

Mahalo for joining us!

**THE MEETING WILL START  
SHORTLY**

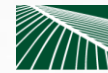




HAWAII STATE  
DEPARTMENT  
OF HEALTH



TETRA TECH



PBR HAWAII  
& ASSOCIATES, INC.

# Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan Update: Packaging

**State of Hawai'i Solid and Hazardous Waste Branch (SHWB)  
Office of Solid Waste Management (OSWM):** Lane Otsu,  
Marienna Jimenez, and Michael Burke

**Tetra Tech:** Cesar Leon, Christine Arbogast, and Jisela Herrera

**PBR HAWAII:** Catie Cullison, Sunny Rosario, and Ramsay Taum

March 14, 2024

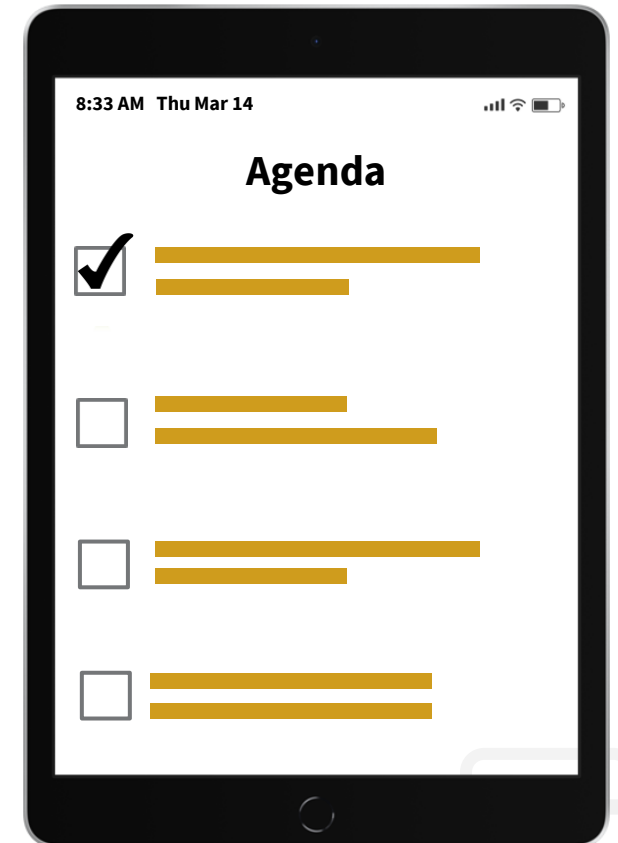
# Task Force Roll Call & Introductions

- Taskforce members – roll call
- State of Hawai‘i DOH staff
- Consultants
- Guest Speakers



# Agenda

- Task Force Roll Call (5 min)
- General Public Comment Period (5 min)
- Wrap-Up C&D (30 min)
  - Opportunity for public comment on Construction and Demolition discussion
- Introduction – Problem Statement (15 min)
  - Discuss problem statements
  - Opportunity for public feedback on problem statement
  - Task Force Discussion
- Potential Solutions (30 min)
  - Subject Matter Speakers



Please note, this meeting will be recorded

## Agenda, cont'd.

- Break (10 min)
- Comparative Analysis (15 min)
- Opportunity for Public Comment on Potential Solutions (10 min)
- Discussion on Potential Solutions (60 min)
  - Task Force thoughts
  - Task Force response to questions
- Meeting Summary (10 min)
- Next Steps / Action Items (10 min)



# Sunshine Law

- The Sunshine Law is Hawai'i's open meeting law
- The purpose is to help ensure the public can meaningfully participate in the government processes, such as this plan revision
- All ISWMP Taskforce meetings are open to the public, and will follow the State's Sunshine Law
- NOTE to Taskforce: Discussion on Taskforce business outside the public meeting is prohibited. This includes in-person communications as well as phone, email, and social media communications



# Meeting Ground Rules

- Acknowledge the contributions of others
- Raise hand to speak
- Mic off, unless speaking
- Engage with an open mind
- Listen, then respond
- Respect others and their ideas



## *Public Comments*



Opportunity for public comments on the meeting agenda





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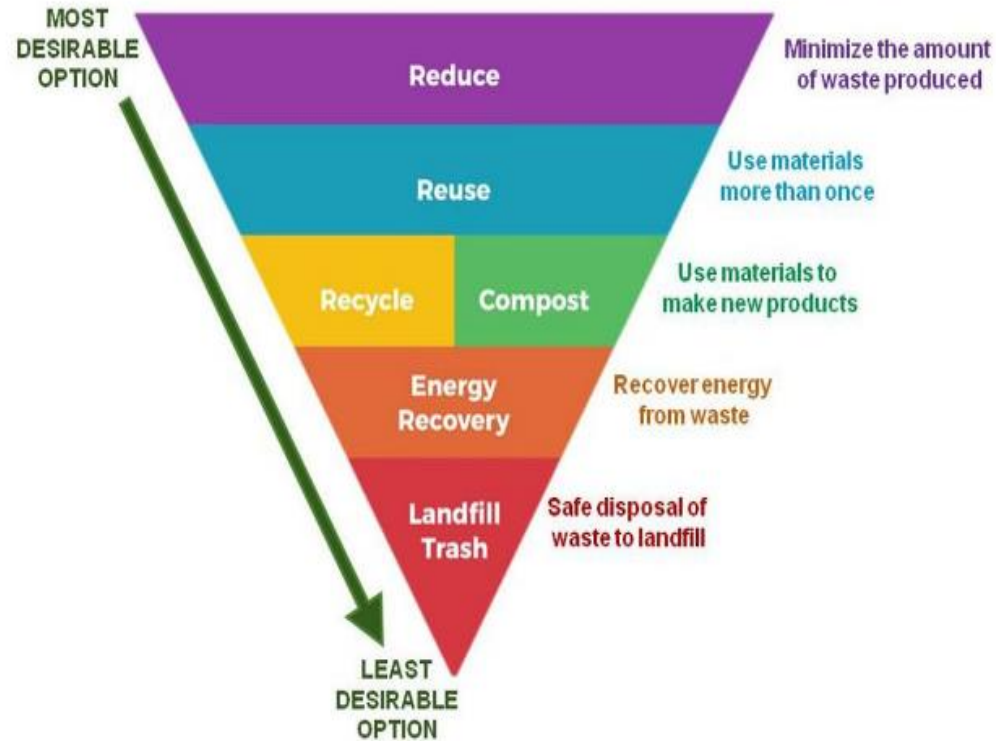


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Construction and  
Demolition Waste (C&D)

**Potential Solutions Wrap Up**

## EPA Waste Hierarchy



# Solid Waste Management Stream: Solution Categories



## Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

- Manufacturers and/or distributors are compelled to address impacts of their own products on the waste stream.
- EPR also extends to retailers, consumers, and a state or local government's existing infrastructure to find cost-effective solutions.

## Less Wasteful

- Identification of less wasteful alternatives

## Government Programs and Subsidies

- Includes revisions to existing statutes and adjustment to existing State programs and personnel.
- Implementing new government regulations and/or prohibitions.
- Examples: Advance Disposal Fee, Deposit Program, and Expanded Government Services.

## Outreach and Education

- Identification of potential outreach opportunities.
- Identification of potential education opportunities.

## Free Market Solutions

- Includes identification of new or expanded local market opportunities for recycling.
- Considers Hawai'i's remote geography and related logistic and infrastructure challenges.

# C&D – Potential Solutions to Consider

- **Extended Producer Responsibility**
  - Ceiling Tiles and Carpet Take-Back Programs
- **Resource Reduction Alternatives**
  - Support local reduce/reuse alternatives (i.e., deconstruction workshops)
  - Alternatives to traditional building materials (i.e., bamboo, hempcrete, cork, green roofs, mycelium, rammed earth, and indigenous building materials and construction techniques)
- **Government Programs and Subsidies**
  - US EPA grant programs
  - Green Grants Program and Recycling Grants Program (Maui)
  - Consider regulations that establish minimum diversion requirements for construction projects (i.e., California Green Building Code and California's SB 1374)
  - Consider regulations that establish deconstruction requirements (i.e., San Antonio, TX's Deconstruction & Circular Economy Program and Seattle, WA's Residential Deconstruction Permit)
  - Consider regulations to increase capacity to manage C&D materials locally and encourage business development (i.e., Nashville, TN's proposed Commercial C&D Materials Ordinance)
- **Outreach and Education**
  - US EPA Educational Resources
  - Support local reduce/reuse efforts (i.e., trainings/workshops, educational resources)
  - Honolulu County – Tour de Trash
- **Free Market Solutions**
  - Re-Use Hawai'i
  - Concrete Aggregate
  - Engineered Wood Products



# C&D – Task Force Meeting Potential Solutions Identified

- **Resource Reduction Alternatives**

- Upstream innovation
- Shift away from the Linear Economy to Circular Economy to keep products and materials in use
- Enhance accessibility for reusable C&D materials
- Develop an online network to foster business-to-business connections to match unwanted material C&D materials to opportunities for reuse
- Support deconstruction and reuse of C&D materials to reduce emissions
- Enforce requirement for consultation with deconstruction and bio remedial experts prior to any construction or demolition activities

- **Government Programs and Subsidies**

- Incorporate soil remediation into C&D activities
- Establish regulations to set C&D diversion requirements
- Enforce an ordinance that establishes a minimum percentage of alternative materials requirement for construction projects
- Facilitate permitting process for C&D facilities (i.e., funding)
- Site/permit a new mixed commingled C&D facility and landfill
- Establish centralized collection sites for various C&D materials at existing transfer stations
- Seek grant opportunities (e.g., asphalt and shingles recycling grants)
- Provide financial incentives for meeting diversion goals
- Increase cost of landfilling C&D materials to encourage deconstruction
- Ensure recirculation of C&D prior to exploring gasification as an option
- Highlight the importance of enforceable policies and propose them to the State

- **Outreach and Education**

- Continue discussions among taskforce members

- **Free Market Solutions**

- Focus on markets for common C&D materials
- Create grades of materials source separation





*Guests and members of the public, please share your thoughts. Do you envision the proposed solutions as ones that are implementable in Hawai‘i? What challenges do you foresee? Do you have other thoughts?*

Opportunity for public comment on C&D discussion



***Task Force members: Share your thoughts on solutions presented. In your opinion, which show most promise?***

**Each Task Force member share your opinion.  
Thank you!**



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Problem Statements

# Packaging



## Solid Waste Stream Topic: Packaging

Increased awareness and public pressure regarding packaging waste has led to businesses implementing some **source reduction** methods to **reduce packaged waste**. Plastic packaging is cost-effective and **generally preferred for fast-moving consumer goods** which generates a significant amount of waste. **Packaging waste generation** has also **significantly increased as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic** (i.e., take-out instead of dine-in). As **consumer behavior shifts globally** (i.e., preference for **online shopping** due to convenience versus in-store shopping), this will further contribute to the packaging problem unless properly addressed.



