

**SOLANO COUNTY
Legislative Committee Meeting**

Committee
Supervisor Linda J. Seifert (Chair)
Supervisor Erin Hannigan

Staff
Michelle Heppner

**June 3. 2013
1:30 p.m.**

**Solano County Administration Center
Sixth Floor Conference Center, Room 6003
675 Texas Street
Fairfield, CA 94533**

AGENDA

I. Public Comment (Items not on the agenda)

II. Discussion of Federal Bills and consider making a recommendation (Waterman & Associates)

- Update on fiscal year 2014 appropriations process
- Immigration reform update
- Water Resources Development Act
- Farm bill reauthorization

III. Report on State Budget and Legislation and consider making a recommendation for a position on legislation (Paul Yoder)

Solid Waste

SB 405

(Padilla D) Solid waste: single-use carryout bags.

Current Analysis: 05/25/2013 [Senate Floor Senate Rules Committee](#)

Other pertinent bills that may be of interest that surface due to the May 30th deadline to pass bills out of their house of origin.

State Budget Update

IV. Items from the Public

AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 24, 2013

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 2, 2013

SENATE BILL

No. 405

Introduced by Senator Padilla
(Coauthor: Senator Leno)

February 20, 2013

An act to add Chapter 5.3 (commencing with Section 42280) to Part 3 of Division 30 of, and to repeal Section 42285 of, the Public Resources Code, relating to solid waste.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 405, as amended, Padilla. Solid waste: single-use carryout bags.

Existing law, until January 1, 2020, requires an operator of a store, as defined, to establish an at-store recycling program that provides to customers the opportunity to return clean plastic carryout bags to that store.

With specified exceptions, this bill, as of January 1, 2015, would prohibit stores that have a specified amount of dollar sales or retail floor space from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer. *The bill, on and after July 1, 2016, would additionally impose this prohibition on convenience food stores, foodmarts, and certain other specified stores.* The bill would require *all of* these stores to meet other specified requirements regarding providing recycled paper bags, compostable bags, or reusable grocery bags to customers.

~~The bill, on and after July 1, 2016, would additionally impose these prohibitions and requirements on convenience food stores, foodmarts, and certain other specified stores.~~

The bill would require a reusable grocery bag that a store is required to sell on and after July 1, 2016, to meet specified requirements. A

violation of that requirement and the requirements that would be imposed upon grocery bag producers to submit certain laboratory test results would be subject to an administrative civil penalty assessed by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery. The department would be required to deposit these penalties into the Reusable Bag Account, which would be created in the Integrated Waste Management Fund, for expenditure by the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to implement those requirements.

~~The bill would require the department, by January 1, 2017, to submit a report to the Legislature regarding the implementation of the bill's provisions. The bill would repeal this report requirement on January 1, 2018.~~

The bill would allow a city, county, or city and county, or the state to impose civil penalties for a violation of the bill's requirements. The bill would require these civil penalties to be paid to the office of the city attorney, city prosecutor, district attorney, or Attorney General, whichever office brought the action, and would allow the penalties collected by the Attorney General to be expended by the Attorney General, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to enforce the bill's provisions. The bill would provide that these remedies are not exclusive, as specified.

The bill would declare that it occupies the whole field of the regulation of reusable grocery bags, single-use carryout bags, and recycled paper bags and would prohibit a local public agency, on and after January 1, 2014, from enforcing or implementing an ordinance, resolution, regulation, or rule adopted on or after September 1, 2013, relating to those bags, unless expressly authorized. The bill would allow a local public agency that has adopted such an ordinance, resolution, regulation, or rule prior to September 1, 2013, to continue to enforce and implement that ordinance, resolution, regulation, or rule, but would require any amendments to that ordinance, resolution, regulation, or rule to be subject to state preemption.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.
State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Chapter 5.3 (commencing with Section 42280)
- 2 is added to Part 3 of Division 30 of the Public Resources Code, to
- 3 read:

CHAPTER 5.3. SINGLE-USE CARRYOUT BAGS

Article 1. Definitions

42280. For purposes of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) “Department” means the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery.

