

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
INTER-DEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

DATE: March 28, 2012

TO: The Honorable José Huizar, Chair
The Honorable Dennis Zine, Vice Chair
The Honorable Richard Alarcón, Committee Member
The Honorable Tony Cárdenas, Committee Member
The Honorable Paul Koretz, Committee Member
Energy & Environment Committee

FROM: Enrique C. Zaldivar, Director
Bureau of Sanitation

**SUBJECT: COUNCIL FILE #11-1531-SINGLE-USE CARRYOUT BAGS/CITY POLICY
(REUSABLE BAG POLICY)**

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The Bureau of Sanitation (Sanitation) presents, in this letter, a report on the activities regarding the consideration of a single-use carryout bag policy since the December 16, 2011, City Council meeting. During the consideration of Sanitation's staff report recommending the adoption of a policy banning all single-use carryout bags at specified stores in the City of Los Angeles, a number of areas of additional effort were identified. The matter was referred back to your Energy & Environment Committee. Sanitation was directed to do the following and report back to your Committee:

1. An instruction for Sanitation to report back on an outreach plan relative to the ban on plastic bags within 60 days and a report on its status in 30 days;
2. An instruction for Sanitation to report relative to the impact of the California Environmental Quality Act regarding timing and process, and how and what needs to be done;
3. An update on actions taken by other municipalities since the staff report was approved by the Board of Public Works on October 12, 2011, and
4. Legislation currently proposed at a statewide level regarding single use bag policies.

First, Sanitation identified and reached out to a broad and diverse group of stakeholders and opinion leaders to notify, inform and create public engagement about the proposed reusable bag policy in the City as well as other possible policy alternatives, and provide opportunities for stakeholders to share their views on the proposed policy and alternative policies.

Stakeholders included grocery store shoppers, grocery stores and store managers, businesses, industry and manufacturing associations, environmental groups, Neighborhood Councils and homeowner associations, various interest groups, minority and low income groups, LAUSD, Solid Waste Integrated Resources Plan (SWIRP) stakeholders, libraries, municipalities already implementing a bag ban, Channel 35, media relations, and various elected and appointed officials at the state and local level.

Sanitation captured comments related to the proposed reusable bag policy, as well as other suggestions and alternatives to the proposed double ban on both single use paper and plastic bags. Overall, the majority of comments that were submitted showed support for the double ban, while recognizing the need for a transition phase to better inform the public and impacted stores about the dual ban, and affect behavioral change. An alternative policy model whereby plastic is banned first, and paper phased out over a few years with a store charge associated with it, also received general and broad support.

The table below summarizes the comment themes heard from all the targeted stakeholder groups:

Stakeholder Comment Themes		
Positive Aspects to Ban	Difficulties of Ban	Other Comments
Reduces litter on parkways and streets	Some customers want convenience and choices	Ban on plastic and fee on paper
Reduces pollution in rivers, lakes and ocean.	Reuse of plastic bags (i.e. trash liners, animal waste, and reuse when shopping)	A phasing-in approach double ban would allow retailers and consumers alike time to adjust to such a change
Starting point for shifting from disposable to durable goods. Single-use to reuse.	Grocery store purchases may be limited by the number of reusable bags that customers have with them, reducing store purchases	Concerns that low income consumers would be disproportionately affected by having to purchase reusable bags
A good forward-thinking policy that reduces litter in the future	Contamination and cross contamination of reusable bags by bacteria on certain food products	Place a redemption fee on plastic bags similar to plastic bottles and aluminum cans as an incentive for shoppers to recycle
Surrounding jurisdictions have already created similar policies to ban plastic bags.	State-wide solution required - enacting bans on a jurisdiction by jurisdiction basis has adverse economic and operational impacts.	Provide equity through consistent application of policy around the region/state
Cost savings for vendors	Impact to economy and job loss	Those requiring assistance may treat reusable bags as single use bags, creating an economic burden on stores
Many people are already using reusable bags and the double ban would encourage others to use them.	Onus should not be put on stores to change consumer behavior	Information regarding plastic bag impacts are weak and often extrapolated from general plastic waste facts
Ensure reusable bags are recyclable	Impacts on low income communities and job displacement	What is the fiscal impact of implementing and enforcing this policy?

For more details related to the outreach effort, please refer to the attached "Proposed Reusable Bag Policy Outreach Report."

Second, Sanitation was instructed to report regarding the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), specifically, as to timing and process. CEQA was adopted by the State of California in 1970 and generally requires the disclosure, to the public and to decision makers, a project's potentially significant impacts on the environment, as well as the imposition of feasible mitigation measures. A number of areas including but not limited to water and air quality, transportation, aesthetics, and cultural resources, etc., must be examined by an agency before any action is taken for final approval of a project.

The CEQA process begins with defining the project, in this case through a policy statement by the Mayor and City Council. Staff must be given specific direction regarding what project to study. For this project it includes what single-use products are being banned, to what type and number of stores would the ban apply, and under what timeframe would the ban be implemented.

Once the scope of the project has been clearly defined, staff will undertake the appropriate CEQA analysis. This analysis begins with a determination of whether an exemption applies under CEQA, or if not, whether or not an environmental impact report (EIR) will be required (the latter being the most comprehensive form of CEQA analysis). Staff cannot determine what level of CEQA analysis is required until the policy statement has been adopted, thus defining the project.

The issue of what is the appropriate CEQA clearance for single-use plastic bag bans has undergone intense legal and administrative scrutiny recently as many jurisdictions have implemented, or attempted to implement, various bans. As pointed out in the staff report, the City of Manhattan Beach prevailed at the California Supreme Court in the lawsuit over whether their single-use plastic bag ordinance requires an EIR, with the court ruling that an EIR was not required. However, this decision is limited to its facts - a ban by a small municipality. The decision is of questionable relevance to the City. Several cities, such as Oakland, were directed by the courts to prepare an EIR before an ordinance banning single-use plastic bags could be adopted. Other communities, such as the County of Los Angeles, City of Santa Monica, and City of San Jose, prepared and certified EIR's for their single-use ban policies.

If staff determines that an EIR is required, the process for an EIR generally includes:

- 1) A scoping process and preparation of an Initial Study,
- 2) Preparation of a draft EIR, including any technical studies,
- 3) Circulation of the EIR, with notification to the public,
- 4) Preparation of a Final EIR, and
- 5) Presentation of the Final EIR and final action (such as an ordinance) to the City Council to certify the Final EIR.

There are specified minimum notification and circulation requirements. Our time estimated to complete the steps above is six to nine months.

Sanitation recommends that the City approve a policy banning both single-use plastic and single-use paper carryout bags from specified retailers. A ban of both products, which are not made to be durable, was identified in the EIR prepared by the County of Los Angeles to be the environmentally preferable alternative. This action would avoid the replacement of plastic carryout bags with paper bags. Reusable bags that meet minimum durability standards will decrease the number of paper and plastic carryout bags that are littered or that reach landfill disposal.

Third, Sanitation would like to update your Committee in regards to the actions by other communities on a single-use bag ban (summary checklist is attached). Since October, the following communities have adopted actions:

1. In November 2011, the City of Pasadena certified an EIR addendum and adopted a ban on single-use plastic bags.
2. In December 2011, the City of San Jose certified an EIR and adopted a ban on single-use plastic carryout bags.
3. In December 2011, the City of Sunnyvale certified an EIR and adopted a ban on single-use plastic bags.
4. In December 2011, the City of Monterey adopted an ordinance and Negative Declaration to ban single-use plastic bags.
5. In January 2012, Alameda County certified an EIR and adopted a ban on single-use plastic carryout bags.
6. In January 2012, San Luis Obispo County adopted an ordinance and Categorical Exemption banning single-use plastic carryout bags.
7. In February 2012, San Francisco County voted to expand their single-use bag ban to all retailers and restaurants, and require a ten-cent charge for paper bags.
8. In February 2012, the City of Millbrae adopted a Negative Declaration and an ordinance banning single-use plastic carryout bags.
9. In March 2012, the City of Austin, Texas, adopted an ordinance banning both single use plastic and paper bags beginning in 2016.
10. In March 2012, the City of Carpinteria adopted an ordinance banning single-use plastic and also paper carryout bags in stores grossing over \$5 million annually.

