

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE  
2017-2018 SESSION  
APRIL 19, 2018**

BILL	AUTHOR	STATUS	SUMMARY	TASK FORCE POSITION
AB 18	Garcia	Amended August 30, 2017  Senate Committee on Appropriations	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Under existing law, programs have been established pursuant to bond acts for, among other things, the development and enhancement of state and local parks and recreational facilities.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would enact the California Clean Water, Climate, Coastal Protection and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in an amount of \$3.47 billion pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a clean water, climate, and coastal protection and outdoor access for all program. The sum of \$635M shall be available to plan, develop, and implement climate adaptation and resiliency projects.</p>	
AB 444	Ting and Gray	Amended April 18, 2017  Senate Committee on Environmental Quality	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The Medical Waste Management Act generally regulates the management and disposal of medical waste.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would authorize California EPA to develop a statewide program for the collection, transportation, and disposal of home-generated medical waste.</p>	Letter of opposition unless amended sent to Senate Committee on Environmental Quality on, August 9, 2017.
AB 509	Frazier	Amended June 22, 2017  Senate Placed in suspense file	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Tire Recycling Act requires, until January 1, 2024, a person who purchases a new tire to pay a California tire fee of \$1.75 per tire, for deposit in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund, for expenditure by CalRecycle upon appropriation by the Legislature, to fund the waste tire program and for other purposes, including to pay for the costs associated with a waste tire and used tire hauler program and manifest system, as provided. After January 1, 2024, existing law reduces the tire fee to \$0.75 per tire. Under the act, until June 30, 2019, the Rubberized Pavement Market Development Act provides for the award of grants to certain public agency projects that use rubberized asphalt concrete. Existing law declares the intent of the Legislature to reduce the landfill disposal and stockpiling of used whole tires by 25% within 4 years of full implementation of a statewide tire recycling program.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require, until January 1, 2024, a waste tire generator that is a retail seller of new tires to end user purchasers to pay a California tire regulatory fee and to remit that fee to the state on a quarterly schedule for deposit in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund. The bill would require CalRecycle to establish the California tire regulatory fee in an amount that does not exceed \$1 per new tire sold. Additionally, this bill would repeal the Rubberized Pavement Market Development Act and instead enact the Tire Recycling</p>	Letter of opposition sent to Senate Committee on Appropriations on, August 17, 2017.

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			Incentive Program Act. The bill would require CalRecycle to establish this incentive program to make payments to entities that purchase tire products that are processed in the state from waste tire material for incorporation in products for sale to end users and by, January 1, 2019, hold a public workshop to develop a plan for the program. Additionally, this bill would require CalRecycle to expend at least \$30M for the program and declare that it is the policy goal of the state that not less than 75% of solid waste tires generated be source reduced or recycled in the state by the year 2020.	
AB 514	Salas	Amended April 17, 2017  Senate Committee on Environmental Quality	<b>Existing Law:</b> The Medical Waste Management Act, provides that transporting, storing, treating, disposing, or causing the treatment or disposal of medical waste in a manner not authorized by permit or registration, or by the act, is a crime, except as specified. For purposes of the act, the term "pharmaceutical" is defined to mean a prescription or over-the-counter human or veterinary drug, including, but not limited to, a drug defined in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, but does not include a pharmaceutical regulated pursuant to the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 or the Radiation Control Law.  <b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would additionally except from the definition of "pharmaceutical" herbal-based remedies, homeopathic drugs, remedies, and any other product with a National Drug Code identifying the product as "homeopathic", and cosmetics, soap, shampoo, sunscreen, toothpaste, lip balm, antiperspirant, and saline products.	Letter of opposition unless amended sent to Senate Committee on Environmental Quality on, April 9, 2018.
AB 920	Aguiar-Curry	Amended July 17, 2017  Senate Placed on suspense file	<b>Existing Law:</b> Under existing law, PUC has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, while local publicly owned electric utilities, are under the direction of their governing boards. The Public Utilities Act requires PUC to review and accept, modify, or reject a procurement plan for each electrical corporation and requires the procurement plan to include specified elements, among them a showing that it will achieve certain objectives. Existing law requires PUC to identify a diverse and balanced portfolio of resources needed to ensure a reliable electricity supply that provides optimal integration of renewable energy in a cost-effective manner, and specifies the respective roles of electrical corporations and community choice aggregators in satisfying the portfolio needs for renewable integration.  <b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would specify that a "diverse and balanced portfolio of resources" includes an appropriate mix of renewable capacity, including peaking, dispatchable, baseload, firm, and as-available capacity. The bill would additionally require PUC and governing board to assess the need for, and benefits of, existing and future renewable baseload generation, and determine whether a procurement requirement for renewable baseload generation is necessary to meet the portfolio needs for renewable integration.	Letter of support if amended sent to Senate Committee on Appropriations on, August 15, 2017.
AB 1036	McCarty	Amended June 20, 2017	<b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires the California EPA and other State Departments, to among other things, assess the state's progress toward developing the organic waste	

