

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
INTER-DEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

DATE: September 25, 2018

*** UPDATED 9/25/18 ***

TO: The Honorable Nury Martinez, Chair
The Honorable Paul Koretz, Vice-Chair
The Honorable Paul Krekorian, Member
The Honorable Gilbert Cedillo, Member
The Honorable Mitch O'Farrell, Member
Energy, Climate Change and Environmental Justice Committee

FROM: Enrique C. Zaldivar, Director and General Manager
LA Sanitation and Environment



SUBJECT: RESPONSE TO COUNCIL MOTION 18-0053: STRAWS-ON-REQUEST REPORT

Recommendations for Council action:

In response to the Los Angeles City Council Motion 18-0053 (Motion), The City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Sanitation (LASAN) is hereby recommending the Los Angeles City Council to:

1. Adopt a California Environmental Quality Act Negative Declaration that a Plastic Straws-on-Request Ordinance will not cause any significant environmental impact;
2. Request the City Attorney to work with LASAN to draft a plastic Straws-on-Request Ordinance that is applicable to food and beverage facilities with more than 26 employees effective January 1, 2019, and applicable to all other food and beverage facilities effective July 1, 2019;
3. Grant an exemption from this Ordinance to health and medical facilities;
4. Direct LASAN to develop downloadable advisory notices and signage about the City's Straws-on-Request Ordinance and the environmental impacts of disposable plastic straws, to post these notices and signage on the City website, and to prepare and send a mailer to inform businesses, consumers and city employees about the Straws-on-Request Ordinance;
5. Direct LASAN to work with all food and beverage facilities in the City of Los Angeles (City) to display advisory notices about this Ordinance on their premises; and
6. Direct LASAN to begin complaint-driven enforcement of this Ordinance effective July 1, 2019. Written warning notices will be issued for first and second violations. Subsequent violations are \$25 fine per day, not to exceed \$300 per year. A food or beverage facility may request an administrative review of any fine or notice by submitting a signed written notice of appeal to the Director of LASAN or his/ her designee no later than 30 days from receipt of a written notice or fine.

Background

On April 27, 2018, the City Council adopted a Motion instructing LASAN to report in 60 days in regards to:

1. The feasibility of implementing a Straws-on-Request Ordinance, which requires restaurants, and other food-service providers, to withhold plastic beverage straws unless a customer requests them;
2. Options that restaurants and other food-service providers, may use as an alternative to plastic beverage straws such as biodegradable and/or re-usable straws; and
3. Current and potential legislation that seeks to minimize the harmful effects of plastic beverage straws and whether the City should adopt a position.

Discussion

Single-use plastic straws were developed in the 1960s and during the next decade began to replace paper straws - because plastic was not only cheaper but also more resilient in liquid. Single-use plastic straws are ubiquitous in modern society. It is estimated that 500 million disposable plastic straws are used in the United States every day. Although plastics straws are recyclable, they are not likely to be recovered, due to their small size, at a Materials Recovery Facility, and therefore become "residue", which is disposed of in landfills. When plastic, including plastic straws, is placed in landfills, it has the potential to leak toxic pollutants into soil and groundwater.

Plastic materials, including plastic straws, also pose other environmental risks. When plastic materials are improperly disposed, they can be carried into the ocean and other bodies of water by wind and runoff. It has been estimated that approximately 165 million tons of plastic litter are in the ocean, and eighty to ninety percent of that amount was originally land-based. Conventional plastic materials are made of persistent, hydrophobic organic materials that are not "biodegradable" to significant rates. In the aquatic environment, plastic breaks into small pieces called "micro plastics" that helps increase surface-to-volume ratio. Due to their hydrophobic nature, "micro plastics" accumulate engine oils and other organo- and other water-insoluble toxins. They are often mistaken by marine life as food particles. Marine animals are poisoned, suffocated, or starved by becoming entangled in and/or ingesting plastic debris. Although plastic straws make up a tiny fraction of plastic ocean litter, their size makes them one of the worst polluters because they might be swallowed by marine life, and birds. The United Nations estimates that if current plastic usage trends continue, by weight, there will be more plastic in the ocean than fish by 2050. In addition to the harm to marine life, toxins adsorbed (adhered) to "micro-plastics" and consumed by fish have a high tendency to bioaccumulate and bio-magnify through the aquatic food chains, and thus could disrupt the ecosystems, and also pose increased risks to human through seafood consumption.

A summary of California's Coastal Cleanup days conducted between 1988 and 2016 showed that plastic straws and stirrers ranked as the 6th most collected item, behind cigarettes/cigarette butts, food wrappers/containers, caps/lids, plastic bags, and plastic utensils/plates and bowls.

Feasibility of Implementing Straws-on- Request Ordinance

LASAN staff outreached to several associations and businesses to seek their input on the Motion and to ensure their concerns are addressed. The outreach included the California Retailers Association, the California Grocers Association, the California Restaurant Association, McDonald's Restaurants, Starbucks, Yum! Brands (Taco Bell, Pizza Hut, KFC, Wing Street) and Dunkin' Brands (Dunkin' Donuts and Baskin-Robbins), etc.

Several representatives of the above business voiced their support for the Motion and their concern of the plastic present in the great pacific garbage patch located between California and Hawaii. They

also discussed their business environmental stewardship and sustainability practices. In addition, they spoke of their commitment to reduce their company's environmental footprints. They were appreciative of the City's plan to address this environmental issue and pledged to work with LASAN on the advisory notices that will provide their customers with information about the Straws-on-Request policy, and the phased in approach to the Ordinance. Some representatives requested a "grace period" prior to enforcement, as it will take time to train employees and to allow customers time to adapt.

Some of the concerns expressed included; the need for straws in order to differentiate alcoholic from non-alcoholic beverages, the higher costs of the alternative to plastic straws, customer adaptation, and the limited supply of paper and compostable straws. It worth noting that many companies including the ones that LASAN outreached to are pursuing more sustainable alternative beverage cups including lid redesigns to limit the need for straws. (Please see Appendix A)

Alternatives to Plastic Straws

Environmentally preferable Alternatives (Alternatives) to plastic straws include straws made from paper, bamboo, stainless steel, glass, sugar, and seaweed.

These Alternatives can be a viable option to single-use plastic straw. A paper straw manufacturer claimed that its paper straws could last up to two hours in cold drinks. However, several food and beverage chains have expressed some concerns about the availability of paper straws and the increased costs, which could range from three to five cents higher per straw. Currently there is only one paper straw manufacturer in the United States, while others are located in Canada and China; however, there is a general agreement that the shortfall in paper straws supply will be remedied in the next couple years as production will increase to meet the higher volume demand.

Due to their higher cost and non-disposable nature, reusable straws are best suited for dine-in restaurants or for use by customers who purchase their own.

