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**SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**

**Senator Allen, Chair**

**2019 - 2020 Regular**

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<b>Bill No:</b>	AB 181		
<b>Author:</b>	Maienschein		
<b>Version:</b>	9/4/2019	<b>Hearing Date:</b>	9/10/19
<b>Urgency:</b>	No	<b>Fiscal:</b>	Yes
<b>Consultant:</b>	Gabrielle.Meindl		

**SUBJECT:** Hazardous waste: cost reimbursement

**DIGEST:** This bill reconciles conflicts between federal and state law by allowing the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to accept and process the military's hazardous waste permits without requiring an advanced processing fee.

**ANALYSIS:**

Existing law:

- 1) Under federal law, the military is authorized to pay "reasonable service charges" under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (42 USC §6961(a)).
- 2) As part of the hazardous waste control laws, requires a facility handling hazardous waste to apply for and obtain a hazardous waste facilities permit from the DTSC (Health and Safety Code (HSC) § 25200-25205).
- 3) Requires a person who applies for, or requests, among other things, a hazardous waste facilities permit or a renewal of an existing hazardous waste facilities permit, to enter into a written agreement with DTSC to reimburse the department for the costs incurred in processing the application or responding to the request, as provided (HSC § 25205.7).
- 4) Requires that agreement to provide for at least 25 percent of the reimbursement to be made in advance of the processing of the application or the response to the request (HSC § 25205.7).

This bill:

- 1) Exempts a facility owned by a federal agency from the requirement to provide at least 25 percent reimbursement in advance for processing a hazardous waste facility permit or a renewal of an existing hazardous waste facilities permit.

- 2) Deletes outdated provisions in the code.

## Background

- 1) *Hazardous Waste Facility Permitting*. DTSC is responsible for administering the hazardous waste facility permitting program established under the California Hazardous Waste Control Law and the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). In general, DTSC issues permits for complex and large facilities, such as Class I landfills, large treatment facilities, and for facilities managing RCRA hazardous waste. Presently there are 119 permitted hazardous waste facilities in California.
- 2) *Fee-for-service*. For decades, DTSC's hazardous waste permit fees were established as a flat fee, by type of permit, with a published schedule. In 2016, SB 839 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review), a budget trailer bill, authorized DTSC to seek reimbursement of actual fees associated with processing hazardous waste permit applications, renewals, variances, or modifications. This was significant for DTSC because they were operating in a deficit and were seeking the ability and the authority to be reimbursed for the operating costs of their hazardous waste permitting program. Additionally, this law required that applicants pay an advance fee equal to 25 percent of DTSC's total estimated costs of processing the permit request. DTSC issued policies and procedures implementing this change in 2017, putting all permit applicants on notice of these changes. This policy states, "DTSC will not begin or continue to process the application or request until after DTSC receives the full advance payment."
- 3) *Federal Hazardous Waste Facilities in California*. The military has seven hazardous waste facilities across California at military bases in Kern, Santa Barbara, San Diego and Solano Counties. The permits associated with these facilities are renewed every 10-years. The Navy's permit at Naval Base Coronado in San Diego County is currently up for renewal.

Under federal law, the military is authorized to pay "reasonable service charges." Federal attorneys must review invoices which detail how federal money is spent under the "reasonable service charge" standard and authorize payment to DTSC when it is within the waiver of sovereign immunity. Under federal fiscal law, the military is prohibited from paying this new 25 percent fee in advance of DTSC staff actually performing work associated with reimbursable costs. The general federal prohibition against making advanced payments is contained within 31 USC §3324, "an advance of public money may be made only if it is authorized by a specific appropriation or other law..."

There is no such specific authorization for advance payment under federal law for state or local hazardous permit services. According to the sponsor, this discrepancy has led to complications in the approval of the military's hazardous waste permits and has resulted in a scenario where DTSC has no choice but to find that the military permit application is incomplete due to non-payment in advance.

According to the sponsor, throughout 2018, the military engaged with DTSC in the context of Naval Base Coronado and Travis Air Force Base's permit renewal process, on the federal legal conflict with this new state advance fee mandate. DTSC Counsel's position is that state law requires this advance fee and that the agency cannot administratively waive the fee.