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		<b>Senate Committee on Environmental Quality</b>	<p>processing and recycling infrastructure necessary to meet the state goals specified in AB 341 and AB 1826.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require those entities to assess the state's progress towards developing the organic waste processing and recycling infrastructure necessary to meet the state goals additionally specified in SB 1383. Additionally, this bill vests air pollution control district or an air quality management district, for the purposes of permits and long-term emissions reductions relating to a composting facility, to include in calculations for baseline emissions of criteria air pollutants and greenhouse gases the reduction in emissions resulting from not sending those organic materials to a landfill or directly applying them to land, and include composting facilities in the definition of essential public services for the purpose of this statute.</p>	
<b>AB 1250</b>	<b>Jones-Sawyer</b>	<p><b>Amended September 5, 2017</b></p> <p><b>Senate Committee on Rules</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law authorizes the board of supervisors of a county to contract for special services on behalf of various public entities with persons who are specially trained, experienced, expert, and competent to perform the special services, as prescribed. These services include financial, economic, accounting, engineering, legal, and other specified services.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would establish specific standards for the use of personal services contracts by counties. Among other things, the bill would require the county to clearly demonstrate that the proposed contract will result in actual overall costs savings to the county and also to show that the contract does not cause the displacement of county workers.</p>	Letter of opposition sent to Senate Committee on Rules on, April 12, 2018.
<b>AB 1288</b>	<b>Eggman</b>	<p><b>Amended May 1, 2017</b></p> <p><b>Senate Committee on Environmental Quality</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> SB 1383 requires CalRecycle, in consultation with CARB, to adopt regulations that achieve the specified targets for reducing organic waste in landfills. Per AB 939 the operator of a disposal facility is required to pay to the State Board of Equalization a fee based on the amount of all solid waste disposed of at each disposal site and CalRecycle established the amount of the fee to a maximum of \$1.40 per ton.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require CalRecycle, in adopting those regulations, to conduct at least one public workshop to discuss funding strategies for new and expanded organic waste reduction infrastructure, including, but not limited to, existing public and private funding models and opportunities for new statewide funding sources. This bill would require CalRecycle to use the moneys in the account also to maintain a prudent reserve for the administration and implementation of AB 939.</p>	
<b>AB 1594</b>	<b>Bloom</b>	<b>Amended June 26, 2017</b>	<b>Existing Law:</b> The California Ocean Protection Act, establishes the Ocean Protection Council in state government, and prescribes the functions and duties of the council with regard to the protection and conservation of coastal waters and ocean ecosystems. Existing law provides	

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		<b>Senate Committee on Environmental Quality</b>	<p>that any action to increase recycling taken by CalRecycle or by any person or entity, affecting, among other things, the method of invoicing the sale of beverages is not a violation of specified laws relating to business practices.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would provide that any action to increase recycling taken by CalRecycle or by any entity, affecting the method of invoicing the sale of any food or drinks for the purposes of increasing food and drink packaging recycling is not a violation of specified laws relating to business practices. The bill would also make findings and declarations regarding plastic and packaging waste in the state's waste stream and would state that it is the intent of the Legislature to increase the diversion of single-use takeout food packaging while reducing a primary source of permanent litter and marine debris.</p>	
<b>AB 1663</b>	<b>Garcia</b>	<p><b>Amended January 22, 2018</b></p> <p><b>Senate Committee on Rules</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, on and after April 1, 2017, until March 31, 2022, requires a manufacturer battery fee of \$1 to be imposed on a manufacturer of lead-acid batteries for each lead-acid battery it sells at retail to a person in California, or that it sells to a dealer, wholesaler, distributor, or other person for retail sale in California. Existing law requires the manufacturer battery fee to be paid to the Department of Tax and Fee Admin.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would authorize a person who manufacturers a lead-acid battery to agree in writing with the importer, as defined, of that lead-acid battery to pay the manufacturer battery fee on behalf of the importer. The bill would require the Tax and Fee Admin Department, on or before January 1, 2020, to submit to the Legislature a report that includes, among other things, any regulations or policies adopted for purposes of ensuring compliance.</p>	Letter of support sent to Senate Committee on Rules on, April 9, 2018.
<b>AB 1884</b>	<b>Calderon and Bloom</b>	<p><b>Amended April 16, 2018</b></p> <p><b>Assembly Committee on Natural Resources</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, the California Retail Food Code, establishes uniform health and sanitation standards for, and provides for regulation by the State Department of Public Health of, retail food facilities, as defined, and requires local health agencies to enforce these provisions. Existing law requires, except as otherwise provided, a person who violates any provision of the code to be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable as specified.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would prohibit a food facility, as specified, where food may be consumed on the premises, from providing single-use plastic straws to consumers unless requested by the consumer. The bill would specify that the first and 2nd violations of these provisions would result in a warning and any subsequent violation would be an infraction punishable by a fine of \$25 for each day the food facility is in violation.</p>	
<b>AB 1933</b>	<b>Maienschein</b>	<p><b>Amended April 17, 2018</b></p> <p><b>Assembly</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires CalRecycle, with additional funds appropriated from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, to administer a grant program to provide financial assistance, in the form of grants, incentive payments, contracts, or other funding mechanisms, to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases by promoting in-state development of</p>	

