

HB

14

<TARGET><BILL>HB 14</BILL><SUBJECT>HB
14</SUBJECT><COMM>HRES29</COMM></TARGET>

29-LS0098\W
Nauman
3/6/15

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 14()
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWENTY-NINTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVES JOSEPHSON, Gruenberg

A BILL
FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act banning the manufacture, sale, or offering for sale of a cosmetic that contains
2 plastic microbeads; and providing for an effective date."

3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

4 * Section 1. AS 17.20.290(a) is amended to read:

5 (a) The following acts and the causing thereof are prohibited:

6 (1) the manufacture, or sale, or delivery, holding, or offering of sale of
7 food, drug, device, or cosmetic that is adulterated or misbranded;

8 (2) the adulteration or misbranding of food, drug, device, or cosmetic;

9 (3) the receipt in commerce of food, drug, device, or cosmetic that is
10 adulterated or misbranded, and the delivery or proffered delivery of them for pay or
11 otherwise;

12 (4) the sale, delivery for sale, holding for sale, or offering for sale of an
13 article in violation of AS 17.20.050 - 17.20.070 and 17.20.100;

14 (5) the dissemination of a false advertisement;

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(6) the refusal to permit entry or inspection, or to permit the taking of a sample, as authorized by AS 17.20.200;

(7) the giving of a guaranty or undertaking that is false, except by a person who relied on a guaranty or undertaking to the same effect signed by and containing the name and address of the person residing in the state from whom the person who relied on the guarantee or undertaking received the food, drug, device, or cosmetic in good faith;

(8) the removal or disposal of a detained or embargoed article in violation of AS 17.20.230 - 17.20.270;

(9) the alteration, mutilation, destruction, obliteration, or removal of the whole or part of the labeling of, or the doing of any other act with respect to, a food, drug, device, or cosmetic, if the act is done while the article is held for sale and results in the article being misbranded;

(10) forging, counterfeiting, simulating, or falsely representing, or without proper authority using a mark, stamp, tag, label, or other identification device authorized or required by regulations adopted under AS 17.20.230 - 17.20.270;

(11) the using, on the labeling of a drug or in an advertisement relating to a drug, of a representation or suggestion that an application with respect to the drug is effective under AS 17.20.110 or that the drug complies with the provisions of that section;

(12) the sale or offering for sale of frozen fish as fresh fish;

(13) the improper labeling and drug substitution by pharmacists under AS 17.20.105;

(14) the manufacture, sale, or offering for sale of a cosmetic that contains synthetic plastic microbeads.

* Sec. 2. AS 17.20.290(b) is amended to read:

(b) The commissioner of environmental conservation or a designee of the commissioner is responsible for enforcing the provisions of (a)(1) - (10) of this section, if the subject of the prohibited act involves food or cosmetics, and the provisions of (a)(12) **and (14)** of this section. This subsection does not limit the authority of peace officers.

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* **Sec. 3.** AS 17.20.370 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

(17) "synthetic plastic microbeads" means intentionally added solid plastic particles that measure less than five millimeters in size that are intended for use to exfoliate or cleanse in a cosmetic.

* **Sec. 4.** This Act takes effect January 1, 2018.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE



REPRESENTATIVE ANDY JOSEPHSON

Sectional Analysis

Section 1: Adds the “manufacture, sales, or offering for sale of a cosmetic product that contains synthetic plastic microbeads” to the list of prohibited acts in AS 17.20.290(a).

Section 2: Directs, under AS 17.20.290(b), the commissioner of environmental conservation to enforce the ban of microbeads enacted in sec. 1.

Section 3: Adds the definition of “synthetic plastic microbeads” to AS 17.20.370.

Section 4: Gives the bill a January 1, 2018 effective date.

Fiscal Note

State of Alaska
2015 Legislative Session

Bill Version: HB 14
Fiscal Note Number: _____
() Publish Date: _____

Identifier: HB014-DEC-FSS-03-06-15
Title: BAN PLASTIC MICROBEADS IN COSMETICS
Sponsor: JOSEPHSON
Requester: House Resources Committee

Department: Department of Environmental Conservation
Appropriation: Environmental Health
Allocation: Food Safety & Sanitation
OMB Component Number: 2343

Expenditures/Revenues

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below. (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY2016	Included in	Out-Year Cost Estimates				
	Appropriation Requested	Governor's FY2016 Request	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Personal Services	295.6		354.7	354.7	354.7	354.7	354.7
Travel	18.0		18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
Services	52.7		26.3	26.3	26.3	26.3	26.3
Commodities	35.0		4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Capital Outlay							
Grants & Benefits							
Miscellaneous							
Total Operating	401.3	0.0	403.0	403.0	403.0	403.0	403.0

Fund Source (Operating Only)

1004 Gen Fund	401.3		403.0	253.0	253.0	253.0	253.0
1005 GF/Prgm				150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0
Total	401.3	0.0	403.0	403.0	403.0	403.0	403.0

Positions

Full-time	4.0		4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Part-time							
Temporary							

Change in Revenues

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Estimated SUPPLEMENTAL (FY2015) cost: 0.0 (separate supplemental appropriation required)
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

Estimated CAPITAL (FY2016) cost: 250.0 (separate capital appropriation required)
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

ASSOCIATED REGULATIONS

Does the bill direct, or will the bill result in, regulation changes adopted by your agency? Yes
If yes, by what date are the regulations to be adopted, amended or repealed? 01/01/18

Why this fiscal note differs from previous version:

Not applicable, initial version.