# Packaging- Overview

## • State of Hawai‘i:

- **HRS 11-342G-3(b)** Goals
- **HRS §342G-41** Goals for recycled product procurement
- **HRS §342G-42(a)** Office responsibilities for recycled products
- **HRS §342G-44** Double-sided copying
- **HRS §342G-45** Establishment of an office paper and other materials recovery program
- **HRS §103D-1005** Recycled Products
- **HRS §321-602** Food packaging; prohibited items
- **Act 254** Relating to Plastic



## Recently Proposed Bills Related to Packaging:

- **HB 2399** (Proposed, 2022)
- **HB 85** Relating to Single-Use Plastics (Proposed, 2023)
- **HB 1326** Relating to the Environment (Proposed, 2023)
- **SB 2427** Relating to Environmental Protection (Proposed, 2024)
- **HB 1688** Relating to the Environment (Proposed, 2024)



# Packaging– Overview

- **Hawai‘i County:**
  - **Hawai‘i County Code Chapter 20 Article 5** Polystyrene Foam Food Container and Food Service Ware Reduction
  - **Hawai‘i County Code Chapter 20 Article 6** Plastic Bag Reduction
  - **Resolution 356-07** A Resolution to Embrace and Adopt the Principles of Zero Waste as a Long-term Goal for Hawai‘i County
- **City & County of Honolulu:**
  - **Revised Ordinances of Honolulu Chapter 42-1.7** Acceptable and nonacceptable refuse at disposal facilities
  - **Revised Ordinances of Honolulu Chapter 42-3.1** Business
  - **Revised Ordinances of Honolulu Chapter 42-1.11** Mandatory recycling program for city government
  - **Revised Ordinances of Honolulu Chapter 42, Article 9** Regulation of Bags Provided to Customers
  - **Bill 47** (2023)
- **Kaua‘i County:**
  - **County Ordinance No. 855** Plastic Bag Reduction
  - **County Ordinance 902** Integrated Solid Waste Management
  - **County Ordinance 1079, Article 27, Chapter 22** Restricting The Use and Sale of Polystyrene Foam Food Service Containers
- **Maui County:**
  - **Maui County Code Title 20 Environmental Protection, Chapter 20.18** Plastic Bags and Disposable Bodyboards
  - **Maui County Code Title 20 Environmental Protection, Chapter 20.26** Plastic Disposable Foodware





*Guests and members of the public, please share your thoughts. Do you know of additional problems associated with Packaging materials management in Hawai‘i?*

**Opportunity for public feedback on problem statement**



*Taskforce, please share your thoughts. Do you know of additional problems associated with Packaging materials management in Hawai'i?*

Opportunity for Taskforce feedback on problem statement



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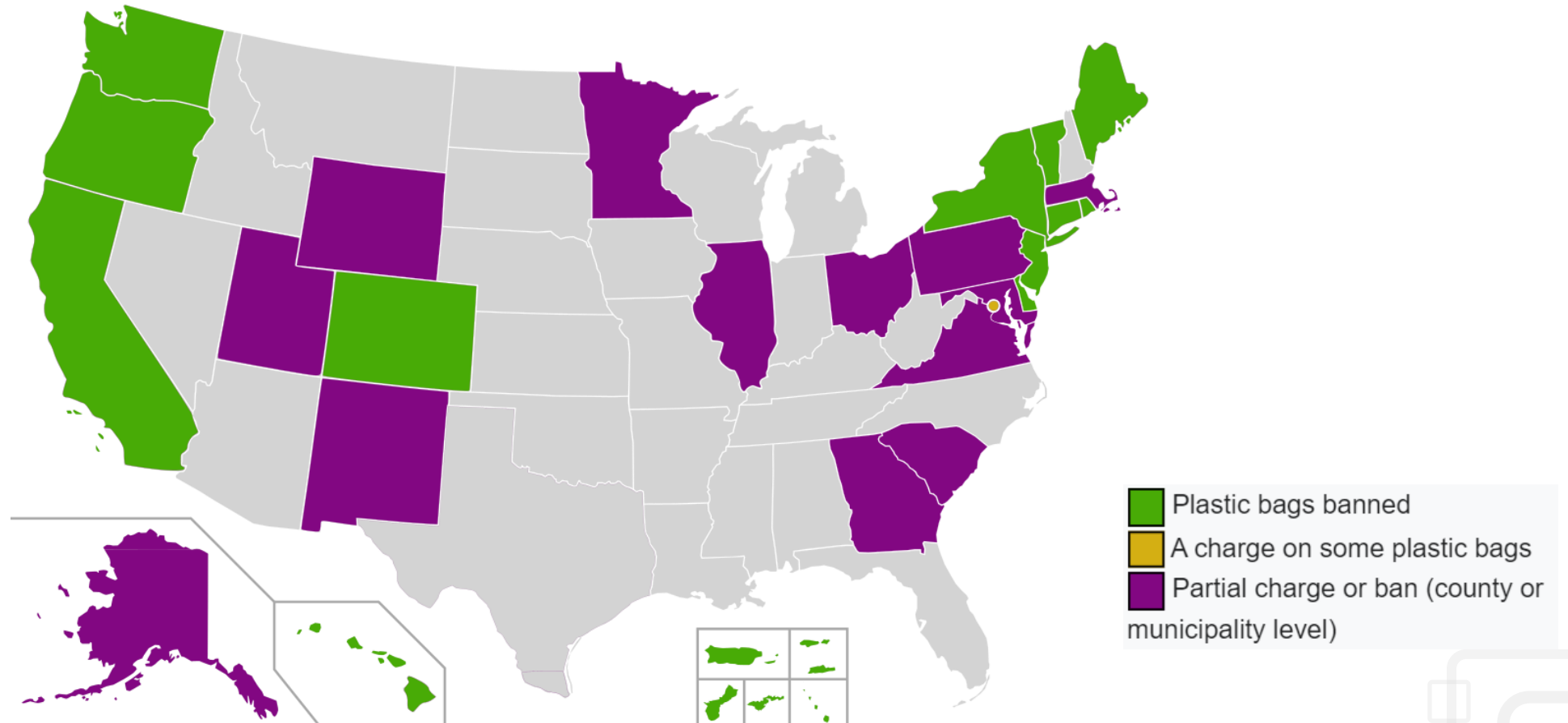
# Potential Solutions

## Federal Government

- No nation-wide packaging landfill disposal ban in the United States
- Twelve states have implemented their own plastic bag fees or bans:
  - California
  - Colorado
  - Connecticut
  - Delaware
  - Hawai'i (de facto ban in the four Counties)
  - Maine
  - New Jersey
  - New York
  - Oregon
  - Rhode Island
  - Vermont
- 200+ counties and municipalities have enacted plastic bag fees or bans



# Plastic Bags





## Federal Government

- 10 states have implemented polystyrene foam bans:
  - Colorado
  - Delaware
  - Hawai'i (de facto ban in the four Counties)
  - Maine
  - Maryland
  - New Jersey
  - New York
  - Vermont
  - Virginia
  - Washington
- 200+ municipalities have enacted polystyrene foam bans



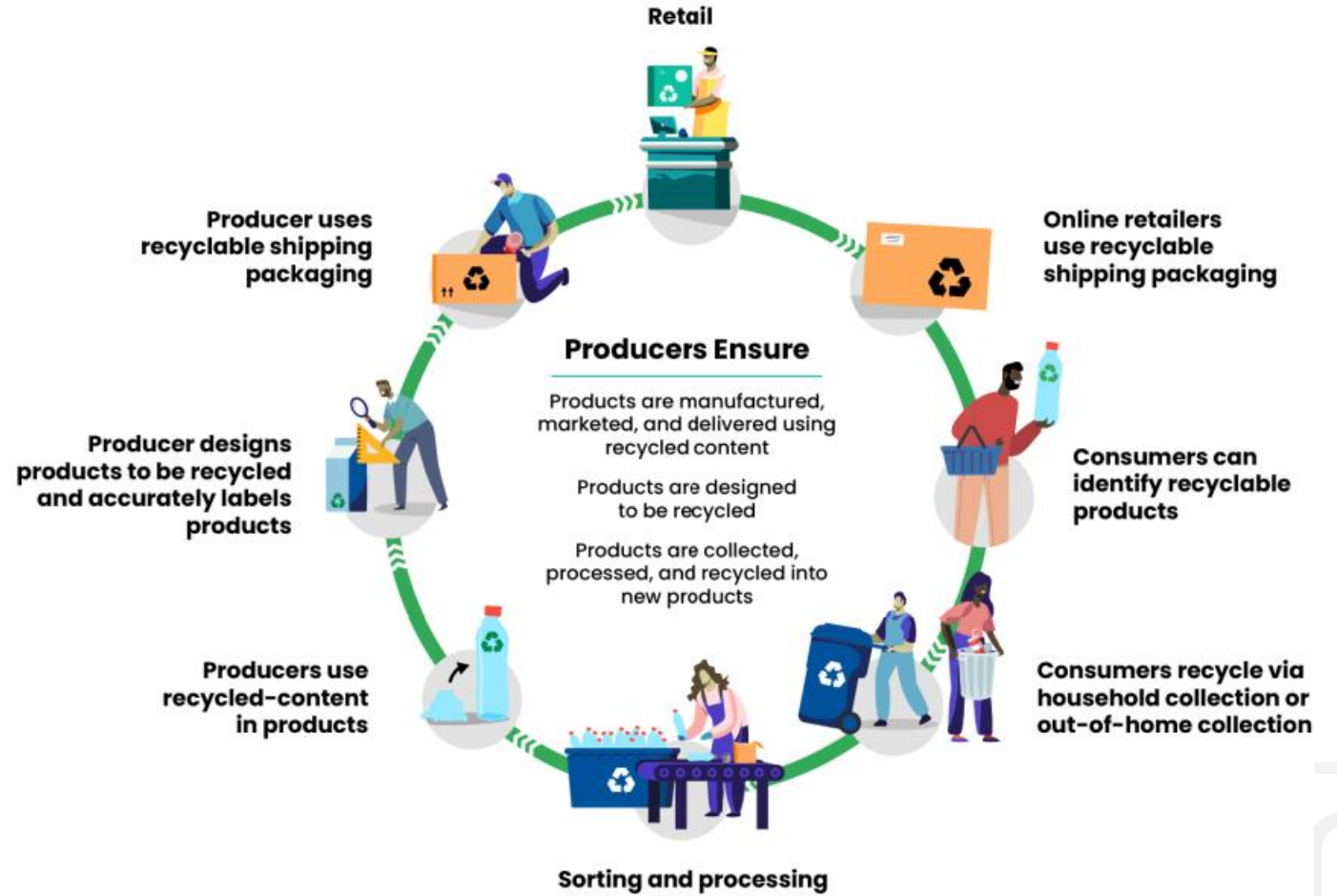
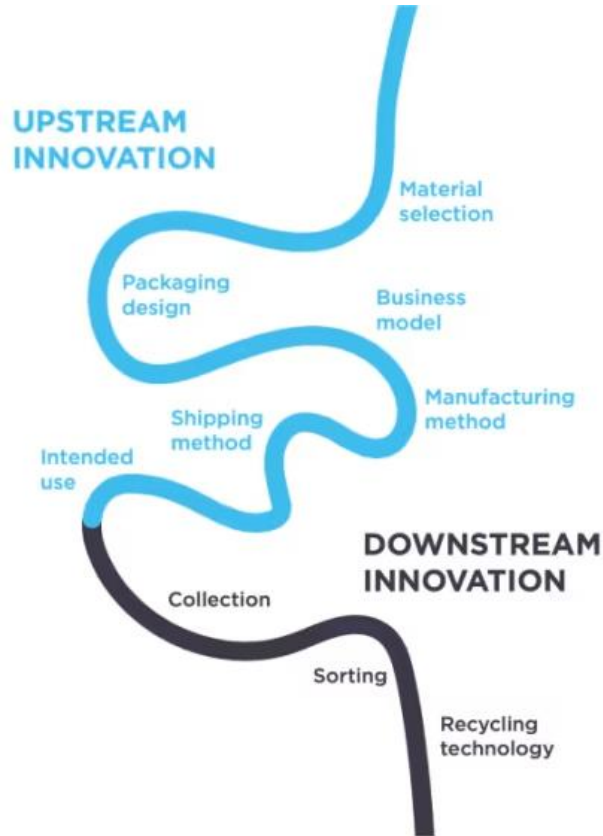