(b) “Postconsumer recycled material” means a material that would otherwise be destined for solid waste disposal, having completed its intended end use and product life cycle. Postconsumer recycled material does not include materials and byproducts generated from, and commonly reused within, an original manufacturing and fabrication process.

(c) “Recycled paper bag” means a paper carryout bag provided by a store to a customer at the point of sale that meets all of the following requirements:

(1) (A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), contains a minimum of 40 percent postconsumer recycled materials.

(B) An eight pound or smaller recycled paper bag shall contain a minimum of 20 percent postconsumer recycled material.

(2) Is accepted for recycling in curbside programs in a majority of households that have access to curbside recycling programs in the state.

(3) Has printed on the bag the name of the manufacturer, the country where the bag was manufactured, and the minimum percentage of postconsumer content.

(d) “Reusable grocery bag” on and after July 1, 2016, means a bag that meets the requirements of Section 42281.

(e) “Reusable grocery bag producer” means a person or entity that does any of the following:

(1) Manufactures reusable grocery bags for sale or distribution to a store.

(2) Imports reusable grocery bags into this state, for sale or distribution to a store.

(3) Sells or distributes reusable bags to a store.

(f) (1) “Single-use carryout bag” means a bag made of plastic, paper, or other material that is provided by a store to a customer at the point of sale and that is not a recycled paper bag or a reusable grocery bag that meets the requirements of Section 42281.

1 (2) A single-use carryout bag does not include either of the
2 following:

3 (A) A bag provided by a pharmacy pursuant to Chapter 9
4 (commencing with Section 4000) of Division 2 of the Business
5 and Professions Code to a customer purchasing a prescription
6 medication.

7 (B) A nonhandled bag used to protect a purchased item from
8 damaging or contaminating other purchased items when placed in
9 a recycled paper bag or reusable grocery bag.

10 (g) “Store” means a retail establishment that meets any of the
11 following requirements:

12 (1) A full-line, self-service retail store with gross annual sales
13 of two million dollars (\$2,000,000) or more, and that sells a line
14 of dry groceries, canned goods, or nonfood items, and some
15 perishable items.

16 (2) Has at least 10,000 square feet of retail space that generates
17 sales or use tax pursuant to the Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales
18 and Use Tax Law (Part 1.5 (commencing with Section 7200) of
19 Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code) and has a pharmacy
20 licensed pursuant to Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 4000)
21 of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code.

22 (3) Is a convenience food store, foodmart, or other entity that
23 is engaged in the retail sale of a limited line of goods, generally
24 including milk, bread, soda, and snack foods, and that holds a Type
25 20 or Type 21 license issued by the Department of Alcoholic
26 Beverage Control.

27

28 Article 2. Reusable Grocery Bags

29

30 42281. (a) On and after July 1, 2016, a reusable grocery bag
31 that is sold pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section ~~42282~~ 42283
32 shall meet all of the following requirements:

33 (1) (A) Be designed and manufactured to withstand, at a
34 minimum, 125 uses.

35 (B) For purposes of this paragraph, “125 uses” means the
36 capability of carrying a minimum of 22 pounds 125 times over a
37 distance of at least 175 feet.

38 (2) Is machine washable or made from a material that can be
39 cleaned and disinfected.

1 (3) Have printed on the bag, or on a tag attached to the bag that
2 is not intended to be removed, and in a manner visible to the
3 consumer the following information:

- 4 (A) The name of the manufacturer.
- 5 (B) The country where the bag was manufactured.
- 6 (C) A recycling symbol or end-of-life management instructions.
- 7 (D) The percentage of postconsumer recycled material, if any.

8 (4) Does not contain lead, cadmium, or any other heavy metal
9 in toxic amounts. This requirement shall not affect any authority
10 of the Department of Toxic Substances Control pursuant to Article
11 14 (commencing with Section 25251) of Chapter 6.5 of Division
12 20 of the Health and Safety Code and, notwithstanding subdivision
13 (c) of Section 25257.1 of the Health and Safety Code, the reusable
14 grocery bag shall not be considered as a product category already
15 regulated or subject to regulation.