Prepared By:	Elaine Busse Floyd, Director	Phone:	(907)269-7644
Division:	Environmental Health	Date:	03/06/2015 12:00 PM
Approved By:	Alice Edwards, Deputy Commissioner	Date:	03/06/15
Agency:	Department of Environmental Conservation		

FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

STATE OF ALASKA
2015 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB 14

Analysis

Analysis/Assumptions:

This bill would ban the manufacture, sale, or offering for sale of cosmetics that contain synthetic plastic microbeads. "Synthetic plastic microbeads" mean intentionally added, non-biodegradable, solid plastic particles that measure less than five millimeters in size intended for use to exfoliate or cleanse in a cosmetic, lotion, or personal care product as an exfoliating agent or for smoother application of a liquid. The bill is intended to address pollution from plastic microbeads entering the environment from domestic wastewater sources. Similar bills have been introduced in other states.

HB 14 amends the enabling act for the Food Safety and Sanitation (FSS) program and changes the program's current public health and consumer protection scope to include environmental protection, requiring new regulation of cosmetics. Although AS 17.20 includes an article that provides FSS authority to enforce Alaska Statutes that define adulterated and misbranded cosmetic products, the existing statutes very clearly only address public health and consumer protection relative to cosmetics and exist to allow FSS to address complaints or concerns. Since these provisions became effective in 1949, they have never been amended and no specific resources have ever been allocated to the FSS program to develop regulations or otherwise establish a program specific to cosmetics.

This bill will require the creation of a new Cosmetics Enforcement group to permit, inspect, and provide technical assistance and outreach to manufacturers and retailers of cosmetic products in Alaska.

Funds are required in FY16 to hire staff and begin regulation development. Technical outreach and operator education activities will be conducted during FY16 and FY17. FSS expects to be able to collect permit fees in FY18 for the estimated 2,200 operators requiring permits under this law.

Personal Services: The proposed legislation will require four new FTEs. An Environmental Health Officer III and two Environmental Health Officer II's will be responsible for inspection and compliance enforcement activities. An Environmental Health Technician will provide support, process permit applications, and provide technical assistance to operators.

The positions are budgeted for ten months in the first year to allow for classification and recruitment time, and 12 months each year after.

Travel: Travel costs include in-state trips to complete facility inspections to ensure compliance.

Services: Contractual costs include an RSA with the Department of Law for regulation updates in FY16 and for contractual assistance in outreach development.

Commodities: Estimated costs include new employee start up costs in FY16 and routine office supply costs in FY17-FY21.

Capital: A permitting and product database is required to track product manufacturers, complaints, permit holders, etc.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE



REPRESENTATIVE ANDY JOSEPHSON

Sponsor Statement

House Bill 14: Microbeads in Cosmetics

House Bill 14 aims to remove plastic microbeads from all cosmetics sold and produced in Alaska beginning January 1, 2018.

There are an estimated 1,147 personal cleansing products that contain synthetic plastic microbeads in the United States. These beads are found in a variety of cosmetic products, ranging from facewash to toothpaste. Synthetic plastic microbeads are commonly added to cosmetics for their exfoliating properties.

These nonbiodegradable, solid plastic particles often make their way through water treatment facilities and end up in our streams, lakes, and oceans. In 2014, samples taken from Lake Erie found an average of 46,000 plastic particles per square kilometer. Each one of these particles is capable of absorbing up to 1,000,000 times more toxic chemicals than the water around it. Once in the water, these plastic particles are easily ingested by marine organisms, including seabirds, fish, mussels, worms and zooplankton.

Globally, plastics accounts for an estimated \$13 billion in damage to marine ecosystems every year. Alaska needs to take every available measure to protect our vital fishing industry from this harmful pollutant.

I invite you to discuss this issue with me further and urge you to support this legislation.



