

# SENATE BILL REPORT

## SB 5323

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As Reported by Senate Committee On:  
Environment, Energy & Technology, January 31, 2019

**Title:** An act relating to reducing pollution from plastic bags by establishing minimum state standards for the use of bags at retail establishments.

**Brief Description:** Reducing pollution from plastic bags by establishing minimum state standards for the use of bags at retail establishments.

**Sponsors:** Senators Das, Carlyle, Kuderer, Palumbo, Hunt, Rolfes, Frockt, Keiser, Pedersen and Saldaña.

**Brief History:**

**Committee Activity:** Environment, Energy & Technology: 1/24/19, 1/31/19 [DPS-WM, DNP].

**Brief Summary of First Substitute Bill**

- Prohibits a retailer from providing a customer a single use plastic bag, a paper or reusable plastic bag that does not meet recycled content requirements.
- Requires a retailer to collect a pass-through charge of at least \$0.10 for each recycled content paper or plastic bag provided.
- Preempts local carryout bag ordinances.
- Specifies recycled content requirements for paper and plastic bags.

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### SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY & TECHNOLOGY

**Majority Report:** That Substitute Senate Bill No. 5323 be substituted therefor, and the substitute bill do pass and be referred to Committee on Ways & Means.

Signed by Senators Carlyle, Chair; Palumbo, Vice Chair; Billig, Das, Hobbs, Lias, McCoy, Nguyen and Wellman.

**Minority Report:** Do not pass.

Signed by Senators Fortunato, Assistant Ranking Member, Environment; Sheldon, Assistant Ranking Member, Energy & Technology; Brown and Short.

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*This analysis was prepared by non-partisan legislative staff for the use of legislative members in their deliberations. This analysis is not a part of the legislation nor does it constitute a statement of legislative intent.*

**Staff:** Jan Odano (786-7486)

**Background:** The plastic shopping bag was first developed in Sweden in 1965. It quickly replaced cloth and paper bags in Europe and became commonplace in the United States after 1982.

Many countries around the world have banned single-use plastic carryout bags. Several Washington State municipalities have adopted ordinances addressing single-use plastic carryout bags. Some of these ordinances require retailers to charge customers for providing paper bags and specify bag performance.

ASTM International (ASTM) is a non-profit organization that develops voluntary consensus standards for materials, products, systems, and services. ASTM standards are used by individual, companies and other institutions.

A class 1 civil infraction is a non-criminal offense. A person who has committed a civil infraction is subject to a maximum fine of \$250.

The federal government implements programs to assist low-income individuals and families. The U.S. Department of Agriculture administers Women, Infants, & Children (WIC) and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to assist with access to food. The Department of Health and Human Services provides block grants to states to run the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), to assist families with children to provide basic needs. Additionally, under the State Food Assistance Program (FAP), Washington state provides assistance to legal immigrants who are not eligible for SNAP.

**Summary of Bill:** The bill as referred to committee not considered.

**Summary of Bill (First Substitute):** A retail establishment is prohibited from providing a customer, or at an event, a single-use plastic carryout bag, or a paper or reusable plastic carryout bag that does not meet recycled content requirements. A retailer in areas without local ordinances restricting plastic carryout bags may provide single-use plastic bags from existing inventory until one year after the effective date of the act. Food banks and food assistance programs are not considered retail establishments.

A retailer must collect a pass-through charge of at least \$0.10 for each paper or reusable plastic film bag provided. The pass-through charge is a taxable retail sale and must be shown as such on receipts provided to customers. A retail establishment is prohibited from reimbursing the customer any portion of the pass-through charge, however a retailer may not collect the pass-through charge from a person using a voucher or electronic benefits card issued under WIC, SNAP, TANF, or FAP.

Any compostable film bags provided by retail establishments must meet the ASTM composting standard, be labeled as compostable, and be tinted either green or brown. Retail establishments, food banks and other food assistance programs may not provide polyethelene or other non-compostable carryout bags that are tinted green or brown or be labeled in any way to imply the plastic bag will biodegrade or decompose.

A recycled content paper carryout bag must:

- contain minimum of 40 percent postconsumer recycled materials;
- be capable of meeting ASTM composting requirements; and
- display the minimum percentage of the recycled content in print on the exterior of the bag.

A reusable carryout bag must:

- have the capacity to carry at least 22 pounds, over a distance of 175 feet, for at least a minimum of 125 uses;
- be durable so that it can be washed and disinfected; and
- be made from a minimum of 40 percent postconsumer recycled material, be at least 3 mils thick, and display that the bag is reusable.

Local government carryout bag ordinances are preempted. Local carryout bag ordinances in effect as of January 1, 2019, is not preempted until January 1, 2020. A local government may, by ordinance, increase the 10 cent pass-through charge for providing recycled content paper or plastic film bags.

Enforcement must be primarily based on complaints filed with the Department of Ecology (DOE). DOE must establish a forum to receive complaints alleging violations. The forum may include a complaint form on its website, a telephone hotline, or electronic social media. A violation is a class 1 civil infraction with a maximum penalty of \$250.