In addition, there was a hearing in Superior Court on Friday, March 23, 2012, regarding a challenge to the County of Los Angeles' plastic bag ban, which includes a \$.10 store charge for each recycled content paper bag distributed to the public. While the petitioners contended that the mandatory \$.10 charge per paper bag is a tax within the meaning of the California Constitution, the tentative ruling by the judge upholds the County's ordinance and allows their program to continue as approved. As the majority of the cities and counties in California have adopted programs to ban plastic and place a fee on paper bags, this may be considered as an option to placing a ban on both single-use paper and plastic carryout bags concurrently. It is expected that the judge's final ruling will remain the same, and that the Plaintiffs will appeal to the State Court of Appeals.

Last is an update of the active legislation currently under consideration at the State level regarding the issue of single use bag bans:

1. AB298 (Brownley) would prohibit a manufacturer from selling or distributing a reusable bag in California unless the guidelines for cleaning and disinfection of the bag are printed on the bag or on a tag attached to the bag.
2. AB1834 (Brownley) would create a definition of a reusable bag, and set performance standards and requirements (these mirror our recommended standards).

3. SB1159 (Calderon) would enact the Plastic Bag Reduction and Recycling Act of 2012 and makes a statement of legislative intent in this regard (spot bill, language not yet added).
4. SB1219 (Wolk) would extend requirements for at-store plastic bag recycling programs to January 1, 2020, and would repeal the provisions preempting local regulatory action.

Communities throughout California and the County continue to act upon single-use bag bans. Each is slightly different in aspects such as whether to ban all single-use carryout bags, whether to expand the ban beyond grocery stores and convenience stores, to all retailers and even restaurants, and how to phase in the requirements and enforcement over time. Sanitation recommends that your Committee act upon the policy statement to encourage reusable bags by directing the preparation of a City ordinance banning both single-use plastic and paper bags, and to begin the CEQA process for this action.

We respectfully appreciate your consideration.

ECZ:kc:ek

c: City Councilmembers
Romel Pasqual, Deputy Mayor
Juan Rodriguez, Deputy Mayor
Andrea Alarcón, President, Board of Public Works
Gerry Miller, CLA
Miguel Santana, CAO
Eric Villanueva, Office of the City Clerk

ON THE ROAD TO
ZERO 
WASTE

**SOLID WASTE
INTEGRATED
RESOURCES PLAN**

**PROPOSED REUSABLE BAG POLICY
OUTREACH REPORT**



Prepared by Bureau of Sanitation

Enrique C. Zaldivar, Director
Alex E. Helou, Assistant Director
Javier Polanco, Division Manager

March 28, 2012

CITY OF LOS ANGELES



SANITATION
DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC WORKS



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APPENDIX (*Appendices are available upon request. Please contact
Reina Pereira at 213-485-3296*)

- I. Outreach Plan**
 - a. Schedule
 - b. Collateral Material

- II. Grocery Store Intercepts**
 - a. Notes
 - b. Comment Sheets

- III. Regional Workshops**
 - a. Notes
 - b. Comment Sheets
 - c. Sign-in Sheets

- IV. House Meetings**
 - a. Notes
 - b. Comment Sheets
 - c. Sign-in Sheets

- V. Group Meetings**
 - a. Notes

- VI. One-on-One Meetings**
 - a. Notes

- VII. Email Comments**

- VIII. Additional Comments**

OUTREACH SUMMARY REPORT

The Bureau of Sanitation implemented a citywide outreach plan within the three-month timeframe as directed by the Los Angeles City Council on December 16, 2011 (CF 11-1531). The Bureau identified and reached out to stakeholder groups regarding the proposed reusable bag policy that will consider a ban on single-use paper and plastic shopping bags at select retail stores in the City of Los Angeles. The goal of the plan was to notify, inform, and create public engagements with City stakeholders about the proposed policy, and other policy alternatives.

The results of the outreach activities captured the opinions of average shoppers, storeowners, local residents, neighborhood councils, and business groups. The outreach team was committed to capturing comments about the proposed reusable bag policy as well as other suggestions and alternatives to the proposed double ban. Overall, a majority of comments that were submitted showed support for the double ban, with the understanding that a transition phase would be needed to better inform the public and affected stores about the ban, and affect behavioral change. In this light there was public support for a phased in approach where plastic bags are banned first, and paper bags are phased out over three years, with an ultimate ban on both. All comments received by the outreach team are included verbatim in the appendices. The table below summarizes the comment themes of all targeted stakeholder groups

Stakeholder Comment Themes		
Positive Aspects to Ban	Difficulties of Ban	Other Comments
Litter on parkway and streets	Some customers want convenience and choices	Ban on plastic and fee on paper
Pollution in rivers, lakes and ocean.	Reuse of plastic bags (i.e. trash liners, animal waste, and reuse when shopping)	A phasing-in of a double ban would allow retailers and consumers alike time to adjust to such a change
Starting point for shift from disposable to durable goods. Single-use to reuse.	Grocery store purchases may be limited by the number of reusable bags that customers have with them, reducing store purchases	Concerns that low income consumers would be disproportionately affected by having to purchase reusable bags
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Surrounding areas have already created similar policies to ban plastic bags.	State-wide solution required - enacting bans on a jurisdiction by jurisdiction basis has adverse economic and operational impacts	Provide equity through same policy around the region/state
Cost savings for vendors	Impact to economy and job loss	Those requiring assistance may treat reusable bags as single use bags, creating an economic burden on stores
Many people are already using reusable bags and the double ban would encourage them to use them.	Onus should not be put on stores to change consumer behavior	Information regarding plastic bag impacts are weak and often extrapolated from general plastic waste facts
Ensure bags are recyclable	Impacts on low income communities and job displacement	What is the fiscal impact to implement and enforce this policy?

PROJECT GOAL

To notify, inform and create public engagement with city stakeholders about the proposed reusable bag policy that will prohibit paper and plastic shopping bags in the City of Los Angeles and provide opportunities for stakeholders to share their views, including a discussion of other possible policy alternatives.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Create awareness of the proposed policy.

- Provide one-on-one briefings to the Mayor's Office and members of the City Council. Request support, email stakeholder lists, and post information on respective websites.
- Provide email notifications to key opinion leaders and stakeholder groups through eBlasts, social media and the Internet.
- Provide public engagements with key opinion leaders and stakeholder groups through intercepts, small group presentations and one-on-one meetings.
 - Intercept shoppers at supermarkets and independent markets.
 - Small group presentations and/or one-on-one meetings with neighborhood councils, business stakeholders, community groups, and others.
 - Provide information via email to individuals and representatives of targeted disabled, minority, and disadvantaged communities.
 - Provide comment sheets as an opportunity to collect stakeholder opinions about the proposed policy or provide comments on other options.
- Provide bulletin notification on the City's government access channel, Channel 35.
- Provide media relations.

KEY OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

Briefings (18)

- One-on-One with Mayor's Office (1)
- One-on-Ones with City Council Offices (15)
- One-on-Ones with Board of Public Works President and Vice President (2)

Internet Postings (4 websites)

- Bureau of Sanitation home page
 - SWIRP/Zero Waste Program home page
 - LA Stormwater Facebook page
 - Multifamily Residential Recycling Facebook page
- NOTE – as of March 16, 2012, Google search of "Los Angeles 'Reusable Bag Policy'" returned 2,910 results

Channel 35

- Bulletin Board - Cablecast bulletin board message for 9 to 12 seconds and repeated in a rotation cycle from March 5 through March 31, 2012. Channel 35 reaches an estimated 750,000 households

eBlast Notifications (4,618 contacts in project database – revised to 4,118 contacts after removing returned failure notices)