THE 5 GYRES INSTITUTE
FOR A PLANET FREE OF PLASTIC POLLUTION

MICROBEADS FACE TO FISH

**A TUBE OF FACEWASH
CAN CONTAIN OVER
330,000 MICROBEADS**

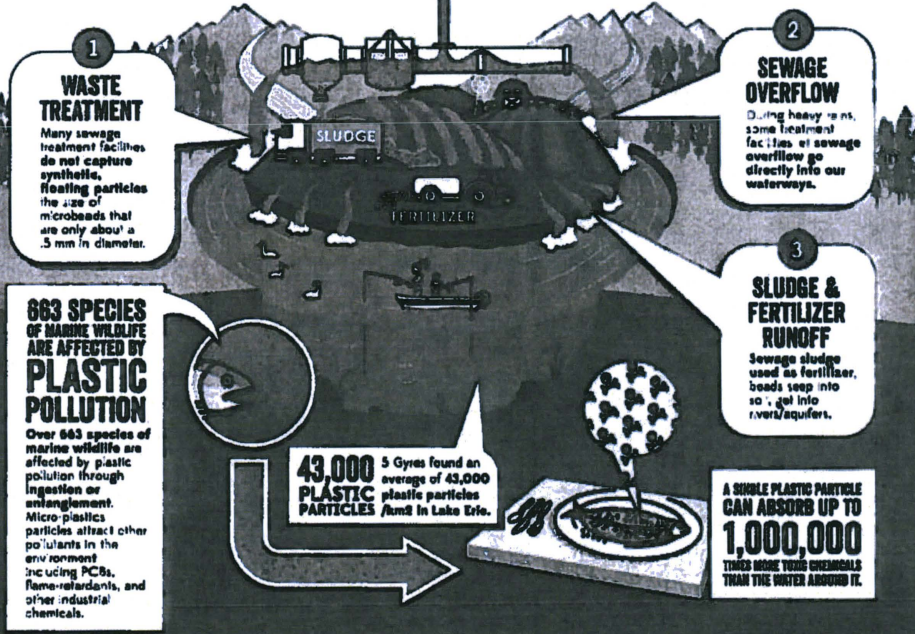
That's more than 100 plastic
microbeads are found in
one tube of face wash.



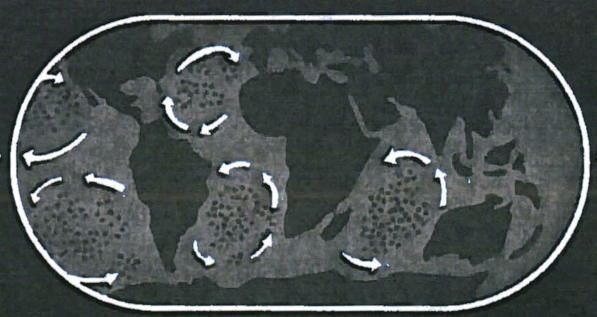
**1,147 PERSONAL
CLEANSING PRODUCTS
CONTAIN MICROBEADS**

1,147 personal cleansing
products in the U.S. are found
to contain microbeads. More than
100 million people use these products
every day.

MICROBEADS ARE DESIGNED TO WASH DOWN THE DRAIN



Micro-plastic particles are being found in all oceanic gyres, bays, gulfs and seas worldwide.

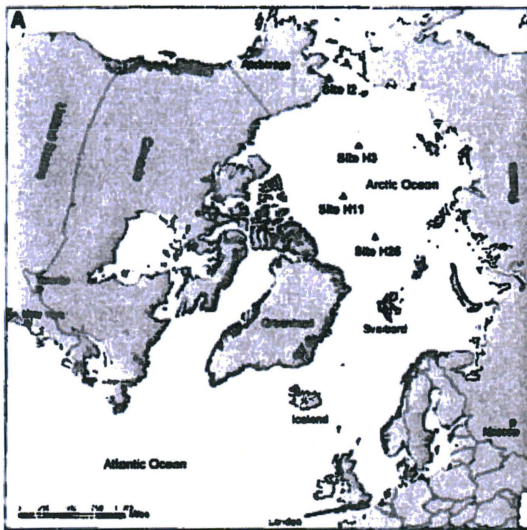


I WANT PLASTIC OUT OF OUR WATERWAYS!

5GYRES.ORG/TAKE-ACTION

Arctic sea ice littered with tiny bits of 'microplastic' pollution

Yereth Rosen | Alaska Dispatch News | May 25, 2014



A map shows the location where ice cores were taken from sea ice in the Arctic Ocean, and were found to contain microplastics. Courtesy Rachel Obbard/R. Lieb-Lappen/Dartmouth College

Dartmouth scientist Rachel Obbard was looking at samples of Arctic sea ice for small organisms when something else caught her eye: Tiny, bright-colored bits and pieces and miniature string-like objects that did not seem to belong.

Those small specks turned out to be a type of pollution known as microplastics. Their presence in sea ice collected from the central Arctic Ocean showed that some of the vast quantities of garbage and pollution floating in the world's seas has traveled to the northernmost waters.

For Obbard, an assistant engineering professor who specializes in polar-ice studies, the appearance of microplastics in Arctic sea ice was an unpleasant surprise. "I was kind of shocked. I said, 'This shouldn't be here in such a remote place,'" she said.

Worse yet, that sea ice holding the small bits of trash is thinning and likely to shed them back into the water, where they can be ingested by fish, birds and mammals, said a study by Obbard and fellow scientists that was published online Tuesday in the scientific journal *Earth's Future*.

