

MWMA Fall Summit

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for Packaging Perspectives



glass
packaging
institute

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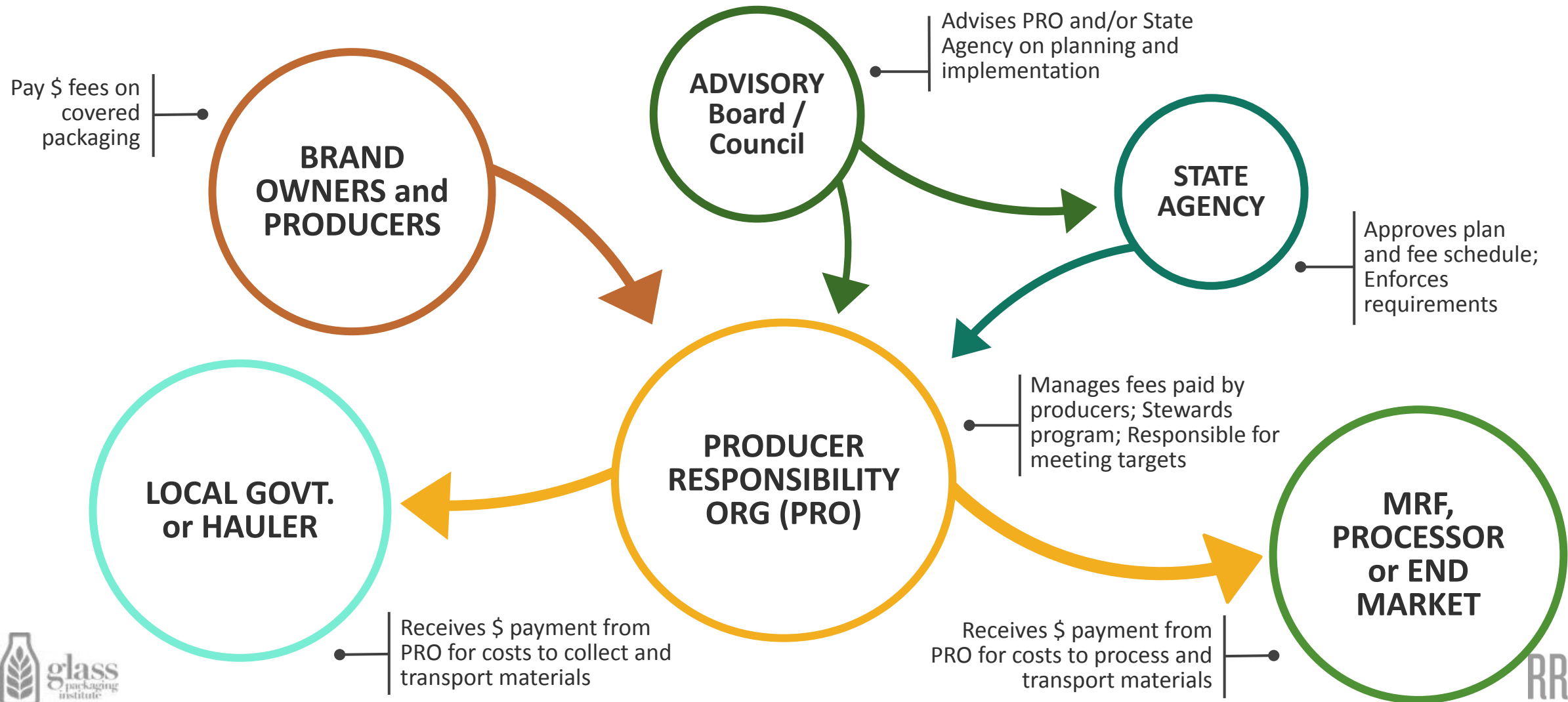
What is EPR For PPP (Packaging and Paper Products)?