- SWIRP Database provided 981 contacts
 - a. Includes various environmental groups
- LAUSD Recycling Program Database provided 936 contacts
- DONE Neighborhood Council Database provided 1,928 contacts
- Industry/Manufacturing Associations*
- Chambers of Commerce in the City of Los Angeles*
- Business Improvement Districts in the City of Los Angeles*
- Community Based Organizations that serve disabled, language minority, and disadvantaged communities*
 - a. Alianza de los Pueblos del Rio; American Jewish Committee; Braille Institute of America; Center on Race, Poverty & The Environment; Chinatown Service Center; Chrysalis; Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights of Los Angeles; Communities for a Better Environment; Concerned Citizens of South Central Los Angeles; Disability Rights Legal Center; Eco-Home Network; Eco-Village, Los Angeles; El Proyecto del Barrio; Faith2Green - Coalition on the Environment & Jewish Life of Southern California; First 5 LA; Habitat for Humanity; Homeboy Industries; Independent Living Center of Southern California; Japanese American Citizens League Pacific Southwest District; Jewish Federation of Greater Los Angeles; Junior Blind of America; Korean American Family Service Center; Korean Youth and Community Center; Labor/Community Strategy Center; Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles; Little Toyko Service Center; Los Angeles Audubon Society; Mexican American Legal Defense Fund and Education Fund; Mothers of East L.A.; Pacoima the Beautiful; Search to Involve Pilipino Americans; Southern Christian Leadership Conference; Thai Community Development Center; The Asian Pacific American Legal Center; The Children's Nature Institute; UCLA Environmental Coalition; UCLA School of Public Policy and Social Research; United Way of Greater Los Angeles; Urban Semillas; Watts Labor Community Action Committee; Watts/Century Labor Organization; Weingart Foundation; Western Center on Law and Poverty; William C. Velasquez Institute; Willie Ross Foundation; Challengers Boys & Girls Club; Congress of Racial Equality of California (CORE); Consolidated Realty Board of Southern California; Crenshaw Family YMCA; HOPE Center, Los Angeles; Minority Photo Journalism Institute; NAACP of Los Angeles; Operation HOPE World Headquarters; The Coalition of Mental Health Professionals, Inc.; YWCA of Greater Los Angeles - Angeles Mesa Child Care Center
- State Elected Officials
- County Representatives
- City Council Office Support of Respective Stakeholder Lists
 - a. Majority of Council Offices eBlasted their respective lists
 - * NOTE: Project database utilized available contact information on the internet and as provided

Information Tables (72 library locations)

- 4,680 Fact sheets distributed (3,600 in English and 1,080 in Spanish)

Outreach Training Workshop

- 33 prospective outreach team candidates (24 city staff & 9 consultants)

Intercepts (30 supermarket and local grocery store locations)

- 6,528 intercepts
- 5,318 reusable bags distributed
- 117 comment sheets collected
 - These intercepts occurred in areas throughout the city spanning varied income, community enclaves, and languages. The outreach fact sheet was made available in English, Spanish, Korean, Cantonese, and Armenian, and used as needed.

Workshops (2 locations)

- eBlast Invite to Stakeholder Workshops (2,909)
- Van Nuys State Building, 03/10
 - 22 stakeholders attended
- Expo Center, 03/10
 - 25 stakeholders attended
- 14 comment sheets collected

House Meetings (5 locations)

- Koreatown, Oriental Mission Church, 03/03
 - a. 9 stakeholders addressed
- South LA, Sung Kwang Church, 03/04
 - a. 22 stakeholders addressed
- Chinatown, Alpine Recreation Center, 03/06
 - a. 17 stakeholders addressed
- Pico Union, Miguel Contreras Learning Center, 03/08
 - a. 16 stakeholders addressed
- Little Armenia, Hollywood Independent, 03/13
 - a. 10 stakeholders addressed
- 7 comment sheets collected

Group Meetings (9 key stakeholder groups)

- Westside Alliance of Neighborhood Councils, 02/15
 - 8 stakeholders addressed
- Coastal San Pedro NC, 02/27
 - 23 stakeholders addressed
- MacArthur Park NC, Environment Committee, 02/27
 - 5 stakeholders addressed
 - 100 Fact sheets distributed in Spanish and 25 in English
- Harbor Alliance of Neighborhood Councils, 03/07
 - 12 stakeholders addressed
- Valley Alliance of Neighborhood Councils Mixer, 03/08
 - 100 stakeholders attended
- Harbor Gateway South NC, 03/08
 - 30 stakeholders addressed
- Northwest San Pedro NC, 03/12
 - 40 stakeholders addressed
- Sherman Oaks NC, 03/12
 - 25 stakeholders addressed

- Sherman Oaks Homeowner's Association, 3/21
 - 150 stakeholders addressed

One-on-Ones/Conference Calls (9 key stakeholders)

- Central City Association, Transportation Infrastructure & Energy Committee, 02/09
 - 12 stakeholders addressed
- Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, 02/14
 - Nilda Gemeniano
 - Luke Mitchell
- City of Calabasas, 02/21
 - Alex Farassati, Environmental Services Supervisor
- California Grocers Association, 02/28
 - Sarah Sheehy, Director of Local Government Relations, California Grocers Association
- Costco, 02/29
 - Todd Fitzgerald, Recycling and Waste Reduction Manager, Sustainability and Energy Department, COSTCO Corporate Headquarters, Issaquah, Washington via conference call
- Albertsons, 03/09
 - Rick Crandall, Director of Environmental Stewardship, SuperValu – Southern California Division
- Vons, 03/12
 - Deferred to California Grocers Association
- Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce, 03/13
 - Gary Toben, President & CEO
 - Anthony Thomas, Vice President of Public Policy
 - Jessica Duboff, Public Policy Manager
- Valley Industrial and Commerce Association, 03/15
 - Stewart Waldman, President
 - Doug Arsenault, Legislative Affairs Manager

Email Comments (25 stakeholders)

- Comments sent to ZeroWaste and Reina Pereira project manager's email addresses

Media Relations

- KPCC 89.3FM, Reporter Molly Peterson interviewed Reina Pereira and joined the outreach team on Friday, February 24, at the Grocery Warehouse , 1487 W. Sunset Boulevard
 - a. Interviews of store owner, shoppers and outreach staff
 - b. Shoppers included Caucasian, Hispanic, Chinese, Vietnamese, Filipino, and Thai residents