DOE must provide education and outreach activities to inform retail establishments, consumers and other interested individuals about the restrictions on single-use plastic carryout bag. Additionally, DOE may work with retail establishments, union, and retail associations to create educational elements regarding the benefits of reusable bags.

#### **EFFECT OF CHANGES MADE BY ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY & TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE (First Substitute):**

- Extends the deadline for retail establishments to provide restricted bags from existing inventory from January 1, 2020, until one year after the bill's effective date.
- Establishes a minimum thickness for reusable film plastic carryout bags of 3 mils, rather than 4 mils.
- Specifies that recycled content paper carryout bags must contain a minimum of 40 percent postconsumer recycled content paper, rather than an average of 40 percent of such paper.
- Specifies that the local carryout bag ordinances not in effect as January 1, 2019, are preempted as of the act's effective date.
- Clarifies that the 10 cent pass-through charge may not be collected from persons using electronic benefits cards or vouchers under state and federal food assistance programs, rather than persons with such benefits cards or vouchers.
- Clarifies that food banks and food assistance programs are restricted from using compostable bags that are not tinted green or brown or labeled as compostable, and from using non-compostable bags that are tinted green or brown or labeled as compostable or similar terms.

**Appropriation:** The bill contains a null and void clause requiring specific funding be provided in an omnibus appropriation act.

**Fiscal Note:** Available.

**Creates Committee/Commission/Task Force that includes Legislative members:** No.

**Effective Date:** Ninety days after adjournment of session in which bill is passed.

**Staff Summary of Public Testimony on Proposed Substitute:** *The committee recommended a different version of the bill than what was heard.* PRO: This bill is consistent with our mission of zero waste and stands to greatly improve the effectiveness of our recycling process. Plastic bags are one of the largest problems at our recycling facility and create time intensive maintenance to remove clogged stretch plastic from material sorters and conveyor belts. Plastic bags are the number one problem for compost facilities. Recognizing plastic bags regardless of what type of store is important. The fee is very important because paper bags cost more. A set fee levels the playing field between small and large stores. We support the concept of eliminating plastic bags. But, we would like to see 3 mil recyclable plastic bags because 4 mil plastic bags are not readily available. There are over 700 species that are affected by these plastics including our orcas and our salmon ranging from animals small to large. Plastic bags break down to micro plastics that also contain toxics, which are a concern for our animals health as well as ours. Plastic bags comprise a huge amount of the waste stream going to landfills recycling facilities and they are problem whether you are at a recycling facility or whether they are blowing out of vehicles along the highways and becoming litter. Much of the plastic bag waste does end up in our marine environment. Many countries internationally have already banned the sale and use of plastic bags. It is important to find ways to keep all plastic litter including single use plastic bags from finding their way into the state's waterways. We believe the literature does strongly suggest that plastic bags fragments and into smaller and more numerous particles without substantial chemical degradation and that allows them to be adjusted by marine life and that bio magnifies up the food web and a recent study that we just recently reviewed found that micro plastics are accumulating in juvenile Chinook salmon in British Columbia therefore we believe reducing the amount of plastic in the environment will help begin to reduce the impacts to marine life including salmon and orcas. We have to do much more to solve this problem moving beyond single use plastics is something we can do right now. We will see a difference in cleaner beaches and parks and will know that we are making a difference to the wildlife and our rivers, lakes, and oceans

CON: The 10 cent minimum bag charge is a mandate. There are no reasons for grocer to be able to get off the hook for what other businesses have to pay. When local taxes are applied there is a drop in use and that impacts jobs in our communities. Single use bags are waterproof and versatile. Paper bags are not sustainable. Recycling is not suitable for bags because they can not do it right. The bag fee is not capped and it could easily go higher.

OTHER: The life cycle costs to produce reusable bags show do not offset the costs. that amount of energy and water needed to produce reusable bags. It is not clear how to accommodate customers buying odd sized items. There needs to be exemptions for odd sized

bags. The 10 cent pass through charge will help defer costs that our members will incur. There is a lot of plastic coming from Asia that should also be addressed.

**Persons Testifying:** PRO: Holly Chisa, Northwest Grocery Association; Jan Gee, Washington Food Industry Association; Jeni Woock, City Councilmember, City of Gig Harbor; Kevin Kelly, Recology; Susan Thoman, Compost Manufacturing Alliance; Karen Povey, Point Defiance Zoo & Aquarium; Enjoli Shaw, Teen Advocate Oceans; Heather Trim, Zero Waste Washington; Joanna Grist, PCC Community Markets; Samantha Louderback, citizen; Blain Reeves, Department of Natural Resources; Bruce Speight, Environment Washington.

CON: M.C. Halvorsen; Bill Stauffacher, American Forest and Paper Association.

OTHER: Mark Johnson, Washington Retail Association; Vicki Christophersen, Washington Refuse and Recycling Association; Todd Myers, Washington Policy Center; Laurie Davies, Department of Ecology.

**Persons Signed In To Testify But Not Testifying:** No one.