16 (5) Complies with Section 260.12 of Part 260 of Title 16 of the
17 Code of Federal Regulations related to recyclable claims if the
18 reusable grocery bag producer makes a claim that the reusable
19 grocery bag is ~~recyclable~~ *recyclable*.

20 (b) In addition to the requirements in subdivision (a), a reusable
21 grocery bag made from plastic shall meet all of the following
22 requirements:

23 (1) On and after July 1, 2017, be made from a minimum of 20
24 percent postconsumer recycled material, except as provided in
25 subdivision (d).

26 (2) In addition to the information required to be printed on the
27 bag or on a tag, pursuant to paragraph (3) of subdivision (a), all
28 of the following information shall be printed on the bag, or on a
29 tag that complies with that paragraph:

30 (A) A statement that the bag is a reusable bag and designed for
31 at least 125 uses.

32 (B) Instructions to return the bag to the store for recycling or
33 to another appropriate recycling location.

34 (c) A plastic reusable grocery bag that also meets the
35 specifications of the American Society of Testing and Materials
36 (ASTM) Standard Specification for Compostable Plastics D6400,
37 as published in September 2004, is not required to meet the
38 requirements of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b), but shall be
39 labeled in accordance with the applicable state law regarding
40 compostable plastics.

1 (d) If a plastic reusable grocery bag producer is unable to obtain
2 sufficient amounts of postconsumer recycled material to comply
3 with this article because of unavailability, the producer shall
4 include the greatest amount of postconsumer recycled material
5 possible in the reusable grocery bag even if this amount is less
6 than required by paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) and shall indicate
7 the percentage that is postconsumer recycled material.
8 42282. (a) The department may inspect and audit a reusable
9 grocery bag producer subject to this article with all costs associated
10 with the audit being paid for by the reusable grocery bag producer.
11 (b) Upon request by the department, a reusable grocery bag
12 producer shall submit laboratory test results from independent,
13 accredited (ISO/IEC 17025) laboratories to the department
14 validating the reusable grocery bag meets the requirements of
15 Section 44281 for each type of reusable grocery bag that is
16 manufactured, imported, sold, or distributed in the state and
17 provided to a store for sale or distribution.
18 (c) The department may test any reusable grocery bag
19 manufactured by a reusable grocery bag producer and provided to
20 a store for sale or distribution for compliance with this article and
21 the regulations adopted pursuant to this article.
22 (d) The department may enter into an agreement with other state
23 entities that conduct inspections to provide necessary enforcement
24 of this article.
25 (e) Notwithstanding Section 42285, a violation of this article
26 shall be subject to an administrative civil penalty assessed by the
27 department in an amount not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500)
28 for the first violation. A subsequent violation may be subject to
29 an increased penalty of up to five hundred dollars (\$500) per
30 violation, not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per violation.
31 (f) The department shall deposit all penalties collected pursuant
32 to subdivision ~~(d)~~ (e) for a violation of this article into the Reusable
33 Bag Account, which is hereby created in the Integrated Waste
34 Management Fund. The moneys in the Reusable Bag Account
35 shall be expended by the department, upon appropriation by the
36 Legislature, to assist the department with its costs of implementing
37 this article.

Article 3. Single-Use Carryout Bags

42283. (a) On and after January 1, 2015, a store, as defined in paragraph (1) or (2) of subdivision (g) of Section 42280, shall not provide a single-use carryout bag to a customer at the point of sale.

(b) On and after July 1, 2016, a store, as defined in paragraph (3) of subdivision (g) of Section 42280, shall not provide a single-use carryout bag to a customer at the point of sale.

(c) (1) On and after July 1, 2016, a store shall make available for purchase by a customer reusable grocery bags that meet the requirements of Section 42281.

(2) On and after July 1, 2016, a store shall not sell or distribute a reusable bag at the point of sale that does not meet the requirements of Section 42281.

(d) A store may make available for purchase at the point of sale a recycled paper bag.

(e) Notwithstanding any other law, on and after January 1, 2015, a store shall provide a customer participating in the California Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 123275) of Chapter 1 of Part 2 of Division 106 of the Health and Safety Code and a customer participating in the Supplemental Food Program pursuant to Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 15500) of Part 3 of Division 9 of the Welfare and Institutions Code with a reusable grocery bag or a recycled paper bag at no cost at the point of sale.