Extrapolating the findings from the examined cores and factoring in the ongoing transformation of thick multiyear ice to thinner, single-year ice, Obbard and her colleagues found that a staggering amount of plastic and synthetic trash could be released in coming years into Arctic waters. If other sea ice holds similar amounts of debris and current ice-melt trends

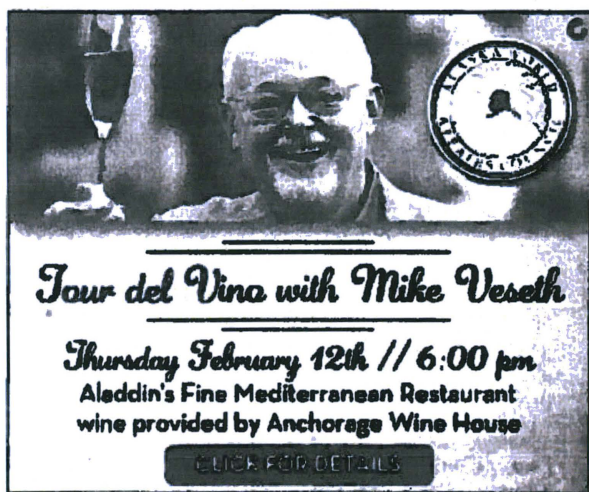
continue, 2,040 trillion cubic meters of ice will melt in the next decade and more than 1 trillion pieces of these microplastics will be released from the melted ice into the water, the study authors calculated.

The study results from analysis of ice cores, ranging from a meter to 3.5 meters, that were retrieved from the Arctic Ocean during two expeditions, one in 2005 that was funded by the National Science Foundation in 2005 and one in 2010 that was funded by NASA. Obbard was examining the preserved ice to search for microorganisms known as diatoms when she encountered the objects, which were generally blue, green, red and black.

She melted the ice, filtered that water and sent the retrieved objects to Richard Thompson, a marine biologist at Britain's University of Plymouth, for analysis. Thompson is a co-author of the newly-published study.

The items found in the ice were generally under 2 millimeters in diameter and as small as .02 millimeters, according to the study.

The majority of the pieces, 54 percent, were rayon, a manmade material created out of cellulose and used to make clothing, cigarette butts, disposable diapers and other personal-hygiene products, among other consumer goods. The rest were pieces of various other types of polymers – polyester, nylon, polypropylene, polystyrene, acrylic and polyethylene. Identifying the tiny pieces fell largely to Thompson, whose research has focused on marine debris, Obbard said.



The advertisement features a black and white photograph of Mike Veseth, a man with glasses and a beard, smiling. To his right is a circular logo for 'ALASKA WINE' with 'EST. 1980' and 'ANCHORAGE, ALASKA' around the perimeter. Below the photo, the text reads: 'Tour del Vina with Mike Veseth', 'Thursday February 12th // 6:00 pm', 'Aladdin's Fine Mediterranean Restaurant', 'wine provided by Anchorage Wine House', and a button that says 'CLICK FOR DETAILS'.

There are several likely sources of the rayon and plastic bits found in the ice, Obbard said. One is the floating and relatively large pieces of trash in the oceans, which crumble into finer bits, she said. Other possible sources are the discharges of ingredients used to manufacture various consumer products and waste from faraway laundries, she said. "All that lint that comes off of clothing has to go somewhere," she said. And some of the pieces may be polymer beads, or remnants of those beads, that are contained in some cosmetic products.

Biologists worry about animals consuming pieces of ocean trash instead of the food they need.

A different study, co-authored by Thompson and published last year, found that similar microplastics had been ingested by fish in the

English Channel. Of 504 fish examined, more than a third had the synthetic bits in their bodies, and the ratio of those pieces – with 57.8 percent rayon – was similar to what was discovered in the Arctic sea-ice cores.

More ominously, these microplastics can be "vectors" that carry persistent organic pollutants, Obbard said. A 2012 study of microplastics found on San Diego beaches found that the pieces carried some dangerous contaminants, including PCBs and the long-banned pesticide DDT.

Still unknown is where in the world the frozen-in-place bits of marine trash originated.

Obbard and her co-authors believe that at least some of the ice may have formed on the Alaska coast and was transported by the Beaufort Gyre. They hypothesize, based on patterns of currents and water flow, that the microplastics are coming to the Arctic from the Pacific Ocean.

Obbard said she would like to do more research, evaluating ice in several locations, to better understand how these tiny bits of plastic and synthetic waste are winding up in Arctic ice.



7th GENERATION
Advisors



Microplastics in consumer products and in the marine environment

Position Paper - 2013

***5 Gyres Institute
Plastic Soup Foundation
Surfrider Foundation
Plastic Free Seas
Clean Seas Coalition***

Many consumer products sold in the United States and around the world contain microplastic particles as abrasives and exfoliants. In most cases, these microplastic particles are intended to be washed down the drain after use, where many sewage treatment facilities are incapable of capturing them. They are polluting our waterways. Microplastic particles are found in all oceanic gyres, bays, gulfs and seas worldwide, and recent evidence has found microplastics, including polyethylene microbeads, in the Great Lakes of North America.

