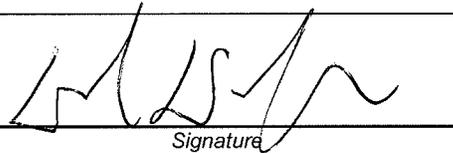


STAFF REPORT
COUNCIL MEETING DATE:
August 8, 2011

ITEM FOR COUNCIL CONSIDERATION:

Letter of Support for SB 568, pending legislation proposing a state-wide ban on expanded polystyrene foam take-out food packaging.

City Manager



Signature

ACTION ITEM X ; NON-ACTION ITEM ____

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Approve for the Mayor's signature a letter of support for SB 568.

MOTION: I move to approve sending the subject letter of support to State representatives regarding SB 568.

I. BACKGROUND/DISCUSSION:

The City Council has requested an opportunity to send a letter of support to the City's State representatives concerning SB568. According to the League of California Cities bill summary, SB 568

"would prohibit a food vendor, on and after January 1, 2016, from dispensing prepared food to a customer in a polystyrene foam food container and would define related terms... "The bill would also allow a food vendor to dispense prepared food to a customer in a polystyrene foam food container after January 1, 2016, in a city or county if the city or county elects to adopt an ordinance establishing a specified recycling program for polystyrene foam food containers, which would be operative, as specified."

In 2008 the City of Carpinteria City Council adopted ordinance no. 634, which established food container regulations codified as Chapter 8.50 of the Carpinteria Municipal Code (CMC). There are currently more than 50 California cities and counties that ban or regulate polystyrene food packaging products. The City's food container regulations prohibit within the City dispensing prepared foods to customers in disposable food service containers made entirely or in part from non-recyclable materials. The regulations became effective in September 2009 and the City and Chamber of Commerce worked cooperatively and successfully with business owners to implement the new standard into their business operations. There is currently 100% compliance from businesses affected by the food container regulations and the City informs new businesses about the regulations and conducts annual reporting and random inspections to ensure ongoing compliance.

City support of SB 568 can be found consistent with the purpose of CMC Chapter 8.50, which identifies the City's interest in:

- Protecting the unique coastal resources found in Carpinteria and identified for protection as a part of the City's General Plan/Local Coastal Plan, including the Carpinteria "El Estero" salt marsh, beaches, tidelands, and offshore reefs, Harbor Seal hauling grounds, and creekways and riparian habitat.
- Protecting the public health, safety and general welfare.
- Complying with federal and state mandates for clean water (NPDES) and waste stream reduction (AB 939).
- Reducing the amount of waste/debris in city parks, public open spaces, creeks, estuaries, tidelands and the ocean, and the amount of material going to landfills.

SB 568 is co-sponsored by Clean Water Action California and the Surfrider Foundation¹ and is authored by State Senator Alan Lowenthal. Attached to this report is a recent list of agencies and organizations supporting and opposing SB 568. Information regarding the issue of plastics in the environment, including polystyrene from food containers, can be found at Californians Against Waste (<http://www.cawrecycles.org/>) and specific information in support of SB568 is attached to this report and can be found at the co-sponsors web sites.

The California Chamber of Commerce has taken an oppose position and information related to that position is attached. The Carpinteria Valley Chamber of Commerce has taken a support position, finding that the legislation is consistent with its partnership with the City of Carpinteria in regulating take-out food containers in order to protect local environmental resources that are critical to the Carpinteria Valley's tourism and ocean based economies. A local company, Biosphere Industries, a manufacturer of biodegradable packaging and

¹ <http://www.cleanwater.org/ca>, <http://www.surfrider.org/>

bakeware, is listed as a supporter of SB 568. The current position of the League of California Cities is a “watch”.

A draft letter of support has been prepared for City Council consideration and is attached. If approved, letters will be sent to both of the City’s state representatives and copied to the bill’s author’s office. The City would also register as a supporter.