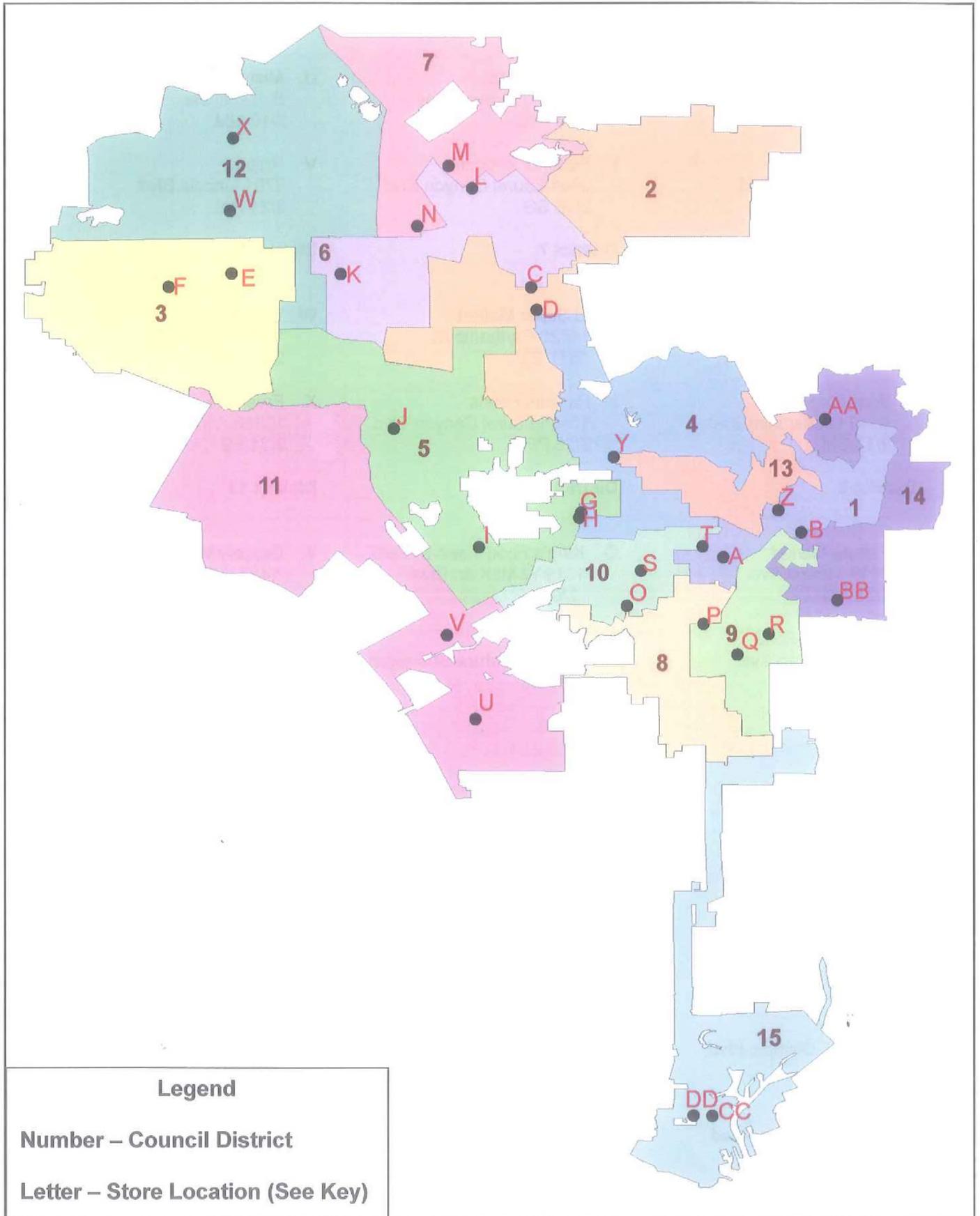
TABLE - GROCERY STORE INTERCEPT SUMMARY

Council District	Business	Map Code	Comment and Evaluation Sheet Code	Est. Intercepts	Est. Fact Sheets	Est. Reusable Bags	Comments Collected	Verbatim Comments	Store Observations	Outreach Team Observations
1	Far East Super Market	A	2/23 LM	220	200	200	0	None received	The customers liked the free bags.	No comment.
1	Liborio Market	B	2/27 FE	220	200	200	0	None received	No comment.	Shoppers were generally positive. Concerns focused on remembering to bring reusable bag.
2	Mercado Popular	C	2/10 MP	125	100	100	0	None received	Good thing we did and hopes people continue to use the bags.	Shoppers were mostly positive on the proposed policy to prohibit paper and plastic bags.
2	Superior Market	D	2/13 SM	215	200	200	9	1) Put it away for health.; 2) to 9) No comment.	Good for customers that we handed out the bags	No comment.
3	Tampa Market	E	2/10 TM	50	50	50	0	None received	Good idea to distribute the reusable bags	Store owner supportive.
3	Value Plus Food Warehouse	F	2/17 VP	235	280	200	0	None received	Yes, very supportive and hopes it takes off	Shoppers were mostly positive on the proposed policy to prohibit paper and plastic bags.
4	Western Kosher	G	2/28 WF	136	75	75	5	1) It sounds good, but who & how much will it cost us?; 2) Keep it up.; 3) Excellent!; 4) Better for the environment; 5) Prohibit double bagging. Encourage the distribution of mesh bags like those used in Europe.	Customers appreciated the City's effort to ban paper and plastic.	Shoppers were mostly positive on the proposed policy to prohibit paper and plastic bags.
4	Whole Foods	H	2/9 WK	245	200	200	0	None received	No comment.	Shoppers were mostly positive on the proposed policy to prohibit paper and plastic bags.
5	Ralphs	I	2/22 Ra	300	200	200	9	1) to 8) No comment; 9) For emergency when you need that bag. I ALWAYS recycle my bags plastic/paper bags. I would NOT want a 100% ban on bags. You need them. Bring the bag to reuse in my shopping. Thank you!!	No comment.	Shoppers were mostly positive on the proposed policy to prohibit paper and plastic. Concerns focused on cleanliness of reusable bags.
5	Bel Aire Foods	J	2/8 BA	25	20	15	9	1) Fines for people who put regular trash in recycle bin.; 2) I'll miss paper bags.; 3) Maybe offer disposable bags at \$0.05 each.; 4) Great idea. Good for environment. However, the reusable bags should be free and given out when groceries are purchased.; 5) to 8) No comment; 9) Inconvenient not to have bags!	Liked the event and personally uses reusable bags as much as possible	No comment.
6	Food 4 Less	K	2/13 F4L	250	300	200	0	None received	Very supportive, good job	Shoppers near County line aware of plastic ban. Concerns focused on remembering to bring reusable bag.
6	Superior Grocers	L	2/16 SG	225	225	200	0	None received	Good thing we did and hopes people continue to use the bags.	Shoppers were mostly positive on the proposed policy to prohibit paper and plastic bags. Work with schools and students.
7	El Super Market	M	2/17 ES	225	200	200	0	None received	Very supportive and the customers still use the bags.	Shoppers were mostly positive on the proposed policy to prohibit paper and plastic bags.
7	Payless Foods	N	2/16 PF	230	200	200	0	None received	Spanish - Very supportive of the program.	No comment.
8	Kings Food Town Market	O	2/6 KM	210	190	200	3	1) to 2) No comment; 3) This is political, don't want to pay for bags. LA water is messed up. The environment is already messed up. Air. Cars. Stop nonsense.	Said it was a good event. Some customers have returned with blue bags. Welcome to do outreach again at the store.	Shoppers were generally positive. Concerns focused on forgetting to bring a reusable bag.
8	Ralphs	P	2/23 Ra	300	200	201	0	None received	Said the event went well and customers were receptive.	Concerns focused on forgetting to bring reusable bags.
9	Food 4 Less	Q	2/27 F4L	200	200	200	0	None received	Some customers approached staff with concerns that plastic bags were going to be banned soon.	Shoppers were mostly positive on the proposed policy to prohibit paper and plastic bags.
9	Family Farm Market	R	2/9 FF	265	200	200	15	1) Already don't allow plastic in house.; 2) Kept litter off the ground.; 3) Support it, would be OK w/ banning the bags.; 4) More sturdy. Feels good idea for environment already. Trying to reduce paper clutter at home & with bills.; 5) Already using reusable bags.; 6) Reusable bags are good, but, how much will we pay later.; 7) How much will it cost for in the store (reusable bag).; 8) The lady thinks it's a good thing.; 9) However, it sucks. Everybody just can't carry a bag around.; 10) Bags are more sturdier, but too small.; 11) It's good for the kids future.; 12) Plastic bag litter streets & clutter catch basins. Have bags but haven't been using them.; 13) to 15) No comment.	Thinks reusable bag policy is a good thing and the City is welcome to do outreach here again.	Concerns focused on cost of reusable bags.
10	Washington Square Market	S	2/28 WS	300	200	200	3	1) Ban all plastic bags. Make reusable bags in LA.; 2) It's a bad idea. Person carrying beer out store with no bags is bad news.; 3) No comment.	Loved the event and thinks the City should already be prohibiting plastic and paper.	Some shoppers were concerned about how the proposed policy might affect their ability to buy larger amounts of groceries.
10	Hannam Chain Market	T	2/15 HM	220	117	177	2	1) He shops & he will use them.; 2) Great idea. Should've been implemented years ago.	Believes some customers use too many plastic bags and a ban might be a good thing.	Shoppers were mostly positive on the proposed policy to prohibit paper and plastic bags.
11	Mishwa Marketplace	U	2/10 MM	200	200	200	13	1) Great job.; 2) Just do it! Save the bay.; 3) Get rid of the plastic!; 4) Charge max \$0.05 for paper bags. Mandatory recycling for businesses.; 5) to 13) No comment.	Customers had mixed reactions. Some have returned with blue bags.	Shoppers were mostly positive on the proposed policy to prohibit paper and plastic bags.
11	Ralphs	V	2/21 Ra	300	200	200	8	1) Good idea; 2) It's a great idea; 3) Thank you. 4) Make give away bags larger. Pass law that stores can't charge for paper bags.; 5) Do it!; 6) to 8) No comment.	No specific comments but noted that some customers have brought the blue bags back with them.	Shoppers were mostly positive on the proposed policy to prohibit paper and plastic bags.
12	Whole Foods	W	2/21 WF	275	200	200	0	None received	She was very supportive and really would like for the whole state to do this.	Shoppers mostly had reusable bags. Concerns focused on reminding shoppers of the \$0.10 paper bag fee.
12	Fresh & Easy	X	2/21 FE	250	200	200	0	None received	No comment.	Work with farmers markets.
13	Grocery Warehouse	Y	2/24 A-G	250	200	200	3	1) It would help to have incentives for small businesses to pass on to customers to ease them into the transition, such as this program today.; 2) Thank you for helping our children to have a cleaner planet & saving the lives of wildlife.; 3) No comment.	No comment.	Shoppers were mostly positive on the proposed policy to prohibit paper and plastic bags.
13	Fresh & Easy	Z	2/29 FE	263	200	200	0	None received	No comment.	Shoppers were mostly positive on the proposed policy to prohibit paper and plastic bags.
14	Fines Market	AA	2/10 FF	106	100	100	19	1) to 18) No comment; 19) It's going to make it harder on me and other people that buy large amounts of groceries.	Thank you to the City for the free bags.	Concerns focused on ability to buy larger amounts of groceries.
14	Fresh & Easy	BB	2/22 FE	241	203	200	8	1) I'm for it.; 2) to 8) No comment.	No comment.	Shoppers were mostly positive on the proposed policy to prohibit paper and plastic bags.
15	Top Valu Market	CC	2/27 TV	200	200	200	0	None received	No comment.	Shoppers were mostly positive on the proposed policy to prohibit paper and plastic bags.
15	Best Way Supermarket	DD	2/15 SM	247	200	200	11	1) Need take plastic bag out. 2) to 11) No comment.	No comment.	Concerns focused on cost of reusable bags.
PAGE 9			TOTALS	6528	5460	5318	117			