The 5 Gyres Institute, Plastic Soup Foundation, Surfrider Foundation, Clean Seas Coalition and the Plastic Free Seas are campaigning to end the use of plastic microbeads in consumer products.

We know microplastics are pervasive in the environment, that they absorb persistent organic pollutants, and are consumed by a variety of marine life, including fish we harvest to feed the world. We also know that other natural alternatives, like apricot shells and cocoa beans, are being used successfully by other companies. We are confident that the scientific evidence of microplastics and microbeads in the environment, and the known and suspected harm to marine life, will convince companies to end the use of microplastics in consumer products worldwide and switch to available alternatives.

Microplastics impact the marine environment

Microplastics are pervasive throughout the marine environment, absorb pollutants, are ingested by many marine organisms, and enter a food chain that includes humans.

Microplastics in the world's oceans. Plastic pollution is the dominant type of anthropogenic debris ubiquitous throughout the marine environment (Barnes, et al, 2009; Derraik, 2002; Gregory and Ryan, 1997). Microplastics are estimated to reside in all of the subtropical gyres (Maximenko et al., 2012; Lebreton et al., 2012). Floating plastic fragments have been reported in the Northern Hemisphere subtropical gyres since the early 1970's in the North Atlantic (Carpenter and Smith, 1972; Colton et al., 1974; Law et al., 2010), and North Pacific (Day et al., 1990; Moore et al., 2001; Hidalgo-Ruz et al., 2012). Recently, a new garbage patch in the South Pacific Subtropical Gyre has been identified (Eriksen, 2013).

Microplastics in the bodies of marine life. A wide range of marine life, including marine mammals, reptiles and birds, is impacted by plastic pollution through ingestion (Laist, 1987; van Franeker et al., 2011). Sea cucumbers, mussels and oysters, lobsters and fish are examples of marine species in which microplastic particles have been found (Graham et al., 2009; Brown et al., 2007; Murray et al., 2011; Possatto et al., 2011). Research suggests this can have consequences for toxicological effects and the transfer to higher trophic levels (Ward et al., 2009). We know that persistent organic pollutants, like PCBs, DDT, and PBDE's (flame retardants) will be absorbed by microplastics (Mato et al., 2001; Teuten et al., 2007; Teuten et al., 2009; Rios et al., 2010). Because plastic enters our food chain it ultimately threatens our own health.



Sources of microplastic pollution. Plastic pollution enters the marine environment via rivers, beaches, maritime activities, and illegal dumping at sea (Derraik, 2002; Ryan et al., 2009). Under the effects of UV degradation and hydrolysis, plastic loses its elasticity, and powered by wind and waves, gradually breaks into smaller particles, which are called microplastic when they are less than 5mm in diameter (Andrady, 2003; Thompson et al., 2004; Cole et al., 2011).

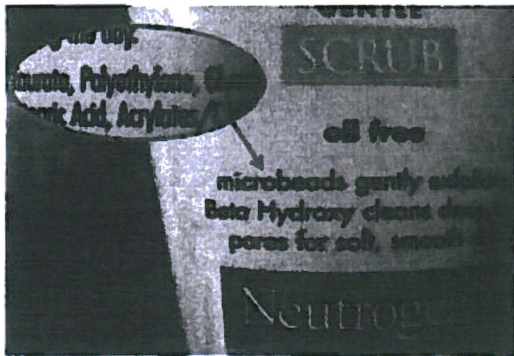
But one source of microplastics, those found in many consumer products, are already in the size range. Microplastics and microbeads that have originated from personal care products typically enter the sewer system after they have been flushed down the sink or bathtub. Many wastewater treatment plants are unable to remove all microplastics and microbeads as they are too small, do not biodegrade and float. A number of studies have shown that microplastics simply pass through wastewater treatment facilities (Vesilind, 2003; Bowne, et al., 2007; Browne, et al, 2011; Leslie, et al., 2012). Furthermore, not all sewage water goes through a sewer treatment plant on its way to the ocean, as many release wastewater overflow directly to rivers during heavy rainfall events. In all these circumstances untreated sewage, including microplastics, is released into the environment.

Microplastics in consumer products

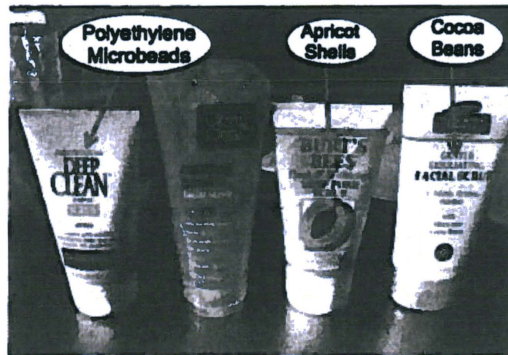
Microplastic particles and microbeads can be found in facial scrubs, shampoos & soaps, toothpaste, eyeliners, lip gloss, deodorant and sunblock sticks. These micro particles are made of Polyethylene (PE), Polypropylene (PP), Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET), Polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA) and Nylon. PE and PP are the most common.