- Extended producer responsibility, EPR, is a policy approach that requires producers to take financial and/or physical responsibility for the management of the products and/or packaging they produce at the end of their useful life. EPR for Household Hazardous Waste programs exist in many states.
- EPR laws focused on packaging are commonly referred to as EPR for PPP
- EPR for PPP typically covers the packaging for common household products that is typically disposed in curbside trash and recycling containers. The Scope can at times be limited to exclude paper products and/or expand application to secondary or tertiary packaging, or beyond residential service; and may include Alternative Collection or Independent Producer Plans (LPMA).

What are Deposit Return Systems (DRS)?

- DRS laws are a type of EPR – program of capturing beverage bottles and cans for recycling. The refund value of the container provides a monetary incentive to return the container for recycling.
- Nine of the 10 highest performing state recycling systems in the U.S. involve DRS.
- DRS systems typically apply only to beverage containers and establish a separate collection system from curbside recycling bins, so that containers are not commingled or compacted during collection. As a result, materials collected through DRS are highly likely to be used in circular applications and can help companies achieve postconsumer content targets, whether mandatory or voluntary.

Roles and Responsibilities in EPR (Extended Producer Responsibility for Packaging and Paper Products)



Variation Within EPR & DRS System



- Common EPR Variations
 - Cost models: full v. shared costs
 - Full cost: Producers fund all operations (e.g., BC and CO)
 - Shared: Producers and local government share operational costs (e.g., previous ON & QC and current OR & CA).
 - The role of local jurisdictions: Prescribed as collector (most states) vs. local government participation as optional service providers (e.g., BC)
- Common DRS Variations
 - Collection models: Return to retail, depot, vending machine, bag/bulk, or a combination of collection methods
 - Management of deposits: Owned by industry, appointed agency or government
 - Handling fees: May be prescribed or decided by a PRO
 - Materials covered (high variance is beverage type and containers type)