## Federal Government

- Break Free from Plastic Pollution Act
- National Environmental Policy Act
- Resource Conservation Recovery Act
- Executive Order No. 14057



# Circular Economy





## Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan Update Task Force Briefing: Packaging

### Speakers:

Lucy Pierce, Senior Project Manager, **Sustainable Packaging Coalition**  
Doug Kobold, Executive Director, **California Product Stewardship**



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Lucy Pierce  
Senior Project Manager  
Sustainable Packaging Coalition

**Subject Matter Expert**



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diversity of stakeholders to  
promote a more sustainable  
materials economy.*

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**How2Recycle®**

**NAVIGATE**



**How2Compost**

**recycled  
material  
STANDARD**



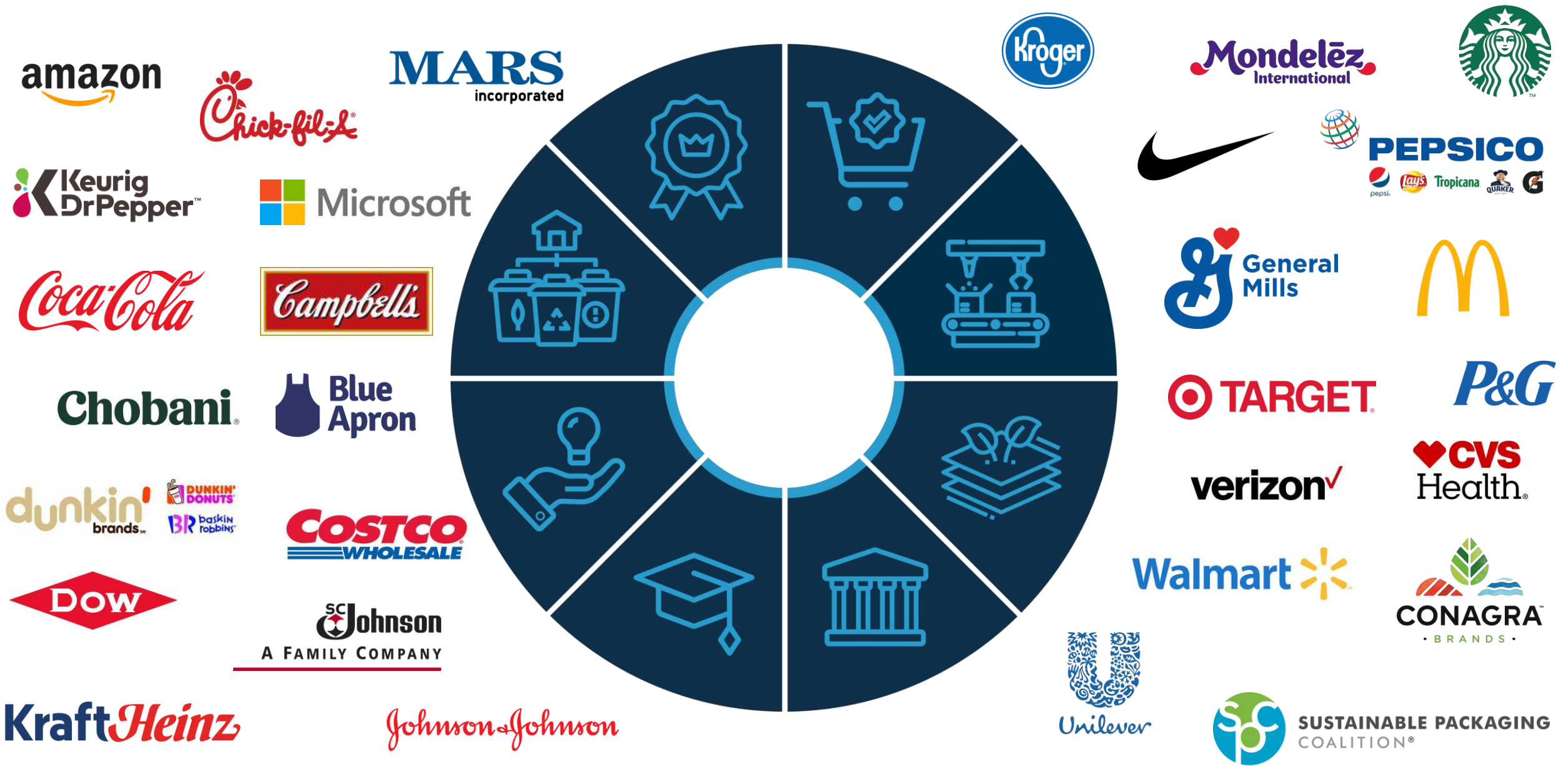
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BRANDS

KraftHeinz

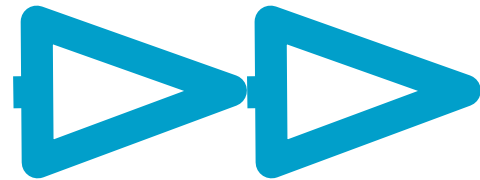
Johnson & Johnson

Unilever

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# 5 Principles of Design

Sustainable packaging is packaging that



1. Uses **SMART**<sup>1</sup> design
2. Advances the use of recycled materials and/or sustainably-sourced, renewable feedstocks
3. Is designed for reusability, recyclability, or compostability and labeled with appropriate end-of-life instructions

Companies working on sustainable packaging should also work on ensuring that their product-package system:

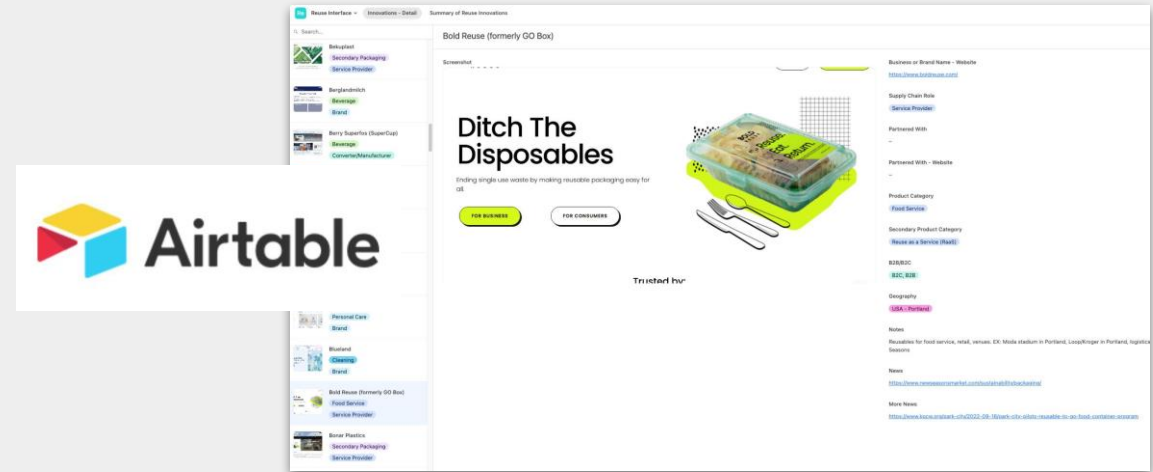
4. Engages with reuse and refill models
5. Invests in the growth of recycling and composting infrastructure, collection, and access



# Uses SMART Design

- S** Systems Approach
- M** Material Health
- A** Accessibility
- R** Reduction & Elimination
- T** Life-cycle thinking

# SPC Resources



How To Know If Your Paper Packaging Is Recyclable

Developed in partnership with:

Can Packaging Help Divert Restaurant Food Waste?