The Institute for Environmental Studies (IVM) in the Netherlands carried out research on several products for the presence of microplastics. In one example 10.6% of the product weight consisted of polyethylene (PE). This means that for every bottle of 200ml used, 21g of micro plastics would end up in the sewer system. Another product examined in the study contained very small particles - 50 µm in diameter - of polyethylene terephthalate (PET) (Leslie, 2012).

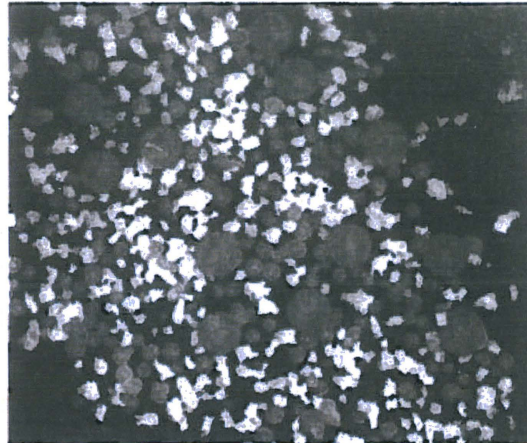
The average amount of micro plastic used by consumers is about 2.4 mg of micro plastic/person/day (Gouin, 2011). Some products contain as much as 10% PE, the equivalent of one teaspoon or 500 mg.



Product reads "Microbeads" listing "polyethylene" as an ingredient



Competing products contain sustainable alternatives



Many brands of facial scrubs contain microbeads and angular microplastic fragments as seen here at 10X magnification

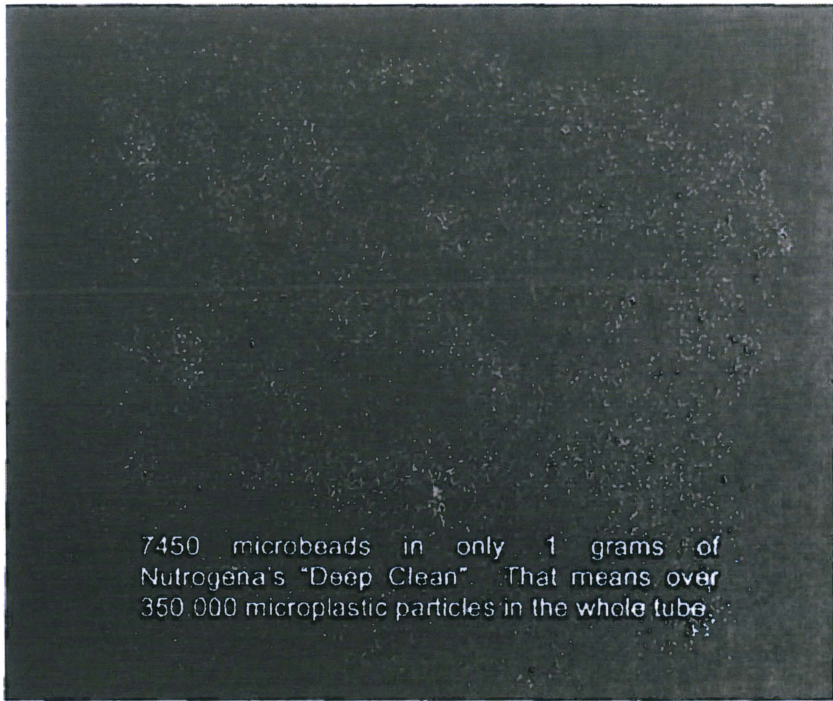
The 5 Gyres Institute examined three brands of facial scrubs containing microbeads. They were analysed for microbead weight and percentage in product. The percentage ranged from .94-4.2%

PERCENTAGE OF MICROBEADS IN THREE FACIAL SCRUB PRODUCTS				
Brand	Parent Company	Volume or weight of product	Weight of plastic in product PE density = .91g/ml	Percentage of product that is plastic
Deep Clean	Neutrogena	125ml	4.78 g or 5.25ml	4.2%
Clean & Clear	Johnson & Johnson	156g	1.47 g	.94%
Aveeno	Johnson & Johnson	140g	1.49 g	1.06%



