***Berkeley***	Precautionary Principle and Precautionary Purchasing	Berkeley Precautionary Principle and environmentally preferable purchasing policy, City of Berkeley, August 16, 2006	The Berkeley Precautionary Principle Resolution passed on October 14, 2003. The Resolution mandates a precautionary principle ordinance and an Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Program to be developed for the City of Berkeley within one year. An Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Policy was adopted on October 19, 2004. The Berkeley Precautionary Principle Ordinance passed on March 7, 2006 making Berkeley the second city in the nation (after San Francisco) to create such a policy. http://www.takingprecaution.org/docs/101403_berkeley_resolution.pdf http://www.besafenet.com/ppc/docs/purchasing/PU_BPP.pdf
		Nanoparticles	Amending Berkeley Municipal Code SECTION 15.12.040 to add subsection I and amending Berkeley Municipal Code SECTION 15.12.050 to add SUBSECTION C.7, regarding manufactured nanoparticle health and safety disclosure, 12/12/06	Title 15 of the Berkeley Municipal Code, Hazardous Materials and Waste Management, requires the filing of disclosure information for hazardous materials when certain quantities are exceeded. After considerable input and research, the Community Environmental Advisory Commission (CEAC) and the Hazardous Materials Manager have concluded that reporting of nanoparticles, which can be inhaled or absorbed through the skin, is essential. The proposed amendment to Title 15 requires all businesses that manufacture or use nanoparticles to submit a written report of the current toxicology of the nanomaterials reported, and methods for safe handling, monitoring, containing, disposing, and tracking the inventory, thus assisting with prevention and mitigation of releases. Effective Dec. 15, 2006

		Perchloroethylene	California Air Resources Board phase out use of perchloroethylene from drycleaning processes, 01.25.07	http://www.ci.berkeley.ca.us/citycouncil/2006citycouncil/packet/120506/2006-12-05%20Item%2013%20Manufactured%20Nanoparticle%20Health%20and%20Safety%20Disclosure.pdf The California Air Resources Board (ARB) adopted regulatory amendments that protect air quality by gradually phasing out the use of perchloroethylene in dry cleaning. By 2023, dry cleaners will replace perchloroethylene, or perc, with safer alternatives already available on the market. http://www.arb.ca.gov/newsrel/nr012607b.htm
	Oakland	Dioxin	Resolution for the city of Oakland establishing a regional task force and policy doxin, public health and the environment February 2, 1999	In 1999, the city of Oakland passed a resolution that declares dioxin a priority chemical and aims to eliminate emissions wherever possible. In addition, the city would work with area governments to convene a regional task force to learn the location of dioxin emissions, and to discover in what quantities they are being released . Additionally, the cities of San Francisco and Berkley have passed similar resolutions with the goal of eliminating dioxin.. http://www.besafenet.com/ppc/docs/toxic_chemicals/dioxin/D_OR.pdf
	San Francisco	Bisphenol A (BPA) / Phthalates	Child Product Safety Ordinance, Ordinance # 120-06, 06/01/07	The ban prohibits the manufacture, sale, or distribution of products containing any level of BPA and certain levels of phthalates if they are intended for use by children younger than three. Effective Dec 1, 2006. This ban is currently being challenged in the courts. http://www.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/bdsupvrs/ordinances06/o0120-06.pdf
		Precautionary Principle and Precautionary Purchasing	Precautionary Principle Policy Statement Environmentally Preferabe Purchasing Ordinance	In March 2003, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors adopted the San Francisco precautionary principle ordinance. It states in part, "Where there are reasonable grounds for concern, the precautionary approach to decision-making is meant to help reduce harm by triggering a process to select the least potential threat to human health and the City's natural systems." Another central goal is the inclusion of citizens as equal partners in decisions affecting their environment. In June 2005 the City of San Francisco established a comprehensive city-wide environmentally preferable purchasing program. This law puts the precautionary principle into action by requiring that the City of San Francisco use safer alternatives when purchasing commodities for the City. http://www.municode.com/Resources/gateway.asp?pid=14134&sid=5