Case Studies of Two Quick-Service Restaurant (QSR) Chains in Vermont & New York

Introduction To Packaging Recycling Test Methods & Specifications

GUIDE

RECOVERY

Developed in partnership with:

PACKAGING DESIGN

**POSITION STATEMENT**

---

**"BIODEGRADABLE" PACKAGING**

The SPC recommends that packaging companies do not use the term "biodegradable" to market products to consumers, retailers, or consumers. The SPC further recommends that companies do not attempt packaging to be biodegradable, unless a specific, verifiable claim is made and independently verified based on the specific application, e.g. the use of agricultural films. The SPC's rationale is outlined below.

- Biodegradability is a marketing and compliance risk.**
  - "Biodegradable" refers to a material that has the ability to break down by biological means into the molecules of water, CO<sub>2</sub>, or CH<sub>4</sub> in the soil under natural conditions over time. There are no standards for what products will break down, how long it takes, or how long it takes to break down. The term "biodegradable" is often used to describe products that are not biodegradable, or that are biodegradable under conditions that are not realistic, such as in a composting facility, or in a landfill. The term "biodegradable" is also used to describe products that are not biodegradable, but are marketed as such. This is a marketing and compliance risk.
- Biodegradability marketing claims are increasingly contested.**
  - In a report in California, Michigan, NY, and other states, the SPC has identified that the term "biodegradable" is being used to describe products that are not biodegradable. This is a marketing and compliance risk.
- Biodegradable packaging does not align with industry certification programs.**
  - The SPC's certification programs for compostable packaging (e.g. BPI) and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standards for compostable and degradable packaging do not include the term "biodegradable".
- Biodegradable packaging can contribute to labeling and resource confusion.**
  - Consumer expectations for the term "biodegradable" are not well understood by consumers, and can result in consumer confusion regarding the proper use of the product. It is unclear what will happen to the packaging when it is disposed in the waste stream because of the diverse range of biodegradable products. This packaging is not biodegradable.

For more on biodegradable packaging, please see the SPC's Position on Biodegradable Packaging.

To learn more, contact [info@sustainablepackaging.org](mailto:info@sustainablepackaging.org)

**POSITION STATEMENT**

---

**DEGRADABILITY ADDITIVES IN PETROLEUM-BASED PLASTICS**

Updated February 2024

The SPC opposes the use of any type of degradability additive in packaging, including those that claim to make plastics biodegradable. The SPC further recommends that companies do not attempt packaging to be biodegradable, unless a specific, verifiable claim is made and independently verified based on the specific application, e.g. the use of agricultural films. The SPC's rationale is outlined below.

The SPC strongly opposes the use of any type of degradability additive in packaging, including those that claim to make plastics biodegradable. The SPC further recommends that companies do not attempt packaging to be biodegradable, unless a specific, verifiable claim is made and independently verified based on the specific application, e.g. the use of agricultural films. The SPC's rationale is outlined below.

Having significant stakeholders, the SPC's position is aligned against the use of any degradability additive in any petroleum-based plastic. The SPC's rationale is outlined below.

- Additives Have a Negative Impact on Recyclability.**
  - Plastics have had a negative impact on the environment for many years. High embedded energy content, long lifetimes, and the fact that they are not biodegradable are some of the reasons why. The SPC strongly opposes the use of any type of degradability additive in packaging, including those that claim to make plastics biodegradable. The SPC further recommends that companies do not attempt packaging to be biodegradable, unless a specific, verifiable claim is made and independently verified based on the specific application, e.g. the use of agricultural films. The SPC's rationale is outlined below.
- Additives Contribute to Microplastics in Land and Water.**
  - The SPC strongly opposes the use of any type of degradability additive in packaging, including those that claim to make plastics biodegradable. The SPC further recommends that companies do not attempt packaging to be biodegradable, unless a specific, verifiable claim is made and independently verified based on the specific application, e.g. the use of agricultural films. The SPC's rationale is outlined below.
- Additives are not an Excuse for Compostability.**
  - Compostability is a property of a material that is determined by its chemical composition and structure. It is not a property of a material that is determined by the presence of a degradability additive. The SPC strongly opposes the use of any type of degradability additive in packaging, including those that claim to make plastics biodegradable. The SPC further recommends that companies do not attempt packaging to be biodegradable, unless a specific, verifiable claim is made and independently verified based on the specific application, e.g. the use of agricultural films. The SPC's rationale is outlined below.

**POSITION STATEMENT**

---

**GREENWASHING**

The SPC defines greenwashing as "using deceptive environmental facts to sell an environmentally damaging product." The SPC strongly opposes the use of any type of greenwashing in packaging, including those that claim to make plastics biodegradable. The SPC further recommends that companies do not attempt packaging to be biodegradable, unless a specific, verifiable claim is made and independently verified based on the specific application, e.g. the use of agricultural films. The SPC's rationale is outlined below.

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## Resources

### Featured

Free

Explore



Guide to EPR Proposals

# Explore the Guide

[epr.sustainablepackaging.org](http://epr.sustainablepackaging.org)