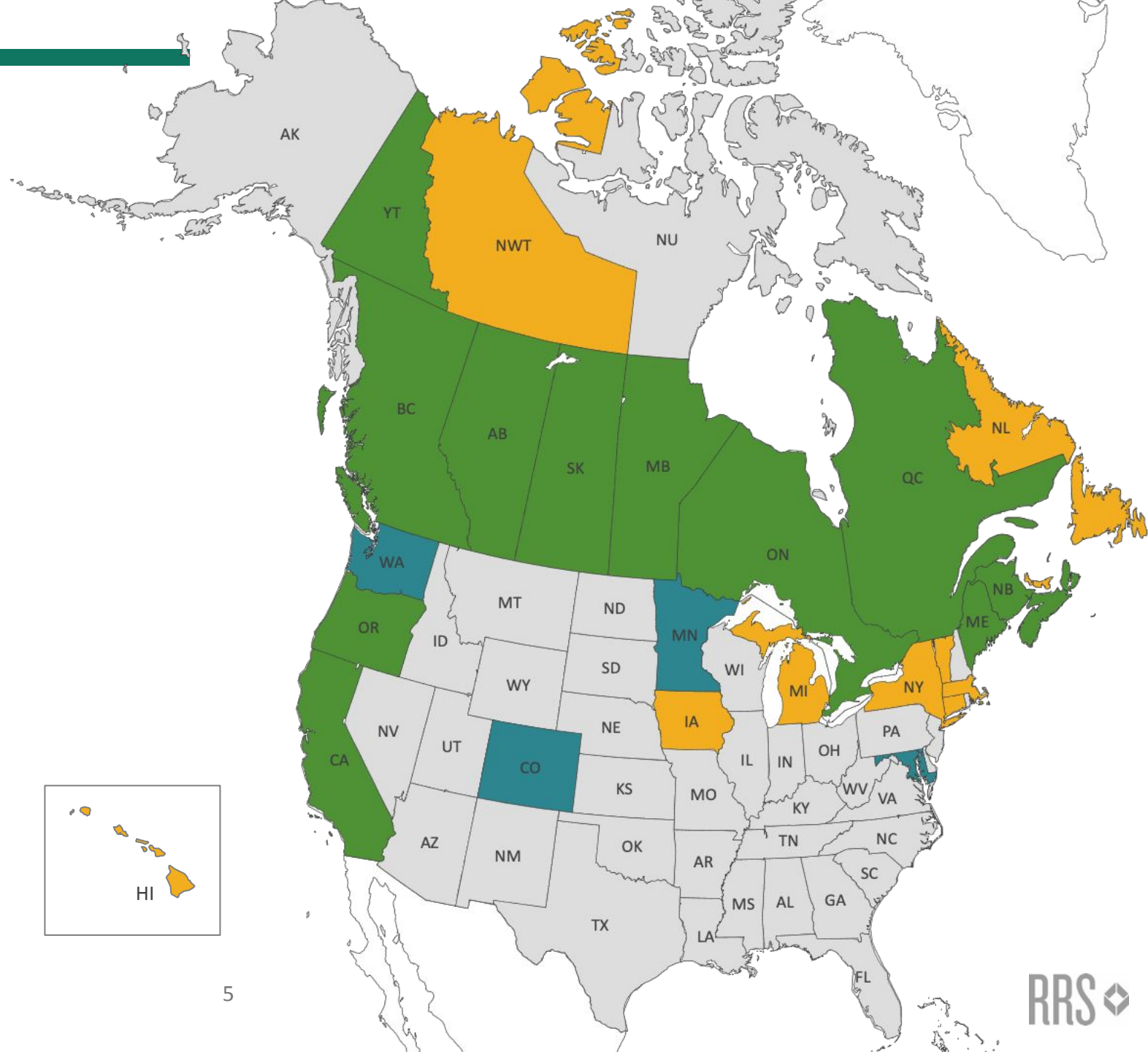
Enacted EPR & DRS in North America

Current as of 08/01/25

ENACTED PROGRAMS

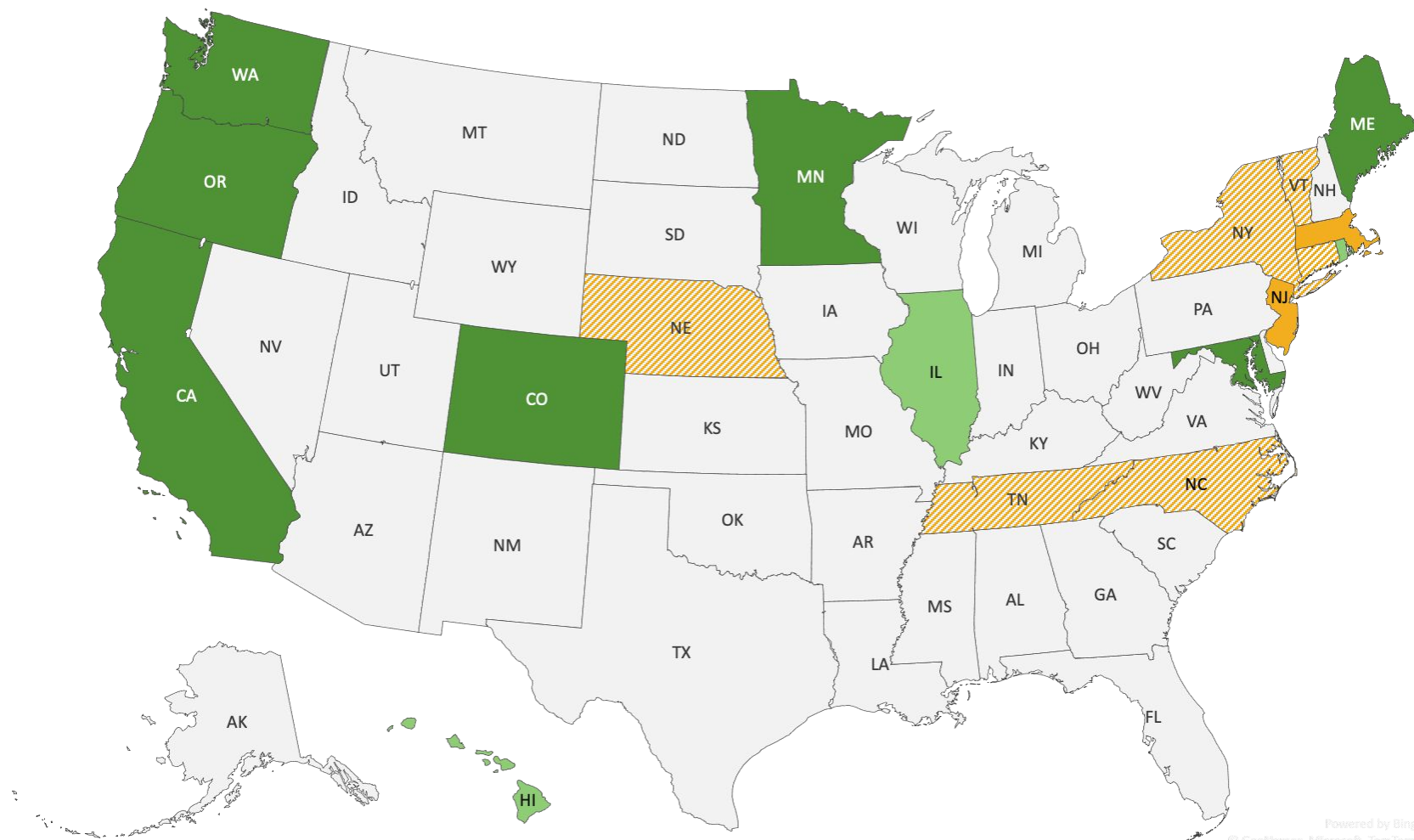
-  EPR for PPP only
-  DRS only*
-  EPR for PPP & DRS