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		<b>Committee on Appropriations</b>	<p>infrastructure, food waste prevention, or other projects to reduce organic waste or to process organic and other recyclable materials into new value-added products.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would specify that activities that expand and improve waste diversion and recycling include food rescue, waste prevention, and organic waste recycling. The bill would specify that eligible infrastructure projects include the expansion of facilities for processing recyclable materials and projects to improve the quality of recycled materials. The bill would explicitly authorize up to \$200,00,000 to be appropriated in the annual Budget Act from the GGRF to be split: up to \$100,000,000 for organic waste recycling projects, and up to \$100,000,000 for solid waste recycling projects.</p>	
<b>AB 1970</b>	<b>Eduardo Garcia</b>	<p><b>Amended April 12, 2018</b></p> <p><b>Assembly Committee on Natural Resources</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to approve and implement a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants to achieve a reduction in methane by 40% below 2013 levels by 2030. Existing law requires the state board, in consultation with the Department of Food and Agriculture, to adopt regulations to reduce methane emissions from livestock manure management operations and dairy manure management operations, as specified. Existing law requires the state board, the Public Utilities Commission, and the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to undertake various actions related to reducing short-lived climate pollutants in the state. Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the state board, to achieve specified targets for reducing organic waste in landfills.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require the state board, the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, and the Department of Food and Agriculture to allocate, for the development of innovative low-carbon fuel projects, no less than 25% of the moneys appropriated by the Legislature to those agencies to provide incentives for the development and deployment of alternative and renewable low-carbon fuels, the reduction of methane emissions from livestock manure management operations or dairy manure management operations, the reduction of alternative daily cover sent to landfills from in-state sources, and the reduction of methane emissions from existing or closed landfills.</p>	
<b>AB 1981</b>	<b>Limon</b>	<p><b>Amended March 15, 2018</b></p> <p><b>Assembly Committee on Natural Resources</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires the California Environmental Protection Agency, in coordination with the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, the State Water Resources Control Board, the State Air Resources Board, and the Department of Food and Agriculture, to develop and implement policies to aid in diverting organic waste from landfills by promoting the composting of specified organic waste and by promoting the appropriate use of that compost throughout the state.</p>	

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			<p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would additionally include the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection in the state agencies in coordination with which the California Environmental Protection Agency is required to develop and implement to aid in diverting organic waste from landfills by promoting the composting of specified organic waste and by promoting the appropriate use of that compost throughout the state. The bill would specify that the purpose of promoting the appropriate use of that compost throughout the state is to improve the state's soil organic matter.</p>	
AB 2094	Kalra	<p><b>Introduced February 7, 2018</b></p> <p><b>Assembly Committee on Appropriations</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control, and a local health officer or local public officer designated by the Director of Toxic Substances Control, to enforce the standards in the hazardous waste control law and the regulations adopted by the department to implement that law, except as specified. Existing law authorizes a representative of the department or the local officer or agency authorized to enforce the hazardous waste control law to, among other things, enter and inspect a factory, plant, construction site, disposal site, transfer facility, or an establishment or any other place or environment where hazardous wastes are stored, handled, processed, disposed of, or being treated to recover resources.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2021, to adopt regulations establishing inspection frequencies for permitted hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, hazardous waste generators, and hazardous waste transporters, as specified. The bill would require the inspection frequency for a hazardous waste land disposal facility to be no less than 2 times per calendar year and for any other permitted hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility to be no less than once per calendar year.</p>	
AB 2097	Acosta	<p><b>Introduced February 08, 2018</b></p> <p><b>Assembly Committee on Appropriations</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires a manufacturer of carpet sold in this state to submit, either individually or through a carpet stewardship organization, a carpet stewardship plan that meets specified requirements to CalRecycle. Existing law requires a manufacturer of carpet sold in this state to submit either individually or through a carpet stewardship organization, on or before July 1 of each year, a report describing its activities to achieve the purposes of the carpet stewardship laws.</p> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would change the date by which the annual demonstration and the annual report are required to be completed from July 1 of each year to September 1 of each year.</p>	
AB 2115	Santiago	<p><b>Amended April 16, 2018</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires the driver of a vehicle passing another vehicle traveling in the same direction to pass to the left at a safe distance without interfering with the safe operation of the passed vehicle, as specified.</p>	Letter of support if amended sent to Assembly