Covered Products



Covered Entities or End Users



Producer Definition



Producer Responsibility Organization



Structure/Type



Producer Exclusions



Cost Coverage



Eco-Modulation



Fee Structure



Targets



Enforcement



Infrastructure



Timelines



Additional Policy Levers



Government Role



Education and Outreach



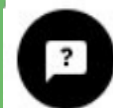
Stakeholder Involvement



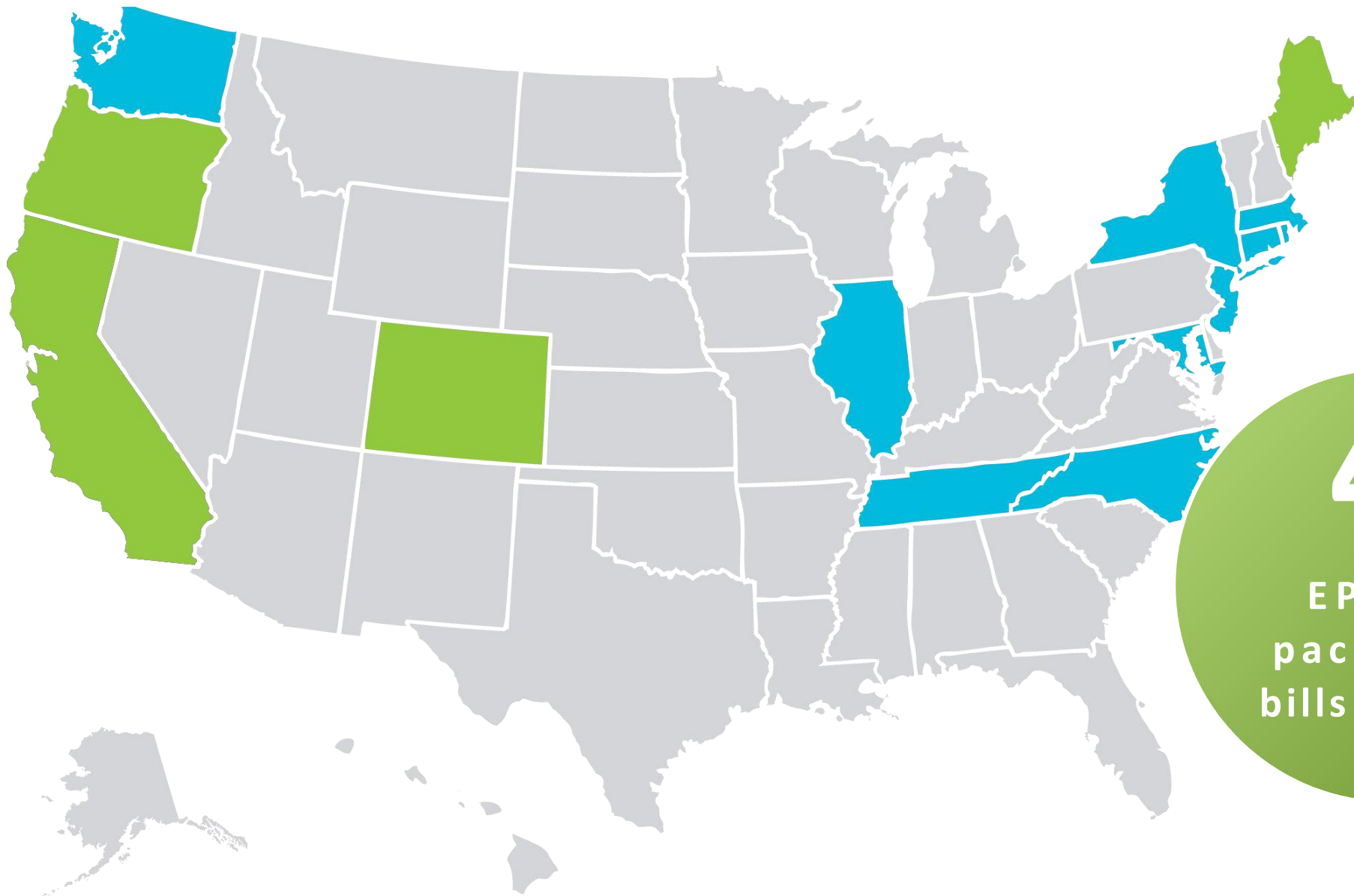
Social Considerations



Recyclable / Recycling Definition



Other



11  
States introduced EPR legislation in 2023

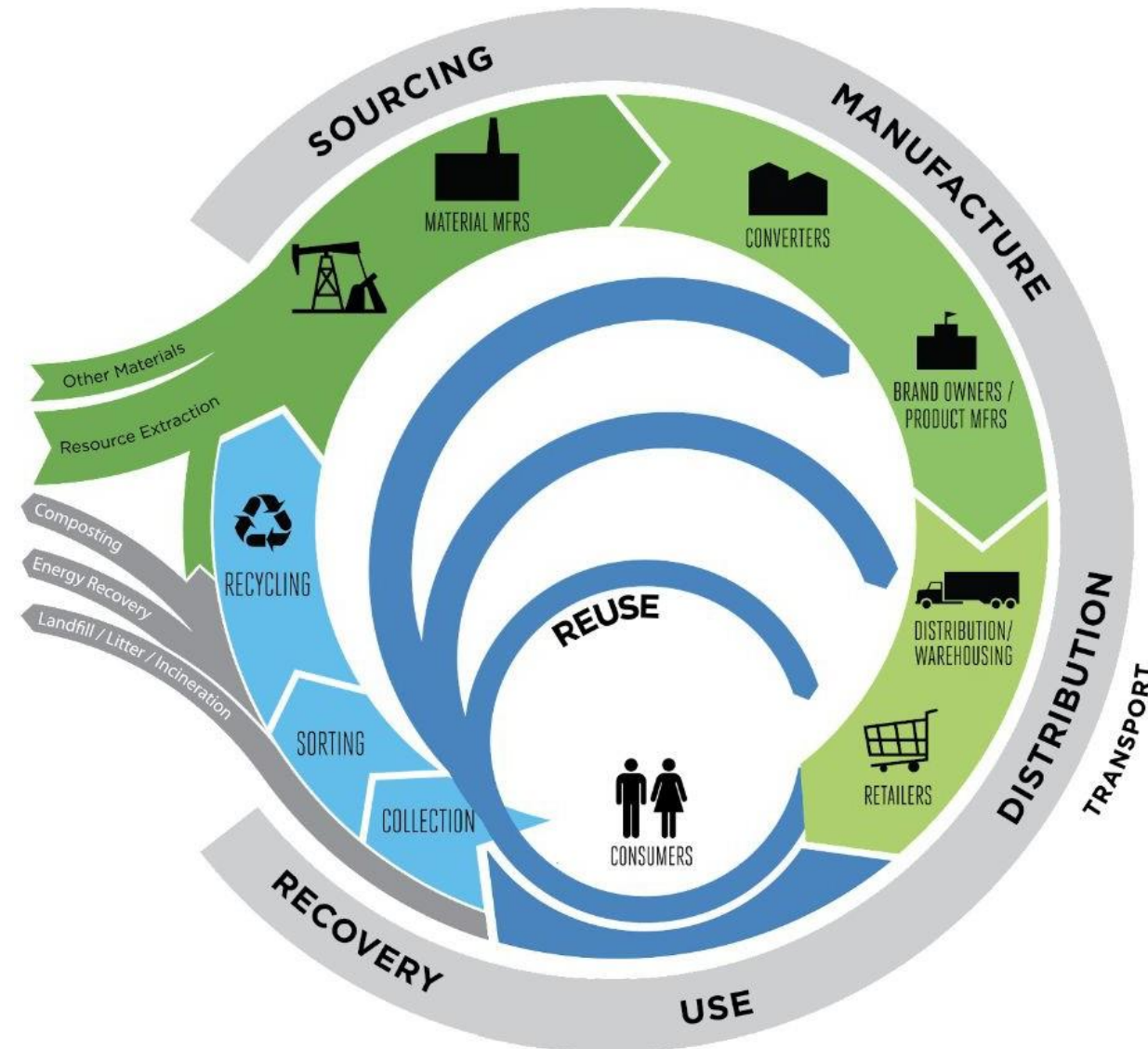
4  
EPR for packaging bills passed

# Extended Producer Responsibility

- **Eco-modulation of fees**
- **System costs + investments**
- **Composting, reuse & refill**
- **Social equity principles**
- **Stakeholder group/advisory board**
- **What is it that you need to be successful?**



# Post-consumer Recycled Content



- Harmonization
- Innovation
- Packaging format
- Collection
- End Markets



# Deposit Return Systems

- Deposit values
- Redemption center options
- Wide array of beverage types
- Reuse/refill opportunities

# Thank you!

**Lucy Pierce**

**Senior Project Manager, Policy**

**The Sustainable Packaging Coalition**

[lucy.pierce@greenblue.org](mailto:lucy.pierce@greenblue.org)





**Doug Kobold**  
**Executive Director**  
**California Product Stewardship**

**Subject Matter Expert**



**CPSC**  
California Product  
Stewardship Council<sup>sm</sup>

## Hawai'i Integrated Solid Waste Management Task Force

### *Packaging Waste Challenges & Potential Solutions*

March 14, 2024



Presented By:  
Doug Kobold



# CPSC Board Executives



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Board Chair  
City of Rio Vista



Colleen Foster  
Board Treasurer  
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Board Vice Chair  
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Derek Crutchfield  
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Rachel Ross  
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SWMA



Chris Sheppard  
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**Doug Kobold**  
Executive Director



**Joanne Brasch**  
Director of Advocacy &  
Outreach



**Nate Pelczar**  
Director of Administration



**Yalin Li**  
Senior Associate



**Virginia McCormick**  
Associate II



**May Myo Myint**  
Intern



**Livia Keene**  
Intern



# Funding

- **Associates**

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- Districts
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- Thank you to all who fund us!



# Sponsors

- Circular (\$20,000+)



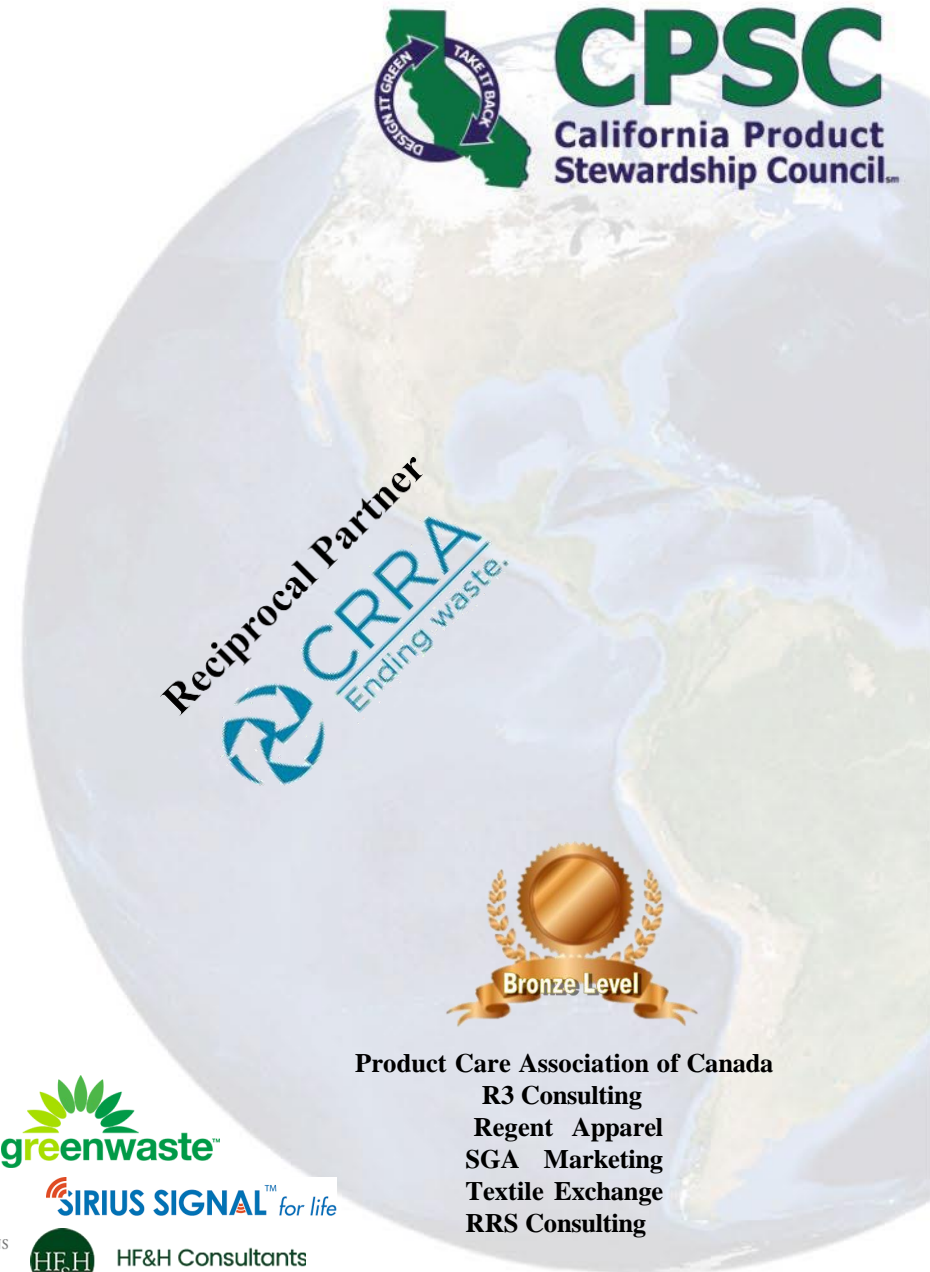
- Platinum (\$10,000+)



- Gold (\$5,000+), Silver (\$2,500+), Bronze (\$500+), Green (\$250+)



Product Care Association of Canada  
 R3 Consulting  
 Regent Apparel  
 SGA Marketing  
 Textile Exchange  
 RRS Consulting

