



Senate

General Assembly

File No. 327

January Session, 2011

Senate Bill No. 210

Senate, April 4, 2011

The Committee on Environment reported through SEN. MEYER of the 12th Dist., Chairperson of the Committee on the part of the Senate, that the bill ought to pass.

AN ACT PROHIBITING THE USE OF BISPHENOL-A IN THERMAL RECEIPT PAPER AND INCREASING THE DUTIES OF THE CHEMICAL INNOVATIONS INSTITUTE.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

1 Section 1. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2013*) (a) For the purposes of
2 this section, "thermal receipt paper" or "cash register receipt paper"
3 means any paper that is used by a commercial entity to issue a
4 mechanically produced record of a commercial transaction.

5 (b) On and after October 1, 2013, no person shall manufacture, sell,
6 offer for sale or distribute in this state any thermal receipt paper or
7 cash register receipt paper that contains bisphenol-A.

8 (c) The provisions of this section may be enforced, within available
9 appropriations, by the Commissioner of Consumer Protection.

10 Sec. 2. Subsection (e) of section 22a-903 of the general statutes is
11 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
12 *October 1, 2011*):

13 (e) The institute shall work with businesses, state agencies,
 14 nonprofit organizations, workers, and community groups as a resource
 15 for information about chemicals that are of concern to public health
 16 and the environment, safe alternatives to such chemicals and emerging
 17 state and federal chemical regulations. The institute shall: (1) Research
 18 and identify chemicals that are important to the state economy, (2)
 19 provide research and technical assistance concerning chemicals that
 20 are of concern to the environment and public health, as well as
 21 alternatives to such chemicals, (3) coordinate and share information
 22 with institutes in other states and the interstate chemicals
 23 clearinghouse, as described in section 22a-902, concerning alternative
 24 chemicals and the impact of such alternative chemicals on public
 25 health and the environment, (4) offer trainings for businesses
 26 regarding chemical regulations and such alternative chemicals, [and]
 27 (5) assist businesses in identifying funding to be used for the
 28 implementation of sustainable, chemical-related processes by such
 29 businesses, and (6) not later than January fifteenth of each year, submit
 30 to the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having
 31 cognizance of matters relating to the environment a list of chemicals
 32 that are of high toxic concern and the name of any safe alternative to
 33 any such chemical of high toxic concern. In developing such list, the
 34 institute may consider the standards of any state, federal or
 35 international organization. For the purposes of this subsection, a
 36 "chemical of high toxic concern" means a chemical that has been
 37 scientifically established as a carcinogen, a developmental toxin or a
 38 reproductive toxin.

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	October 1, 2013	New section
Sec. 2	October 1, 2011	22a-903(e)

ENV Joint Favorable

The following Fiscal Impact Statement and Bill Analysis are prepared for the benefit of the members of the General Assembly, solely for purposes of information, summarization and explanation and do not represent the intent of the General Assembly or either chamber thereof for any purpose. In general, fiscal impacts are based upon a variety of informational sources, including the analyst's professional knowledge. Whenever applicable, agency data is consulted as part of the analysis, however final products do not necessarily reflect an assessment from any specific department.

OFA Fiscal Note

State Impact:

Agency Affected	Fund-Effect	FY 12 \$	FY 13 \$	FY 14 \$
Consumer Protection, Dept.	GF - Cost	None	None	60,576
Comptroller Misc. Accounts (Fringe Benefits) ¹	GF - Cost	None	None	1,077

Note: GF=General Fund

Municipal Impact: None

Explanation

The bill results in a cost of \$60,576 in FY 14 as it requires the Department of Consumer Protection (DCP) to enforce the prohibition of the manufacture, sale, or offering for sale of thermal receipt or cash register receipt paper containing bisphenol-A (BPA) in Connecticut beginning October 1, 2013. The enforcement of the prohibition will require a one-quarter time Product Safety Inspector at a salary of \$14,076 plus fringe benefit costs of \$1,077 and associated other expenses of \$1,500. Additionally testing costs of \$45,000 per year would also be required. Testing for BPA costs \$150 per sample. An estimated 25 samples per month would be taken on a random inspection basis.

The Out Years

The annualized ongoing fiscal impact identified above would continue into the future subject to inflation.

¹ The fringe benefit cost associated with the 10 hours a week results from 7.65% for FICA (Federal Insurance Compensation Act) for such employees.

OLR Bill Analysis**SB 210*****AN ACT PROHIBITING THE USE OF BISPHENOL-A IN THERMAL RECEIPT PAPER AND INCREASING THE DUTIES OF THE CHEMICAL INNOVATIONS INSTITUTE.*****SUMMARY:**

This bill prohibits the manufacture, sale, or offer for sale of thermal receipt or cash register receipt paper containing bisphenol-A in Connecticut by October 1, 2013. The bill defines these papers as any paper that a commercial entity uses to issue a consumer transaction record by a machine. The Department of Consumer Protection commissioner may enforce these provisions.

The bill also expands the Chemical Innovations Institute's responsibilities. By January 15 annually, the institute must submit to the Environment Committee a list of chemicals of high toxic concern and any safe alternatives to them. The institute may consider the standards of any state, federal, or international organization when developing the list. The bill defines "chemical of high toxic concern" as a chemical that is scientifically established to be a carcinogen or a developmental or reproductive toxin.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2013, except for the provision concerning the Chemical Innovations Institute, which is effective October 1, 2011.

BACKGROUND***Bisphenol-A (BPA)***

BPA is an industrial chemical used to make certain plastics and resins, such as polycarbonate plastics and epoxy resins. Polycarbonate plastics are often used in food and beverage containers, such as water and baby bottles. Epoxy resins can be used to coat the inside of metal

products, such as food and baby formula cans, bottle tops, and water supply lines. BPA is also found in certain thermal paper products, such as cash register receipts. Animal studies have found it to have reproductive and developmental toxicity.

Chemical Innovations Institute

The Chemical Innovations Institute (established by PA 10-164) is located in the University of Connecticut Health Center (UCHC). The institute must (1) foster green job growth and safer workplaces through clean technology and green chemistry and (2) assist businesses, state agencies, and nonprofit organizations seeking to use alternatives to harmful chemicals.

The institute's duties also include:

1. working with businesses, state agencies, nonprofit organizations, workers, and community groups as an information resource about chemicals of concern to public health and the environment, safe alternatives, and emerging state and federal regulations;
2. researching and identifying chemicals important to the state economy;
3. providing research and technical assistance about chemicals of environmental and public health concern and alternatives;
4. coordinating and sharing information with other states' institutes and an interstate chemicals clearinghouse concerning alternative chemicals and their impact on public health and the environment;
5. offering businesses training on chemical regulations and alternative chemicals; and
6. assisting businesses in identifying funding to implement sustainable chemical processes.

The institute and UCHC must seek administrative funding from federal entities. Both may seek funding from nongovernmental foundations, including health access foundations, private citizens, corporations, and governmental entities.

UCHC is not required to develop, implement, or promote the institute if there is, in aggregate, insufficient federal, state, and private funding to pay for the institute's initial and continuing expenses.

COMMITTEE ACTION

Environment Committee

Joint Favorable

Yea 21 Nay 6 (03/18/2011)