TABLE - STAKEHOLDER GROUP SUMMARY

Stakeholder Groups	Outreach Conducted
Council Offices	All 15 Council Districts were informed about the proposed policy and invited to the regional workshops. Council office briefings were made available on a one-on-one basis
Outreach Email Database	4,118 stakeholders were contacted via email in our initial notification regarding the proposed reusable bag policy on February 16th. 20 stakeholders responded with comments about the proposed reusable bag policy. Verbatim comments can be found in the Email Comments - Appendix VII
Supermarkets & Local Grocery Stores	We expressed our appreciation to the 30 supermarket and local grocery store managers and/or owners and asked if they had any comments about the intercepts. 9 had no comment. 21 stores believed their customers were receptive to the city's effort. Summary reports of each store's general comments can be found in the Grocery Store Intercept Findings (next page)
Intercept Shoppers	6,553 shoppers were engaged by the city's outreach team at supermarkets and local grocery stores citywide. Two stores were selected in each council district for a total of 30 locations as shown by the Grocery Store Intercept Map & Key (Pages 10 -11). Bi-lingual Spanish speaking staff were present at each of the 30 outreach events and a bi-lingual Cantonese speaker was at two events. Proposed policy fact sheets and reusable bags were distributed. Shoppers that wanted to submit comments were provided comment sheets. 117 comment sheets about the proposed reusable bag policy were collected. Summary reports of each event's general comments can be found in the Grocery Store Intercept Findings (Page 9) and verbatim comments can be found in the Grocery Store Intercepts - Appendix II
Local Residents	74 local residents were engaged by the city's outreach team at 5 locations in Chinatown, Koreatown, Little Armenia, Pico Union, and South Los Angeles. Bi-lingual Cantonese, Korean, Armenian, and Spanish speakers were present at the respective gatherings. Additionally, Proposed policy Fact Sheets in 5 languages (Cantonese, Korean, Little Armenia, Spanish, and English) and a PowerPoint presentation in English were provided. Local residents that wanted to comment on the proposed reusable bag policy were provided comment sheets. 7 comment sheets about the proposed reusable bag policy were collected. Summary reports of each house meeting and verbatim comments can be found in the House Meetings - Appendix IV
Regional Workshop Attendees	45 area residents attended the city's regional workshops held in the San Fernando Valley (Van Nuys) and Los Angeles Basin (Expo Center). Proposed policy Fact Sheets and a PowerPoint presentation were provided. 14 comment sheets about the proposed reusable bag policy were collected. Summary reports of each regional workshop and verbatim comments can be found in the Regional Workshops - Appendix III
Neighborhood Councils and Home Owner's Association	Using the Department of Neighborhood Empowerment database, all of the available Neighborhood Council presidents and board members (1,856) were notified about the proposed reusable bag policy via email on February 16 and two additional emails were sent to invite the neighborhood councils to the regional workshops on February 29 and March 8. At their request, we provided presentations and fact sheets at three regional neighborhood council alliance meetings (Harbor 03/07, Valley 03/08, and Westside 02/15) and engaged approximately 120 stakeholders. Additionally, we received presentation requests from 6 neighborhood councils (Coastal San Pedro 02/27, Harbor Gateway South 03/08, MacArthur Park 02/27, Northwest San Pedro 03/12, Sherman Oaks 03/12, and Venice 02/21) and one Home Owner's Association (Sherman Oaks 03/21) and engaged approximately 300 stakeholders. Comments submitted as well as available meeting notes can be found in the Group Meetings - Appendix V
Business Groups	9 key business interest and stakeholder groups agreed to meet with us regarding the proposed policy. We spoke with the Grocers Association 02/28, Albertsons 03/09, Vons 03/12, Costco 02/29, Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce 03/13, Valley Industry and Commerce Association 03/15, Central City Association - Transportation Infrastructure and Energy Committee 02/09, City of Calabasas 02/21, and Los Angeles County Department of Public Works 02/14. Available notes can be found in the One-on-One Meetings - Appendix VI
Libraries	English and Spanish fact sheets were distributed to the Library Department. All 72 active libraries received 30 English and 15 Spanish fact sheets for their Los Angeles City Information tables.
Channel 35	Bulletin board - cable casting of project message for 9 to 12 seconds repeated in a rotation cycle from March 5 through March 31, 2012
Internet Postings	Bureau of Sanitation homepage, Zero waste program homepage, LA Stormwater Program Facebook page, and Multifamily Residential Recycling Program Facebook page starting February 6. Several neighborhood councils and other community groups shared and/or reposted project information including media outlets - Google search of "Los Angeles Reusable Bag Policy" returned 2,910 results as of March 16.
Media Relations	Interview provided to KPCC 98.3 FM reporter Molly Peterson on February 24.

FIGURE 1 – GROCERY STORE INTERCEPT MAP



GROCERY STORE INTERCEPT KEY

District 1

- A. Far East Supermarket
758 New High Street
2/17 FE
- B. Liborio Market
2021 W. Pico Blvd.
2/23 LM

District 2

- C. Mercado Popular
6801 Lankershim Blvd..
2/10 MP
- D. Superior Market
6140 Lankershim Blvd.
2/13 SM

District 3

- E. Tampa Market
7219 Tampa Ave.
2/10 TM
- F. Value Plus Food
6820 De Soto Ave
2/17 VP

District 4

- G. Western Kosher
444 North Fairfax Ave.
2/9 WK
- H. Whole Foods
6350 West 3rd St.
2/28 WF

District 5

- I. Ralphs
10309 W. Olympic Blvd.
2/22 Ra
- J. Bel Air Foods
2323 Roscomare Road
2/8 BA

District 6

- K. Food 4 Less
16530 Sherman Way
2/13 F4L
- L. Superior Grocers
9801 Laurel Canyon Blvd.
2/16 SG

District 7

- M. El Super Market
14620 Parthenia St.
2/17 ES
- N. Payless Foods
10455 Laurel Canyon Blvd.
2/16 PF

District 8

- O. King's Food Town Market
1019 W MLK Jr. Blvd.
2/6 KM
- P. Ralphs
3670 Crenshaw Boulevard
2/23 Ra

District 9

- Q. Food 4 Less:
5318 S. Main St.
2/27 F4L
- R. Family Farms Market
4322 S Central Ave
2/9 FF

District 10

- S. Washington Square Market
4040 W. Washington Blvd.
2/28 WS
- T. Hannam Chain
2740 W Olympic Blvd
2/15 HM

District 11

- U. Mishwa Marketplace
S. Centinela
2/10 MM
- V. Ralphs
8701 Lincoln Blvd.
2/21 Ra

District 12

- W. Whole Foods
19340 Rinaldi St.
2/21 WF
- X. Fresh & Easy Market
19350-A West Nordhoff
2/21 FE

District 13

- Y. Grocery Warehouse
1487 W. Sunset Blvd.
2/24 A-G
- Z. Fresh & Easy Market
7021 Hollywood Blvd.
2/29 FE

District 14

- AA. Fines Market
2765 E. Olympic Blvd.
2/10 FF
- BB. Fresh & Easy Market
421 Eagle Rock Boulevard
2/22 FE

District 15

- CC. Top Valu Market
970 West 1st Street,
2/27 TV
- DD. Best Way Super Market
111 South Pacific Ave.
2/15 SM

WHAT?

The City of Los Angeles is proposing to implement a **Reusable Bag Policy** to prohibit the distribution of single-use plastic and paper shopping bags in supermarkets and select retail stores.

WHY?

Quality of life requires consumer responsibility.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
Reusable Bag Policy
PROPOSAL

HOW?

- Stores will **only** offer or sell reusable bags to customers.

- Customers will be encouraged to **use** their own reusable bags.

WHEN?

- The effective date of the proposed Reusable Bag Policy has not been determined.