II. ATTACHMENTS:

- Draft Letter of Support
- SB 568 and analysis
- Clean Water Action information (support)
- CalChamber information (oppose)
- List of agencies and organizations supporting and opposing

DRAFT

August 8, 2011

The Honorable Senator Tony Strickland
19th District
2655 First Street, Suite 230
Simi Valley, CA 9365

SB 568 (Lowenthal) Phase Out of Polystyrene Take-Out Food Containers - Support

Dear Senator Strickland:

The City of Carpinteria strongly supports SB 568 (Lowenthal), legislation that would enact a state-wide phase out of polystyrene take-out food packaging. As you may be aware, in 2008 the City of Carpinteria adopted a local ban on the use of non-recyclable take-out food containers in order to protect the local environment and public health and safety. I've attached a copy of the City's ordinance for your information. The City has found the community to be very supportive of these regulations and has received cooperation and 100% compliance from local restaurants and other affected businesses. The Carpinteria Valley Chamber of Commerce has supported the City's efforts, assisting in the creation and implementation the regulations.

As a coastal community in Santa Barbara County, the ocean, sandy beaches, coastal estuary, creeks and natural coastal bluffs contribute to a unique and valuable environment that is essential to the local economy. Whether it's fishing, bird watching, swimming and hiking, or just lying on the beach, people are drawn to Carpinteria due in large part to the coastal environment. Carpinteria has found that the type and way we use materials like polystyrene in our day-to-day lives affects the local environment and that it's important to take action as necessary to prevent pollution from ruining these special places.

But we cannot do it alone. Limiting the use of polystyrene and other non-recyclable take-out food containers is a matter of statewide concern that supports other state and federal regulations aimed at reducing waste (AB 939) and protecting water quality (the Clean Water Act and National Pollution Discharge Elimination System). Through SB 568 the State of California can support Carpinteria and other communities and do its part to protect California's unique resources and economy.

Yours,

Al Clark
Mayor
City of Carpinteria

Cc: Senator Alan Lowenthal
Carpinteria Valley Chamber of Commerce

BILL ANALYSIS

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SENATE THIRD READING
 SB 568 (Alan Lowenthal)
 As Amended July 12, 2011
 Majority vote

SENATE VOTE :21-15

NATURAL RESOURCES 6-3

Ayes:	Chesbro, Brownley, Dickinson, Hill, Monning, Skinner
Nays:	Knight, Grove, Halderman

SUMMARY : Prohibits a food vendor from dispensing prepared food to a customer in a polystyrene foam food container after January 1, 2016, (July 1, 2017, for school districts) unless the local government or school district adopts a recycling program that can recycle at least 60% of its polystyrene foam food containers. Specifically, this bill :

- 1) Prohibits a food vendor from dispensing prepared food to a customer in a polystyrene foam food container after January 1, 2016.
- 2) Defines "food vendor" as an operation that stores, prepares, packages, serves, vends, or otherwise provides food for human consumption at the retail level, including, but not limited to, a restaurant, cafeteria, pushcart, vehicular food vendor, caterer, store, shop, sales outlet, or other establishment, including a grocery store or a delicatessen.
- 3) Defines "polystyrene foam food container" as a container made of blown polystyrene and expanded and extruded foam that are thermoplastic petrochemical materials utilizing the styrene monomer and that meets all of the following conditions:
 - a) Polystyrene is the sole resin used to produce the rigid

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plastic packaging container;

- b) The container is required by law to be labeled with a "6," which indicates that the resin used to produce the container was polystyrene; and,
 - c) The container is used, or is intended to be used, to hold prepared food.
- 4) Defines "prepared food" as food, including a beverage, that is served, packaged, cooked, chopped, sliced, mixed, brewed, frozen, squeezed, or otherwise prepared for consumption. Prepared food does not include raw, butchered meats, fish, or poultry that is sold from a butcher case or a similar retail appliance.
- 5) Applies the prohibition on polystyrene foam food containers to school districts beginning on July 1, 2017.
- 6) Allows a food vendor that is a school district to dispense prepared food to a customer in a polystyrene foam food container after July 1, 2017, if the school district elects to adopt a policy to implement a verifiable recycling program for polystyrene foam food containers under which at least 60% of the polystyrene foam food containers purchased annually by that school district will be recycled.
- 7) Allows a city or county to dispense prepared food to a customer in a polystyrene foam food container after January 1, 2016, if the city or county elects to adopt an ordinance establishing a recycling program for polystyrene foam food container under which at least 60% of the polystyrene foam food containers generated annually in the city will be recycled by that program.

8)Limits the term of a school district, city, or county's recycling program to not more than five years unless the policy or ordinance implementing the program is renewed or readopted.