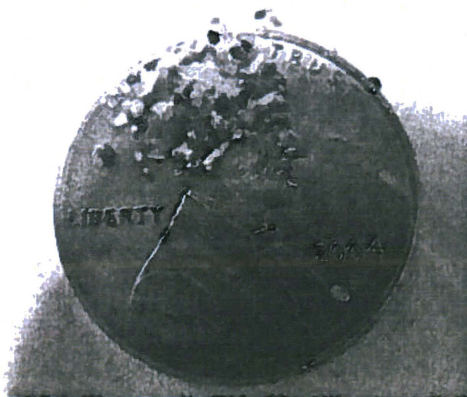
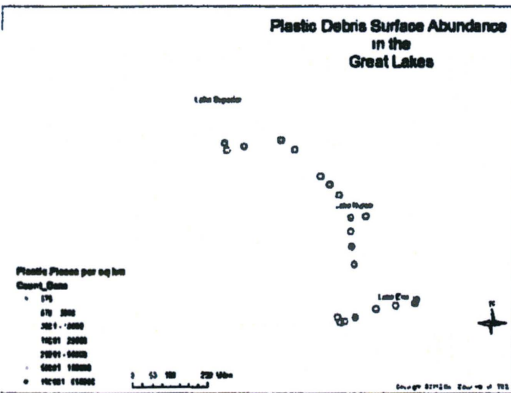
One product was selected to be counted. Neutrogena's "Deep Clean" was selected, and .1 grams of the product's total of 4.78 grams was separated, photographed and counted. The photograph contained 7450 microbeads. If we multiply this by 47.8 to scale up the to total weight in the product, we then estimate that the total number of microbeads would be 356,110. That's a million microbeads in every three tubes!

NUMBER OF MICROBEADS ESTIMATED IN ONE PRODUCT			
Product	Start weight	# of microplastic particles counted	Estimated # of microplastic particles in 4.78 grams of entire product
Neutrogena's Deep Clean	.1g	7450	356,110



Microbeads in the Great Lakes

During the summer of 2012 the 5 Gyres Institute, in collaboration with SUNY Fredonia, collected 21 samples of the lake surface in three of the Great Lakes: Huron, Superior and Erie. We used a .35mm net to sieve the top layer of the lakes, which is the same method and equipment used for ocean sampling. We tow the 60cm wide net for two nautical miles, approximately equaling one football field of surface area. We were surprised to find 1237 microplastic particles in sample #20. These downstream samples contained more plastic particles than any of the over 400 ocean samples we've collected in all five ocean subtropical gyres around the world. But the particles are tiny.

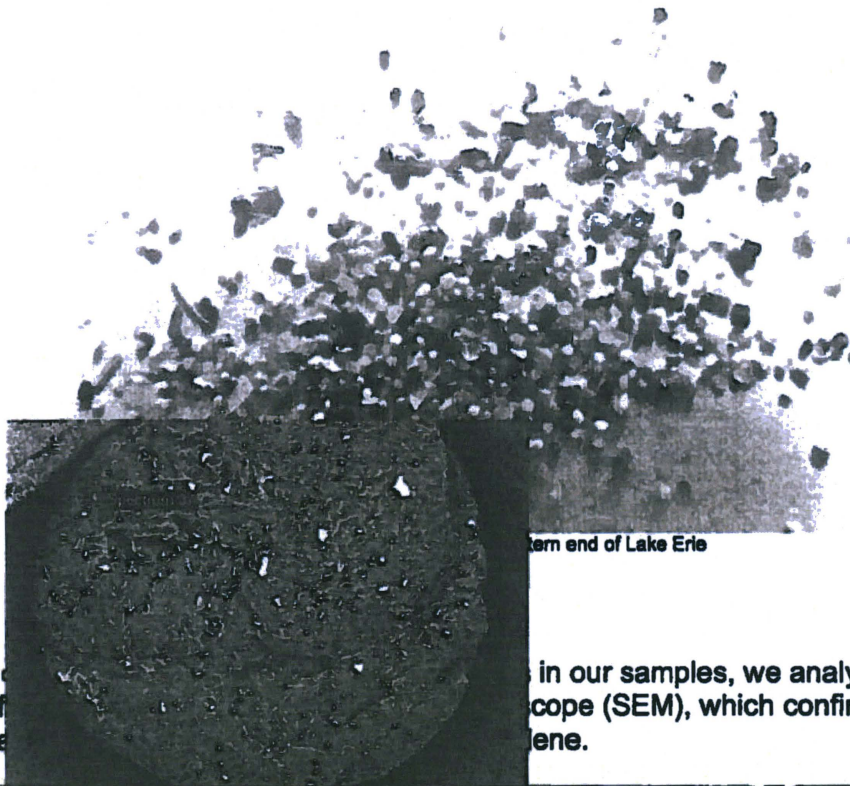


21 samples were collected in 3 lakes
Microplastic particles from sample 20

The microbeads look like little perfect spheres, multi-colored

beads, the size of the period at the end of this sentence. These micro-beads are difficult to

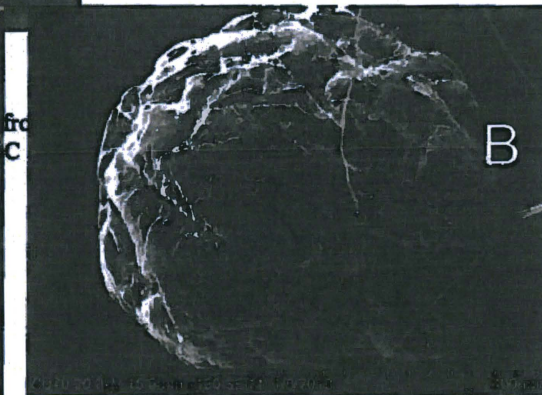
find. They are dirty, look just like fish eggs, so you need a microscope to tell the difference between microplastic particles and natural organic material. We separated the non-natural particles from all samples.