(f) Notwithstanding subdivisions (a) and (b), a store may make available for purchase at the point of sale a compostable bag that, at a minimum, meets the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Standard Specification for Compostable Plastics D6400, if, in the jurisdiction where the compostable bag is sold, both of the following requirements are met:

(1) A majority of the residential households in the jurisdiction have access to curbside collection of foodwaste for composting.

(2) The governing authority for the jurisdiction has voted to allow stores in the jurisdiction to sell to a consumer at the point of sale a compostable bag at a cost not less than the actual cost of the bags.

~~Article 4. Reporting Requirements~~

~~42284. (a) On or before January 1, 2017, the department shall submit a report to the Legislature in accordance with Section 9795 of the Government Code regarding the effectiveness of this chapter and recommendations for statutory changes to increase effectiveness, which shall include all of the following:~~

~~(1) A compilation of state cleanup data to evaluate pollution reduction.~~

~~(2) Recommendations to further encourage the use of reusable grocery bags by customers and stores.~~

~~(3) An evaluation of the requirements for reusable grocery bags specified in Section 42281.~~

~~(4) Distribution of recycled paper bags.~~

~~(5) Number and type of violations.~~

~~(b) The department shall coordinate with other state and local agencies in compiling this report to maximize existing efforts and resources in the areas of litter reduction, water quality, and environmental protection.~~

~~(c) Pursuant to Section 110231.5 of the Government Code, this section is repealed on January 1, 2018.~~

~~Article 5. Enforcement~~

Article 4. Enforcement

42285. (a) A city, a county, a city and county, or the state may impose civil liability in the amount of five hundred dollars (\$500) for the first violation of this chapter, one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for the second violation, and two thousand dollars (\$2,000) for the third and subsequent violations.

(b) Any civil penalties collected pursuant to subdivision (a) shall be paid to the office of the city attorney, city prosecutor, district attorney, or Attorney General, whichever office brought the action. The penalties collected pursuant to this section by the Attorney General may be expended by the Attorney General, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to enforce this chapter.

(c) The remedies provided by this section shall not be exclusive and shall be in addition to the remedies that may be available

1 pursuant to Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 17200) of Part
2 of Division 7 of the Business and Professions Code.

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Article 5. Preemption

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6 42287. (a) *Except as provided in subdivision (c), this chapter*
7 *is a matter of statewide interest and concern and is applicable*
8 *uniformly throughout the state. Accordingly, this chapter occupies*
9 *the whole field of regulation of reusable grocery bags, single-use*
10 *carryout bags, and recycled paper bags, as defined in this chapter.*

11 (b) *On and after January 1, 2014, a city, county, or other local*
12 *public agency shall not enforce against a store, as defined in*
13 *subdivision (g) of Section 42280, or otherwise implement, an*
14 *ordinance, resolution, regulation, or rule adopted on or after*
15 *September 1, 2013, relating to reusable grocery bags, single-use*
16 *carryout bags, or recycled paper bags, as defined in this chapter,*
17 *unless expressly authorized by this chapter.*

18 (c) *A city, county, or other local public agency that has adopted,*
19 *prior to September 1, 2013, an ordinance, resolution, regulation,*
20 *or rule relating to reusable grocery bags, single-use carryout bags,*
21 *or recycled paper bags may continue to enforce and implement*
22 *that ordinance, resolution, regulation, or rule that was in effect*
23 *before that date. Any amendments to that ordinance, resolution,*
24 *regulation, or rule on or after January 1, 2014, shall be subject*
25 *to subdivision (b), except a city, county, or other local public*
26 *agency may amend that ordinance, resolution, regulation, or rule*
27 *with regard to the amount that a store shall charge with regard*
28 *to a recycled paper bag.*

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BILL ANALYSIS

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|SENATE RULES COMMITTEE          |                               | SB 405|
|Office of Senate Floor Analyses |                               |       |
|1020 N Street, Suite 524        |                               |       |
|(916) 651-1520                 | Fax: (916)                   |       |
|327-4478                       |                               |       |
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THIRD READING