EXISTING LAW :

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- 1)Requires, under the Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (IWMA), cities and counties to divert 50% of their solid waste by 2000. The IWMA provides various programs to reduce litter and educate consumers about the importance of recycling.
- 2)Provides, under the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act of 1986, funding and education programs to reduce beverage container litter.
- 3)Prohibits a person from selling a plastic bag or a plastic food or beverage container that is labeled as "compostable" or "marine degradable" unless that plastic bag or container meets American Society for Testing and Materials standards or a standard adopted by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery.
- 4)Requires operators of stores, such as supermarkets, to establish an in-store plastic carryout bag recycling program.

FISCAL EFFECT : This bill is keyed non-fiscal by the Legislative Counsel.

COMMENTS : According to a 2004 report prepared by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, in 1999, California disposed of over 3.3 million tons of plastic in landfills. That is roughly equivalent to the weight of the nearly 36 million Californians (averaging 185 pounds). Plastics represent 8.9% (by weight) and perhaps twice as much (by volume) of the material disposed of in California landfills. In general, plastics rank behind paper as the second-largest category (by volume) of material being landfilled in California. Polystyrene is one of the most widely used plastics and is estimated at 0.8% (by weight) of the materials landfilled. However, due to its lightweight nature, its volume is much greater.

Commercial and institutional polystyrene products, including polystyrene foam food container (a.k.a. Styrofoam), represent 42% of polystyrene production. Polystyrene foam food containers present unique challenges in its management due in part to contamination from food residue. Additionally, a polystyrene foam food container by its nature has a useful life that can be measured in minutes or hours. Yet, it takes several decades to

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hundreds of years to deteriorate in the environment or landfill. These containers also represent a significant challenge as litter. A California Department of Transportation study conducted from 1998-2000 found that polystyrene products comprised 15% of the total volume of litter collected from storm drains. This type of litter reaches the sea by rivers and municipal drainage systems, and then tends to break apart, where it can be eaten by animals.

Styrene is an industrial chemical used to make polystyrene products. This year, the National Toxicology Program, an interagency group coordinated by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services released the Twelfth Edition of its Report on Carcinogens. The report said that styrene is reasonably anticipated to be a carcinogen. While the low levels of the chemical in consumer products make the risk to the average consumer low, workers in certain occupations are potentially exposed to much higher levels of styrene than the general population. Workers may breathe in high levels of styrene in the workplace and absorb styrene through the skin.

Numerous cities and counties in California have already adopted

some form of a polystyrene ban. At least forty jurisdictions have banned polystyrene or expanded polystyrene altogether, including San Francisco and Oakland. An additional fifteen jurisdictions, including Los Angeles City, Los Angeles County, Orange County, and San Jose, have banned the products in government facilities or at government events. Local jurisdictions have cited various reasons for implementing the ban including the fact that polystyrene is a common environmental pollutant and a non-biodegradable substance, there is no meaningful way to recycle the product, and biodegradable, compostable, or recyclable disposable food service ware are relatively affordable, safe, and more ecologically sound alternatives.

Analysis Prepared by : Mario DeBernardo / NAT. RES. / (916)
319-2092

FN: 0001622

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BILL NUMBER: SB 568 AMENDED
BILL TEXT

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JULY 12, 2011
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JUNE 15, 2011
AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 23, 2011
AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 14, 2011

INTRODUCED BY Senator Lowenthal
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Brownley , Chesbro,
Skinner, and Wieckowski)

FEBRUARY 17, 2011

An act to add Chapter 6.6 (commencing with Section 42391) to Part 3 of Division 30 of the Public Resources Code, relating to recycling.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 568, as amended, Lowenthal. Recycling: polystyrene food containers.

Existing law requires all rigid plastic bottles and rigid plastic containers sold in the state to be labeled with a code that indicates the resin used to produce the rigid plastic bottle or rigid plastic container. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires every rigid plastic packaging container, as defined, sold or offered for sale in this state to generally meet one of specified criteria.