AB 181 reconciles conflicts between federal and state law by allowing DTSC to accept and process the military's hazardous waste permits without requiring an advanced processing fee. Federal facilities would still be required to pay for DTSC's costs of processing the permit as those services are provided.

### Comments

- 1) *Purpose of Bill.* According to the author, "The military owns 7 mission-critical Hazardous Waste (HW) facilities across California at military bases in Kern, Santa Barbara, San Diego and Solano Counties in support of the military's national security mission and to protect public health and safety. The permits associated with these facilities are renewed every 10-years, and the Navy's permit at Naval Base Coronado in San Diego County is currently up for renewal. While the military has historically paid DTSC the full cost of the permit application, the military is prohibited under federal fiscal law from paying the new 25% fee in advance of DTSC staff actually performing work associated with renewing the permit. This change in state law was brought about by a 2016 Trailer Bill. This discrepancy has led to DTSC's inability to process the military's HW permit applications, and has resulted in a scenario where DTSC has no choice but to find that the military permit application is incomplete due to non-payment in advance.

"AB 181 is a clean-up bill that reconciles conflicts between federal and state law by clarifying that, while military hazardous waste facilities in the state are authorized to pay full reasonable service charges for their hazardous waste facility permit applications, they are not required to pay advanced fees for permit applications to the California Department of Toxic Substances Control. Federal facilities will still be required to pay all reasonable service charges associated with a permit renewal application, and all other charges approved by

a specific appropriation or federal law.”

**Related/Prior Legislation**

SB 839 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review, Chapter 340, Statutes of 2016) requires a person who applies for a hazardous waste facilities permit or a renewal of an existing hazardous waste facilities permit to pay at least 25 percent of the agreed-upon reimbursement in advance, based on the DTSC’s total estimated costs of processing the application.

**SOURCE:** Navy Region Southwest

**SUPPORT:**

Navy Region Southwest (sponsor)

**OPPOSITION:**

None received

**ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT:** According to the Department of the Navy, “under federal law, an advanced payment prior to services rendered is prohibited. This discrepancy could result in the inability of the military to obtain HW permits necessary to support the national security mission. An attempt to secure an administrative fix was unsuccessful and a legislative fix is needed to allow DTSC to accept and process the military’s HW permits. Having a permit denied because of the absence of an advanced fee is an untenable situation for the military in CA, whose HW facilities are integral to military operations and to broader public health and safety.”

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**SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**

**Senator Allen, Chair**

**2019 - 2020 Regular**

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**Bill No:** AB 1080  
**Author:** Gonzalez, et al.  
**Version:** 9/9/2019  
**Urgency:** No  
**Consultant:** Genevieve M. Wong

**Hearing Date:** 9/10/2019  
**Fiscal:** Yes

**SUBJECT:** Solid Waste: packaging and products

**DIGEST:** Enacts the California Circular Economy and Pollution Reduction Act, which would impose a comprehensive regulatory scheme on producers, retailers, and wholesalers of single-use packaging, as defined, and priority single-use products, as defined, to be administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle).

**ANALYSIS:**

Existing law

- 1) Establishes, under the Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (IWMA), a state recycling goal of 75 percent of solid waste generated to be diverted from landfill disposal through source reduction, recycling, and composting by 2020. Requires each state agency and each large state facility to divert at least 50 percent of all solid waste through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities.
- 2) Under the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act (Bottle Bill), requires beverage containers, as defined, sold in-state to have a California redemption value (CRV) of 5 cents for containers that hold fewer than 24 ounces and 10 cents for containers that hold 24 ounces or more, and requires distributors to pay a redemption payment to CalRecycle for every beverage container sold in the state. These funds are continuously appropriated to CalRecycle for the payment of refund values and processing fees. (Public Resources Code (PRC) §14500 et seq.).
- 3) Under the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, requires an out-of-state vendor shipping beer into the state to hold a certificate of compliance granted by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control. The Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control is authorized to suspend or revoke the certificate of compliance if an out-of-state vendor fails to submit a certain monthly report or fails to comply with a certain provision of the Bottle Bill.