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		<b>Assembly Committee on Transportation</b>	<b>Proposed Law:</b> The bill would require, subject to exceptions, the driver of a vehicle on a public street or highway approaching or passing a stopped waste service vehicle to make a lane change into an available lane adjacent to the waste service vehicle and pass at a safe distance without interfering with the safe operation of the waste service vehicle. The bill would require that if that maneuver would be unsafe or impractical, the driver slow to a reasonable and prudent speed that is safe for existing weather, road, and vehicular or pedestrian traffic conditions. The requirements of the bill would apply if the waste service vehicle is readily identifiable as a waste service vehicle based on the vehicle configuration or markings on the vehicle, and displays flashing amber lights.	Committee on Transportation on, April 12, 2018
<b>AB 2189</b>	<b>Santiago</b>	<b>Amended March 15, 2018</b> <b>Assembly Committee on Appropriations</b>	<b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law appropriated \$176,600,000 from the Toxic Substances Control Account to the department, for expenditure through June 30, 2018, for purposes, including, among others, activities related to the cleanup and investigation of properties contaminated with lead in the communities surrounding the Exide Technologies facility in the City of Vernon, California. <b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would authorize the expenditure of those funds through June 30, 2021, and appropriate \$12,000,000 from the Toxic Substances Control Account to the department for specified purposes, including, among others, for interim removal or remedial action measures in public parkway sites in the communities surrounding the Exide Technologies facility with lead levels that could pose a substantial danger to human health or the environment. The bill would require the County of Los Angeles, to the extent feasible, to use any lead-based paint remediation federal funding, consistent with federal law, or grant funding that it receives for lead-based paint remediation to provide specified services to residents in the communities surrounding the Exide Technologies facility.	
<b>AB 2211</b>	<b>Limon</b>	<b>Amended April 2, 2018</b> <b>Assembly Committee on Natural Resources</b>	<b>Existing Law:</b> The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature. <b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would establish the California Green Business Program within the California Environmental Protection Agency to provide support and assistance to green business certification programs operated by local governments that certify small- and medium-sized businesses that voluntarily adopt environmentally preferable business practices,	

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			including, but not limited to, increased energy efficiency, reduced greenhouse gas emissions, water conservation, and waste reduction.	
<b>AB 2277</b>	<b>Mathis</b>	<b>Introduced February 13, 2018</b>  <b>Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The Pharmacy Law provides for the licensure and regulation of pharmacists and pharmacy establishments by the California State Board of Pharmacy. Existing law required the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, pursuant to provisions repealed on January 1, 2013, to develop, in consultation with appropriate state, local, and federal agencies, model programs for the collection and proper disposal of drug waste. Under the Medical Waste Management Act, the State Department of Public Health regulates the management and handling of medical waste, as defined, including pharmaceutical waste. Existing law defines the term medical waste and excludes certain types of waste from that definition.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would vest the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery with the primary responsibility for the disposal of home-generated pharmaceutical waste and, on or before January 1, 2020, would require the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in collaboration with the State Department of Public Health, the Department of Toxic Substances Control, and the California State Board of Pharmacy, to adopt regulations authorizing the incineration of home-generated pharmaceutical waste by solid waste facilities, as specified.</p> <p>This bill would define the term "home-generated pharmaceutical waste" for purposes of the Medical Waste Management Act and would specifically exclude, from the definition of medical waste and thus from coverage under the act, home-generated pharmaceutical waste.</p>	Oppose unless amended
<b>AB 2407</b>	<b>Ting</b>	<b>Amended April 17, 2018</b>  <b>Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006 requires every retailer, as defined, to have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal. Existing law requires the system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries to include, at a minimum, specified elements, including, among others, the take-back at no cost to the consumer of a used rechargeable battery of the type or brand that the retailer sold or previously sold. Existing law defines "rechargeable battery" for purposes of these provisions to mean a small, nonvehicular, rechargeable nickel-cadmium, nickel metal hydride, lithium-ion, or sealed lead-acid battery, or a battery pack containing these types of batteries.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require the Secretary for Environmental Protection, on or before April 1, 2019, to convene the Lithium-Ion Car Battery Recycling Advisory Group to review, and advise the Legislature on, policies pertaining to the recovery and recycling of lithium-ion batteries sold with motor vehicles in the state, and would require the secretary to</p>	