This bill would prohibit a food vendor, on and after January 1, 2016, from dispensing prepared food to a customer in a polystyrene foam food container and would define related terms. The bill would provide that a food vendor that is a school district is not required to comply with the bill's requirements until July 1, 2017, and would allow a food vendor that is a school district to dispense prepared food to a customer in a polystyrene foam food container after that date if the governing board of the school district elects to adopt a policy to implement a verifiable recycling program for polystyrene foam food containers , *which would be renewable, as specified*

. The bill would also allow a food vendor to dispense prepared food to a customer in a polystyrene foam food container after January 1, 2016, in a city or county if the city or county elects to adopt an ordinance establishing a specified recycling program for polystyrene foam food containers , *which would be operative, as specified* .

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

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Chapter 6.6 (commencing with Section 42391) is added to Part 3 of Division 30 of the Public Resources Code, to read:

CHAPTER 6.6. POLYSTYRENE FOAM FOOD CONTAINERS

42391. For the purposes of this chapter, the following terms have the following meanings:

(a) "Customer" means a person obtaining prepared food from a food vendor.

(b) (1) "Polystyrene foam food container" means a container made of *blown polystyrene and expanded and extruded foam that are thermoplastic petrochemical ~~material~~ materials* utilizing the styrene monomer ~~—, that~~ and the container meets all of the following conditions:

(A) Polystyrene is the sole resin used to produce the rigid plastic packaging container.

(B) The container is required to be labeled with a "6" pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 18015.

(C) The container is used, or is intended to be used, to hold prepared food.

(2) A polystyrene foam food container may be processed by a number of techniques, including, but not limited to, fusion of polymer spheres or expandable bead polystyrene.

(3) Polystyrene foam may also be referred to as Styrofoam(T), a Dow Chemical Company trademarked form of polystyrene foam insulation.

(4) A polystyrene foam food container includes, but is not limited to, a cup, bowl, plate, tray, or clamshell container that is intended for single use.

(c) (1) "Food vendor" means a food facility, as defined in Section 113789 of the Health and Safety Code, including, but not limited to, a restaurant or retail food and beverage vendor located or operating within the state.

(2) A food vendor also includes, but is not limited to, an itinerant restaurant, pushcart, vehicular food vendors, a caterer, a cafeteria, a store, a shop, a sales outlet, or other establishment, including a grocery store or a delicatessen.

(3) A food vendor does not include a correctional facility, including, but not limited to, a state prison, county jail, facility of the Division of Juvenile Justice, county- or city-operated juvenile facility, including juvenile halls, camps, or schools, or other state or local correctional institution.

(d) "Prepared food" means food, as defined in Section 109935 of the Health and Safety Code, including a beverage, that is served, packaged, cooked, chopped, sliced, mixed, brewed, frozen, squeezed, or otherwise prepared for consumption. Prepared food includes "ready-to-eat food," as defined in Section 113881 of the Health and Safety Code.

(1) "Prepared food" does not include raw, butchered meats, fish, or poultry that is sold from a butcher case or a similar retail appliance.

(2) "Prepared food" may be eaten either on or off the premises, and includes takeout food.

(e) "Recycled" means the product or material is reused in the production of another product and is diverted from disposal in a landfill.

42392. Except as provided in Sections 42393 and 42394, on and after January 1, 2016, a food vendor shall not dispense prepared food to a customer in a polystyrene foam food container.

42393. (a) A food vendor that is a school district, as defined in Section 80 of the Education Code, is not required to comply with Section 42392 until July 1, 2017.

(b) On and after July 1, 2017, a food vendor that is a school district may dispense prepared food to a customer in a polystyrene foam food container if the governing board of the school district elects to adopt a policy to implement a verifiable recycling program

for polystyrene foam food containers ~~where there is a reasonable likelihood that~~ under which at least 60 percent of the polystyrene foam food containers purchased annually by that school district will be recycled.

(c) *If the governing board of a school district elects to adopt a policy to implement a recycling program pursuant to subdivision (b), the recycling program shall be effective for not more than five years, and the school district may elect to renew the policy implementing the program continuously for a period not to exceed five years if, at the time of renewal, the school district demonstrates with empirical data that the recycling program is achieving the goal of recycling at least 60 percent of the polystyrene foam food containers generated annually by the school district.*

42394. (a) On and after January 1, 2016, a food vendor may dispense prepared food to a customer in a polystyrene foam food container in a city or county if either of the following apply:

~~(a)~~

(1) The city elects to adopt an ordinance establishing a recycling program for polystyrene foam food containers for which the city makes a finding, by a majority vote of the city council at a public hearing, that, based on empirical data, ~~there is a reasonable likelihood that~~ at least 60 percent of the polystyrene foam food containers generated annually in the city will be recycled by that program.