This bill:

- 1) Enacts the California Circular Economy and Pollution Reduction Act (Act)-
  - a) Requires CalRecycle, by January 1, 2024, to adopt regulations that would do the following:
    - i) Require producers to source reduce, to the maximum extent feasible, single-use packaging and priority single-use products and to ensure that by 2030 all single-use packaging and priority single-use products manufactured on or after January 1, 2030, and offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into California are recyclable or compostable.
    - ii) Achieve and maintain a statewide 75 percent reduction of the waste generated from single-use packaging and priority single-use products through source reduction, recycling, or composting.
    - iii) Require producers to comply with the requirements of this Act.
  - b) Defines “priority single-use products” as single-use food service ware including plates, bowls, cups, utensils, stirrers, and straws.
  - c) Excludes from the Act, until January 1, 2026, beverage containers subject to the Bottle Bill.
  - d) Excludes from the Act reusable packaging; packaging containing toxic or hazardous products regulated by the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act; plastic packaging containers that are manufactured for the shipment of hazardous materials, as specified; medical products, as well as products defined as medical devices or prescription drugs; drugs that are used for animal medicines; infant formula; medical food; and fortified oral nutritional supplements.
  - e) Allows CalRecycle, at any point, to develop a plan to phase packaging and products identified as presenting unique challenges into regulations and to exempt a single-use packaging or priority single-use product that cannot comply with the Act due to health and safety reasons or because it is unsafe to recycle.
  - f) Requires, before adopting the regulations, CalRecycle to finalize, before January 1, 2023, an implementation plan to achieve those recycling requirements and, as a part of the implementation plan, to conduct

extensive outreach to stakeholders and local agencies, as specified; to evaluate specified regulator measures aimed at reducing single-use packaging and priority single-use products; and identify opportunities that would further the purposes of the Act.

- i) Authorizes CalRecycle to allow producers to implement extended producer responsibility programs if the program meets certain criteria and is approved by CalRecycle.
- ii) Requires CalRecycle to evaluate and provide recommendations on whether to transition or sunset existing recycling programs.
- g) Requires the regulations to establish a baseline for the 75 percent waste reduction requirement for each packaging and product category.
  - i) Requires producers to register with CalRecycle and report any data deemed necessary to determine compliance with the Act.
- h) Requires CalRecycle to develop a checklist of source reduction measures and provides that a producer that complies with all applicable measures on the checklist is in compliance with the requirement to source reduce to the maximum extent feasible. Requires that the checklist incorporates considerations that assist CalRecycle in evaluating whether it is feasible for a producer to implement one or more checklist source reduction measures.
  - i) Requires that a producer be given an opportunity to explain any relevant factors that would limit its ability to meet source reduction requirements if CalRecycle believes a producer has not met its obligation to source reduce to the maximum extent feasible.
- i) Requires CalRecycle to develop criteria for exemptions for small producers, retailers, and wholesalers.
- j) Requires CalRecycle to develop criteria to determine which types of single-use packaging or priority single-use products are reusable, recyclable, or compostable.
- k) Requires CalRecycle to establish a Circular Economy and Waste Pollution Reduction Panel, with a prescribed membership and specified duties.
- l) Requires single-use packaging and priority single-use products offered for sale, sold, distributed, or imported in or into the state by a producer to meet

- specified recycling rates and authorizes a producer to demonstrate compliance with the recycling rates by submitting to CalRecycle evidence that the packaging or product meets the applicable recycling rate threshold by referencing a recycling rate on a list maintained by CalRecycle.
- i) Authorizes CalRecycle to impose a higher or lower recycling rate for single-use packaging or priority single-use products as needed.
  - m) Requires CalRecycle to post on its website, and update every 6 months, a list of compliant producers and a list of noncompliant producers.
  - n) Requires retailers and wholesalers to register with CalRecycle and report to CalRecycle specified information and prohibits retailers and wholesalers from offering for sale or selling single-use packaging or priority single-use product, if the producer of the packaging or priority single-use product is not listed as noncompliant on CalRecycle's website.
  - o) Authorizes CalRecycle to issue a notice of violation to and impose an administrative civil penalty of up to \$50,000 per day per violation on an entity not in compliance with the act, but, before determining whether or not to assess a penalty, authorizes CalRecycle to require the producer to submit a corrective action plan.
    - i) Specifies that a violation for the initial 2026 mandated recycled rate results in a notification.
  - p) Authorizes CalRecycle to audit producers, retailers, and wholesalers for compliance with the Act.
  - q) Requires CalRecycle to establish, and the producers to pay, the California Circular Economy Regulatory Fee to cover the regulatory costs of the Act, including a prudent reserve. Requires the fee to be established and adjusted based on specified factors. Requires that the fee imposed on a producer be proportionate to the cost of regulating that producer.
- 2) Authorizes the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control to suspend or revoke an out-of-state vendor's certificate of compliance if the vendor fails to comply with the California Circular Economy and Pollution Reduction Act.
- 3) Prohibits, until 2030, a local agency from requiring a grocery store to use a certain type of food packaging for any food sold in the grocery store unless the majority of residential households in that jurisdiction have access to a curbside



program that accepts that material.