LASAN does not recommend Alternatives that are made of "compostable plastic" or "bioplastic", as there are no local facilities that can recycle or compost these materials, and thus must be disposed as trash in landfills. In addition, these "compostable plastic" or "bioplastic" straws are considered as contaminants and may affect the recyclability of the recyclables (blue bin content) and yard and tree trimming (green bin content). (Please see Appendix B)

Current and Potential Legislation to Reduce the Harmful Effects of Plastic Straws

The State of California, and many California municipalities, including the Cities of Berkeley, Davis, Malibu, Manhattan Beach, San Francisco, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Santa Monica, as well as many others in the United States, Europe, and Asia, have proposed or adopted legislations mandating that plastic straws be provided only upon customer request, prohibiting food-service providers (also known as food facilities) from using plastic straws, and requiring food facilities to utilize straws made from alternative materials. (Please see Appendix C)

It's worth noting that many companies have proactively planned to either eliminate or reduce reliance on single use plastic straws. (Please see Appendix D)

Ordinance Outreach , Education and Enforcement

Upon adoption of the Ordinance, in the fourth quarter of 2018, LASAN will prepare an outreach and education program to inform businesses, consumers, and City employees about the Straws-on-

Request Ordinance. LASAN will promote the ordinance requirements prior to its first effective date of 1/1/2019. In addition LASAN will mail informational advisory notices to food and beverage facilities within the City to inform them of the requirements of the Ordinance.

Enforcement will be complaint-driven and overseen by LASAN. Enforcement will commence on 7/1/2019. The Ordinance will be enforced through written notices and fines. If LASAN determines that a violation has taken place, it will issue a written notice to the operator of the food and beverage facility that a violation has occurred and the potential penalties that will apply for future violations. Written warning notices will be issued for first and second violations. Subsequent violations are \$25 fine per day, not to exceed \$300 per year. A food or beverage facility may request an administrative review of any fine or notice by submitting a signed written notice of appeal to the Director of LASAN or his/ her designee no later than 30 days from receipt of a written notice or fine. (Please see Appendix E)

Exemption for Medical and Health Facilities

LASAN is recommending that the Ordinance contain an exemption for medical and health facilities.

Conclusion

LASAN is in support of the City adoption of a Straws-on-Request Ordinance that includes a provision for banning disposable plastic straws in the near future. Research shows that numerous cities and even countries have already successfully adopted such bans. Adoption of this Ordinance will allow the City to be more sustainable as it helps reduce landfilled waste, as well as lessening the amount of plastic materials entering the aquatic environment and creating consequent harmful impacts to marine life and other animals.

It should be noted that the City has previously responded to the issue of plastic litter by successfully banning single-use plastic bags through a phased-in program that became effective in 2014. Two years later, the State of California adopted a State wide ban on single use plastic bag. The negative predictions about the bag ban “epidemics of food-borne illnesses,” “consumer’s revolt” did not materialize. The bag ban offers an effective model for a straw ordinance.

ECZ/AEH:jm

Attachment

Appendix A:

Summary of Industry Requests and Concerns

Industry Requests and Concerns

Following is a brief summary of the issues discussed with several members of the food and beverage industry including, the California Retailers Association, the California Grocers Association, the California Restaurant Association, McDonald's Restaurants, Starbucks, Yum! Brands (Taco Bell, Pizza Hut, KFC, Wing Street) and Dunkin' Brands (Dunkin' Donuts and Baskin-Robbins), etc.:

Customer Service

Representatives stated that customers expect all drive-through/to-go orders to include a straw; failure to provide straws would be equated with poor customer service; businesses could face customer backlash if straws are not provided, or if customers are required to join lines at a restaurant to obtain a straw themselves.

Self-Service Option

The industry expressed in retaining the "self-select" (self-service) option for dine-in customers, whether at fast-food or casual dining establishments (and even food trucks), whether via self-serve kiosks or dispensers situated at publicly-accessible counters. Many in the casual dining sector (Sharky's, Cilantro Fresh Mexican Grill, etc.) currently utilize self-serve systems for straws.

To-Go/Take-Out Meals

Industry members stated that some to-go customers may eat their meals in their cars or in a park, as opposed to taking the meal back to their offices, so they will almost always need a straw.

Fast Food Drive-Through

Some representatives for this industry segment wanted fast food restaurant drive-through service exempted from Straws-on-Request regulations. Some believes that requiring employees to ask customers if they want straws will be an undue time burden, especially at busy times such as lunch. LASAN notes that many drive-through employees now ask if customers want condiments, rather than routinely supplying them, as was customary in the past.

Material-Neutral Ordinance

The representatives are in favor of a material-neutral ordinance (e.g., no mandates for, specific materials). They stated a ban on plastic straws in Los Angeles would be costly to businesses.

They are not opposed to the City suggesting to food and beverage facilities that they consider providing reusable straws for dine-in scenarios, but did mention the potential environmental impact due to the energy and water needed to wash reusable straws. The life-cycle benefits of reusable versus disposable straws were not assessed for this report.

Appendix B:

Plastic Straw Alternatives

Single-Use Plastic Straw Alternatives

Basic plastic straws on average cost about 0.2 cents (two tenths of a cent) /straw, the baseline against which the prices for alternatives should be compared, although the actual costs to large-volume purchasers are unknown. A chart comparing the prices for plastic straws and alternatives is attached.

Single-Use, Disposable Alternatives

Paper Straws

Paper straws are now available, including those from US, Canadian and Chinese manufacturers, and are the most likely alternative to disposable plastic straws. Those offered for sale by Aardvark of Indiana, for example, are still usable in cold liquids for up to 15 hours (because they are manufactured using an average of 33% more material than imported straws) and are specifically designed not to disintegrate, get soggy and fall apart. They are also made from paper that is certified as sustainable (by the Forest Stewardship Council [FSC] and/or Sustainable Forestry Initiative [SFI]) and has a minimal amount of paraffin (which should not affect the straw's ability to be composted). An LASAN employee's Aardvark paper straw began to breakdown in soda after 1.5 hours of use, during which time the straw was removed through the plastic lid twice (this action slightly tears the straw).



- Paper straw after 1.5 hours of use in a cup of soda.

A second test by LASAN staff found that an Aardvark straws placed in a cup of water at room temperature remained usable for 15 hours.

Aardvark does not recommend their paper straws for use with hot beverages or with cold beverage cups that have hard plastic lids such as those used by Starbucks, because these might abrade the straws and cause them to prematurely degrade. They straws can, be used with lids made from less durable plastics such as those provided by most fast-food establishments with cold beverages.

Aardvark indicates that their straws are made entirely from paper and are backyard compostable in 30-60 days. They are certified by Cedar Grove, a commercial composting operator. Cedar Grove and members of the Compost Manufacturing Alliance (CMA) and its affiliated partner, provide technical review and field testing of compostable products to determine their true compatibility with permitted industrial composting facilities.

While paper straws are compostable they are not digestible in anaerobic digesters.

Compostable/Bioplastic Straws

“Compostable/bioplastic” straws are usually made from poly-lactic acid (PLA) or other plant-derived plastics, rather than from petroleum-based plastics. They offer similar performance to conventional plastic straws. The use of the term (and product label) “compostable” is regulated by the state of California. Several food and beverage facilities report that they are considering compostable/bioplastic alternatives. They are more expensive than conventional plastic straws, costing approximately 1 cent more/straw.

There are several caveats associated with bioplastic/compostable products. They are virtually impossible to distinguish visually from conventional plastics. Although producers of this product claim that there are existing technology that can distinguish bioplastic/compostable products from regular plastics, the technology is prohibitively expensive and offer no return on investment. It is worth noting that none of the MRFs in the City of Los Angeles have tested or installed this technology.

To be recycled, bioplastic/compostable straws would have to be separated from other types of materials, aggregated, and then delivered in large loads to a processing facility. Because the processing/composting time required for bioplastic/compostable products is different than that required for green materials, such as grass clippings, many composting facilities do not accept this material.

Bioplastic/compostable products are *not* compostable in backyard or municipal programs, are contaminants in *both* the City's green and blue bins, and should be disposed as trash.