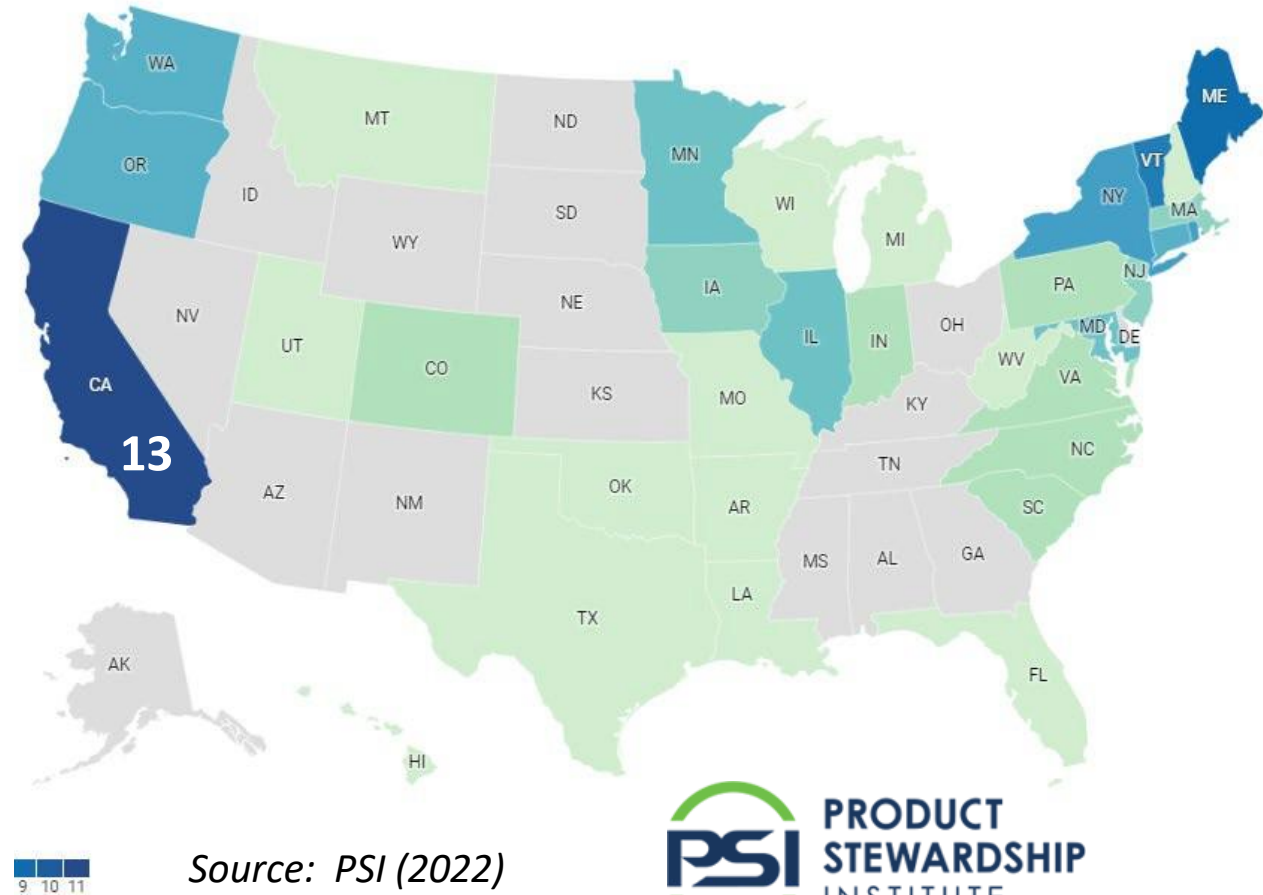


# US Product Stewardship Laws



## Product categories (California)

1. Ag Pesticide Containers
2. Batteries
3. Beverage containers
4. Carpet
5. Electronic waste
6. Mattresses
7. Medical sharps
8. Mercury thermostats
9. Packaging & food service ware
10. Paint
11. Product recall
12. Tires
13. Used oil



# California Product Stewardship Laws (Primary Funding Sources)



## Producer Responsibility

- Oil Recycling Enhancement Act (AB 2076, Sher, 1991; ...)
- Product Recall Safety & Protection Act (AB 1860, Huffman, 2008)
- Ag Pesticide Containers Recycling (SB 1723, Maldonado, 2008)
- Mercury Thermostats (AB 2347, Ruskin, 2008; AB 707, Quirk, 2021; AB 732, Quirk, 2022)
- Meds and Sharps (SB 212, Jackson, 2018)
- Responsible Battery Recycling Act (AB 2440, Irwin, 2022)
- Packaging (SB 54, Allen, 2022)



## Consumer Responsibility

- Beverage Container Recycling Act (AB 2020, Margolin, 1986; ... SB 1013, Atkins 2022; SB 353, Dodd, 2023)
- Tire Recycling Act (AB 1843, Brown, 1989 & SB 876, Escutia, 2000)
- E-waste Recycling Act (SB 20, Sher, 2003; SB 50, Sher, 2004; & SB 1215 Newman, 2022; SB 568, Newman, 2023)
- Paint (AB 1343, Huffman, 2010; AB 1526, Natural Resources Committee, 2023)
- Carpet (AB 2398, Perez, 2010; AB 1158, Chu, 2017; and AB 726, Chu, 2019)
- Mattresses (SB 254, Hancock, 2015 and AB 187, Garcia, 2019)



# Where do CA programs fall on the Stewardship Spectrum?



## Stewardship Spectrum<sup>SM</sup> Funding and Structures Vary Widely



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# Senate Bill 54 (SB 54) Background

## Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act (5PRA)

- ✓ Reduce the volume of plastic and other packaging
- ✓ Increase recycling
- ✓ Shift packaging pollution responsibility to producers
- ✓ Provide clarity and consistency for consumers
- ✓ Stimulate investment in reuse and refill systems
- ✓ Fund clean up efforts in disadvantaged communities

### Single-use packaging

Includes plastic, paper, paperboard, metal, glass, multi-layer materials, etc. (definition is material neutral)

### Plastic single-use food ware

Cups, lids, straws, cutlery, stirrers, lidded containers, trays, plates, clamshells, food wrap, and wrappers



# SB 54 Background (Cont'd)

In California, by 2032:



**100% of single-use packaging and plastic single-use food ware will be recyclable or compostable**



**65% of single-use plastic packaging and food ware will be recycled**

**30 % by 2028 | 40% by 2030**



**25% of single-use plastic packaging and food ware will be source reduced by weight and unit**

**10% by 2027 (2% reuse/refill)  
20% by 2030 (4% reuse/refill)**

# SB 54 Background (Cont'd)

## \$5 billion plastic pollution mitigation fund

- \$500M per year x 10 years paid for by producers beginning January 1, 2027
  - The PRO may collect up to one hundred fifty million dollars (\$150,000,000) from plastic resin manufacturers who sell plastic covered material to producers who are participants of the PRO.
- Distribution of the \$5 billion
  - 40% of the moneys to the Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Wildlife Conservation Board, the State Coastal Conservancy, the California Coastal Commission, the Ocean Protection Council, the Department of Parks and Recreation, the Natural Resources Agency, and the California Environmental Protection Agency to monitor and reduce the environmental impacts of plastics on terrestrial, aquatic, and marine life and human health, including to restore, recover, and protect the natural environment.
    - At least 50% of the funds shall provide benefits to residents living in a disadvantaged or low-income community or rural area
    - Moneys may be used to support grants for tribes, nongovernmental organizations, community-based organizations, land trusts, and local jurisdictions





# SB 54 Background (Cont'd)

## \$5 billion plastic pollution mitigation fund (cont'd)

- Distribution of the \$5 billion (cont'd)
  - 60% of the moneys shall be expended by the Strategic Growth Council, the California Environmental Protection Agency, the Natural Resources Agency, and the Department of Justice to monitor and reduce the historical and current environmental justice and public health impacts of plastics, including to mitigate the historical and current impact of plastics on disadvantaged or low-income communities or rural areas
    - 75 percent shall directly and primarily benefit residents living in disadvantaged or low-income communities
    - Moneys may be used to support grants to local jurisdictions, tribes, nongovernmental organizations, and community-based organizations
- Each agency or department receiving funding shall provide an annual report to the Legislature on how the funding will be used, progress toward mitigation goals, and relevant details and outcomes from third parties who may be provided funding by the agency or department for mitigation purposes



# SB 54 Background (Cont'd)

Producers to “fully fund plan implementation,” including:

- ✓ Costs incurred by a local jurisdiction or its service provider to implement SB 54, such as...
- ✓ Collection of covered materials, including investments to improve/expand collection and processing infrastructure
- ✓ Cleaning, sorting, aggregating and baling covered materials
- ✓ Transportation of materials to material recovery facilities and to end markets
- ✓ Waste stream sampling and reporting required by local governments
- ✓ Market development
- ✓ Source reduction of plastic packaging (including reuse/refill infrastructure)
- ✓ Outreach and education



# SB 54 Background (Cont'd)

## Potential ban on expanded polystyrene food service ware

**May not be sold in the state unless the following recycling rates\* are achieved:**

- **Not less than 25% by 2025**
- **Not less than 30% by 2028**
- **Not less than 50% by 2030**
- **Not less than 65% by 2032, and annually thereafter**

**Producers must demonstrate to CalRecycle that all expanded polystyrene meets those recycling rates!**

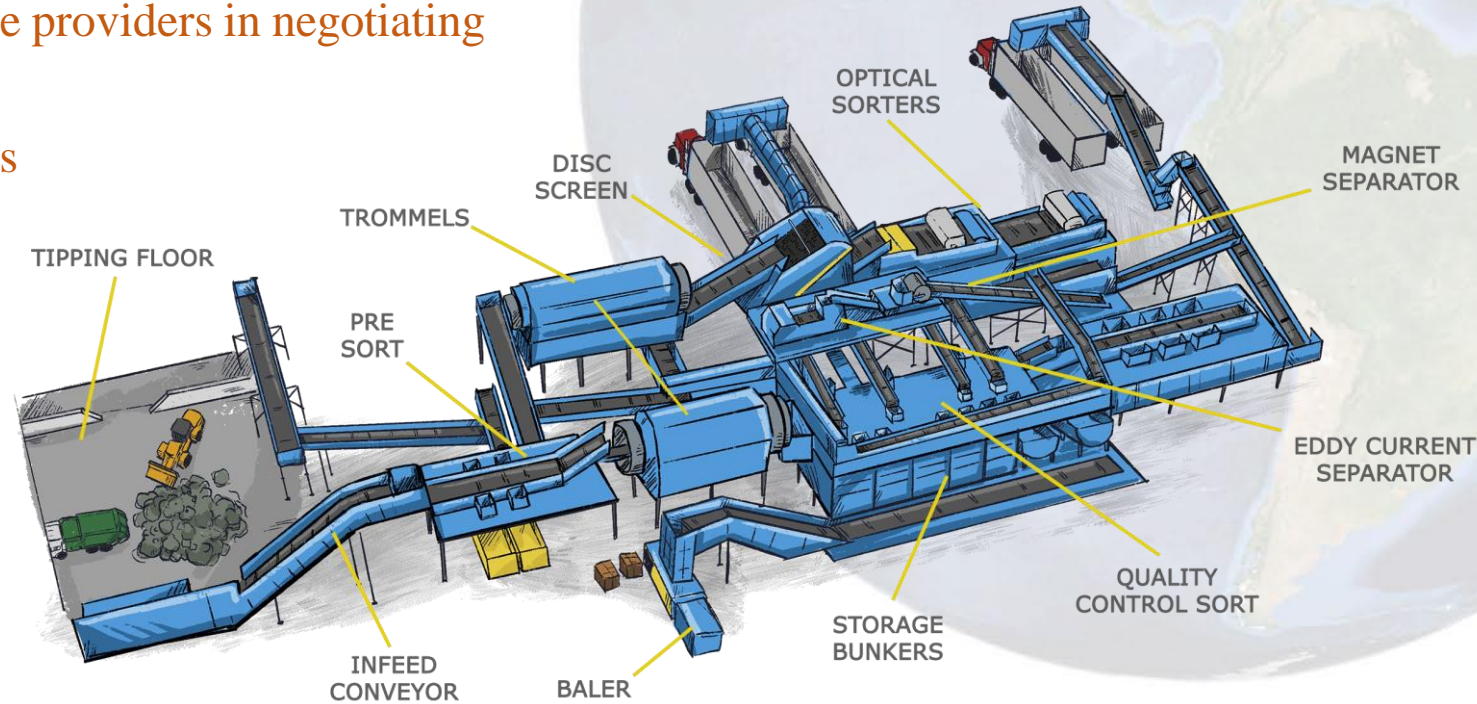
*\*Current recycling rates estimated to be in the low single digits*