- 4) Prohibits a local agency, until 2030, from requiring a grocery store to use a food packaging container that does not meet certain standards for compostability.

## Background

- 1) *Solid waste in California.* For three decades, CalRecycle has been tasked with reducing disposal of municipal solid waste and promoting recycling in California through the IWMA. Under IWMA, the state has established a statewide 75 percent source reduction, recycling, and composting goal by 2020 and over the years the Legislature has enacted various laws relating to increasing the amount of waste that is diverted from landfills. According to CalRecycle's State of Disposal and Recycling in California 2017 Update, 42.7 million tons of material were disposed into landfills in 2016.
- 2) *Market challenges for recyclable materials.* The U.S. has not developed significant markets for recyclable content materials, including plastic and mixed paper. Historically, China has been the largest importer of recyclable materials. In California, approximately one third of recyclable material is exported; and, until recently, 85 percent of the state's recyclable mixed paper has been exported to China.

In 2017, China established Operation National Sword, which included additional inspections of imported recyclable materials and a filing with the World Trade Organization indicating its intent to ban the import of 24 types of scrap, including mixed paper and paperboard, polyethylene terephthalate (PET), polyethylene (PE), polyvinyl chloride, and polystyrene (PS) beginning January 1, 2018. In November 2017, China announced that imports of recyclable materials that are not banned will be required to include no more than 0.5% contamination.

In January of this year, China announced that it would be expanding its ban even further – to encompass 32 types of scraps for recycling and reuse, including post-consumer plastics such as shampoo and soda bottles. Many other Southeast Asian countries that the US has historically exported to have started to follow China's lead and implement their own ban on importing certain materials.

## Comments

- 1) *Purpose of Bill.* According to the author, “Every day, single-use packaging and single-use products in California generate tons of non-recyclable and non-compostable waste impacting our health, natural environment, and local governments.

“In particular, plastic pollution starts with fossil fuel extraction to create plastic and affects individuals, communities, and ecosystems all along the supply chain -- from when the products are manufactured, transported and used, to when they degrade and emit greenhouse gases or impact the environment as litter. One way to reduce the production of plastics is to focus on its use in packaging. Packaging products are typically designed to be used just once and then discarded. They account for 42 percent of all non-fiber plastic produced.

“While the state and local communities in California have tried to reduce the burden from single-use packaging since the 1980s, taxpayers and local governments still spend over \$420 million annually in ongoing efforts to clean up and prevent litter in streets, storm drains, parks and waterways. Not only is cleanup expensive, but it cannot keep pace with the production of single-use disposable items, which continues to grow exponentially.

“Existing recycling infrastructure can’t keep pace either, without new demand for the recycled content. Only 9 percent of plastic is recycled, and that percentage is dropping since the implementation of China’s National Sword and policies in other countries, which severely restricted the amount of foreign waste these countries accept. These materials are now either piling up in recycling centers, being landfilled, or sent to illegal facilities in Southeast Asia where they are incinerated, or simply dumped in impoverished areas where it is never mitigated. Other material types have varying rates of recycling success, but are also impacted by changing markets. California must reduce its amount of plastic waste as a result of these realities, and ensure that what we do use has a recycling market.

“AB 1080 would establish a comprehensive framework to address the pollution and waste crisis. Specifically, the bill would require single-use packaging and priority single-use products sold or distributed in California to be reduced, recycled or composted by 75 percent by 2030, and require all single-use packaging and priority single-use products to be recyclable or compostable on and after 2030. Eliminating non-reusable, non-recyclable and non-compostable products and reducing packaging is by far the most effective, and least expensive way to protect the health of people, wildlife, and the environment.”