City of Los Angeles
Department of Public Works

For More Information
Contact: Reina Pereira
213-485-3296
zerowaste@lacity.org



CITY OF LOS ANGELES



FACTS

That Support Changes

- **14% of roadside litter is paper** and over **30% is plastic**.
- Only **5%** of the **2.3 billion plastic bags** used in the City each year are recycled.
- Only **21%** of the **400 million paper bags** used in the City each year are recycled.
- **\$300 million** is spent each year by California agencies to pick up and dispose of litter along with countless hours provided by volunteers.
- An average American could avoid using **500 single-use bags per year** by switching to reusable bags.
- Plastic bags are among the **top 3 items** found littered on beaches and waterways.
- Paper bags consume **7 times more material** to produce than plastic bags and **33 times more material** than reusable bags.
- **A single 15-year-old tree** can make about **700 paper bags**, which a large grocery store can use in half a day.
- Plastic breaks down into smaller and smaller pieces, which can end up in our **food chain**. Also, marine life mistake **plastic debris in the ocean** for food, which can harm them.
- Approximately **12 million barrels of oil** go into the US supply of plastic bags.
- It takes **14 million trees** to produce the 10 billion paper grocery bags used every year by Americans.
- **11% of the country's energy consumption** is used to make paper products.
- **Over 40 cities and counties in California** have adopted single-use bag policies, including Los Angeles County (unincorporated areas), Long Beach, Pasadena, and Santa Monica.

CHANGES

Benefits to Environment and Quality of Life

STRENGTHENS - Citywide use of reusable bags at supermarkets and select retail stores helps to protect our environment and quality of life against neglect and pollution.

PROTECTS - Up to 95% of plastic and 79% of paper single-use disposable bags will no longer be a source of waste and litter.

SUSTAINS - More than 2 billion plastic and paper single-use disposable bags will be removed from the City's waste stream that helps preserve our environment and quality of life for future generations.

UPHOLDS - Citywide responsibility in environmental protection helps conserve natural resources for use by future generations.

ENSURES - Removal of a significant source of pollution from plastic and paper single-use disposable bags on City sidewalks, streets, parks, waterways, lakes, storm drains, and the ocean.

For more information visit:
www.zerowaste.lacity.org



Printed on Recycled Paper

¿QUÉ?

La Ciudad de Los Ángeles propone implementar una **Póliza de Bolsas Reutilizables** para prohibir la distribución de bolsas desechables de plástico y de papel en supermercados y comercios participantes.

¿POR QUÉ?

Una buena calidad de vida requiere de responsabilidad por parte del consumidor.

¿CÓMO?

En los comercios, **únicamente** se entregarán o venderán bolsas reutilizables a los clientes.

Los clientes serán motivados a **usar** sus bolsas reutilizables.

¿CUÁNDO?

La fecha en que la propuesta Póliza de Bolsas Reutilizables entraría en vigencia no ha sido estipulada.

CUIDAD DE LOS ÁNGELES Póliza de Bolsas Reutilizables PROPUESTA

Ciudad de Los Ángeles,
Departamento de Obras Públicas

Para Obtener Más Información:

Martin Ruiz
213-473-4093

zerowaste@lacity.org



CITY OF LOS ANGELES

SANITATION
DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC WORKS

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HECHOS

Que Justifican el Cambio

- El **14% de los residuos en la vía pública** es papel y más del 30% es plástico.
- Sólo se recicla el **5%** de los **2.3 mil millones de bolsas plásticas** utilizadas cada año en la Ciudad.
- Sólo se recicla el **21%** de los **400 millones de bolsas de papel** utilizadas cada año en la Ciudad.
- Cada año, las agencias de California invierten **300 millones de dólares** en la recolección y desecho de residuos, sumado a una infinidad de horas de trabajo voluntario.
- Un estadounidense en promedio evitaría utilizar **500 bolsas descartables al año** si las reemplazara por bolsas reutilizables.
- Las bolsas plásticas se encuentran entre **los 3 residuos más** frecuentes en playas y vías fluviales.
- El material utilizado para fabricar bolsas de papel es **7 veces mayor que el material** utilizado en la producción de bolsas de plástico y **33 veces mayor** que en el caso de bolsas reutilizables.
- De **un árbol de 15 años** de edad se pueden obtener cerca de **700 bolsas de papel** que, en un comercio grande, se utilizan en medio día.
- El plástico se descompone en partículas cada vez más pequeñas que pueden terminar en nuestra **cadena alimenticia**. Además, la fauna marina confunde los restos de **plástico en el océano** con alimento, lo cual puede dañarlos.
- En los Estados Unidos se usan aproximadamente **12 millones de barriles de petróleo** en la producción de bolsas de plástico.
- Se necesitan **14 millones de árboles** para producir los 10 mil millones de bolsas de papel que los estadounidenses utilizan cada año.
- El **11% del consumo de energía del país** corresponde a la fabricación de productos de papel.
- **Más de 40 ciudades y condados de California** han adoptado una póliza de bolsas descartables, entre ellos, el Condado de Los Ángeles (zona no incorporadas), Long Beach, Pasadena, y Santa Mónica.

CAMBIOS

Beneficios para el Medio Ambiente y la Calidad de Vida

FORTALECER – El uso masivo de bolsas reutilizables en supermercados y determinados comercios contribuye a proteger al medio ambiente y a nuestra calidad de vida del descuido y de la contaminación.

PROTEGER – Hasta un 95% de bolsas plásticas y un 79% de bolsas de papel descartables dejarán de ser una fuente de desperdicios y residuos.

SUSTENTAR – Más de 2 mil millones de bolsas plásticas y bolsas de papel descartables desaparecerán del flujo de desechos de la Ciudad, lo que contribuirá a preservar el medio ambiente y la calidad de vida de las generaciones futuras.

MANTENER – La responsabilidad de la población es de proteger el medio ambiente para preservar los recursos naturales para que las generaciones futuras puedan hacer uso de ellos.

ASEGURAR – La eliminación de una importante fuente de basura constituida por bolsas descartables de plástico y de papel en las banquetas de la Ciudad, sus calles, parques, vías fluviales, lagos, drenajes, y en el océano.

Para mayor información, visite:
www.zerowaste.lacity.org



Impreso en el
Papel Reciclado

무엇을?

로스앤젤레스 시는 슈퍼마켓과 주요 소매 상점의 일회용 비닐 및 종이 쇼핑백 배포를 금지하기 위해 **재사용 가능 봉투 정책**을 실시할 것을 제안하고 있습니다.

왜?

삶의 질을 개선하려면 소비자의 책임도 따르기 때문입니다.

어떻게?

상점은 소비자에게 재사용 가능 봉투만 제공하거나 판매합니다.

소비자는 자신이 갖고 있는 재사용 가능 봉투의 사용이 장려됩니다.

제안된 재사용 가능 봉투 정책의 발효일은 아직 결정되지 않았습니다.

로스앤젤레스 시
재사용 가능 봉투
정책

City of Los Angeles
Department of Public Works

자세한 정보는 아래로 문의하십시오.

담당자: Reina Pereira
213-485-3296
zerowaste@lacity.org



다음과 같은 정보들이 본 제안을 뒷받침 합니다.

- 거리에 버려진 쓰레기 중 14%가 종이이고 30% 이상이 비닐입니다.
- 매년 로스앤젤레스 시에서 사용된 비닐 봉투 23억 개 중 5%만 재활용됩니다.
- 매년 로스앤젤레스 시에서 사용된 종이 봉투 4억 개 중 21%만 재활용됩니다.
- 거리에 버려진 쓰레기를 줍고 폐기하기 위해 캘리포니아 주정부가 매년 3억 달러를 지출하고 있으며 자원봉사자들의 수 많은 땀이 요구됩니다.
- 평균적으로 미국 국민 한 명이 재사용 가능 봉투로 바꾸면 매년 500개의 일회용 봉투를 아낄 수 있습니다.
- 비닐 봉투는 해변과 수로에서 가장 흔히 볼 수 있는 3가지 쓰레기 종류 중 하나입니다.
- 종이 봉투는 비닐 봉투에 비해 생산 시 7배 많은 재료를 소모하며 재사용 가능 봉투에 비해 33배 많은 재료를 소모합니다.
- 15년생 나무 한 그루로 약 700개의 종이 봉투를 만들 수 있으며 대형 식료품점에서는 이 정도의 양을 반나절만에 소비할 수 있습니다.
- 잘게 찢어진 비닐 조각들은 결국 먹이 사슬을 교란시킬 수 있습니다. 또한 해양 생물은 바닷속의 비닐 조각들을 먹이로 오인하여 해양 생태계를 위협할 수 있습니다.
- 비닐 봉투를 미국 전역에 공급하기 위해 약 천2백 배럴의 석유가 소모됩니다.
- 매년 미국 국민들이 사용하는 100억 개의 식료품용 종이 봉투를 생산하려면 천4백 그루의 나무가 필요합니다.
- 미국 전체 에너지 소비 중 11%가 종이 제품을 생산하는 데 사용됩니다.
- 현재 로스앤젤레스 카운티(비편입 지역), 롱비치, 파사데나, 산타모니카 등 캘리포니아 주 내 40개 이상의 시와 카운티에서 일회용 봉투 정책을 채택하고 있습니다.