For these reasons, bioplastic/compostable products could be construed as a form of greenwashing. LASAN does not believe these are viable alternatives to single-use, disposable plastic straws. It's worth noting that The City of Malibu has banned bioplastic food service products.

Reusable Alternatives

Bamboo Straws

Bamboo straws are reusable, durable, and available in organic and sustainably-harvested versions. The cost of bamboo straw is approximately \$1.25 per straw.

Use: Due to their cost, these are best-suited for dine-in customers, or for purchase by customers.

Glass/Stainless Steel Straws

Both are reusable but significantly more expensive than disposable plastic straws. Stainless steel straws would be considered “permanent” products but the average life expectancy of glass straws, used primarily in nightclubs, is unknown.

Glass and stainless steel straws are significantly more expensive than plastic straws, costing \$1-\$3 dollars each.

Use: Due to their cost, these are best-suited for dine-in customers, or for purchase by customers.

Silicone Straws

Silicone straws are reusable and durable, but are significantly more expensive than disposable plastic straws, costing between \$1-2 per straw. Silicone is soft, which means that it is less likely to cause injury to the user than glass, bamboo or metal. Some people do not like its softness.

Use: Due to their cost, these straws are best-suited for dine-in customers, or for purchase by customers.

Reusable Plastic Straws

Reusable plastic straws are reusable and durable but are more expensive than their disposable counterparts, costing approximately \$1-\$2 per straw. Reusable plastic straws offer similar performance to disposable plastic straws, making them a viable option for people who need a straw, such as members of the disabled community. However it is advisable to avoid very inexpensive reusable plastic straws as they may leach chemicals such as BPA as they age.

Use: Due to their cost, these are best-suited for dine-in customers, or for purchase by customers.

Note: Los Angeles Zoo

As a protective measure, the Los Angeles Zoo does not allow the use of beverage cup lids or straws. It provides a free memorabilia cup with built-in straw to disabled visitors.

Biodegradable

CF# 18-0053 – Straws-On-Request CF# references “biodegradable” products and the State of California regulates this term and others. The layperson’s understanding of these terms does not align with the actual definitions or regulations.



QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE TO "BIODEGRADABLE," "COMPOSTABLE," AND RELATED CLAIMS ON PLASTIC PRODUCTS IN CALIFORNIA

For a number of years, California law has restricted the use of "biodegradable," "compostable," and related claims about plastic bags, bottles, containers and utensils. The law ensures that consumers receive accurate information about the post-disposal environmental impacts of these plastic products. Because littered plastic products continue to cause significant environmental harm in California, the California Legislature enacted a new law restricting such claims on *all* plastic products and packaging, effective January 1, 2013.

The following chart summarizes the law through 2012 and the changes taking effect on January 1, 2013. For more information, please consult the statutes.

Claims	California Law through December 31, 2012	California Law Effective January 1, 2013
<p>"Compostable"</p> <p>"Marine Degradable"</p>	<p>It is unlawful to sell:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A plastic bag, plastic food or beverage container (including products made of paper with plastic coating and/or plastic modifiers), or plastic utensil . . . • That is labeled "compostable" or "marine degradable" unless . . . • At the time of sale, the food or beverage container, utensil or bag meets the applicable standard, specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o <u>ASTM D6400</u> for Compostable Plastics; o <u>ASTM D7081</u> for Non-Floating Biodegradable Plastics in the Marine Environment; o <u>ASTM D6868</u> for Biodegradable Plastics Used as Coatings on Paper and Other Compostable Substrates. <p>(Pub. Res. Code, §§ 42356, 42357 (2004) [plastic bags]; Pub. Res. Code §§ 42359.5, 42359.6 (2006) [plastic food/beverage containers, utensils].)</p>	<p>Now law extends existing restrictions to <i>all plastic products</i>, whether the product is made of plastic alone or in combination with other material, including containers, bags, straws, lids, utensils, any consumer product and any kind of packaging.</p> <p>(Pub. Res. Code, §§ 42355-42358.5 (2011) [effective Jan. 1, 2013].)</p>

Claims	California Law through December 31, 2012	California Law Effective January 1, 2013
"Biodegradable" "Degradable" "Decomposable" (Or any form of these terms)	<p>Except as allowed with respect to a "compostable" or "marine degradable" claim (see above), it is unlawful to sell:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A plastic bag, plastic food or beverage container (including products made of paper with plastic coating and/or plastic modifiers), or plastic utensil That is labeled "biodegradable," "degradable," or "decomposable," or any form of those terms Or to imply in any way that the item will break down, fragment, biodegrade, or decompose in a landfill or other environment. <p>(Pub. Res. Code <u>§ 42357, subd. (b)</u> (2004) [plastic bags]; Pub. Res. Code, <u>§§ 42359.6, subd. (b), 42359.5</u> [plastic containers, utensils].)</p>	<p>New law incorporates and extends existing restrictions to all plastic products, whether the product is made of plastic alone or in combination with other material, including containers, bags, straws, lids, utensils, any consumer product and any kind of packaging.</p> <p>(Pub. Res. Code, <u>§§ 42355-42358.5</u> (2011) [effective Jan. 1, 2013].)</p>
"Home Compostable"	<p>No specific standard exists in current law for the claim "home compostable," however existing legal restrictions on use of the term "compostable" (see above) may apply. (See also Bus. & Prof. Code, <u>§§ 17500, 17508.</u>)</p>	<p>It is unlawful to sell a plastic product labeled "home compostable" (or an equivalent claim) unless the manufacturer holds a "Vincotte OK Compost HOME" certificate of conformity with regard to that product. (Pub. Res. Code, <u>§ 42357, subd. (a)(4)</u> (2011) [effective Jan. 1, 2013].)</p>
Additional requirements for compostable plastic bags	<p>Manufacturer of plastic bags that may lawfully be labeled "compostable" shall ensure that such plastic bags are readily and easily identifiable from other (non-compostable) plastic bags, as specified in statute. (Pub. Res. Code, <u>§ 42357.5.</u>)</p>	<p>Existing requirements incorporated into new law.</p> <p>(Pub. Res. Code, <u>§ 42357.5</u> (2011) [effective Jan. 1, 2013].)</p>
Other environmental marketing claims (e.g., "environmentally friendly")	<p>It is unlawful to make any untrue or misleading claims or representations regarding goods or services. (Bus. & Prof. Code, <u>§ 17500 et seq.</u>) It is unlawful to make any untruthful, deceptive or misleading environmental marketing claims, whether explicit or implied. (Bus. & Prof. Code, <u>§§ 17580, 17580.5.</u>) If it does not violate any other statute, a claim is acceptable under this provision if it conforms to standards or examples contained in the Federal Trade Commission's <i>Guides for the Use of Environmental Marketing Claims</i> (16 C.F.R. Part 260 (2012)) ("Green Guides"). (Bus. & Prof. Code, <u>§ 17580.5.</u>)</p>	<p>Existing restrictions on false, deceptive and/or misleading marketing statements continue to apply.</p>

Appendix C:

Proposed and Existing Regulations Regarding Plastic Straws and Related Food-Service Items

California

Proposed Statewide California Legislation: AB 1884 (Straws)

In January, California State Assembly Majority Leader Ian Calderon (D-Whittier) introduced Assembly Bill (AB) 1884, and signed by the Governor on Thursday September 20, 2018. AB 1884 would prohibit a food and beverage facility, where food may be consumed on the premises from providing single-use plastic straws to consumers unless requested by the consumer. It would add Chapter 5.8, commencing with Section 42359, to Part 3 of Division 30 of the Public Resources Code, relating to solid waste. AB 1884 would apply only to dine-in service, not drive-thru or take-out meals. 1st and 2nd violations of the law would result in a written warning. Subsequent violations would be infractions, punishable by a \$25 fine per day, not to exceed \$300 per year.