- 2) *The effect of National Sword on California recycling.* The shift in policy of the international markets have resulted in a major disruption in recycling commodities markets, a sign that California can no longer be primarily reliant on exports to manage its recyclable materials. As a result of these policies, more material is being stockpiled at solid waste facilities and recycling centers or disposed of in landfills. Because California has historically relied on being able to export a significant percentage of these materials, the state now has to figure out a new plan to manage these materials. Recycling requires markets to create new products for this material to close the loop.
- 3) *A comprehensive plan.* In recent years, the Legislature has addressed single-use plastic products, and its resulting waste, in piecemeal fashion. AB 1080 instead chooses a more holistic approach. This bill directs CalRecycle to examine single-use packaging and priority single-use products across-the-board and develop an approach that would not only aid the state in meeting its 75 percent diversion goal but also result in the reduction of waste, a decrease in pollution; and its associated environmental impacts (like greenhouse gas emissions); and the creation of domestic markets for recyclable materials that will support the development of in-state recycling infrastructure. Additionally, an advisory panel, the Circular Economy and Waste Pollution Reduction Panel, made up of various stakeholder representation, will provide recommendations and help identify barriers and solutions to creating a circular economy.
- 4) *Recyclability depends on a variety of factors.* Opposition to the bill has expressed concern over the provision that would subject single-use packaging and priority single-use products to specified recycling rates. Opposition has argued that there are many variables that affect the recycling rate, including end-markets and consumer behavior. However, recycling rates cannot increase if there are no end-markets for those materials. To address some of these concerns, AB 1080 allows CalRecycle to impose a higher or lower recycling rate for single-use packaging and single-use priority products as needed to achieve the 75 percent reduction of waste from single-use packaging and priority single-use products.

If properly implemented, AB 1080 will help to develop those end-markets and result in the more sustainable manufacturing of products and packaging. The regulations adopted by CalRecycle, based on its implementation plan, will create a closed-loop system of products made out of recyclable material. AB 1080's comprehensive approach also factors in consumer behavior, addressed in CalRecycle's implementation plan and regulations. For example, in the implementation plan, CalRecycle is required to evaluate avoiding the litter or improper disposal of single-use packaging, products, or other materials likely

to harm the environment or public health; and to evaluate labeling requirements that would help consumers adequately sort and recycle the end of life products.

- 5) *Hefty fines but with off-ramps.* AB 1080 authorizes CalRecycle to impose administrative penalties of no more than \$50,000 per day per violation on any entity not in compliance with the Act. Some may argue these penalties are steep but that fails to take into consideration the offramps in the bill which provide some leniency to those otherwise out of compliance. Those offramps include submitting a corrective action plan or complying with a source reduction checklist. Further, \$50,000 per day per violation is the maximum CalRecycle would be permitted to impose. Before assessing an administrative penalty, CalRecycle is required to consider the nature, circumstances, extent, and gravity of the violation; correction of the violation or reasonable progress towards compliance; chronic patterns of noncompliance; whether violation was intentional; circumstances beyond reasonable control or otherwise unavoidable; and size and economic condition of the producer.

### **Related/Prior Legislation**

SB 54 (Allen) is identical to this bill. SB 54 is currently pending on the Assembly Floor.

**SOURCE:** Author

### **SUPPORT:**

Fiona Ma, California State Treasurer  
350 Bay Area Action  
350 Sacramento  
350 Silicon Valley  
Algalita Marine Research And Education  
Alvarado Street Brewery  
American Sustainable Business Council  
Anna Kauffman, Inc.  
As You Sow  
Audubon California  
Azul  
Ban Single Use Plastic (SUP)  
Bay Area Physicians for Social Responsibility  
Blue Plate  
Bon Appetit Management Company

