

GLENWOOD MIDDLE SCHOOL BOTTLE BILL PRESENTATION





INTRODUCTION

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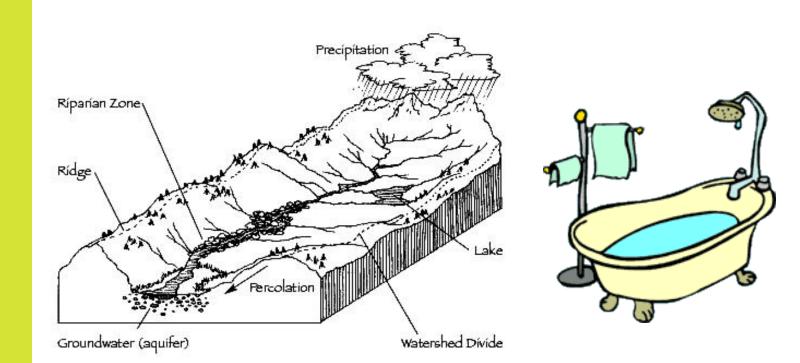


OBJECTIVES

- To understand why we are even discussing the Bottle Bill
- To explain the Bottle Bill
- To describe the State Legislative process for a bill to become law
- To discuss how GLENWOOD MIDDLE SCHOOL can get involved

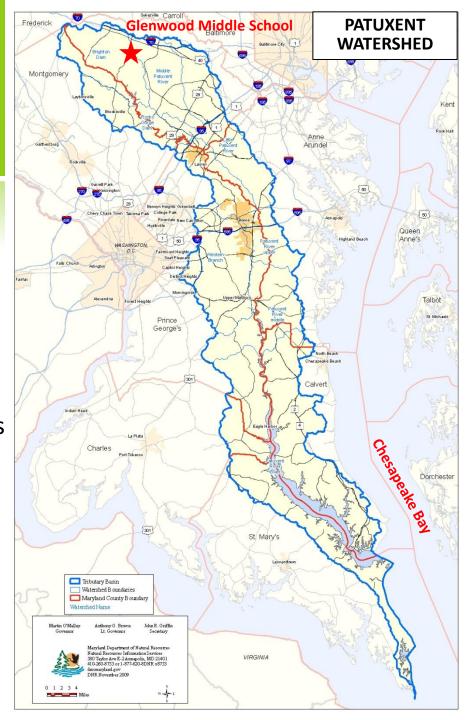
WHAT IS A WATERSHED?

A watershed is the area of land where all of the water drains into the same place.



PATUXENT WATERSHED

- Area = 911 square miles
- Length of Patuxent River = 106 miles
- Average Width of the Watershed = 8.6 miles
- Patuxent River flows through seven counties
 - Anne Arundel Calvert Charles
 Howard Montgomery Prince
 George's St. Mary's
- Patuxent River headwaters (starts) in Howard County and enters the Chesapeake Bay through St. Mary's and Calvert Counties



WHERE DO BOTTLES, CANS, & OTHER TRASH NOT DISPOSED OF PROPERLY END UP?

Blown and washed by rain into:

- The streets
- The Streams and Stream Banks
- The Patuxent River and River Banks
- The Chesapeake Bay and the Shoreline



ALTERNATIVES TO ADDRESS THE TRASH IN ROADWAYS AND WATERWAYS

Enforcement of existing litter laws



→ Recycling



→ Education



→ Bottle Bill



EVOLUTION OF THE BOTTLE CASH REFUND

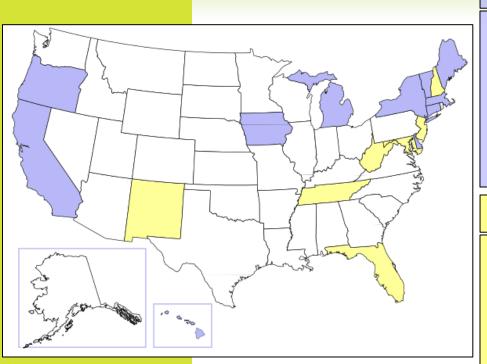


WHAT IS A BOTTLE BILL?

A Bottle Bill or container deposit law requires a refundable deposit on water and beverage containers

- 1930's: cash refunds were created by the beverage industry to guarantee the return of glass bottles to be washed, refilled and resold
- 1940's: cans began to replace bottles
- 1960's: 47% of beer was in cans and 100% of soft drinks were in refillable/returnable glass bottles
- 1970's: 60% of beer was in cans and 47% of soft drinks were in cans
- 1971: gradual elimination of refillable and returnable beer and soft drink bottles in the 1950's and 1960's, along with the increased production and sales of non-refillable bottles, led to an increase in beverage container litter and prompted the first Bottle Bill in Oregon
- Subsequently, 10 other states have passed Bottle Bills
- 2000's: plastic water bottles have overwhelmed our society

EVOLUTION OF THE BOTTLE CASH REFUND



States with Bottle Bills:

Massachusetts California

Connecticut Michigan Delaware New York

Hawaii Oregon

Vermont Iowa

Maine

States with Current Campaigns:

For new deposit laws

Florida

Maryland

New Hampshire Massachusetts

New Jersey

New Mexico

Tennessee

West Virginia

For updating existing laws

Connecticut

New York

HOW A BOTTLE BILL WORKS

Deposit Initiation Distributor or Bottler Coca-Cola, Pepsi, etc. Deposit Filled Container Retailer Food Lion, Safeway, Weis, Highs, etc. Deposit Filled Container Consumer

Glenwood Middle School Students, Teachers, Parents & Friends

Distributor or Bottler Coca-Cola, Pepsi, etc. Refund (Plus handling fee if applicable) Empty Container Retailer or Redemption Center Food Lion, Safeway, Weis, Highs, etc. Refund Empty Container

Deposit Redemption

Glenwood Middle School Students, Teachers, Parents & Friends

Consumer

REDEMPTION CENTER ALTERNATIVES



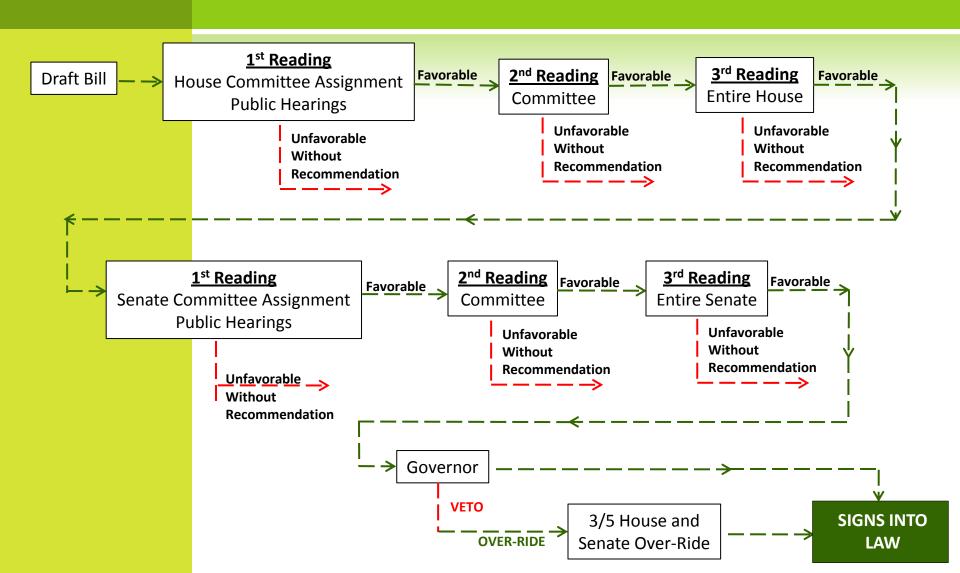








STATE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS FOR A BOTTLE BILL





MARYLAND BOTTLE BILL



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- Baltimore Harbor Watershed Association (BHWA) was created in 2004 to address the Baltimore Harbor trash
- November 2005, BHWA and Citizens Using Resources Better (C.U.R.B.) submitted draft Bottle Bills to State Delegate Peter Hammen
- Bottle Bill was introduced in the State Legislature:
 - 2006 Bottle Bill wit 5¢ Deposit: 1st reading in House = Unfavorable
 - 2007 Bottle Bill with 5¢ Deposit: 1st reading in House = Unfavorable
 - 2008 Bottle Bill to establish a Task Force: 1st reading in House = Favorable
 - 1st reading in Senate = **Unfavorable**
 - 2009 Bottle Bill to establish a Task Force: 1st reading in House = Unfavorable

PRO'S AND CON'S OF THE BOTTLE BILL

PRO'S



Prevents Litter





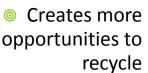
Promotes recycling & reduces waste

© Complements curbside recycling





Creates jobs







Receives widespread public support Encourages producer and consumer responsibility





Provides financial incentives for recycling

PRO'S AND CON'S OF THE BOTTLE BILL

CON'S

- Will increase the price of beverages
- © Could lead to a decrease on beverage sales and result in a loss of sales tax revenue to the State
- Expensive program huge investment in new trucks to pick up bottles/cans and gas fees
- Food retailers are reluctant to support since it requires them to accept redeemable bottles and many retailers do not have enough space to store them. Also, if stored near fresh food, may create rodent problem
- Only addresses beverage container litter which, according to Luke Schmidt of Waste New, makes up 10% of the litter stream
- Outdated: when bottle bill was passed, recycling programs were just starting, now we have better programs to offer and don't need a bottle bill, or at this point a bottle bill isn't the best solution anymore
- Creates bottling/shipping nightmare for beverage companies and distributors/dealers
- People find it inconvenient to travel to local redemption centers and retail stores to recycle and would rather recycle through curb-side recycling





HOW CAN STUDENTS AT GLENWOOD MIDDLE SCHOOL GET INVOLVED?



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STATE ELECTED OFFICIALS



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QUESTIONS