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			<p>appoint members to the committee from specified departments, vocations, and organizations. The bill would require the advisory group to consult with specified entities and, on or before April 1, 2020, to submit policy recommendations to the Legislature aimed at ensuring that 90% of end-of-life lithium-ion batteries discarded in the state are recycled in a safe and cost-effective manner in the state. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2022.</p>	
<b>AB 2411</b>	<b>McCarty</b>	<p><b>Amended March 21, 2018</b></p> <p><b>Assembly Committee on Natural Resources</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to adopt and revise minimum standards for solid waste handling, transfer, composting, transformation, and disposal, as prescribed.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require the department, on or before December 31, 2019, to develop and implement a plan to maximize the use of compost for slope stabilization and establishing vegetation in the course of providing debris removal services following a fire and, in coordination with the Department of Transportation, to identify best practices of each of the Department of Transportation's 12 districts regarding the cost-effective use of compost along roadways and develop a plan to expand the identified best practices to the other districts.</p>	
<b>AB 2660</b>	<b>Quirk</b>	<p><b>Amended March 13, 2018</b></p> <p><b>Assembly</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the Department of Toxic Substances Control, to develop and implement a public information program to provide uniform and consistent information on the proper disposal of hazardous substances found in and around homes.</p> <p>Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to make recommendations relating to requirements for the management of surplus household consumer products, waste reduction opportunities for those products, and waste management requirements.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> The bill would authorize a reverse distributor to receive from a retailer or manufacturer a surplus household consumer product to evaluate the product for reuse, donation, transfer for credit, and other specified purposes; and to transfer the product for recycling or disposal only after first evaluating the product for all of the other specified purposes.</p> <p>The bill would provide that a surplus household consumer product transferred or shipped to a reverse distributor is not a waste and that the retailer or manufacturer transferring or shipping the surplus household consumer product to the reverse distributor is not required to make a waste determination for that surplus household consumer product.</p>	Support and amend
<b>AB 2766</b>	<b>Berman</b>	<p><b>Amended March 19, 2018</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Former law authorized CalRecycle to appropriate moneys in the California Beverage Container Recycling Fund and expend up to \$10,000,000 annually, until January 1,</p>	

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		<b>Assembly Committee on Appropriations</b>	<p>2018, for market development payments to an entity certified by the department as a recycling center, processor, or dropoff or collection program for empty plastic beverage containers that are subsequently washed and processed into flake, pellet, or other form, and made usable for the manufacture of a plastic product, or to a product manufacturer for empty plastic beverage containers that are subsequently washed and processed into flake, pellet, or other form, and used by that manufacturer to manufacture a product.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would authorize the department to again expend those amounts to make market development payments from January 1, 2018, until January 1, 2024.</p>	
<b>AB 2779</b>	<b>Mark Stone, Calderon</b>	<p><b>Introduced February 16, 2018</b></p> <p><b>Assembly</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires every rigid plastic packaging container sold or offered for sale in this state, to generally meet one of specified criteria.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would prohibit a retailer, on and after an unspecified date, from selling or offering for sale a single-use plastic beverage container with a cap that is not tethered to or contiguously affixed to the beverage container.</p>	Support
<b>AB 2832</b>	<b>Dahle</b>	<p><b>Revised April 11, 2018</b></p> <p><b>Assembly Committee on Appropriations</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires every retailer to have a system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries that includes the take-back of a used rechargeable battery of the type or brand that the retailer sold at no cost to the consumer. Existing law currently defines "rechargeable battery" to mean a small, nonvehicular, rechargeable battery.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to identify approaches for the reuse or recycling of lithium-ion batteries from electric vehicles and to submit a report to the Legislature, on or before July 1, 2020. The bill would require DTSC to develop a grant program to fund recycling and reuse of lithium-ion batteries from electric vehicles and CalRecycle to develop a process for a consumer to properly dispose of a lithium-ion battery from an electric vehicle, at no cost to the consumers.</p>	Letter of support if amended sent to Assembly Committee on Appropriations on, April 12, 2018
<b>AB 2908</b>	<b>Berman</b>	<p><b>Amended April 17, 2018</b></p> <p><b>Assembly Committee on Appropriations</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Tire Recycling Act requires, until January 1, 2024, a person who purchases a new tire to pay a California tire fee of \$1.75 per tire, for deposit in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund. After January 1, 2024, the fee reduces to \$0.75 per tire.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require, until January 1, 2024, a retail seller of new tires to pay a California tire regulatory fee not to exceed \$1 per new tire sold, on a quarterly schedule for deposit in the California Tire Recycling Management Fund. The bill would require CalRecycle to identify the specific programs that the California tire regulatory fee would fund. This bill would also repeal the Rubberized Pavement Market Development Act and instead enact the Tire Recycling Incentive Program Act and require CalRecycle to establish this incentive program to make payments to eligible entities that purchase tire products processed in the</p>	