~~(b)~~

(2) The county elects to adopt an ordinance establishing a recycling program for polystyrene foam food containers for which the county makes a finding, by a majority vote of the board of supervisors at a public hearing, that, based on empirical data, ~~there is a reasonable likelihood that~~ at least 60 percent of the polystyrene foam food containers generated annually in the county will be recycled by that program.

(b) *If a city or county elects to adopt an ordinance pursuant to this section, the ordinance shall be operative for no more than five years, and the city or county may elect to readopt the ordinance continuously for an operative period not to exceed five years if, at the time of adoption, the city or county demonstrates with empirical data that the ordinance is achieving the goal of recycling at least 60 percent of the polystyrene foam food containers generated annually in its jurisdiction.*

42395. This chapter does not preempt the authority of a county, city, or city and county to adopt and enforce additional single-use takeout food packaging ordinances, regulations, or policies that are more restrictive than the applicable standards required by this chapter.

42396. The provisions of this chapter are severable. If any provision of this chapter or its application is held invalid, that invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application.



CLEAN WATER ACTION

CALIFORNIA

Support SB 568 [Senator Lowenthal]

Ban on Expanded Polystyrene Foam Takeout Food Packaging



The Problem: Expanded polystyrene foam (EPS), often referred to as Styrofoam[®] is pervasive in the environment, is extremely damaging throughout its lifecycle, and is rarely recycled. Non-foam polystyrene (PS) is also used for take-out food and is harmful in the marine environment and harmful to public health.

Workers in polystyrene products manufacturing are exposed to many harmful chemicals, including Styrene, Toluene, Xylene, Acetone, Methyl Chloride, and Methyl Ketone. Occupational exposure to Styrene

increases risk of lymphoma, leukemia, lung tumors, pancreatic cancer, urinary bladder cancer, prostate cancer, and colorectal cancer. High rates of neurotoxicological effects have been reported in workers. There are fewer than 600 jobs related to making foam food-ware in California. These jobs can be replaced in California factories that produce safer products.

Public health is impacted by the use of all polystyrene food containers. Styrene migrates from polystyrene containers into food and beverages when heated, or in contact with fatty or acidic foods. Styrene residues are found in 100% of all samples of human fat tissue- every American is exposed, primarily through food and packaging. Styrene is a carcinogen in lab animal testing, a potential human carcinogen, and a neurotoxin.

The environment is inundated with polystyrene. Because it is lightweight and floats, EPS is easily swept from streets and through storm drains out to the ocean. Fifteen percent (15%) of street and highway litter ending up in storm drains is polystyrene. EPS is the second most abundant form of beach debris. In the environment, the containers break down into small pieces that are easily mistaken for food by marine wildlife.

Recycling is not the answer. Polystyrene containers are rarely recycled because it's not cost effective. Food contaminated containers can't be recycled, unless they are washed, thereby adding additional cost and water and energy use to a very cheap disposable material. Recycling is not a solution to the foam litter problem, since people who litter do not recycle, and foam food containers can still escape from open dumps and dumpsters to the environment.

Local jurisdictions spend millions cleaning litter. Caltrans spends approximately \$60 million a year to remove litter and debris from roadsides and highways, The County of Los Angeles (L.A.) spends \$18 million annually on litter cleanup and education. In 5 years, Southern California cities spent in excess of \$1.7 billion cleaning trash out of storm drain systems leading to the L.A. River and Ballona Creek in order to comply with stormwater regulations.

The Solution: SB 568 will eliminate a pernicious source of plastic pollution.