	SCAQMD	Perchloroethylene	AQMD's Rule 1421 – Control of Perc Emissions from Dry Cleaning Systems, December 3, 2004	The South Coast Air Quality Management District (covering four counties) primarily monitors the air for smog-causing pollution such as nitrogen, carbon dioxide and ozone. While smog is the central focus of the program, the use of perchloroethylene in drycleaning has been banned by 2020. As of 2003, no new business can use perchloroethylene in their facilities, and by November 2007, all perchlorethylene equipment must be equipped with primary and secondary pollution controls. http://www.aqmd.gov/rules/reg/reg14/r1421.pdf
	Oregon	Brominated Flame Retardants	SB962, enacted 07/14/05	The statute prohibits the introduction or delivery for introduction into commerce of any product containing more than 1/10 of 1% by mass of penta-BDE or octa-BDE, on or after January 1, 2006. The statute exempts a) Used products; or b) Replacement parts for products introduced into commerce before the effective date of this Act. Requires the state to track all brominated flame retardants and report to the legislature. The report shall include: a) A summary review of relevant new studies on brominated flame retardants and recent findings and rulings by the US EPA and the EU; b) Recommendations regarding restrictions on the disposal of products containing BFRs; and c) Any other recommendations to protect public health and the environment from BFRs. http://www.ncel.net/articles/OR-SB962.2005.pdf
		Mercury	The Oregon Mercury Reduction Act, HB 3007, August 8, 2001	HB 3007, passed by the 2001 Oregon Legislature, prohibits contractors from installing mercury-containing thermostats after January 1, 2006. Simply reducing the use of these mercury-added products will prevent a significant amount of mercury pollution in Oregon. http://www.noharm.org/library/docs/Oregon_Mercury_Law.htm
		PBTs	Oregon Executive Order 99-13, September 24,1999	An executive order in the state of Oregon introduced in 1999 calls for the reduction of PBTs by using various approaches to determine the sources of PBTs in an attempt to eliminate their release by 2020. The state will continue to look to national and international approaches to PBT elimination for examples of successful policy measures. As an aide to these goals, Oregon will use education, technology, government resources, regulation and financial incentives to maximize their overall strategy. In 2004, an Executive Order made the implementation of a plan to quantify and address the impacts of PBTs a priority by July of 2005. http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/governors/Kitzhaber/web_pages/governor/legal/execords/eo99-13.pdf

	Oregon (cont.)	Toxics Use Reduction	ORS 465.003 to 465.037 makes changes to Oregon's Toxics Use and Hazardous Waste Reduction Act of 1989	Oregon's Toxics Use and Hazardous Waste Reduction (TUHWR) Act of 1989 was one of the first laws in the nation to mandate pollution prevention planning. The Act outlines a comprehensive approach to reduce or eliminate toxic substances use and hazardous waste generation. In June 2005, the Oregon Legislature passed a new law (ORS 465.003 to 465.037) that streamlined and made other significant changes to the TUHWR Program. http://www.leg.state.or.us/ors/465.html
	Eugene		An amendment to the Eugene City Charter, November 1996	In 1996, the city of Eugene passed a toxics right-to-know law, requiring that companies keep materials accounting of toxic chemicals and submit their accounting to the city, which posts them on a web site. Companies also have to pay a fee, based on amounts of chemicals produced. http://www.eugene-or.gov/portal/server.pt/gateway/PTARGS_0_2_15665_0_0_18/Toxics%20Right%20to%20Know.htm
	Washington	PBTs	Ecology's PBT Strategy Ecology publication #00-03-054. December 2005	In 1998, DoE announced a PBT Strategy aimed at eliminating PBT pollution. Funding was designated for 9 PBTs in the program in 2001. In addition, the program included 13 other substances from the "PBT Working List" of chemicals on which to focus in future action plans. Under a 2004 Executive Order, the Washington Department of General Administration's Office of State Procurement is required to make available for purchase and use by all state agencies equipment, supplies, and other products that do not contain persistent, toxic chemicals unless there is no feasible alternative. If a non-PBT product is not available, preference is to be given to the purchase of products containing the least amount of PBTs http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/eap/pbt/pbtfaq.html