Bill No: SB 405
 Author: Padilla (D), et al.
 Amended: 5/24/13
 Vote: 21

SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMITTEE : 5-3, 4/17/13
 AYES: Hill, Corbett, Hancock, Jackson, Leno
 NOES: Gaines, Calderon, Fuller
 NO VOTE RECORDED: Pavley

SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE : 4-3, 5/23/13
 AYES: De León, Hill, Padilla, Steinberg
 NOES: Walters, Gaines, Lara

SUBJECT : Solid waste: single-use carryout bags

SOURCE : Author

DIGEST : This bill prohibits grocery stores and large retailers from providing single-use bags to customers beginning January 1, 2015. The ban on single-use bags expands to convenience food stores, foodmarts, and certain other specified stores, on July 1, 2016.

ANALYSIS : Existing law, under the At-Store Recycling Program (part of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989):

1. Requires operators of stores, defined as supermarkets and stores over 10,000 square feet that includes a pharmacy, to

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establish an at-store recycling program, as specified.

2. Requires plastic carryout bag manufacturers to develop educational materials to encourage reducing and recycling of plastic carryout bags and make those materials available to stores.
3. Allows cities and counties to adopt, implement, and enforce local laws related to local curbside or drop-off recycling programs.
4. Authorizes a city, county, or the state to levy fines for stores in violation of this law.
5. Defines "reusable bag" as a bag with handles and made of either cloth or durable plastic. Requires a reusable bag made of plastic to be at least 2.25 mils thick and specifically designed for multiple uses.
6. Sunsets the above provisions on January 1, 2020.

This bill:

1. Requires the following of a reusable grocery bag on and after July 1, 2016: (a) able to be used a minimum of 125 times as specified; (b) can be cleaned; (c) have specified information visibly on the bag or tag; (d) cannot contain lead, cadmium, or any other heavy metal in toxic amounts; and, (e) must be consistent with federal regulations related to recyclable claims if the bag producer claims the bag is recyclable.
2. Provides additional requirements of a reusable grocery bag if made from plastic.
3. Authorizes the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) to do the following: (a) inspect and audit a reusable bag producer and requires the producer to pay for

costs associated with the audit; (b) test a reusable bag for compliance with the provisions of this bill; (c) enter into an agreement with other state agencies to conduct inspections necessary for enforcement; and, (d) assess administrative civil penalties for violations of provisions of this bill.

4. Requires penalties to be deposited into the Reusable Bag

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Account for purposes of implementing this bill upon appropriation by the Legislature.

5. Prohibits a single-use carryout bag (i.e. paper, plastic, or other material) from being available at the point of sale to a customer, as specified.
6. Requires a store, on and after July 1, 2016, to make available a reusable grocery bag at the point of sale.
7. Authorizes a store to make available a recycled paper bag for purchase at the point of sale.
8. Requires a store to provide a customer participating in the California's Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children with a reusable grocery bag or recycled paper bag at no cost.
9. Authorizes a store to make a compostable bag (i.e., meeting certain compostable and other requirements) available for purchase.
10. Authorizes a city, county, city and county, or the state to impose civil liability of \$500 for the first violation of the proposed law, \$1,000 for the second violation, and \$2,000 for each subsequent violation. Collected penalties must be paid to whichever agency brought the action. Provides that these remedies are not exclusive, but are in addition to remedies available under the state's Unfair Competition Law.
12. Preempts local agencies from adopting a new ordinances relating to reusable, single-use, or recycled paper bags after January 1, 2014.
13. Contains definitions for various terms for the purpose of this bill.