47 California jurisdictions have already taken action! <http://www.cleanwateraction.org/ca>

For additional information, please contact Miriam Gordon at (415) 369-9170 or Lori Chen at (916) 214-2683

**COMPARISON OF COSTS-
LOWEST COST POLYSTYRENE FOAM CONTAINERS VERSUS LOWEST COST ALTERNATIVES**

	Polystyrene Product (Lowest price, various suppliers)		Cost per unit	Non-foam Product (Lowest price, various suppliers)		Cost per unit	Difference in Marginal Cost
10 oz Cup	Foam Dart 1000 ct	\$19.99	\$0.020	Plastic Dart 2500 ct	\$56.99	\$0.023	\$0.003
12 oz Cup	Foam Dart 1000 ct	\$22.49	\$0.022	Plastic Dart 1000 ct	\$25.99	\$0.026	\$0.004
16 oz cup	Foam Dart 1000 ct	\$32.49	\$0.032	Plastic Dart 1000 ct	\$35.94	\$0.036	\$0.004
12 oz Bowl	Foam Dart 500 ct	\$17.49	\$0.035	Plastic Genpak 1000 ct	\$41.99	\$0.042	\$0.007
16 oz Bowl	Foam Dart 500 ct	\$19.49	\$0.039	Plastic Genpak 1000 ct	\$69.99	\$0.070	\$0.031
6" Plate	Foam Dart 1000 ct	\$29.99	\$0.030	Paper AJM 1000 ct	\$19.99	\$0.020	(\$0.010)
9" Plate	Foam Dart 500 ct	\$17.99	\$0.036	Paper AJM 1000 ct	\$25.87	\$0.026	(\$0.010)
6" Hinge Container	Foam Dart 500 ct	\$18.99	\$0.038	Plastic 500 ct	\$31.99	\$0.064	\$0.026
9" Hinge Container	Foam Dart 200 ct	\$14.49	\$0.072	Plastic 200 ct	\$24.99	\$0.125	\$0.053



Vote Due on Job-Threatening Ban on Polystyrene Foam Food Containers

(May 26, 2011) Legislation that threatens thousands of California jobs by banning food vendors from using polystyrene foam food service containers is awaiting action by the Senate.



The California Chamber of Commerce opposes **SB 568 (Lowenthal; D-Long Beach)**, a "job killer" bill, which inappropriately bans all food vendors from using polystyrene foam food service containers, ignoring the numerous environmental benefits associated with polystyrene products and threatening thousands of manufacturing jobs within the state.

The CalChamber and a coalition of 14 other business groups are urging senators to oppose SB 568. The coalition points out that legislation addressing takeout food packaging should focus on recycling, help grow manufacturing jobs and reduce the already-high restaurant operating costs. SB 568 fails on all these counts.

Reasons to Oppose

- **Hundreds of good-paying manufacturing jobs at California based companies that make polystyrene containers will be in jeopardy if SB 568 is passed.** As a result, payroll and property taxes will diminish and goods and services provided by suppliers, vendors and others will decline as well. Can California afford a decline in state tax revenue and in today's economy, where would these laid-off employees find equivalent-paying work?
- **Restaurants, caterers, delis and other food providers will see their operating costs rise as polystyrene containers are two to three times more affordable than replacement products, which in some cases do not perform as well, especially for very hot and cold food and beverages.** This could result in reduced worker hours, potential employee cutbacks at restaurants that are operating on thin margins and higher costs for consumers.
- **Foam recycling is on the rise with more than 40 California cities now having access to curbside recycling for protective foam packaging, as well as clean food service foam. Businesses that recycle polystyrene into products like picture frames and crown molding also will suffer.** All polystyrene is about 1 percent of the entire waste stream. The foam food service packaging targeted by SB 568 makes up only a third of that 1 percent. Promoting recycling programs instead could help the environment and help create more jobs.
- **Banning polystyrene does not reduce litter.** The city of San Francisco banned polystyrene containers, but according to a 2008 litter audit conducted for the city, paper cup litter increased after the ban was enacted. Bans result in litter substitution, not elimination.
- **The bill exempts correctional facilities but ignores higher costs for state agencies, schools, universities.** A Bay Area hospital reported that its costs would rise by \$140,000 to purchase alternative food packaging products if a similar, local ordinance was passed.

Action Needed

The CalChamber is encouraging businesses to ask their senators to **oppose SB 568**.

Staff Contact: Brenda M. Coleman



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References

- California Employment Law
- Legislative Roster
- PAC Handbook
- Elected Officials
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List from Californians Against Waste

(http://www.cawrecycles.org/issues/current_legislation/SB568_11) of organizations and agencies supporting and opposing SB 568.