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			state from waste tire material for incorporation in products for sale to end users or for use in local public works projects.	
<b>AB 2921</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Amended April 5, 2018</b>  <b>Assembly Committee on Natural Resources</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires all rigid plastic bottles and rigid plastic containers to be labeled with a code that indicates the resin used to produce the rigid plastic bottle or rigid plastic container, and designates the number "6" as the code number for polystyrene resin.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would authorize expanded polystyrene food service packaging (PFP) manufacturers and polystyrene resin producers to form or designate an Expanded Polystyrene Food Service Packaging Recycling Organization and would require each PFP manufacturer or resin producer that sells expanded polystyrene food service packaging or polystyrene resin in this state to pay to the designated PFP Recycling Organization the polystyrene food service packaging assessment fee established by the PFP Recycling Organization. The bill would require the collected fees to be used by the organization to carry out the requirements of this act and for appropriate projects and programs, including awarding grants to specified entities for programs designed to increase community access to PFP recycling, to promote efforts to recycle PFP, and to reduce or abate litter from PFP.</p>	
<b>AB 3036</b>	<b>Cooley</b>	<b>Amended April 9, 2018</b>  <b>Assembly Committee on Appropriations</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Section 40191 of the Public Resources Code defines "solid waste" as all putrescible and nonputrescible solid, semisolid, and liquid wastes, including garbage, trash, refuse, paper, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles and parts thereof, discarded home and industrial appliances, dewatered, treated, or chemically fixed sewage sludge which is not hazardous waste, manure, vegetable or animal solid and semisolid wastes, and other discarded solid and semisolid wastes.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would exclude from the act's definition of "solid waste" byproducts from processing food, if those byproducts originate from agricultural or industrial sources; do not include animal, including fish, processing byproducts; are source separated by the generator of the byproducts; are not discarded; and are intended for use as animal feed.</p>	
<b>AB 3178</b>	<b>Rubio</b>	<b>Amended April 16, 2018</b>  <b>Assembly Committee on Natural Resources</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires a city, county, or regional agency to submit an annual report to CalRecycle summarizing its progress in reducing solid waste. Existing law requires CalRecycle to review a jurisdiction's compliance with the diversion requirements every 2 or 4 years, as specified, and authorizes CalRecycle to issue an order of compliance if the department finds, after considering specified factors, the jurisdiction failed to make a good faith effort to implement its source reduction and recycling element.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require CalRecycle, when evaluating a jurisdiction's good faith effort, to also consider whether the absence or loss of a market for recyclable materials</p>	

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			necessitated the disposal of those materials as a temporary measure to avoid a public health threat. The bill would also require CalRecycle to consider the extent to which the lack of an available market for one or more types of recyclable materials, which prevented the jurisdiction from fully implementing its diversion programs, was the result of circumstances beyond the reasonable control of the jurisdiction. Provisions in this bill would be in effect until January 1, 2023.	
<b>AB 3187</b>	<b>Grayson</b>	<b>Amended April 11, 2018</b>  <b>Assembly Utilities and Energy</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including gas corporations. Existing law authorizes the commission to fix the rates and charges for every public utility and requires that those rates and charges be just and reasonable. Existing law requires the commission to adopt policies and programs that promote the in-state production and distribution of biomethane, as defined, and that facilitate the development of a variety of sources of in-state biomethane.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require the commission to approve, or modify and approve, a gas corporation's application to include in its rate base the just and reasonable investments required to interconnect biomethane production to the existing pipeline system.</p>	
<b>AB 3232</b>	<b>Friedman</b>	<b>Amended April 11, 2018</b>  <b>Assembly Committee on Utilities and Energy</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The Warren-Alquist State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Act requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to adopt building design and construction standards and energy and water conservation standards for new residential and nonresidential buildings to reduce the wasteful, uneconomic, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy, including energy associated with the use of water. The act requires the commission to adopt standards for a program of electrical load management for each utility service area.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require the commission, by January 1, 2020, to establish a plan to achieve the goal that all new residential and nonresidential buildings built on or after January 1, 2030, to be zero-emission buildings, as defined, and to develop a strategy to achieve the goal that the emissions of greenhouse gases from the state's residential and nonresidential building stock shall be reduced by at least 50% below 1990 levels by January 1, 2030. The bill would require the commission to revise standards for the program of electrical load management to optimize building energy use in a manner that decreases the emissions of greenhouse gases. The bill would require the commission to include in the 2021 edition of the integrated energy policy report and all subsequent integrated energy policy reports a progress report on achieving the above-stated goals and the emissions of greenhouse gases associated with the supply of energy to residential and commercial buildings.</p>	
<b>SB 49</b>	<b>De Leon and Stern</b>	<b>Amended September 12,</b>	<b>Existing Law:</b> Existing state law regulates the discharge of air pollutants into the atmosphere. The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act regulates the discharge of pollutants into the	