Breast Cancer Prevention Partners  
Bren School of Environmental Science & Management, University of California,  
Santa Barbara  
Brent Allen Outside  
California Association of Environmental Health Administrators  
California Coastal Commission  
California Coastal Protection Network  
California Coastkeeper Alliance  
California Compost Coalition  
California Interfaith Power & Light  
California League of Conservation Voters  
California Product Stewardship Council  
California Releaf  
California Resource Recovery Association  
California State Association of Counties  
California State Parks Foundation  
California Teamsters Public Affairs Council  
Californians Against Waste  
CALPIRG, California Public Interest Research Group  
Center For Biological Diversity  
Center For Climate Change And Health  
Center For Environmental Health  
Center for Marine Biodiversity and Conservation, Scripps Institution of  
Oceanography  
Center For Oceanic Awareness, Research, And Education  
Chicobag Company/To-Go Ware  
Cigarette Butt Pollution Project  
Cities of Alameda, Arcata, Carlsbad, Cloverdale, Concord, Culver City, Dana  
Point, Danville, Dana Point, Del Mar, El Cerrito, Fountain Valley, Half Moon  
Bay, Hayward, Hermosa Beach, Hesperia, Imperial Beach, Inglewood, Lakeport,  
Long Beach, Los Angeles, Livermore, Marina, Novato, Orinda, Pasadena,  
Placentia, Pleasanton, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Santa Monica, Sebastopol,  
Thousand Oaks, and Torrance  
Clean Water Action  
Coastodian  
Colorado Medical Waste, Inc.  
Communications Workers of America District 9, AFL-CIO  
Communications4Good  
Communitas Financial Planning  
Communities For Sustainable Monterey County  
Community Environmental Council  
Conscious Container

CR&R Environmental Services  
Defenders of Wildlife  
Democrats of Pasadena Foothills  
Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, University of Toronto, St.  
George  
Dillon Beach Resort  
Distance Learning Consulting  
Dow  
Dr. Bronner's  
Dynamics of Inclusive Prosperity Initiative, Erasmus University, Rotterdam  
Earthjustice  
East Bay MUD  
East Yard Communities For Environmental Justice  
Eco Imprints  
Ecology Center, Berkeley  
Environment California  
Environmental Defense Center  
Environmental Justice Coalition For Water  
Environmental Working Group  
Eco-pliant  
Environmental Health Department of Calaveras County  
Erik Sklar and Samantha Murray, Fish and Game Commissioners  
Feminists in Action Los Angeles  
Friends Committee On Legislation Of California  
Friends of The Earth U.S.  
Friends of The LA River  
Full Circle Environmental, Inc.  
Full Cycle  
GAIA  
Global Eclipse  
GoodLight Natural Candles  
GOODONYA  
GOODR  
Green Retirement, Inc.  
Green Valley Community Farm  
Greenpeace USA  
Guitarfish Music Festival  
Harley Laguna Beach  
Heal the Bay  
Heirs to Our Oceans  
Hillcrest Indivisible  
Indivisible Alta-Pasadena

Indivisible California Green Team  
Indivisible California: Statestrong  
Indivisible Eagle Rock  
Indivisible Media City-Burbank  
Indivisible Ventura  
Indivisible: South Bay LA  
Inland Empire Disposal Association  
Inland Ocean Coalition  
Institute for Integrated Research in Materials, Environments and Society,  
California State University, Long Beach  
International Longshore & Warehouse Union Local 13  
International Longshore & Warehouse Union Local 63  
International Longshore & Warehouse Union Local 94  
Joshua Tree Music Festival  
Kasperorganics  
Kite Music Productions/Flying Kite Motion Pictures  
La Cooperativa Campesina De California  
LA Hauler  
Leadership & Strategy for Sustainable Systems  
League of California Cities  
League of Women Voters Of California  
League To Save Lake Tahoe  
Long Beach Environmental Alliance  
Long Beach Gray Panthers  
Los Angeles Waterkeeper  
Lutheran Office of Public Policy, California  
Lydia's Kind Foods, Inc.  
Los Angeles Alliance for a New Economy (LAANE)  
Latinos In Action  
Los Angeles City Council  
Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, Faith Conley  
Marine Mammal Center  
Moneyvoice  
MD Global  
Microbiology and Environmental Toxicology Department, University of  
California, Santa Cruz  
Monterey Bay Aquarium  
Monterey Regional Waste Management District  
Napa Recycling and Waste Services  
National Parks Conservation Association  
National Stewardship Action Council  
Natural Resources Defense Council