# SB 54 - What's Next?

## Topics for local jurisdictions to consider now...

- Existing and planned/potential investment related to collecting, processing, and transporting covered materials
- Process of receiving reimbursements for investments from the PRO
- Role of local governments and haulers/service providers in negotiating costs with PRO
- Effect of SB 54 reimbursements on ratepayers



# SB 54 - What's Next? (Cont'd)

## Covered materials list

- **Must be published by January 1, 2024, including list of what's considered recyclable and compostable in the state**
- **Jurisdictions must collect materials designated recyclable or compostable (with limited exceptions)**

SB 54 Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act

### Covered Material Category (CMC) List

Version 1. Released December 2023

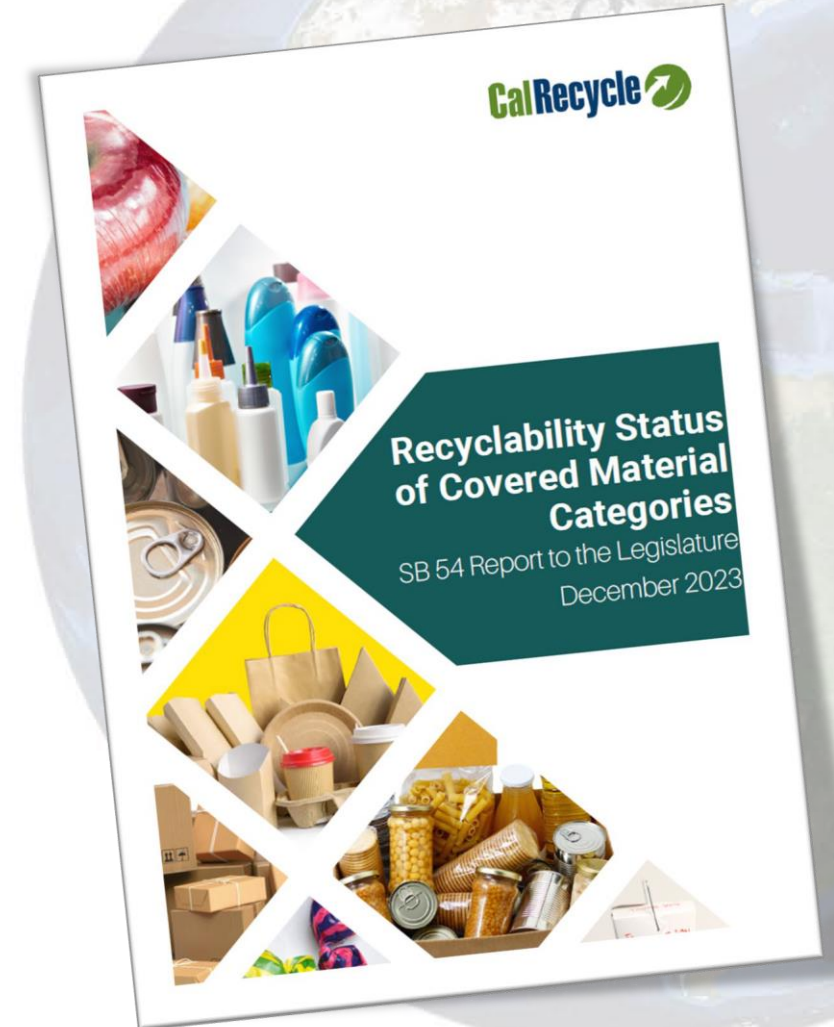
<https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/Docs/Web/126582>

SB 54 Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act

### Covered Material Category (CMC) Supplementary Material

December 2023

<https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/Docs/Web/126585>



<https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/Publications/Download/1905>

# SB 54 - What's Next? (Cont'd)

## Recyclability

- Defined by SB 343
- Collected by recycling programs that cover at least 60% of the state's population
- Demonstrated recycling rate of at least 75% (made into new products or packaging)
- Same criteria apply for materials collected outside of a curbside program



<https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/Publications/Details/1729>

# SB 54 - What's Next? (Cont'd)

## Compostability

- Defined by AB 1201
- Must meet ASTM standard specifications and free of PFAS
- Distinguishable from non-compostable products
- Designed to be “associated with the recovery of desirable organic wastes”
- Accepted for use in organic ag by Jan 2026
- CalRecycle proposed concept: Accepted by 50% of collection programs and facilities



Discussion Paper for Assembly Bill  
(AB) 1201 Public Workshop: Organic  
Waste Bifurcation Feasibility  
Determination

October 16, 2023



Biodegradable vs Compostable

<https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/PublicNotices/Documents/15415>

# SB 54 - What's Next? (Cont'd)

## Advisory Board

- **CalRecycle to appoint members by July 1, 2023**
- **13 Voting Members**
- **3 Non-Voting Members**
- **Representatives of:**
  - **Local government,**
  - **Environmental and environmental justice organizations,**
  - **Manufacturers, recycling and solid waste enterprises, and**
  - **Retail and grocery associations**
- **Advisory Board reviews the Needs Assessment, PRO Stewardship Plan and Budget, and Annual Reports**

<https://calrecycle.ca.gov/packaging/packaging-epr/advisoryboard/>





# Other Product Stewardship Councils



# Questions?



# Connect with CPSC!



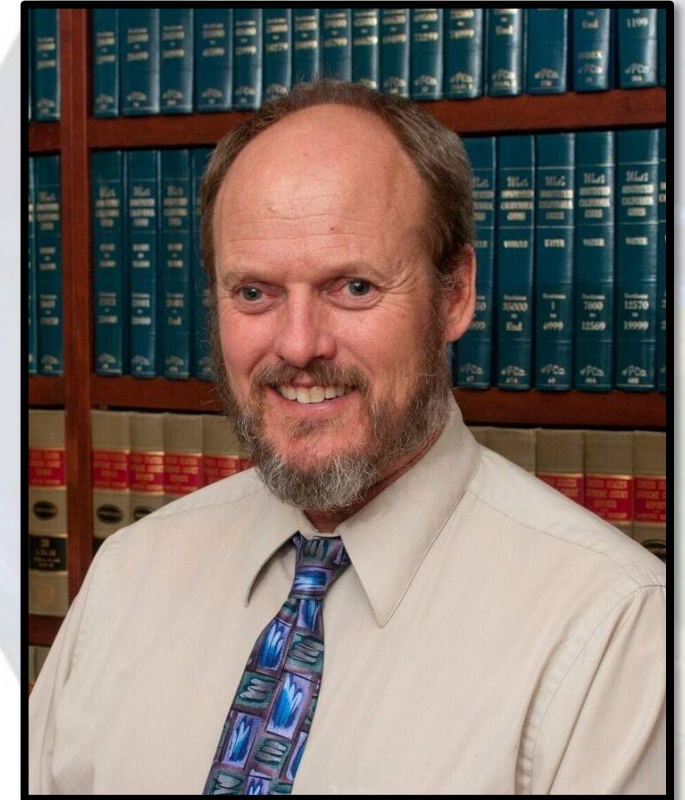
**Doug Kobold**

Executive Director

[Doug@calpsc.org](mailto:Doug@calpsc.org)

(916) 413-5262 (Cell)

[www.CalPSC.org](http://www.CalPSC.org)



Follow us on:



# 10 min. Break





HAWAII STATE  
DEPARTMENT  
OF HEALTH



TETRA TECH

Out-of-State

# Comparative Analysis

# Extended Producer Responsibility

- Break Free from Plastic Pollution Act
- **California** – Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act
- **Colorado** – Producer Responsibility Program for Statewide Recycling Act
- **Maine** – An Act to Support and Improve Municipal Recycling Programs to Save Taxpayer Money
- New Jersey – Recycled Content Law
- **Oregon** – Plastic Pollution and Recycling Modernization Act
- Washington – Post-Consumer Recycled Content Law



# Resource Reduction Alternatives

## State of Hawai‘i:

- Support local reduce/reuse alternatives (e.g., zero waste events)

## Kaua‘i County:

- List of Acceptable Compostable Alternatives

## Maui County:

- BYO utensil kits



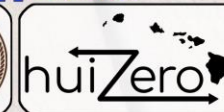
## Make it a Zero Waste Meal



Receive a **FREE BYO!** utensil kit with every new purchase of a huiZero container while supplies last



Scan to learn more about Plastic Free Maui County



# Resource Reduction Alternatives

## State of California:

- A.B. 619

## State of Oregon:

- H.B. 2443



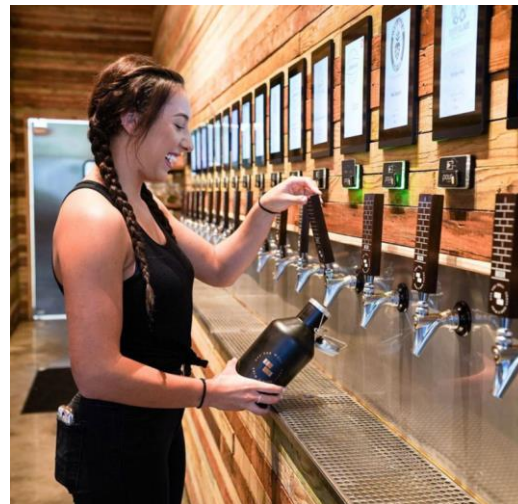


# Resource Reduction Alternatives

- Bamboo
- Banana Leaves
- Coconut Fiber
- Coconut Shells
- Cornstarch Packaging
- Lauhala Boxes
- Mushroom Packaging
- Organic Fabrics
- Reusable Bags
- Seaweed-Based Packaging
- Sheep Wool
- Sugarcane