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		<p><b>2017</b></p> <p><b>Assembly Committee on Rules</b></p>	<p>waters of the state. The California Safe Drinking Water Act establishes standards for drinking water and regulates drinking water systems. The California Endangered Species Act requires the Fish and Game Commission to establish a list of endangered species and a list of threatened species and generally prohibits the taking of those species. The Protect California Air Act of 2003 prohibits air quality management districts and air pollution control districts from amending or revising their new source review rules or regulations to be less stringent than those rules or regulations that existed on December 30, 2002.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would prohibit state or local governments from amending or revising their environmental, public health, and labor standards to be less stringent than the corresponding federal standards in effect as of January 19, 2017 (as a baseline). This bill also directs state and local agencies to take specified steps to ensure no backsliding from the baseline standards. If the new federal standards fall below the baseline, this bill allows a person to petition the courts to make state and local governments comply with the terms. This bill would make its provisions inoperative as of January 20, 2021, and would repeal them as of January 1, 2022.</p>	
SB 71	Wiener	<p><b>Amended in Assembly February 26, 2018</b></p> <p><b>Assembly Committee on Rules</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law prohibits a person, other than an authorized recycling agent, from removing segregated recycling materials placed at a designated recycling collection location by any commercial or industrial entity, or for residential curbside collection programs authorized by a city, county, or local agency.</p> <p>Existing law authorizes a court, in a civil action by a recycling agent against a person alleged to have violated these laws, to either allow treble damages or award a civil penalty against the unauthorized person removing the recyclable material, and to allow treble damages or award a higher civil penalty, as specified, against a person for a second violation and subsequent violations.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> The bill would expand civil enforcement to knowing participation in violations of these laws, and would require a court, if a plaintiff prevails in a civil action brought pursuant to these laws and related provisions, to award to the plaintiff reasonable attorney's fees, expert witness fees, and costs incurred in the course of the litigation.</p>	
SB 100	De Leon	<p><b>Amended September 11, 2017</b></p> <p><b>Assembly Committee on</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The RPS Program requires the PUC to establish a renewables portfolio standard requiring all retail sellers, to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources, so that the total kilowatt-hours of those products sold to their retail end-use customers achieves 25% of retail sales by December 31, 2016, 33% by December 31, 2020, 40% by December 31, 2024, 45% by December 31, 2027, and 50% by December 31, 2030.</p>	<p>Letter of opposition unless amended sent to Assembly Committee on Appropriations on, August 21, 2017.</p>

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		<b>Utilities and Energy</b>	<b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require all electricity providers to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable resources to achieve 44 percent of retail sales from renewable resources by December 31, 2024, 52 percent renewable by December 31, 2027, and 60 percent renewable by December 31, 2030. The bill would also declare that the PUC, CEC, and CARB should plan for all retail electricity to be from renewable energy and zero-carbon resources by December 31, 2045.	
<b>SB 102</b>	<b>Senate Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review</b>	<b>Amended June 12, 2017</b>  <b>Assembly Committee on Budget</b>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires dealers within a convenience zone where no recycling location has been established to submit an affidavit to CalRecycle stating, among others, that the dealer is redeeming all empty beverage container types at all open cash registers or at one designated location on the dealer's premises. CalRecycle is required to calculate a processing fee for each beverage container with a specified scrap value, which is required to be paid by beverage manufacturers for each beverage container sold or transferred to a distributor or dealer. The act continuously appropriates to CalRecycle the amount necessary to pay handling fees to certain types of recyclers to provide an incentive for the redemption of empty beverage containers in convenience zones. The act also continuously appropriates moneys in the fund to CalRecycle for expenditure for various purposes relating to beverage container recycling, including, until January 1, 2018, market development payments for empty plastic beverage containers. Existing law defines convenience zone as either the area within a 1/2 mile radius of a supermarket or the area designated by the department.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would change the requirements imposed on a dealer to require the dealer to redeem up to 24 empty beverage containers per consumer per day and to require the dealer to redeem those containers at a minimum of one designated location. This bill would, for purposes of calculating processing payments on and after July 1, 2017, require CalRecycle, until January 1, 2020, to use the actual cost of recycling that was in effect on December 30, 2015, to calculate processing fees. The bill would require CalRecycle to suspend any surveys and calculations of recycling costs until January 1, 2019, and would authorize CalRecycle to redirect any contract funds as of the effective date of the bill for the development of amendments to be recommended to the Legislature regarding specified provisions of the act. The bill, until July 1, 2020, would require the handling fee to be set at the rate in effect on July 1, 2015. This bill would redefine convenience zone to mean the area within a one-mile radius of a supermarket or the area designated by the department.</p>	
<b>SB 168</b>	<b>Wieckowski</b>	<b>Amended January 18, 2018</b>  <b>Assembly</b>	<b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state to have a minimum refund value. A beverage distributor is required to pay a redemption payment to CalRecycle for every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the state to a dealer, and CalRecycle is	