California Municipalities

Berkeley (Straws, Utensils, Stirrers, Reusable Food Service Ware)

Under the proposed ordinance, straws, utensils and stirrers will be provided only upon request, and disposable food service ware must be free of fluorinated chemicals. The ordinance also requires that *dine-in* customers are served with reusable food service ware that is recyclable or compostable in the City's programs. Customers will be charged a 25 cent fee per item of service ware provided. A portion of the fee will be diverted to the City to cover the costs of ordinance enforcement. The City Manager is responsible for enforcement.

Culver City (Polystyrene, including Straws)

A 2017 ordinance, a sort of companion piece to a polystyrene ban (which include straws made of polystyrene), prohibits restaurants from providing utensils with a take-out order unless. It applies to all restaurants, and food and beverage facilities offering food for consumption off their premises, including caterers, fast-food establishments and farmer's markets. Culver City has hosted workshops to educate local businesses and produced signs for their use. The ordinance is enforced through complaints to the City's Environmental Programs and Operations Department. Notices of violations may be issued; business that fail to come into compliance may be fined from \$100-\$500, depending on the number of violations. Smaller "mom and pop" businesses opposed the ordinance due to the cost of using non-polystyrene alternatives. The City may grant an exemption if compliance would cause financial hardship. To date, no business in the city has filed for an exemption.

Davis (Straws)

The ordinance, which became effective on September 1, 2017, requires restaurants to ask "dine-in" customers if they want single-use drinking straws before providing them. It does not apply to take-out orders from restaurants, "fast food" establishments, food trucks, convenience stores, or food and beverage facilities that offer prepared food for consumption off-site. Enforcement is complaint driven, with the City's Public Works Environmental Resources Division investigating complaints and issuing warnings for violations. Failure to correct may result in administrative citations and fines, which are issued by the Davis Police Department and range from \$100 to \$500, depending on the number of violations. As of this writing, Davis has not issued any fines and continues to conducting outreach and education to local restaurants. There has been little opposition by local businesses.

Malibu (Straws, Stirrers, Utensils)

Ordinance number 432 was adopted in February of this year. Beginning on June 1, 2018, food and beverage facilities, including drive-thru fast-food establishments, will be prohibited from providing straws, stirrers or utensils made from plastic that is either derived from petroleum or plants (“bioplastics”). Business can provide straws, stirrers or utensils made from non-plastic alternatives, such as paper, sugar cane or bamboo, although straws will be provided only upon request. Plastic straws, stirrers and utensils may not be provided at any City facility or City-sponsored event. Violators may face administrative citations, ranging from \$100 for the first, \$200 for the second, up to \$500 for the third and each subsequent violation. Enforcement will be complaint based and overseen by the Environmental Sustainability Office. If repeated violations occur, Code Enforcement Officers in the Department of Planning will be responsible for issuing fines; fines will be focused on violations pertaining to the plastic straws ban, not the on-request portion of the ordinance. Malibu conducted public outreach and provided businesses with sample kits of non-plastic straws, to facilitate product awareness.

Malibu determined that the ordinance is exempt from review under CEQA, as it would not have the potential for causing an adverse effect on the environment (Section 15061(b) (3) of the State CEQA Guidelines).

Manhattan Beach (Straws, Utensils)

The ordinance adopted on June 5, 2018 will ban disposable plastic straws and utensils in food and beverage facilities. Alternatives such straws made from sugar cane, bamboo and wood are allowed, but will be available only upon request. The ordinance went into effect July 1, 2018; complaint-driven enforcement will begin January 1, 2019.

Oakland (Straws)

The Oakland City Council voted unanimously May 1, 2018, to amend the city’s polystyrene foam ban to make disposable plastic straws on-request within the city.

Effective January 1 2007, the original ordinance requires that food and beverage facilities use single-use food service ware made from materials that are compostable under ASTM D6400 or D6868 standards, as they become affordable. Facilities may apply for an exemption if no acceptable alternative exists, or if compliance would cause undue financial hardship. Additionally, if a business wishes to use approved compostable products that are more expensive, the business may charge a fee for take-out containers, utensils and straws to cover the cost difference. This ordinance is enforced through complaints; citations range from \$100 to \$500, depending on the number. LASAN has contacted Oakland to determine which city department handles enforcement, but has not received a reply.

San Francisco (Straws, Utensils)

Passed in July 2018 as an update to a previous (2007) ordinance, the current ordinance bans the distribution of plastic straws and utensils in by July 2019, and also requires that disposable food service ware be free of fluorinated chemicals. Since June 1, 2007, businesses selling prepared food in the City and County of San Francisco have been prohibited from using single-use food service ware made from materials that are not compostable or recyclable in San Francisco’s recycling and composting programs.

Utensils and straws made from materials compostable under ASTM D6400 or D6868 standards or recyclable materials are permitted under this ordinance. Enforcement is complaint driven, with San Francisco's Office of the Environment offering outreach to educate businesses about the ordinance. San Francisco's City Administrator may also issue warnings and fines, ranging from \$100-\$250, depending on the number of violations. A representative from San Francisco's Office of the Environment stated that outreach and education is the primary enforcement method for this ordinance and that fines are generally only issued in extreme cases, after a business has repeatedly failed to come into compliance.

San Luis Obispo (Straws, Utensils)

The ordinance, which took effect in March 2018, requires that straws be provided in dine-in restaurants only upon request; it does not apply to 'take-out' orders. The ordinance will be enforced through administrative citations.

Santa Barbara (Straws, Utensils)

The proposed ordinance of July 17, 2018, would prohibit the distribution of both petroleum and compostable plastic straws by food and beverage facilities. The ordinance would also require that straws made from alternative materials, and plastic utensils, be provided only upon request; and these items may not be available for "self-service." The proposed ordinance did not originally have an exemption for those with disabilities; this was remedied: businesses may provide a plastic straw to those who request one due to a medical need or disability. Medical facilities may apply for an exemption. If approved, the ordinance would become effective on January 1, 2019, and will be enforced through fines. First-time offenders will be issued a written warning; subsequent violations can result in fines of up to \$1000 or 3 months in jail per violation. The latter punishments will be only be used for repeat and egregious violations, and City representatives indicated that no one will be jailed. Less harsh violations are being considered.

Santa Cruz (Food service ware, Utensils, Straws)

Effective November 7, 2017, the ordinance prohibits food and beverage facilities, including special events and churches, from providing single-use food service ware, which includes plastic straws that are not recyclable in the City's recycling program or are not compostable under ASTM D6400 or D6868 standards. Approved straws and utensils may be provided only upon request. Businesses are encouraged to charge a fee of 25 cents for providing single-use cups, lids, straws, stirrers and utensils, to cover the higher cost of the approved food service ware. Businesses are also encouraged to provide a 25 cent credit to customers who provide their own re-usable containers. Currently, Santa Cruz does not have a composting facility that is capable of accepting commercially-compostable, single-use food service ware, so these items are being disposed in landfills.