Support:

American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees

AXE Restaurant

Be Green Packaging, LLC

Berkeley Chamber of Commerce

Big Sur Bakery and Restaurant

Big Sur Lodge

Big Sur River Inn Restaurant

Big Sur River Inn Store

Big Sur Roadhouse

Biosphere Industries

Boku International LLC

Bowman Design Group

Breast Cancer Fund

California Coastkeeper Alliance

California Coastal Commission

California League of Conservation Voters

California Resource Recovery Association

California School Nutrition Association

Californians Against Waste

Central Contra Costa Solid Waste Authority

City of Belmont

City of Capitola

City of Culver City

City of Encinitas

City of Long Beach

City of Manhattan Beach

City of Milbrea

City of Monterey

City of Palo Alto

City of Pasadena

City of Richmond

City of Santa Cruz Public Works

City of Santa Monica

City of Sebastopol

City of Sonoma

City and County of San Francisco
Classic Organic Farm & Market
Clean Water Action (co-sponsor)
County of Santa Cruz
Deetjens Inn Restaurant
Defenders of Wildlife
Eco Greenwares
Ecology Action
Egg Plantation Restaurant
Endangered Habitats League
Environment California
Environmental Defense Fund
Environmental Working Group
Fernwood Resort and Redwood Grill
Fremont Chamber of Commerce
Gerlind Institute for Cultural Studies
George's at the Cove (restaurant)
Global Gourmet Catering
Greenleaf Project Management
GreenTown Los Altos
Heal the Bay
Ike's Quarter Café
Inn of the Seventh Ray
Institute for Local Self-Reliance
Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors
Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force
Karl Strauss Brewery Restaurants
Malibu Surfing Association
Mar Vista Community Council
Marin Sanitary Service
Mediterranean Gourmet Pizza
Mineta San Jose International Airport
Napa Recycling and Waste Services
Natural Resources Defense Council
Ocean Beach People's Organic Market
O'Neill Sea Odyssey
Orange County Interfaith Coalition for the Environment
Passion Fish (Café)
Planning and Conservation League
Power Source Cafe
Rawvolution Café
Revive Drinks

Ripplewood Resort
Sacramento Unified School District, Superintendent
San Diego Coastkeeper
Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors
Santa Clara Valley Water District
Save Our Shores
Sea Turtle Restoration Project
Seventh Generation Advisors
Sierra Club California
Sierra Mar at Post Ranch Inn (Restaurant)
Solid Waste Association of North America
South Robertson Neighborhood Council
Stone World Bistro
StopWaste.Org
Surfrider Foundation (co-sponsor)
Teens Turning Green
The Plastic Pollution Coalition
The Valley Women's Club
The Watershed Project
United States Green Building Council (California Advocacy Committee)
Viv Biz Club
West Los Angeles Neighborhood Council
Worksafe, Inc
World Centric

Opposition:

Alliance of Foam Packaging Recyclers
American Chemistry Council
Black Business and Professional Association
Brawley Chamber of Commerce
California Chamber of Commerce
California Film Extruders and Converters Association
California Forestry Association
California Grocers Association
California Manufacturers and Technology Association
California Restaurant Association
Chambers Alliance of Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties
Dart Container Corporation
El Centro Chamber of Commerce and Visitors Bureau
El Monte/South El Monte Chamber of Commerce
Food Service Packaging Institute

Fullerton Chamber of Commerce
Greater Bakersfield Chamber of Commerce
Greater Corona Chamber of Commerce
Greater Fresno Area Chamber of Commerce
Industrial Environmental Association
Lake Elsinore Valley Chamber of Commerce
Lemoore Chamber of Commerce
Long Beach Chamber of Commerce
Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce
Manhattan Beach Chamber of Commerce
Monterey Park Chamber of Commerce
Murrieta Chamber of Commerce
National Federation of Independent Business
Natural Environmental Protection Company
Oxnard Chamber of Commerce
Pactiv Corporation
Rendondo Beach Chamber of Commerce
Regional Black Chamber, San Fernando Valley
Seawright Custom Precast, Inc.
Society of the Plastics Industry
South Bay Association of Chambers of Commerce
Southwest California Legislative Council
Stockton Chamber of Commerce
Temecula Valley Chamber of Commerce
The Dardanelle Group
Valley Industry and Commerce Association
Wildomar Chamber of Commerce
72 individuals