Background

Plastic bags and plastic film together represent 2.2% of the waste stream, and every year California taxpayers spend \$25 million disposing of the 19 billion plastic bags used annually. Although plastic represents a relatively small fraction of the overall waste stream in California, plastic waste is the

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predominate form of marine debris. Plastics are estimated to compose 60-80% of all marine debris and 90% of all floating debris. According to the California Coastal Commission, the primary source of marine debris is urban runoff, of which lightweight plastic bags and plastic film are particularly susceptible. Due to the interplay of ocean currents, marine debris preferentially accumulates in certain areas throughout the ocean. The North Pacific Central Gyre is the ultimate destination for much of the marine debris originating from the California coast. A study by the Algalita Marine Research Foundation found an average of more than 300,000 plastic pieces per square mile of the Gyre and that the mass of plastic was six times greater than zooplankton floating on the water's surface.

Most plastic marine debris exists as small plastic particles due to excessive UV radiation exposure and subsequent photo-degradation. These plastic pieces are ingested by aquatic organisms and have already negatively affected over 250 animal species worldwide. In addition, hydrophobic chemicals present in the ocean in trace amounts (e.g., from contaminated runoff and oil and chemical spills) have an affinity for, and can bind to, plastic particles and may also enter and accumulate in the food chain through the same mechanism.

Local bag ordinances . Approximately 70 local governments throughout California have adopted ordinances banning plastic bags including San Francisco, San Jose, Long Beach, Los Angeles

County, Santa Clara County, Alameda County and others. Most of these cities and counties also require stores to charge a fee for a paper carryout bag, and a few have banned both single-use plastic and paper carryout bags.

No corresponding litter and pollution program funded by fees . Although, this bill authorizes a store to make a recycled paper bag available for purchase at the point of sale, this bill does not provide a funding mechanism to deal with litter and pollution, as well as stormwater, sewer and water treatment facility problems associated with bag debris. Some previous legislation included fees to be placed on bags to directly address those problems.

On the other hand, some local governments place requirements on how stores may expend the money collected from bag purchases. For example, Los Angeles County allows the money generated by

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bag purchases and retained by stores to be used only for the stores' costs of compliance, actual costs of providing recyclable paper carryout bags, or costs for educational materials/campaigns encouraging the use of reusable bags.

Reusable bags are not perfect . Concern has been raised that reusable grocery bags may have public health implications. For example, reusable bags can harbor bacteria such as coliform bacteria, but washing the reusable bags can eliminate 99.9% of bacteria. However, a 2011 study examining reusable bags in California and Arizona showed that 97% of people reported that they never wash their bags.

In addition, a 2012 study, by Jonathan Klick and Joshua Wright, from University of Pennsylvania and George Mason University, respectively, on the public health impact of plastic bag bans showed that emergency-room admissions related to E. coli infections increased in San Francisco after the ban compared to nearby counties that did not show the increase. The San Francisco ban was also associated with increases in salmonella and other bacterial infections. Similar effects were found in other California local jurisdictions that adopted similar ordinances.

Prior/Related legislation

SB 700 (Wolk) requires grocery stores and restaurants to collect a charge of \$0.05 for each single-use carryout bag provided to a customer and requires the funds collected to be allocated to reducing and cleaning up litter in local parks and programs.

The bill bans single-use plastic bags in grocery stores but authorizes paper bags to be sold and allows the store to retain the fee. SB 700 (Wolk) requires a fee on both plastic and paper single-use bags in grocery stores and restaurants, and requires the revenue to be used for local public purposes.

AB 158 (Levine) is similar to this bill and prohibits grocery stores from providing single-use plastic bags to customers, and requires stores to make reusable grocery bags available for purchase by customers.

SB 1219 (Wolk, Chapter 384, Statutes of 2012) extended the sunset of the At-Store Recycling Program requirements from

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January 1, 2013 to January 1, 2020 and repealed the provisions preempting local regulatory action related to the at-store recycling program requirements.

SB 1106 (Strickland of 2012) prohibited the manufacture, distribution, and sale of reusable bags without a warning label that both specified the need for reusable bags to be cleaned and disinfected between uses and outlines the health risks associated with not cleaning or disinfecting reusable bags between uses. The bill failed in the Senate Environmental Quality Committee.

AB 298 (Brownley of 2012), prohibited stores from providing single-use plastic bags to customers, required stores to make reusable grocery bags, as defined, available for purchase by customers, and created standards for reusable bags. The bill was held on the Senate Appropriations Committee suspense file.