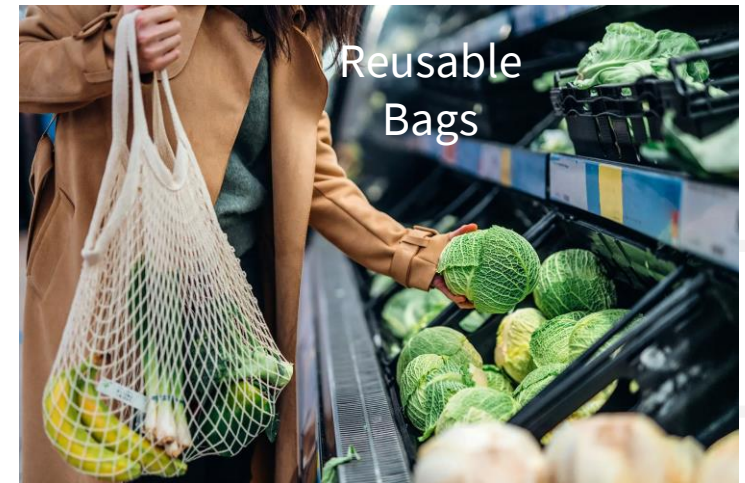
# Resource Reduction Alternatives



# Resource Reduction Alternatives



# Resource Reduction Alternatives



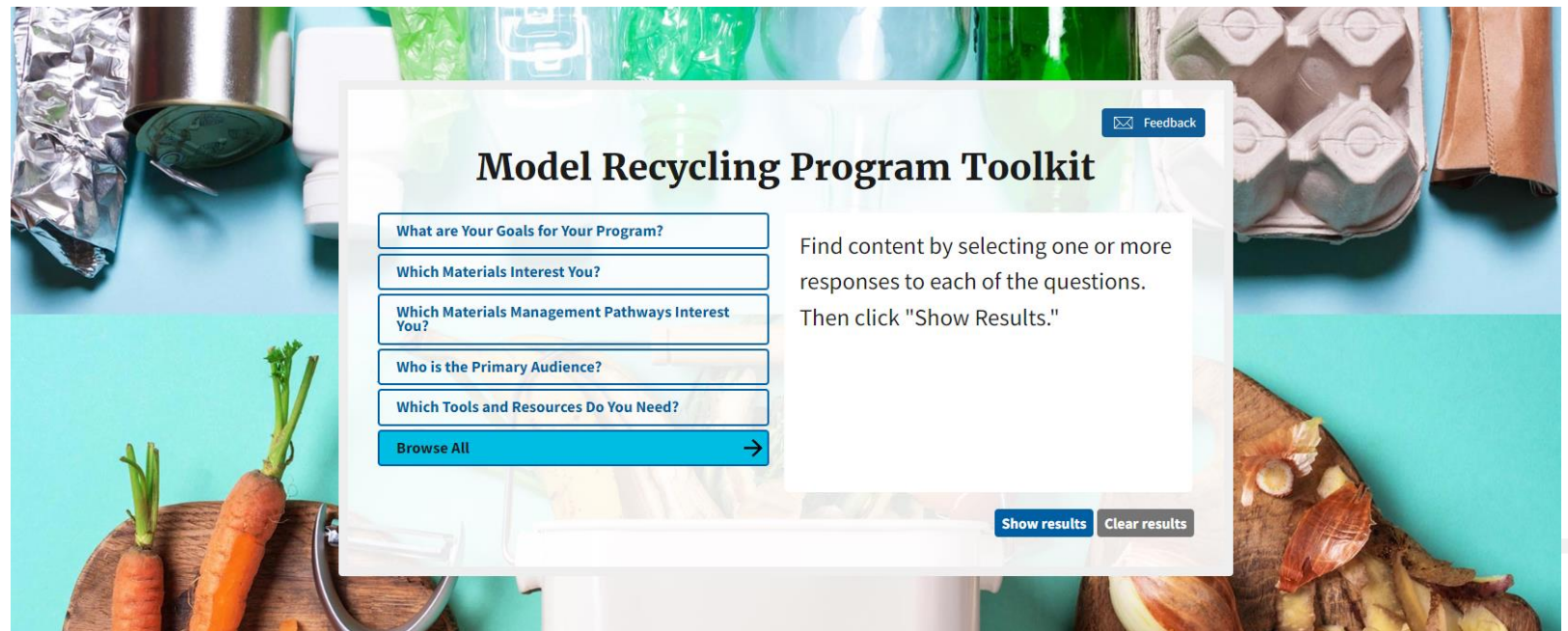
# Resource Reduction Alternatives



# Education and Outreach Opportunities

## US EPA:

- Free educational resources for K-12 students
- Model Recycling Program Toolkit



# Education and Outreach Opportunities

## State of Hawai'i:

- Support local reduce/reuse efforts (i.e., educational programs and resources)

## Honolulu County:

- Peer Consultants Program
- Public Schools Recycling Collection Program
- County Webpage
- Kōkua Hawai'i Foundation

## Hawai'i County:

- Public Education Campaigns
- Recycle Hawai'i

## Kaua'i County:

- County Webpage

## Maui County:

- Maui Huliau Foundation
- Reusable Bags Giveaway



# Education and Outreach Opportunities

## California:

- Senate Bill 54

## Colorado:

- House Bill 22-1355

## Washington:

- RCW 70A.245.140





# Education and Outreach



# Government Programs and Subsidies

- **Break Free From Plastic Pollution Act**
- **US EPA:**
  - Solid Waste Infrastructure for Recycling Grant Program
  - Pollution Prevention Grant: Environmental Justice Through Safer and More Sustainable Products
  - Consumer Recycling Education and Outreach Grant Program



SCAN ME



# Government Programs and Subsidies

## State of Hawai‘i:

- Green Business Program

## Hawai‘i County:

- Drop-Off Recycling Bins

## Honolulu County:

- Bi-weekly Curbside Recycling Collection Program
- Multi-unit Reimbursement Program

## Kaua‘i County:

- Drop-Off Recycling Bins

## Maui County:

- Drop-Off Recycling Bins
- Green Grants Program
- Recycling Grants Program



# Government Programs and Subsidies

## State of California:

- Recycled Fiber, Plastic, and Glass Grant Program

## State of Colorado:

- Recycling Resources Economic Opportunity Program
- Front Range Waste Diversion Program

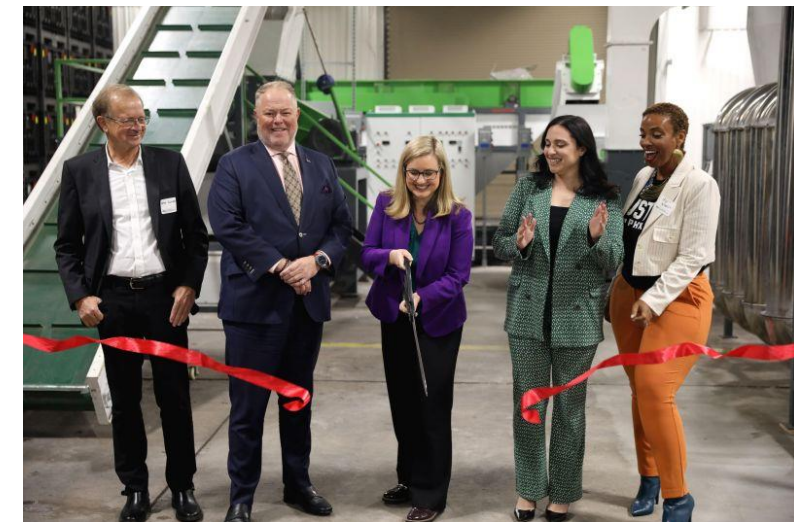
## State of Washington:

- Waste Reduction and Recycling Education Grants Program

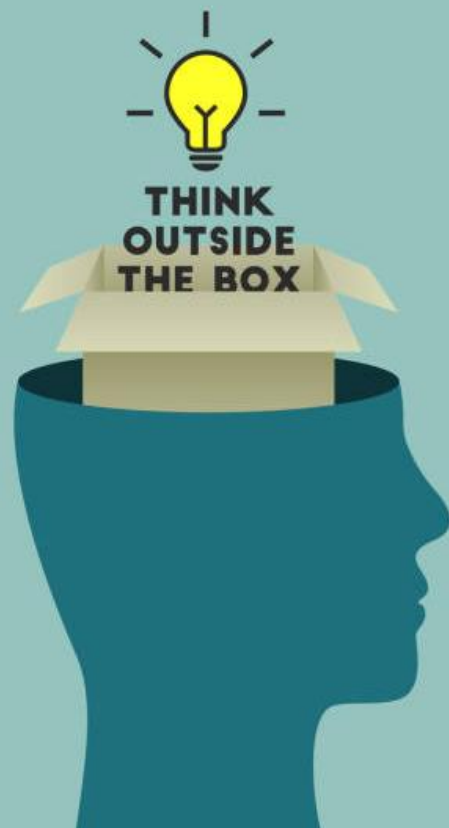


# Free Market Solutions

- Circular Plastics Microfactory (Arizona)
- Circlepack



Circular Plastics Microfactory Launch (Feb. 6, 2024)



*Share your thoughts on materials presented. What opportunities would you like to encourage to enhance the management of Packaging materials?*

Public Comment



*Task Force Members: Share your thoughts on the information presented. What opportunities for improvements to Packaging materials management do you suggest?*

**Question for Task Force Response. Each Task Force member share your opinion. Thank you!**

# Meeting Summary

- Summarize discussion points, wrap up





## Next Steps / Action Items

- Potential Solutions
- Next Task Force Meeting



# 10<sup>th</sup> Solid Waste Stream Topic

1. Tires
2. Batteries
3. Statewide Recycling Programs
  - Deposit Beverage Container Program (HI-5 Program)
  - Electronic Device Recycling Program
  - Glass Advance Disposal Fee Program
4. Organics
5. C&D
6. Packaging
7. Carpet
  - (May 2024 Taskforce meeting)
8. Mattresses
  - (May 2024 Taskforce meeting)
9. Photovoltaic (PV) panels
10. To be identified/selected by Task Force



# Potential Solid Waste Stream Topics

1. Acetylene Tanks and Other Compressed Gas Cylinders and Fire Extinguishers
2. Disaster Debris
3. Marine Debris and Boats
4. Medical Waste and Sharps
5. Microplastics/PFAS
6. Paint
7. Special Waste Contamination
8. Spent activated carbon, filter cake, treater clay
9. Textiles
10. Treated/Painted Pallets
11. Used Oil
12. White Goods
13. WWTP sludge, bar screenings, and grit





# Questions

State of Hawai‘i  
Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan Update