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			<p>required to deposit those amounts in the continuously appropriated California Beverage Container Recycling Fund. Existing law requires each glass container manufacturer to use a minimum percentage of 35% of postfilled glass in the manufacturing of its glass food, drink, or beverage containers.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require CalRecycle, on or before January 1, 2023, to establish minimum content standards, as defined, for beverage containers that are constructed of metal, glass, or plastic, or other material, or any combination thereof, except as specified in the existing provision. The bill would require CalRecycle on or before January 1, 2020, to provide to the Legislature a report on the establishment and implementation of an extended producer responsibility program to replace the current California beverage container recycling program.</p>	
SB 212	Jackson	<p><b>Introduced February 01, 2017</b></p> <p><b>Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> The Medical Waste Management Act, administered by the California Department of Public Health, regulates the management and handling of medical waste.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill adds to the act a definition of "home-generated pharmaceutical waste" as a prescription or over-the-counter human or veterinary home-generated pharmaceutical that is waste and is derived from a household, including, but not limited to, a multifamily residence or household.</p>	
SB 452	Glazer	<p><b>Amended April 9, 2018</b></p> <p><b>Assembly Committee on Governmental Organization</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law, the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act, requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to annually designate convenience zones and requires that at least one certified recycling center that meets certain requirements be located within every convenience zone. Existing law authorizes the department to grant a convenience zone an exemption from certain redemption requirements, including certain dealer and recycling center redemption requirements, based on certain factors. Existing law limits the total number of exemptions that may be granted to 35% of the total number of convenience zones identified as having one or more of those factors applicable.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill, if there is a certified recycling center located within one mile of an unserved convenience zone, would require the department to grant that convenience zone an exemption from the redemption requirements and would increase the total number of exemptions that may be granted otherwise to 50% of the number identified as eligible. The bill would require the department to evaluate and recommend to the Legislature, on or before January 1, 2021, policies, incentives, and standards for ensuring the establishment and maintenance of a network of cost-effective direct redemption opportunities, as defined by the</p>	

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			bill, in every community sufficient to support the recycling of not less than 80% of beverage containers sold in the state.	
<b>SB 1335</b>	<b>Allen</b>	<b>Introduced February 16, 2018</b>  <b>Senate Committee on Environmental Quality</b>	<b>Existing Law:</b> The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by CalRecycle, generally requires rigid plastic packaging containers sold or offered for sale in this state to meet one of specified criteria.  <b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would prohibit a food service facility in a state agency or large state facility, on and after January 1, 2021, from dispensing prepared food to a customer using disposable food service packaging unless the type of disposable food service packaging is accepted for recovery by the recycling or composting program serving the state agency or large state facility and it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the department that the type of disposable food service packaging is recovered for recycling or composting at a rate of 75% or more.	Letter of support sent to Senate Committee on Environmental Quality on, April 9, 2018.
<b>SB 1440</b>	<b>Hueso</b>	<b>Amended April 9, 2018</b>  <b>Senate Committee on Energy, Utilities and Communications</b>	<b>Existing Law:</b> Existing law requires the PUC to adopt policies and programs that promote the in-state production and distribution of biomethane, and that facilitate the development of a variety of sources of in-state biomethane. Existing law requires the PUC, in consultation with the Energy Commission and the ARB, to consider additional policies to support the development and use in the state of renewable gas that reduce short-lived climate pollutants in the state.  <b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would require the PUC, in consultation with the state board, before July 1, 2019, to establish a biomethane procurement program with goals for gas corporations to collectively procure, on an annual basis, their proportionate share of a statewide total of 32 billion cubic feet of biomethane from sources that have a first point of interconnection with the pipeline system in California. The bill would also set goals for the procurement of biomethane produced from identified source materials. The bill would require the PUC to approve, or modify and approve, a gas corporation's application to recover in the rate base the investments in infrastructure necessary to deliver biomethane from a biomethane producer to the pipeline system with full cost recovery from the gas corporation's customers. The bill would require certain other costs incurred by a gas corporation to comply with the program's requirements to be allocated as a fully nonbypassable fixed charge or a nonbypassable demand differentiated fixed charge to the gas corporation's customers. The bill would authorize the PUC to relieve a gas corporation from meeting the program's goals if the compliance costs are above a specified amount. This bill would require the PUC to require up to 15% of annual revenues received by a gas corporation as a result of the allocation of greenhouse gas allowances to natural gas suppliers to be used for reducing the cost or impact	

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			of biomethane used in stationary sources to support certain existing greenhouse gas reduction goals.	
<b>Federal Legislation</b>				
HR 2853	Kind	<p><b>Introduced June 8, 2017</b></p> <p><b>U.S. House Committee on Ways and Means, and U.S. House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology</b></p>	<p><b>Existing Law:</b> Existing Internal Revenue Code provides an energy tax credit for property used to produce solar, wind, and geothermal energy.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Proposed Law:</b> This bill would amend the Internal Revenue Code to make qualified biogas property and qualified manure resource recovery property eligible for the energy tax credit through 2021 and to permit new clean renewable energy bonds to finance such properties. "Qualified biogas property" comprises a system that uses anaerobic digesters or other specified processes to convert biomass into a gas which is at least 52% methane, and captures the gas for use as a fuel. "Qualified manure resource recovery property" comprises a system that uses specified processes to recover the nutrients nitrogen and phosphorus from a non-treated digestate or animal manure by reducing or separating at least 50% of the nutrients, excluding any reductions during the incineration, storage, composting, or field application of the non-treated digestate or animal manure. Additionally, the bill would require a study of biogas and a report to Congress on the study.</p>	