변화 환경과 삶의 질에 혜택을 줍니다.

강화 - 시 전역에 걸쳐 슈퍼마켓과 주요 소매 상점에서 재사용 가능 봉투를 사용하면 방치와 오염으로부터 우리의 환경과 삶의 질을 보호할 수 있습니다.

보호 - 일회용 비닐 봉투의 최대 97%와 일회용 종이 봉투의 최대 79%가 더 이상 각종 쓰레기로 버려지지 않습니다.

지속 - 20억 개 이상의 일회용 비닐 봉투와 일회용 종이 봉투가 로스앤젤레스 시의 폐기물에서 제외되므로 미래 세대를 위해 우리의 환경과 삶의 질을 보존할 수 있습니다.

유지 - 시 전역에 걸친 환경 보호에 대한 책임은 미래 세대가 사용할 천연 자원을 보존할 수 있습니다.

보장 - 로스앤젤레스 시의 인도, 거리, 주차장, 수로, 호수, 빗물 배수관, 바다에 있던 일회용 비닐 및 종이 봉투가 사라지므로 오염원이 확실히 제거됩니다.

자세한 정보는 다음 사이트를 방문하십시오.

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재활용 용지 인쇄

內容是什麼？

洛杉磯市政府正在提議施行一項環保袋政策，禁止超市與特定零售店發送不回收的塑膠袋或購物紙袋。

原因是什麼？

生活品質有賴消費者一起努力。

洛杉磯市 環保袋政策 提案

要如何實施？

- 商店僅會提供或銷售環保袋給顧客。

- 鼓勵顧客使用自行攜帶的環保袋。

要何時實施？

- 環保袋政策提案的生效日期尚未決定。

City of Los Angeles
Department of Public Works

如需更多資訊，請聯絡：

Reina Pereira
213-485-3296

zerowaste@lacity.org



CITY OF LOS ANGELES



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支持改變的真相

- **14% 的公共場所垃圾皆為紙類, 超過 30% 屬於塑膠類。**
- 本市每年耗用 **23 億個塑膠袋**, 但僅回收其中的 **5%**。
- 本市每年耗用 **4 億個紙袋**, 但僅回收其中的 **21%**。
- 加州政府機關每年花費 **3 億元美金** 及無數的志工時數, 進行垃圾的收取及處理。
- 若轉為使用環保袋, 每位美國人 **每年** 平均可減少使用 **500 個不回收包裝袋**。
- 塑膠袋是海灘及河川最常見的前三大污染之一。
- 生產紙袋所耗用的物資比塑膠袋 **多出 7 倍**, 與環保袋相比, 更多出 **33 倍**。
- 一棵樹齡 **15 年** 的樹木, 可製造約 **700 個紙袋**, 其數量僅能供一家大型果菜市場半天的使用量。
- 塑膠會逐漸分解成細小碎片, 最後進入 **食物鏈** 中。海洋生物會誤將塑膠碎片視為 **食物**, 進而受到傷害。
- 美國的塑膠袋供應約需耗用 **1200 萬桶石油**。
- 美國人每年所需使用的 **100 億個購物紙袋**, 需使用 **1400 萬棵樹木** 製造。
- 美國所耗用的能源中有 **11%** 用於製造紙類產品。
- 加州有 **超過 40 座城市** 與縣政府採取使用環保包裝袋政策, 包括洛杉磯縣 (未劃分區)、長灘 (Long Beach)、帕莎蒂娜 (Pasadena) 及聖塔莫尼卡 (Santa Monica)。

改變 有益環境與生活 品質的改變

加強 - 全市的超市與特定零售店使用環保袋, 可協助保護環境與生活品質, 對抗忽視與污染。

保護 - 超過 95% 的塑膠類及 79% 的紙類不回收使用的包裝袋, 將不再成為廢棄物及垃圾的來源。

永續 - 超過 20 億個塑膠類與紙類單次使用即丟包裝袋的再使用, 將從本市的廢棄物大宗名單中除名, 以協助維護後代子孫的環境及生活品質。

維護 - 全體市民皆有責任一同保護環境, 藉此為後代子孫保育自然資源。

確保 - 停止使用塑膠類與紙類單次使用即丟包裝袋, 清除本市人行道、街道、公園、河川、湖泊、疏洪道及海洋的大宗污染源。

如需更多資訊, 請瀏覽以下網址:
www.zerowaste.lacity.org



ԻՆՁ

Լոս Անձելոսի քաղաքնապետությունը կ'առաջարկէ գործադրել **Վերագործածելի Տոպրակի Քաղաքականություն** մը, որպէսզի արգիլէ մէկ-անգամ գործածուող փլաստիքէ և թուղթէ վաճառատոպրակներու ցրուումը գերնպարատուներու (սուփըրմարքէթ) և մանրավաճառի որոշ խանութներու մէջ:

ԻՆՁՈՒ

Կեանքի որակը կը պահանջէ սպառողի պատասխանատուութիւն:

ԿԱՆԱԼՃԵԼՈՒԹՅԱՆ
ՔՆՆԱԿՆԵԼՈՒԹՅԱՆ
ՄՈՔԵՎՍԱԳԼՆՈՒԹՅԱՆ
ՎԻՍՏՐՈՒՄԵՆՍԻՅԱՆ
ՍՏՊԻՆԵՆՍԻՅԱՆ
ՔՆՆԱԿՆԵԼՈՒԹՅԱՆ
ՄՈՔԵՎՍԱԳԼՆՈՒԹՅԱՆ
ԿՍՄՇՄԿՍՄ

ԻՆՁՊԷՍ

Խանութները յաճախորդներուն պիտի ընծայեն կամ վաճառեն **միայն** վերագործածելի տոպրակներ:

Յաճախորդները պիտի քաջալերուին որ **գործածեն** իրենց սեփական վերագործածելի տոպրակները:

Առաջարկուող Վերագործածելի Տոպրակի Քաղաքականութեան ուժի մէջ մտնելու թուականը չէ որոշուած տակալին:

ԻՐՈՂՈՒԹԻՒՆՆԵՐ

Որ Կը Զօրակցին Փոփոխության

- **Ճամբեզրի աղբին 14%-ը թողթ է** եւ ւաելի քան **30%-ը՝ փլասթիք:**
- Ամէն տարի Քաղաքին մէջ գործածուող **2.3 միլիար փլասթիքէ տոպրակներուն** միայն **5%-ը** վերստին շրջանառութեան մէջ կը դրուի:
- Ամէն տարի Քաղաքին մէջ գործածուող **400 միլիոն թողթէ տոպրակներուն** միայն **21%-ը** վերստին շրջանառութեան մէջ կը դրուի:
- Քալիֆորնիոյ գործակալութիւնները ամէն տարի **\$300 միլիոն** կը ծախսեն աղբը հաւաքելու և անկէ ձերբազատուելու համար, կամաւորներու ընծայած անհաշիւ ժամերու կողքին:
- Միջին ամերիկացին կրնայ խուսափիլ **տարեկան 500 մէկ անգամ գործածուող տոպրակներու** գործածութենէն՝ անցնելով վերագործածելի տոպրակներու:
- Փլասթիք տոպրակները կը կազմեն ծովափներու և ներքին ջրուիներու շուրջ գտնուող աղբին **3 գլխաւոր առարկաներէն մին:**
- Թողթէ տոպրակներու արտադրութիւնը կը սպառէ **7 անգամ ւաելի շատ նիւթ՝** քան փլասթիք տոպրակներունը և **33 անգամ ւաելի շատ նիւթ՝** քան վերագործածելի տոպրակներունը:
- **15 տարեկան մէկ հատիկ ծառ մը** կրնայ արտադրել **700 թողթէ տոպրակ**, որ մեծ նպարատուն մը կրնայ սպառել կէս օրէն:
- Փլասթիքը կը տարբաղադրուի ւաելի եւ ւաելի փոքր մասնիկներու, որոնք կրնան ի վերջոյ յայտնուիլ մեր **ուտելիքներուն մէջ:** Ծովային կենդանիներն ալ **ովկիանոսին մէջ փլասթիքի բեկորները** կրնան շփոթել ուտելիքի հետ, ինչ որ վնաս կրնայ պատճառել իրենց:
- Մօտաւորապէս **12 միլիոն տակառ քարիւղ** կը գործածուի ԱՄՆ-ի փլասթիքէ տոպրակներու պատրաստութեան համար:
- **14 միլիոն ծառ** կը պահանջուի՝ ամերիկացիներուն կողմէ ամէն տարի գործածուող 10 միլիար թողթէ նպարային տոպրակներուն համար:
- **Երկրին սպառած ուժանիւթին 11%-ը** կը գործածուի թողթէ արտադրանքներու պատրաստութեան համար:
- **Քալիֆորնիոյ մէջ 40-է ւաելի քաղաքներ և վարչաշրջաններ** որդեգրած են մէկ անգամ գործածուող տոպրակի քաղաքականութիւն, ներառեալ՝ Լոս Անճելըս Վարչաշրջանը (չմիաւորուած շրջանները), Լոնկ Պիչը, Փասատինան և Սանթա Մոնիքան:

ՓՈՓՈԽՈՒԹԻՒՆՆԵՐ

Օգուտներ Միջավայրին և Կեանքի Որակին

Կ'ԱՄՐԱՊՆԴԷ – Ամբողջ քաղաքի տարածքին գերնպարատուներու (սուփըրմարքէթ) եւ որոշ մանրավաճառի խանութներու մէջ վերագործածելի տոպրակի գործածութիւնը կ'ձօգնէ անտեսման եւ ապականութեան դէմ միջավայրի եւ կեանքի որակի պաշտպանութեան:

ԿԸ ՊԱՇՏՊԱՆԷ – Մէկ անգամ գործածուող եւ մէկդի նետուող փլասթիքէ տոպրակներու 95%-ը եւ թողթէ տոպրակներու 79%-ը կը դադրին վատնումի եւ աղբի աղբիւր ըլլալէ:

ԿԸ ՊԱՅՊԱՆԷ – Քաղաքին աղբի հոսքէն կը վերացուին ւաելի քան 2 միլիար մէկ անգամ գործածուող եւ մէկդի նետուող տոպրակներ, օգնելով որ պահպանուի մեր միջավայրը եւ կեանքի որակը ապագայ սերունդներուն համար:

Կ'ԱԶԱԿՑԻ – Միջավայրի պահպանութեան համաքաղաքային պատասխանատուութիւնը կ'օգնէ բնական աղբիւրներու պահպանութեան՝ ապագայ սերունդներու գործածութեան համար:

Կ'ԵՐԱՇԽԱԻՈՐԷ – Փլասթիքէ և թողթէ մէկ անգամ գործածուող և մէկդի նետուող տոպրակներուն վերացումը յառաջացուցած ապականութեան նկատառելի աղբիւրին՝ Քաղաքի մայրթերէն, փողոցներէն, պուրակներէն, ներքին ջրուիներէն, լիճերէն, հեղեղը ցամքեցնող խողովակներէն ու ովկիանոսէն:

Յաւելեալ տեղեկութեան համար այցելեցէ՛ք՝
www.zerowaste.lacity.org



Իբրեւ Ամերիկեան Հաշմանդամութիւններու Ակտի Բ. Տիրոջուով հովանաւորութեան ներքեւ գտնուող մարմին, Լոս Անճելըսի Քաղաքապետութիւնը հաշմանդամութիւնը հիմք ունենալով խտրականութիւն չի կիրարկել, եւ, խնդրուելու պարագային, կ'ընծայէ տրամաբանական յարմարութիւն՝ իր ծրագիրները, ծառայութիւններն ու գործունէութիւնները հասաստաբալէս մատչելի դարձնելու համար:

**LA Sanitation
Bag Ban in California Municipalities**

As of: March 22, 2012

	Name of the Municipality	Plastic Bag Ban	Paper Bag Ban	Legal Action	Fee on Paper bag	Exempt to Low Income	Effective Date	Supermarkets	Convenience Stores	Retail Stores	Restaurants	Phased In Implementation	Fines to Enforce	Environmental Documents
1	County of Alameda	✓			✓	✓	January 1, 2013	✓	✓				✓	Adopted EIR, Ordinance adopted 1/24/12
2	City of Calabasas	✓			✓	✓	Jul 1, 2011: supermarkets, Jan 1, 2012: convenience stores	✓	✓			✓	✓	Relied on the EIR certified by the LA County
3	City of Carpinteria	✓	✓			✓	Jul 1, 2012: supermarkets, Jul 1, 2013: convenience stores	✓	✓		✓	✓		Negative Declaration
4	City of Dana Point	✓					April 1, 2013: Supermarkets Oct. 1, 2013: Convenience stores (<\$4M revenue)	✓	✓			✓		None
5	Town of Fairfax	✓					May 4, 2009: All stores	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	Voter approved Initiative
6	City of Laguna Beach	✓			✓		Jan 1, 2013: Grocery stores, pharmacies, and convenience stores	✓	✓			✓	✓	Negative Declaration
7	City of Long Beach	✓		✓	✓		Aug 1, 2011: supermarkets, Jan 1, 2012: convenience stores	✓	✓					Addendum to Los Angeles County's EIR
8	County of Los Angeles	✓		✓	✓	✓	Jul 1, 2011: supermarkets, Jan 1, 2012: convenience stores	✓	✓			✓	✓	EIR
9	City of Malibu	✓			✓		Jul 1, 2011: supermarkets, Jan 1, 2012: convenience stores	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	Negative Declaration
10	City of Manhattan Beach	✓		✓			Jan 14, 2012: supermarkets, July 14, 2012: convenience stores	✓	✓		✓	✓		Negative Declaration
11	County of Marin	✓		✓	✓	✓	January 1, 2012: supermarkets and convenience stores	✓	✓				✓	Categorical exemption to CEQA
12	City of Millbrae	✓			✓	✓	September 1, 2012	✓	✓				✓	Negative Declaration
13	City of Monterey	✓			✓	✓	July 1, 2012: Supermarkets and Retail Establishments	✓	✓				✓	Negative Declaration
14	City of Palo Alto	✓		✓			Sept. 18, 2009: Selected 4 stores only	✓					✓	Negative Declaration
15	City of Pasadena	✓			✓	✓	July 1, 2012: Over \$2M sale or >10K sq. ft., Dec. 31, 2012: convenience and supermarkets	✓	✓			✓	✓	Addendum to Los Angeles County's EIR
16	City of San Francisco	✓		✓	✓	✓	Dec 1, 2007: supermarkets, Oct. 1, 2012 all retailers and restaurants	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Categorical exemption to CEQA

	Name of the Municipality	Plastic Bag Ban	Paper Bag Ban	Legal Action	Fee on Paper bag	Exempt to Low Income	Effective Date	Supermarkets	Convenience Stores	Retail Stores	Restaurants	Phased In Implementation	Fines to Enforce	Environmental Documents
17	City of San Jose	✓			✓	✓	Jan 1, 2012: supermarkets and convenience stores	✓	✓					EIR
18	County of San Luis Obispo	✓		✓	✓	✓	Oct 1, 2012: supermarkets For convenience stores: TBD	✓	✓			✓	✓	Categorical exemption to CEQA
19	County of Santa Clara	✓			✓	✓	Jan 1, 2012: supermarkets and convenience stores	✓	✓				✓	Negative Declaration
20	County of Santa Cruz	✓		✓	✓		March 20, 2012: supermarkets and convenience stores	✓	✓				✓	Mitigated Negative Declaration
21	City of Santa Monica	✓			✓	✓	Mar 9, 2011: supermarkets and convenience stores	✓	✓				✓	EIR
22	City of Sunnyvale	✓			✓	✓	Jun 20, 2012: Over \$2M sale, >10K sq. ft., convenience, and supermarkets; Mar 20, 2013: Other retailers <10k sq. ft.	✓	✓			✓	✓	EIR
23	City of Berkeley				✓	✓	N/A	✓	✓			✓		Waiting for Alameda County-wide EIR
24	City of Fremont				✓	✓	N/A	✓	✓		✓			Waiting for Alameda County-wide EIR
25	City of Huntington Beach				✓	✓	N/A	✓	✓					EIR in process
26	City of Milpitas				✓		N/A							None
27	City of Ojai				✓	✓	N/A	✓	✓		✓		✓	None
28	City of Palm Desert				✓		N/A							None
29	City of Santa Barbara						N/A							None
30	City of Santa Cruz				✓		N/A							Mitigated Negative Declaration by County of Santa Cruz
31	City of Solano Beach				✓		N/A							Negative Declaration
32	County of Sonoma			✓			N/A	✓	✓					In process of preparing EIR
33	City of West Hollywood				✓		N/A							None
34	City of Oakland	✓		✓			Revoked	✓	✓			✓	✓	EIR in process