This ordinance also prohibits food and beverage facilities from providing single-use utensils, straws, napkins and condiment packages with food, unless requested by a customer. If facilities offer these items in a "self-serve" manner, that constitutes "on request." Compliance is achieved through customer complaints; the City's Solid Waste Program will issue notices to correct

violations. If corrections are not made, the Director of the Santa Cruz Department of Public Works may issue citations, ranging from \$100 to \$500, depending on the number of violations.

Santa Monica (Single-Use Plastics for Prepared Foods)

On August 14, 2018, the City adopted a revision to its 2007 Non-Recyclable Plastic Food Service Container Ordinance. This revised ordinance will prohibit the use of single-use plastic for prepared foods. Prohibited items include: straws, utensils, plates, bowls, trays, containers, stirrers, lid plugs, cups, and lids. Straws, utensils and other items made from marine degradable materials such as wood or paper will be provided only upon request and “bioplastics” and “compostable plastics” are prohibited. Plastic straws may be provided upon request due to a medical condition. The revisions will take effect January 1, 2019. Santa Monica’s Office of Sustainability and the Environment will conduct workshops and outreach prior to the effective date to assist businesses in identifying approved products. Santa Monica Code Enforcement will have primary oversight; violators will be subject to a \$250 fine per violation.

West Hollywood (Straws Upon Request Campaign)

The City of West Holly announced in September 2018 that the city will launch a “Straws Upon Request” Education campaign. The campaign is not an ordinance, but seeks to educate people of the environmental impacts of plastic straws and encourage them to not use straws, or use straws made of alternate materials, such as paper, metal, silicone and bamboo. The campaign will kick-off with an at the kitchen24 restaurant, located in West Hollywood.

Marin County (Straws, Food Service Ware)

Effective January 1, 2010, this ordinance requires single-use food service ware, which includes straws, to be made from bio-degradable or compostable materials that meet ASTM D6400 or D6868 standards. This ordinance also encourages the use of reusable food service ware whenever possible. LASAN has contacted Marin County to determine which county department handles enforcement, but has not received a reply.

Other U.S. Cities

New York (Straws, Non-biodegradable Items)

Legislation was proposed by the New York City Council in May 2018 to ban the distribution of disposable straws made from plastic and other non-biodegradable materials. Under the ordinance, food and beverage facilities will be required to provide disposable straws made from alternative materials such as paper, or provide reusable straws. The ordinance will be enforced through outreach and education for the first two years; after that, businesses may be subject to a \$100 fine for each violation. There is an exemption for people who require a disposable plastic straw due to a disability or medical reasons.

Miami Beach (Straws)

The 2012 ordinance prohibits businesses from providing plastic straws to customers on the beach. It is enforced through fines, ranging from \$100 to \$500, depending on the number of violations. Although there is no exemption for disabled persons in the ordinance, Miami Beach is considering implementing a three-month education program to solicit feedback on this topic from residents and businesses.

Seattle (Straws, Food Service Ware)

Per ordinance 123307 of 2010, food and beverage facilities may only use single-use food service ware (including straws) that are made from compostable material (paper or compostable plastic) or are easily recyclable. These businesses are also required to offer collection programs for these items and subscribe to composting or recycling services to properly process them.

Due to a lack of readily and acceptable alternatives, implementation and enforcement was delayed until July 1, 2018. Many food and beverage facilities have switched to compostable straws, including large venues such as CenturyLink Field and Safeco Field. Seattle Public Utilities (SPU) is responsible for enforcement. Enforcement leads with outreach and education to offending businesses. Fines and notices of violation are issued after repeated outreach attempts have been ignored; these can be up to \$250 per violation. An exemption allows food service providers and health care facilities to stock “bendable” plastic straws, in addition to the approved plastic alternatives, for customers, patients, and/or residents who may require a plastic straw due to a disability.

International- North America

Vancouver, Canada (Plastic Straws, EPS Food Containers and Cups)

The distribution of plastic drinking straws, foam polystyrene cups, and food containers is banned effective June 2019. Businesses are also required to choose from one of these three options: do not provide disposable cups or bags; charge for these items; or implement another plan regarding these items, subject to approval by the City. A fine of \$250 has been recommended for violations. Vancouver is developing waste reduction goals for the targeted items. If these targets are not met by 2021, Vancouver may expand the ban to disposable bags and cups.

International- Europe

European Union (Single-Use Plastic Items)

The EU Vice President (Frans Timmermans) stated in February, 2018, that the EU is currently proposing legislation to ban all single-use plastics. Draft legislation is expected by summer or fall of 2018. Under this proposal, plastic items (straws, plastic cotton buds, utensils, plates, drink stirrers and sticks for balloons) that have viable, sustainable alternatives would be banned, and their alternatives would have to be made from sustainable sources. Single-use drink containers will still be permitted if their caps or lid remain attached to the container. Other items that do not currently have viable alternatives would be targeted for a reduction in their consumption. EU member states must set consumption reduction targets for plastic food containers and cups and can accomplish this by requiring alternatives to be offered at the point of sale, or by requiring that a fee be assessed for them. Standardized labeling will be required on some products, such as sanitary towels, wet wipes and balloons. This label will indicate the presence of plastic in the product, note its negative environmental impact, and provide instructions for proper disposal of the item.

Producers must help cover the cost of litter clean-up as well as outreach to raise awareness about common litter items such as food containers, (snack) packets and wrappers, drink containers and cups, tobacco products with filters, wet wipes, balloons, and lightweight plastic bags. Producers will be given incentives to develop less-polluting alternatives to these items.

In addition to setting consumption reduction targets, member states will be required to collect 90% of all disposable plastic drink bottles by 2035; develop public-awareness programs regarding the negative environmental impacts of disposable plastic and fishing gear litter; and about the re-use systems and waste management options for these items. In May 2018, the EU announced a proposal to reduce the amount of plastic and fishing gear litter being generated.

France (Disposable Food Service Ware)

A 2016 law will require all disposable food service ware to be comprised of at least 50% home-compostable materials by January 2020, with the percentage rising to 60% by January of 2025.

United Kingdom (Straws, Stirrers, Cotton Swabs)

In April of 2018, the UK proposed a ban on the sale of plastic straws, stirrers and cotton swabs (with plastic sticks). If approved, it will go into effect in 2019. In May of 2018, the British campaign group, A Plastic Planet unveiled a new “Plastic Free” label to be displayed on products that do not utilize plastic packaging. British supermarket giant Iceland and British tea company Teapigs are among the first adopters of the label. In April 2018, over 40 companies, including the UK’s largest supermarkets, Coca Cola, Nestle and Procter and Gamble, signed the UK Plastics Pact, pledging to remove unnecessary plastic packaging from their products by 2025.