*Note: Nunavut has a voluntary DRS model.







EPR for PPP Legislation

Current as of 08/01/2025



ENACTED & INTRODUCED PROGRAMS

-  EPR law passed
-  Pre-EPR law passed (Needs Assessment) + Active program legislation 2025
-  EPR law actively being considered in state legislature
-  EPR law bill introduced but state adjourned

State EPR for PPP Program Implementation Dates

2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
OREGON <i>July 1, 2025</i> Producer Payments Began Program Implementation began First program plan period ends December 31, 2027	COLORADO <i>Jan. 1, 2026</i> Producer Payments Begin <i>Q1 2026</i> Plan Implementation Begins (within 6 months of plan approval)	CALIFORNIA <i>Jan. 1, 2027</i> Plan Implementation Begins & Producer Payments Begin		MINNESOTA <i>2029 (Expected)</i> Plan Implementation Begins (after PRO plan due on Oct. 1, 2028) <i>2029 (Expected)</i> Producer Reporting and Payments Begin	WASHINGTON <i>Jan. 1, 2030</i> Plan implementation begins <i>2030 onwards (Expected)</i> Producer Payments Begin
	MAINE <i>2026 (expected)</i> Plan Implementation Begins (between SO selection in April & first producer payments in Sept.)			MARYLAND <i>2029 (Expected)</i> Plan Implementation Begins (after PRO plan due on July 1, 2028)	

Comparing State EPR for PPP Plans

State	California	Colorado	Maine	Maryland	Minnesota	Oregon	Washington
Scope of Materials	All packaging & plastic foodware	Printed paper & packaging	All packaging	Packaging and paper products	Packaging and paper products	Printed paper & packaging and plastic foodware	Packaging and paper products
Cost Coverage Scope	Improvements	100%	Full	Reimbursement for covered services – up to 90% by 2030	Reimbursement for covered services – up to 90% by 2031	Improvements (est. 28% when fully implemented)	Reimbursement for covered services – up to 90% by 2032
Multiple PROs	Yes (after 8 years)	No* – Independent Producer Plan allowed	No	Yes, after 7/1/2033	Yes, after first stewardship plan ends (5 years)	Yes (10% market share requirement)	Yes, after first program plan expires (5 years)
Recycling Rate Requirements	65% for plastics	25% by 2022, 41% by 2030, 55% by 2035 for paper & packaging	Set by DEP	Set by MDE – Informed by Needs Assessment	Set by MPCA – Informed by Needs Assessment	25% by 2028, 50% by 2040, 70% by 2050 for plastics	Set by Ecology – Informed by Needs Assessment
Recycled Content Mandates	No (set in other statute)	Set w/ PRO Plan	Set by DEP	Set w/ PRO Plan – Informed by Needs Assessment	Set w/ PRO Plan – Informed by Needs Assessment	No (eco-modulation factor)	Set by the Department – Informed by Needs Assessment

Comparing State EPR for PPP Plans, cont.