Northcoast Environmental Center  
Northern California Recycling Association  
Ocean Analytics  
Ocean Conservancy  
Oceana  
Outdoor Outreach  
Owl Post Calligraphy  
Pacific Forest Trust  
Pacific Grove Chamber  
Pacoima Beautiful  
Penn State Behrend  
Pharmacists Planning Services, Inc.  
Physicians for Social Responsibility, Los Angeles  
Pier 23 Cafe Restaurant & Bar  
Plastic Pollution Coalition  
Ponce's Mexican Restaurant  
Project Coyote  
R3 Consulting Group, Inc.  
Recology  
Recycle Smart  
Refill Madness, LLC  
Republic Services - Western Region  
Repurpose  
ReThink Waste  
Robin's Restaurants  
Rooted In Resistance  
Rose Foundation for Communities and the Environment  
Rural County Representatives of California  
San Diego 350  
San Francisco Bay Area Physicians for Social Responsibility  
San Francisco Bay Keeper  
San Francisco Chamber of Commerce  
San Francisco Department Of The Environment  
San Francisco Wildlife Rescue and Yggdrasil Urban Wildlife Rescue of Oakland  
Save Our Shores  
Save the Bay  
Sea Hugger  
Sealegacy  
SEIU California  
Seventh Generation Advisors  
Shafir Environmental  
Shark Lock Bags



SIC Productions, Inc.  
Sierra Club California  
Sierra Leadership  
Sierra Nevada Alliance  
Tataki Restaurant Group  
Six Rivers Brewery  
Smart Planet Technologies  
SoCal 350  
Sonoma County Farm Trails  
St. Francis Center  
Steelys Drinkware  
Stopwaste (ACWMA)  
Surfrider Foundation  
Sustain LA  
Sustainable Coastlines Hawaii  
Sustainable Environment Management Co.  
Symbiosis Gathering  
TDC Environmental, LLC  
Teamsters Local Union No. 396  
The 5 Gyres Institute  
The Last Plastic Straw  
The Little Chihuahua Mexican Restaurants  
The Nature Conservancy  
The River Project  
The Story Of Stuff Project  
The Trust For Public Land  
The Watershed Project  
TIGER!TIGER!  
Tomra Systems ASA  
Tonic Nightlife Group  
Tree People  
Tri-CED Community Recycling  
Turtle Island Restoration Network  
UPSTREAM  
Valley Improvement Projects  
Waste Busters, Inc.  
Wholly H2O  
WILDCOAST  
Wishtoyo Chumash Foundation  
Women's Voices For The Earth  
Zero Waste Sonoma  
Zero Waste USA

135 Individuals

**OPPOSITION:**

Agricultural Council of California  
Almond Alliance of California  
American Bakers Association  
American Cleaning Institute  
American Forest & Paper Association  
American Frozen Foods Institute  
American Fuel & Petrochemical Manufacturers  
American Institute for Packaging and Environment  
Association of California Egg Farmers  
Athens Services  
Ca Waste Recycling Assn  
California Association of Wheat Growers  
California Association of Winegrape Growers  
California Automatic Vendor's Council  
California Bean Shippers Association  
California Canning Peach Association  
California Chamber of Commerce  
California Citrus Mutual  
California Farm Bureau Federation  
California Food Producers  
California Fresh Fruit Association  
California Grain & Feed Association  
California League of Food Producers  
California Manufacturers & Technology Association  
California Pear Growers Association  
California Restaurant Association  
California Refuse Recycling Council  
California Seed Association  
California State Floral Association  
California Strawberry Commission  
California Warehouse Association  
California Waste Recycling Association  
Center for Baby and Adult Hygiene Products  
Chemical Industry Council of California  
Computing Technology Industry Association  
Council for Responsible Nutrition  
Distilled Spirits Council of The United States  
EPS Industry Alliance

Flexible Packaging Association  
Foodservice Packaging Institute  
Grocery Manufacturers Association  
Household and Commercial Products Association  
Inda, Association of The Nonwoven Fabrics Industry  
Issa - the Worldwide Cleaning Industry Association  
National Confectioners Association  
National Marine Manufacturers Association  
Inland Empire Disposal Association  
Kern Refuse Disposal, Inc.  
Los Angeles County Waste Management Association  
Pacific Coast Producers  
Pacific Egg & Poultry Association  
Personal Care Products Council  
Plastic Shipping Container Institute  
Plastics Industry Association  
Plumbing Manufacturers International  
Product Management Alliance  
Snac International  
Solid Waste Association Of Orange County  
Styrene Information and Research Center  
The Toy Association  
Waste Management  
Western Growers Association  
Western Independent Refiners Association  
Western Plastics Association  
Western States Petroleum Association  
Wine Institute

**-- END --**