		Brominated Flame Retardants	SB6090, enacted 05/19/05	Budget bill included $83,000 for an agency-developed chemical action plan to reduce PBDEs. http://www.ncel.net/articles/WA-SB6090.2005.pdf
			Executive Order Persistent Chemicals EO 04-01 January 28, 2004	In January 2004, Washington Governor Gary Locke issued an executive order directing the Dept. of Ecology to move forward on phasing out the use of PBDEs. In March 2004, the legislature approved funding for the Dept. of Ecology to phase out all three types of PBDEs (penta-,octa- and deca-). Funding for the study was continued in the 2005 budget bill. http://www.besafenet.com/ppc/docs/toxic_chemicals/PT_WEO.pdf
			HB1024 – Passed House Committee 1/16/06; SB5403 – Schedule for executive session 1/19/07	Bans deca in mattresses after January 1, 2008. Requires that, by December 15, 2008, the department and the department of health shall review risk assessments, scientific studies, and other relevant findings regarding alternatives to the use of commercial deca-bde in residential upholstered furniture, televisions, and computers. Requires the department and the department of health to document their findings and the findings of the fire safety committee in a report to the legislature by December 15, 2008. The report must also include any additional evidence of the potential harm posed by deca-bde. http://www.ncel.net/articles/WA-HB1024-S.2007.pdf http://www.ncel.net/articles/WA-SB5034.2007.pdf
		Mercury	Washington's Mercury Chapter 70.95M RCW	The state legislature in 2003 passed the Mercury Education and Reduction Act requiring labeling of mercury-containing fluorescent lamps sold in the state, and banning the sale and use of a host of mercury-containing products, including automotive switches, thermometers (except by prescription), blood pressure devices, and novelty products. http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=70.95M
			Washington's Mercury Chemicals Action Plan	The final Mercury Chemical Action Plan (MCAP) was unveiled in early 2003 with dual goals to virtually eliminate the use and release of human-caused mercury in Washington, and to minimize human exposure to mercury. http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/eap/pbt/mercuryplan.html
	Seattle	PBTs	Resolution # 30487, adopted 07/01/02	This 2002 City Resolution makes reduction of persistent bioaccumulative toxic (PBT) chemicals a high priority and requires the city to reduce the purchase and use of products with PBT chemicals. http://www.besafenet.com/ppc/docs/toxic_chemicals/PT_SR.pdf
		Precautionary Principle	Comprehensive Plan Update Ordinance, 2004	In 2005, the City of Seattle, WA added a section to its Comprehensive Environmental Plan in support of the precautionary principle, stating in part "where threats of serious or irreversible harm to people or nature exist, anticipatory action will be taken to prevent damages to human and environmental health..." http://www.besafenet.com/ppc/docs/environmental_precaution/En_Sea.doc

Hawaii	Bronminated Flame Retardants	HB 2013, enacted 06/2004	Prohibits the manufacturing, processing, or distribution of a product or flame-retarded part of a product containing more than 0.1% by mass of penta-BDE, octa-BDE, or any other chemical formulation that is part of these classifications, on or after January 1, 2006. http://www.ncel.net/articles/HI-HB2013.2004.doc
		HB461 and SB1109, introduced 1/19/07	Prohibits the manufacture, sale, and distribution of televisions, computers, furniture, mattresses, and mattress pads containing commercial decabromodiphenylether after 6/30/10. Requires DOH to report to legislature prior to 2008 regular session. http://www.ncel.net/articles/HI-HB461.2007.pdf http://www.ncel.net/articles/HI-SB1109.2007.pdf
		SB1045, passed 1st reading 1/22/07	Prohibits the use of decabromo diphenyl ether in upholstered furniture, televisions, and computers, beginning January 1, 2009. Requires department of health to study whether there are suitable alternatives to decabromo diphenyl ether. http://www.ncel.net/articles/HI-SB1045.2007.pdf