ern end of Lake Erie

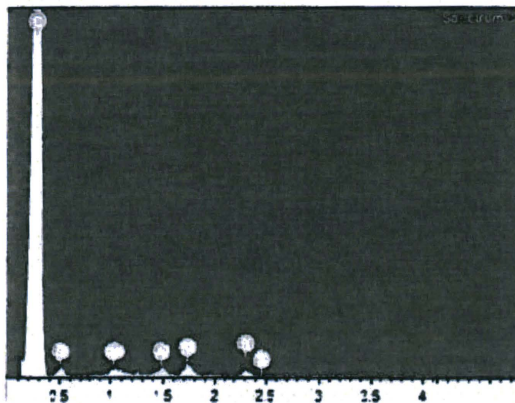
To be
magnif
particle

in our samples, we analyzed them at 70x
cope (SEM), which confirmed that the
ene.



from
C

from



What to do?

Fixing the problem of plastic pollution in the ocean is very complex. The sources are very diverse, originating from maritime industries, waste management practices, consumer behaviour, poor design of products, and benign legislative actions with no enforcement. When you find a plastic object in the middle of the ocean, it is difficult to ask a company or country to take responsibility for several reasons. Either the plastic product is degraded beyond recognition, discovered in international waters where no legal enforcement of anti-litter regulations exist, or a single product type is not found in volumes that reflect pervasive harm. Microbeads in consumer products are different.

With microbeads we can point to specific companies in host countries and hold them accountable for their plastic waste. We know that one point of origin is from sewage treatment facilities that do not capture microbeads. We know that many consumer products that contain microbeads are designed to wash down the drain. And we know that there are benign alternatives, like apricot shells or cocoa beans, which are used by other manufactures.

We believe:

- Plastic does not belong in the marine environment, and we must prevent new sources of plastic pollution entering the seas and oceans;
- There should be a global ban on using microplastics in consumer products.
- A responsible company does not use microplastics as an ingredient in its products.

We are asking:

- *Retailers to STOP selling consumer products that contain microplastics and microbeads.*
- *Manufactures to STOP using microplastics and microbeads in consumer products worldwide and switch to natural materials that have the same properties, but do not pollute the environment with plastic pollution.*
- *Consumers to check their products for plastic content and REFUSE to purchase them.*
- *Legislators to execute a ban on microplastics and microbeads in consumer products.*

Contact Persons:

Marcus Eriksen, PhD	5 Gyres Institute	323-395-1843	marcus@5gyres.org
Leslie Tamminen	Clean Seas Coalition		
Bill Hickman	Surfrider	619-804-6264	bhickman@surfrider.org
Michiel Roscam Abbing	Plastic Soup Foundation	+316 – 28374123	michiel@plasticsoupfoundation.org
Daniella Russo	Plastic Pollution Coalition		

References

Andrady, A.L., 2003. Plastics in the environment. In Plastics in the environment (ed. Andrady, A.L.) p 762. New Jersey, NJ: John Wiley & Sons.

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March 8, 2015

To: Representative Benjamin Nageak, Co-Chair
Representative David Talerico, Co-Chair
Members, House Resources Committee

From: Tim Shestek
Senior Director, State Affairs

RE: **HB 14 - OPPOSE UNLESS AMENDED**
Set for Hearing March 9, 2015

The American Chemistry Council (ACC) is a national trade association representing chemical and plastic manufacturers in the United States. Our members are committed to the safety of their products and to the protection of public health and the environment. To that end, our industry has implemented several programs aimed to reducing and eliminating marine debris by promoting the proper use, handling, recycling and recovery of these valuable materials. Information about these efforts can be found at www.marinedebrissolutions.org.

This week, your committee will consider HB 14, legislation that would restrict the use of microbeads in cosmetics. ACC encourages your committee to adopt amendments to align HB 14 with existing law in Illinois, which is consistent with model language adopted by the Council of State Governments last year. ACC urges your committee to support the CSG model language so that a uniform and practical approach to this issue can be implemented nationally.

Thank you in advance for considering our views. If you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 448-2581 or via email at Tim_Shestek@americanchemistry.com.



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE



REPRESENTATIVE ANDY JOSEPHSON

To: House Resources Committee
From: Representative Andy Josephson
Date: March 9, 2015
Subject: **Explanation of Changes between HB14 version A and W**

All Committee Members,

Please note the following change between HB14 Version A and the blank committee substitute, version W.

Page 3, Line 3: Delete “nonbiodegradable”

The change has very little substantive impact. In similar legislation considered by other states, this word has caused confusion without further definition. Defining “nonbiodegradable” is problematic, as all things break down given enough time.