International- Asia

State of Maharashtra, India (Straws, Bags, Disposable Food Service Ware)

On June 23, 2018, the manufacture, importation, use, sale (wholesale or retail), transport, distribution, storage or import of plastic straws, plastic bags (regardless of thickness) and disposable products such as cups, plates, utensils and food wrapping became illegal in this Indian State. Plastic display items are also prohibited. Items such as plastic medicine packaging, plastic food grain storage bags, plastic rain coats, plastic used to package appliances, and plastics used by manufacturing companies are exempt. The local plastic industry in India protested, saying use of alternatives could cost up to \$2.2 billion annually and may cost 300,000 jobs. Violators are subject to fines ranging from 5,000 Indian Rupees (about \$75 US) for a first offense, up to a 3-month jail sentence and a fine of 25,000 Indian Rupees (approximately \$375 US) for a third offense. Representatives of multinational companies including Coca-Cola, Amazon, H&M, and Pepsi met with the Maharashtra government to request easing of restrictions. E-commerce companies will be allowed to use plastic packaging for three months, according to a June 30, 2018 government order. During this time, these companies must implement a buyback program for their packaging materials, and source alternative materials. Maharashtra announced in early July 2018 that the state government will be implementing a buyback program for PET (#1 plastic) bottles and plastic milk pouches, which will become effective July 11, 2018. This program will be the first of its kind in India, and will involve a consumer deposit on the bottles and pouches. The deposit will be refunded when the item is returned to the retailer. Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi vowed that the Indian government will abolish all single-use plastic in the country by 2022.

Taiwan (Straws)

Beginning in 2019, chain restaurants will be prohibited from providing plastic straws to customers; this expands to include all food and beverage providers beginning in 2020. Customers will be required to pay for disposable plastic food service ware beginning in 2025. Single-use plastic food service will be completely banned by 2030.

California					
City/ County/ Country	Type of Action	Affected Businesses	Enforcement	Effective Date	Notes
California Statewide Legislation (AB 1884)	Straws-on-Request	Dine-In orders at food and beverage facilities	1 st and 2 nd violations result in a warning. Subsequent violations are infractions punishable by a \$25 fine per day, not to exceed \$300 per year.	January 1, 2019	Signed by the Governor on Thursday September 20, 2018. Facilities listed in paragraphs (1) through (11), inclusive, of subdivision (b) of Section 113789 of the Health and Safety Code are exempt under this legislation.
Berkeley	Straws, utensils, stirrers available upon request. Dine-in customers are serviced only with reusable food ware. All other food ware must be compostable or recyclable in local programs. Customers to be charged 25 cents/ take-out food service ware items. Disposable food ware must be free of fluorinated chemicals.	Food and beverage facilities	The City Manager is tasked with enforcement of this ordinance. Berkeley receives a portion of the fee collected by food and beverage facilities to cover city expenses to enforce this ordinance.	None yet (This is a proposed ordinance)	Within three years when the ordinance takes effect the city will report back on its effectiveness.

City/ County/ Country	Type of Action	Affected Businesses	Enforcement	Effective Date	Notes
Culver City	Utensils available upon request. Ban on polystyrene straws.	All "take-out" orders at food and beverage facilities in the city of Culver City	Complaint driven; Environmental Programs/ Operations Dept. works with businesses to make compliant. Notices of violation are issued by Community Development Department. Citations range from \$100-\$500, depending on the number of violations.	November 8, 2017	
Davis	Restaurants cannot automatically provide straws; they must first ask a customer if they would like one.	Dine-in customers at food and beverage facilities only	Complaint driven; warnings and notices of violation are issued by Public Works- Environmental Resources Division. If a business fails to correct, Police Department issues citations of \$100-\$500, depending on number of violations.	September 1, 2017	
Malibu	Bans all plastic straws and utensils, including "bio-plastics;" non-plastic straws available upon request	All food and beverage facilities in the city	Complaint driven; Environmental Sustainability Office enforces; Department of Planning Code Enforcement Officers issue citations, from \$100 to \$500, depending on the number of violations.	June 1, 2018	Malibu will provide samples of plastic straw alternatives to local businesses.

City/ County/ Country	Type of Action	Affected Businesses	Enforcement	Effective Date	Notes
Manhattan Beach	Ban on plastic straws, stirrers, and utensils, including ones made from “bio-plastics”. Alternative items available on request.	All food and beverage facilities in Manhattan Beach.	Complaint Driven; Manhattan Beach Code Enforcement will issue written a written warning. If a business remains out of compliance, it will face administrative citations.	July 1, 2018 Enforcement Begins January 1, 2019	Adopted by the Manhattan Beach City Council on June 5, 2018. Straws, stirrers and utensils made from paper, sugar cane, wood or bamboo are permitted.
Oakland	Disposable plastic straws available upon request. Food and beverage facilities are prohibited from using polystyrene foam and are required to use compostable food service ware, as it becomes affordable.	All food and beverage facilities in Oakland	Complaint driven; citations range from \$100-\$500, depending on the number of violations	January, 1 2007	May 1, 2018 approved amendment to the city’s polystyrene foam ban, making straws on-request within the city. Businesses may charge customers a fee to cover the higher cost of compliant food service ware. LASAN has contacted Oakland to determine which city department handles enforcement, but has not received a reply.

City/ County/ Country	Type of Action	Affected Businesses	Enforcement	Effective Date	Notes
San Francisco	<p>Ban on plastic straws and utensils. Ban on food service ware containing fluorinated compounds</p> <p>Ban on straws and utensils that are not compostable or recyclable in San Francisco waste programs.</p>	All food and beverage facilities in the city of San Francisco	Complaint driven, San Francisco Office of the Environment conducts education and outreach with offending businesses. The City Administrator may issue written warnings and citations ranging from \$100-\$250, depending on the number of violations	June 1, 2007 July 1, 2019	Plastic straws are accepted in San Francisco's recycling program, but due to their size, are likely not recovered. Legislation was approved in San Francisco in July 2018 to ban the distribution of plastic straws and utensils in the city by July 2019. The ordinance would prohibit the use of food service ware in the city containing fluorinated chemicals.
San Luis Obispo	Straws-on-demand	Dine-in customers at food and beverage facilities in San Luis Obispo	Administrative citations	March 1, 2018	Does not apply to "take-out" orders.

City/ County/ Country	Type of Action	Affected Businesses	Enforcement	Effective Date	Notes
Santa Barbara	<p>Ban on plastic and compostable plastic straws.</p> <p>Plastic utensils and stirrers available on request.</p>	Food and beverage facilities in Santa Barbara	<p>First Violation- Written Warning</p> <p>Subsequent Violations- Potential fines of up to \$1000 and/or 3 months in jail.</p> <p>(Santa Barbara officials say these fines and jail time will only be applied in the event of repeat, egregious violations of the ordinance and that a person will not be jailed for providing a customer a plastic straw). Discussion is underway to adopt different less harsh penalties for violating the ordinance.</p>	<p>(Proposed Ordinance)</p> <p>January 1, 2019</p>	<p>The ordinance did not originally contain an exemption for people with disabilities. The Santa Barbara City Council moved to send the ordinance back to the Ordinance Committee for review and revision. An exemption for people with disabilities was added. Businesses may provide a plastic straw to a customer if the customer requests one due to a medical need or disability. Medical facilities in the city may apply for an exemption to the ordinance.</p>
Santa Cruz	Ban on non-compostable plastic straws; straws and utensils available upon request other food service ware must be recyclable or compostable in Santa Cruz	All food and beverage facilities in the city of Santa Cruz	Complaint driven; the city's Solid Waste Program works with the Director of Public Works to issue warnings and citations, ranging from \$100-\$500, depending on the number of violations	November 7, 2017	Businesses are encouraged to charge customers a 25 cent fee when providing disposable cups, lids straws and stirrers to offset the higher cost of compliant food service ware. Businesses are also encouraged to provide a 25 cent credit to customers who bring their own reusable containers for to-go items.

