3. Finance EBR

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE ENROLLED BILL REPORT

AMENDMENT DATE: RECOMMENDATION:

May 14, 2007

Veto

BILL NUMBER: AB 1108

AUTHOR: F. Ma

RELATED BILLS:

AB 319 (2006)

Session)

ASSEMBLY:

41/34

SENATE:

21/18

BILL SUMMARY: Children's Products: Phthalates

Beginning January 1, 2009, this bill would prohibit the manufacture, sale, or distribution in commerce of specified toys and child care articles, if those products contain specified types of phthalates in concentrations exceeding 0.1 percent. This bill would also require manufacturers to use the least toxic alternative when replacing phthalates in their products and prohibit manufacturers from replacing the specified phthalates with certain carcinogens and reproductive toxicants.

FISCAL SUMMARY

The Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) and the Department of Toxic Substances Control (Toxics) both state that this bill would not place any requirements on them. Therefore, the bill would not have a fiscal impact on either organization. According to Toxics, the authority to implement the bill falls under the Department of Public Health (DPH). However, DPH staff also state that this bill would have no fiscal impact. The bill contains no enforcement provisions or penalties for non-compliance.

COMMENTS

While this bill appears to be well-intended, the Department of Finance recommends this bill be vetoed for the following reasons:

- This bill's provisions are premature. The Secretary for Environmental Protection is developing a
 comprehensive set of recommendations pursuant to the California Environmental Protection
 Agency's (Cal/EPA's) Green Chemistry Initiative. The Green Chemistry Initiative is intended to
 provide recommendations by July 1, 2008 for developing a consistent means for evaluating risk to
 the public from harmful chemicals, reducing exposure, encouraging less-toxic industrial processes,
 and identifying safer, non-chemical alternatives.
- Banning the six specified phthalates from the listed items would take a piecemeal approach to
 ensuring consumer safety, banning only certain substances from being used in the manufacture of
 specified items without a comprehensive consumer protection plan. Moreover, OEHHA staff report
 that no scientific, health-based risk assessment has yet been conducted on these substances to
 justify such a ban.
- The bill contains no enforcement provisions or funding for this purpose. Additionally, the bill's
 provision requiring manufacturers to use "the least toxic alternative" when replacing the banned
 phthalates in their products does not define the term "least toxic alternative" or provide any
 guidelines for manufacturers to use in determining if a potential alternative chemical is the "least
 toxic."

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BILL ANALYSIS/ENROLED FOR REPORT—(CONTINUED)

Form DF-43 BILL NUMBER

F. Ma

May 14, 2007

AB 1108

	SO	(Fiscal Impact by Fiscal Year)			
Code/Department	LA	(Dollars in Thousands)			
Agency or Revenue	CO	PROP			Fund .
Туре	RV	98	FÇ	2007-2008 FC 2008-2009 FC 2009-2010	Code
3960/ToxicSubCtrl	SO	No		No/Minor Fiscal Impact	0001
3980/EnvirHthHaz	SO	No		Nu/Minor Fiscal Impact	9001
4265/PublicHealth	SO	No		No/Minor Fiscal Impact	0001





(as amended May 14, 2007)

I am returning Assembly Bill No. 1108 without my signature.

This bill would, beginning January 1, 2009, prohibit the manufacture, sale, or distribution in commerce of specified toys and child care articles, if those products contain specified types of phthalates in concentrations exceeding 0.1 percent. This bill would also require manufacturers to use the least toxic alternative when replacing phthalates in their products and would prohibit manufacturers from replacing phthalates with specified substances.

While well intended, this bill is premature. The Secretary for Environmental Protection is currently developing a comprehensive set of recommendations pursuant to the California Environmental Protection Agency's Green Chemistry Initiative. The Green Chemistry Initiative will provide comprehensive recommendations by July 1, 2008 to the Secretary. These recommendations will provide a framework for developing a consistent means for evaluating risk to the public from harmful chemicals, reducing exposure, encouraging less-toxic industrial processes, and identifying safer, non-chemical alternatives.