AB 1834 (Brownley of 2012) defined "reusable bag" for purposes of the At-Store Recycling Program Law and would have specified that on and after July 1, 2013, the definition of what is a reusable bag under this bill will become operative. Between January 1, 2013 until June 30, 2013, the current At-Store Recycling Program Law would have remained operative. The bill would have become operative only if SB 1219 (Wolk) became law. The bill was placed on the Senate inactive file and died on the Senate floor.

AB 1998 (Brownley of 2010) repealed the at-store recycling program and instead prohibited stores from providing a single-use plastic carryout bag to a customer and required stores to provide reusable bags for purchase or recycled paper bags for a fee. The bill died on the Senate Floor.

FISCAL EFFECT : Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: Yes
Local: No

According to the Senate Appropriations Committee:

One-time costs of about \$150,000 from the Integrated Waste Management Fund (special fund) to develop regulations pertaining to oversight of reusable bag standards.

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Ongoing costs of approximately \$100,000 from the Integrated Waste Management Fund for enforcement of reusable bag standards.

One-time costs of \$500,000 from the Integrated Waste Management Fund for reporting requirements.

SUPPORT : (Verified 5/24/13)

Azul
BagIt
California Coastal Coalition
California Coastkeeper Alliance
California State Association of Counties
Californians Against Waste
Central Contra Costa County Solid Waste Authority
City and County of San Francisco
Cities of El Cerrito, Palo Alto, Sacramento, and Sunnyvale
Clean Water Action
Contra Costa Clean Water Program
Ecology Action
Environment California
Green Chamber of Commerce
Green Sangha
Green Vets Los Angeles
Heal The Bay
Humboldt Waste Management Authority
La Mode Verte Productions
Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Task Force
Marin County Hazardous & Solid Waste Mgmt JPA
Napa Valley CanDo Environment Group
Natural Resources Defense Council
Northern California Recycling Association
Ocean Conservation Society
Pacifica's Environmental Family
Planning and Conservation League
Plastic Pollution Coalition
Plasticbaglaws.org
Santa Clara County Recycling & Waste Reduction Commission
Santa Monica High School
Save Our Shores
Seventh Generation Advisors

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Sierra Club California
Surfrider Foundation
Team Marine - Santa Monica High School
The 5 Gyres Institute
Turtle Island Restoration Network
United Food & Commercial Workers Western States
Wildcoast

OPPOSITION : (Verified 5/24/13)

99[Outlet
 Achasi's Mini Market
 Advance Polybag, Inc.
 American Forest and Paper Association
 Angela's Drive In Dairy
 Arctic Hot Spot
 Azusa Council Member Angel Carrillo
 Bell Gardens Chamber of Commerce
 Bell Gardens Mayor Sergio Infanzon
 Brianna's Miss Store
 Cities Restaurant
 Clear Skies Enterprises
 Congress of Racial Equality of California
 Crown Poly, Inc.
 Drive In Rancho Market
 Eagle Portables
 EDD
 ElKay Plastics Co., Inc.
 ETS
 First Store 989
 Fiscal Credit Union
 GDS Institute
 Hilex Poly Co.
 Hollywood Work Source Center
 La Alicia Meat Market
 La Favorita Bakery
 La Princesita Market
 Linnie's Pet Pampering
 Maledzing Shoppe
 Mendocino Solid Waste Management Authority
 Noble Affair
 Oldtimers Foundation
 Orange County Adult Achievement Center
 Pasteleria Tres Leches

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Pico Rivera Mayor Gustavo Camacho
 Pink
 Planet Aid
 REAA
 So Cal Burgers
 South Gate Chamber of Commerce
 St. Louis Drug Co.
 Superbag Operating, Ltd.
 Telacu
 Teresita's
 Terminix
 The Cantero Group
 The Voice Media
 Third Baptist Church of San Francisco, Inc.
 U.S. Black Chamber, Inc.
 Ugly Cherry Cream Nut Pie
 Unique Dollar
 West Angeles Church of God in Christ

RM:d 5/24/13 Senate Floor Analyses

SUPPORT/OPPOSITION: SEE ABOVE

**** END ****

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