City/ County/ Country	Type of Action	Affected Businesses	Enforcement	Effective Date	Notes
Santa Monica	<p>Ban on plastic single-use food service ware, including: straws, utensils, plates, bowls, trays, containers, stirrers, lids plugs, cups, and lids.</p> <p>Ban on “bioplastics” and “compostable plastics”</p> <p>Alternatives must be marine degradable, such as wood and paper, and will only be provided upon a customer’s request.</p>	Food and beverage facilities in Santa Monica	Santa Monica’s Office of Sustainability will conduct outreach prior to 2019 to help businesses identify and source compliant products. Santa Monica Code Enforcement will enforce the ordinance. Offending businesses may be subject to fines of \$250 per violation or the ordinance.	January 1, 2019	<p>Revision to Santa Monica’s 2007 Non-recyclable Plastic Food Service Container Ordinance.</p> <p>An exemption would permit a plastic straw to be provided upon a customer’s request, if the customer requires a plastic straw due to medical reasons.</p>

City/ County/ Country	Type of Action	Affected Businesses	Enforcement	Effective Date	Notes
West Hollywood	Straws Upon Request Education Campaign (This is <u>not</u> an ordinance)	N/A	N/A	September 12, 2018	This campaign is to help raise awareness of the environmental impacts of plastic straws, and to encourage customers to decline straws at restaurants, or use alternatives such as paper, steel, silicone, glass or bamboo. The campaign will begin with an informal event at kitchen24 restaurant, located in West Hollywood.
Marin County	Ban on straws made from non-compostable materials. Encouragement to use reusable food service ware whenever possible.	All food and beverage facilities in Marin County	Citations range from \$108-\$541, depending on the number of violations	January 1, 2010	LASAN has contacted Marin County to determine which county department handles enforcement, but has not received a reply.

US Cities					
City/ County/ Country	Type of Action	Affected Businesses	Enforcement	Effective Date	Notes
New York, New York	Ban on non-biodegradable or plastic disposable straws and stirrers	Food and beverage facilities in New York City	Outreach and education, \$100 dollar fine for each violation-will take effect after a two year grace period.	Proposed legislation (180 days after the Ordinance is Passed)	<p>Exemption will be made for people that require a disposable plastic straw due to medical condition or disability.</p> <p>The propose ordinance was last heard by the New York Committee on Consumer Affairs and Business Licensing on June 21, 2018.</p>
Miami Beach, Florida	Ban	All business	Fines between \$100 and \$500, depending on the number of violations.	2012	Prohibits plastic straws from being provided to customers on the beach in the City. Although there is no disability exemption in the ordinance, Miami Beach is considering implementing a three-month education program to get feedback from residents and businesses.

City/ County/ Country	Type of Action	Affected Businesses	Enforcement	Effective Date	Notes
Seattle, Washington	Ban on non-compostable plastic straws, utensils and cocktail sticks	All food and beverage facilities in the city of Seattle	Complaint-driven; Seattle Public Utilities' (SPU) primary option is outreach/ education. Will allow businesses to use up current stock of plastic straws and utensils; will likely not begin enforcement until early 2019. The City's EPS ban is the model: Citations to be issued by SPU commissioned officers only after multiple site visits, warnings have been ignored. Fines up to \$250 for each violation	July 1, 2018	An exemption allows food and beverage facilities in the city to stock "bendable" plastic straws in addition to approved non-plastic alternatives for customers who need a plastic straw due to a disability.

Non-Domestic- North America

City/ County/ Country	Type of Action	Affected Businesses	Enforcement	Effective Date	Notes
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada	Ban on the distribution of plastic drinking straws, foam cups, takeout containers. Businesses may choose to not give out disposable cups or bags, charge for these, or other solutions that would be subject to review by the city.	Food and beverage facilities	A fine of \$250 for violation of the ordinance has been recommended/	June 2019	Waste reduction targets for the targeted items are being developed. If these targets are not met by 2021, Vancouver may expand the ban to cover disposable cups and bags.

Non-Domestic- Europe					
City/ County/ Country	Type of Action	Affected Businesses	Enforcement	Effective Date	Notes
European Union	Ban on all single-use plastic	N/A	N/A	(Proposed) Legislation will likely be drafted in Summer or Fall or 2018	Under this proposal, plastic items such as: plastic cotton buds, utensils, plates, straws, drink stirrers and sticks for balloons, which have viable, sustainable alternatives would be banned, with their alternatives being required to be made from sustainable sources.
France	Ban on sale/use of disposable (non-home compostable) plastic food service ware: plates, cups, utensils, effective in 2020.	Countrywide ban.	N/A	2020 2025	By 2020, disposable food service ware must include 50% home-compostable materials; this percentage rises to 60% in 2025

City/ County/ Country	Type of Action	Affected Businesses	Enforcement	Effective Date	Notes
United Kingdom	Ban on Plastic Straws, Stirrers and Cotton Buds (Cotton Swabs).	All sales		Proposed: 2019	<p>“Microbeads” are already banned in the UK. The UK introduced a plastic bag fee of 5 pence (approx. 7 cents) in 2015. Plastic bag usage fell 90%. McDonalds UK plans to replace plastic straws with paper in its 1,300 UK locations by September of 2018. In May 2018, British group A Plastic Planet unveiled a “Plastic Free” label to be displayed on products that do not utilize plastic packaging. British chains Iceland and Teapigs are among the first adopters of this label. Over 40 companies including Coca Cola, Nestle, Procter and Gamble, and British supermarket chains have pledged to remove excessive plastic packaging from their products by 2025.</p>

Non-Domestic- Asia

City/ County/ Country	Type of Action	Affected Businesses	Enforcement	Effective Date	Notes
State of Maharashtra, India	Ban on single-use plastics (including straws)	All single-use plastics sold in the state	First offense: \$75 fine Third offence: \$375 fine, 3 months in jail	June 23, 2018	E-commerce businesses can use plastic packaging for until Sept. 30 2018, must implement buyback program. Plastic items such as medicine bottles, food grain storage bags and appliance packaging are exempt.
Taiwan	Plastic straw ban for all chain restaurants effective 2019. Applicable to all restaurants in 2020. Effective 2025, customers must pay for disposable plastic food service ware. 2030: A total ban on all disposable plastic food service ware.	All food and beverage facilities in Taiwan	N/A	2019 2020 2025 2030	

Appendix D

Action on Plastic Straws by Companies

United States

Alaska Airlines

Alaska Airlines announced in May 2018 that it will be phasing out the use of disposable plastic straws and stirrers in its operations.

Alaska Airlines officials stated that the company purchased over 22 million disposable plastic straws in 2017, and were considering making the transition. The switch will begin in summer 2018, when the airline will move from using disposable plastic straws, toothpicks and stirrers to straws and stirrers and toothpicks made from bamboo and white birch.

Alaska Airlines says that it will also replace large aseptic juice boxes with aluminum cans, as they are easier to recycle. This is similar to a switch it made in 2017, replacing glass beer bottles with aluminum cans.

Hilton Hotels

The international hotel chain, Hilton has stated that it will cease using disposable plastic straws and plastic bottles from all managed hotels by the end of 2018. The chain estimates that it uses approximately 5 million plastic straws and up to 20 million plastic bottles per year.

Bon Appetit Management Company

Bon Appetit, which manages food service locations for universities, museums, corporations, and other venues, announced in June 2018 that it will ban disposable plastic straws and stirrers at more than 1,000 locations in 33 states across the country.

The company had purchased 16.8 million plastic straws and 420,000 plastic stirrers in 2017. The company had begun to phase out plastic stirrers in its locations in 2017, purchasing more than 9 million wooden stirrers last year.

Customers at the more than 1,000 affected locations will have the option of using a disposable paper straw in place of a plastic one. Bon Appetit expects the transition to be complete by September 2019.

Kroger (Plastic Bags)

Kroger announced in August 2018 that the company will phase out the use of single-use plastic bags and transition to reusable bags in all of its stores by 2025. The company's Seattle-based QFC will be the first division to phase out single-use plastic bags, completing this transition in 2019. Kroger's CEO stated that the transition is being performed to protect the planet for future generations.

Miami Hurricanes- NFL Team (Utilizing Recovered Marine Plastic Litter)

The Miami Hurricanes NFL team announced that their players will wear uniforms made from recovered marine plastic in their opening game on September 2. After the game, the uniforms will be auctioned off, with proceeds going to support the Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science. The team states that by wearing these uniforms, they will raise awareness about the pollution in the oceans.

Staples Center and Microsoft Theater

Effective October 1 2018 at Staples Center and September 17 2018 at Microsoft Theater, disposable plastic straws will no longer be provided. The two venues will switch to paper straws, which will only be provided upon a customer's request. A limited number of plastic straws will be available to guests with special needs.

Starbucks

Starbucks announced in July 2018 that the company will phase out the use of plastic straws in all of its more than 24,000 stores, worldwide by 2020. For certain cold drinks, the company will use a lid, currently used on its cold brew coffee, which does not require a straw. This lid design has been referred to as an "adult sippy cup". The company stated that it will begin rolling out the use of these lids in fall of 2018, beginning with locations in Seattle and Vancouver, Canada. Frappuccino beverages will still be served with a conventional domed lid, but will utilize straws made from compostable plastics or paper. Customers will also have the option of requesting a paper or compostable straw for use with their beverage.

Sustain LA (Reducing the Need for Single Use Plastics)

A Sustain LA Refill Station launched in June in the northeast Los Angeles area, operating at the Highland Park and Altadena Farmers' Markets on opposite weeks, as well as retail store. Sustain LA plans to have a semi-permanent refill station once a month at the vegan shoe store "MooShoes" in Silver Lake. Sustain LA also hopes to open a retail location in northeast Los Angeles. Sustain LA allow consumers to bring their own reusable bottles or containers and refill them household products such as: all-purpose cleaner, laundry detergent, dish soap, shower gel, and hand soap. The company also sells items such as metal lunch boxes, and stainless steel straws and containers. The company's goal is to find a solution to single use plastic, and help people eliminated toxic chemicals and ingredients from their daily use.

Viva Wyndham Resorts

Viva Wyndham Resorts, a resort brand in the Caribbean announced it will eliminate plastic straws from its resorts, starting on September 1, 2018. The company will replace these plastic straws with biodegradable straws. According to Wyndham, this action is to contribute to the protection of the environment, specifically the oceans.

Walt Disney Company

The Walt Disney Company announced in July 2018 that the company is set to eliminate single-use disposable plastic straws and stirrers at all of its owned and operated locations by 2019. The Disney Tokyo theme park will not be included in this policy, as it is not directly operated by the Walt Disney Company. The company states that this plan will eliminate the use of 175 million plastic straws and 13 million plastic stirrers annually. The company is also planning to reduce its use of single-use plastic shopping bags, and switch to re-fillable amenities in its hotels and cruise ships.

International- Europe

McDonald's- United Kingdom

McDonalds announced in March 2018 that it would phase out disposable plastic straws in all 1,300 of its locations in the United Kingdom. The chain will be switching to disposable paper

straws in these locations beginning in May 2018. These straws will be kept behind the service counter, and will only be provided upon request. McDonald's has also announced that they are working on developing a recyclable drink lid.

Marriott- United Kingdom

Marriott announced that it is banning disposable plastic straws from all of its 60 British properties, and will institute a ban on single-use plastics at 11 of its up-scale European hotels by 2019.

Marriott will also begin to phase out the use of mini shampoo bottles in 1,500 US hotels, replacing them with wall mounted dispensers. These changes are expected to eliminate 113,000 pounds of plastic waste per year.

London City Airport- United Kingdom

The London City Airport banned the use of disposable plastic straws among its food vendors, requiring the food and beverage facilities to replace them with paper straws, which are only given to a customer upon request.

The airport estimated that its 4.5 million passengers used approximately 100,000 disposable plastic straws annually. The airport has also begun to offer free drinking water refills at its food and beverage facilities to reduce the use of disposable plastic water bottles.

Appendix E

Ordinance Outreach and Education: Advisory Notice

Upon adoption, the City (LASAN), in the fourth quarter of 2018 LASAN will:

1. Promote the ordinance requirements prior to its first effective date of 1/1/2019.
2. Mail informational advisory notices to food and beverage facilities within the City to inform them of the requirements of the Ordinance. Per the City’s General Services Print Shop and Mail Services, the cost of printing and mailing 25,000 post cards (the approximate number food and beverage facilities in the City) is as follows:

Printing 25,000 postcards- 8.5” x 11”, 4-color ink, 2 sided, 110# white index (card stock):	\$3,301.23
Postage:	\$12,500.00
10% Contingency:	\$1,437.54
Total:	\$17,238.77

This advisory notice will be designed so that it will be suitable for recipient food and beverage facilities to display it as a customer advisory. The same information, formatted as a letter-size PDF document, suitable for downloading and printing (by food and beverage facilities, at their expense) will also be posted on City of Los Angeles and LASAN’s website (and other appropriate Departmental websites).

Proposed Ordinance Elements

The purpose of this proposed, phased ordinance is to reduce plastic litter and waste associated with the use of single-use, disposable plastic straws in the City of Los Angeles.

Advisory Notice:

The ordinance will require food and beverage facilities to display advisory notices advising customers of the straws-on-request policy. The notice will contain information about the environmental impacts of single use plastic straws. The advisory notices will be created by LASAN, mailed to food and beverage facilities located in the City, based on a list provided by Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, and be made available through LASAN’s website in the fourth quarter of 2018. Food and beverage facilities may create their own notices and submit them to LASAN at greenpurchasing@lacity.org for review and approval, provided that there is sufficient time (10 business days) for review and approval by LASAN prior the date on which these must be displayed.

Food and beverage facilities with more than 26 employees will be required to display advisory notices about this Ordinance on their premises no later than January 1, 2019; all other food and beverage facilities would be required to display said advisory notices on their premises no later than July 1, 2019.

Straws-On-Request Effective 1/1/2019

Effective 1/1/2019, food and beverage facilities with more than 26 employees are prohibited from offering or providing a disposable plastic drinking straw unless requested by a customer. Effective 7/1/2019, all other food and beverage facilities in the City of Los Angeles are

prohibited from offering or providing a disposable plastic drinking straw unless requested by the customer.

Enforcement

Enforcement will be complaint-driven and overseen by LASAN. Enforcement will commence on 7/1/2019. The ordinance will be enforced through written notices and fines. If LASAN determines that a violation has taken place, it will issue a written notice to the operator of the food and beverage facility that a violation has occurred and the potential penalties that will apply for future violations. Written warning notices will be issued for first and second violations. Subsequent violations are \$25 fine per day, not to exceed \$300 per year. A food or beverage facility may request an administrative review of any fine or notice by submitting a signed written notice of appeal to the Director of the Bureau of Sanitation no later than 30 days from receipt of a written notice or fine.