State	California	Colorado	Maine	Maryland	Minnesota	Oregon	Washington
Education and Outreach	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Exemptions for Bottle Bill Material	Yes	Yes, if future bottle bill is passed	Yes	Yes, if future bottle bill is passed	Yes, if future bottle bill is passed	Yes	Yes, if future bottle bill is passed
Responsible End Market	Yes	Yes	No*	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Encompass Composting	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Includes compostability study	Yes
Source Reduction Requirements	25% reduction by 1/1/2032	Eco-modulation factor	Eco-modulation factor	Set w/ program plan	Statewide requirement + performance targets set w/ program plan	Eco-modulation factor	Statewide plastic source reduced requirement + performance targets set w/ program plan

Don't Trash Glass Program



Small Format Packaging Coalition

Mission is to boost glass cullet quality and recovery by elevating the sorting and analysis of small format packaging in single-stream systems through strategic investments, end-market development, and cross-sector collaboration.

- Recover small format packaging (metal, plastic, and paper) from commingled glass streams from primary and/or secondary sortation systems
- Connect these materials to responsible end-markets.
- Boost cullet quality and recovery through implementation of cleanup systems
- Connecting end-markets to sorted small format packaging
- Collaborate and support best management practices in packaging product design
- Collaborate and support best management practices in system design/implementation
- Develop real-world data on these streams for analysis and potential future acceptance in EPR programs



Materials Included in Each Deposit State

STATE	Carbonated Soda Drink	Sparkling Water	Non-sparkling Water	Sports Drinks	Energy Drinks	Juice	Tea & Coffee	Wine	Beer & Malt Drinks	Mixed Spirits	Spirits (Liquor)
ME	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
HI	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
OR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Can Only	✓	✓	
IA	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓
VT	✓	✓							✓	✓	✓
NY	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓	
CT	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
MI	✓	✓							✓	✓	
MA	✓	✓							✓		

- NO STATES INCLUDE MILK, DAIRY PRODUCTS, OR INFANT FORMULA IN DEPOSITS
- *TEA AND COFFEE* ONLY REFERS TO READY-TO-DRINK PRODUCTS
- MAINE-MADE JUICE AND CIDER NOT INCLUDED IN DEPOSIT
- HARD CIDER NOT INCLUDED IN NEW YORK DEPOSIT
- BILLS BEING MONITORED ON THE PREVIOUS SLIDES COULD RESULT IN SOME CHANGES TO THIS TABLE

DRS Summary: US

State	Scope	Obligated Party	Collection Mechanism	Labeling Req.	Performance	Glass
California	All BEV except spirits	State manages system. Distributors pay deposit into state fund.	Retail stores and redemption centers. Handling fees for retail calculated by state every 2 years. Processing payments also paid to curbside programs	Yes	59%	43%
Connecticut	Soda, beer, and water	Distributor initiates deposit. 100% of unredeemed deposits to state.	Retail stores and redemption centers. Handling fee 1.5 – 2 ¢	Yes	43%	
Hawaii	All BEV except wine and spirits	State manages system. State collects deposits from distributors.	Certified privately owned redemption centers, state owned facilities. Handling fee 2-4 ¢	Yes	55%	50%
Iowa	Soda, beer, wine, spirits	Distributors initiate deposit, pay handling fees. Unredeemed deposits retained by distributors.	Retail stores and redemption centers. Handling fee 1 ¢	Yes	49%	76%
Maine	All BEV	Distributors initiate deposit, pay handling fees. Unredeemed deposits to state.	Retail stores and redemption centers. Handling fee 3.5 - 4 ¢	Yes	77%	
Massachusetts	Soda and beer	Distributors initiate deposit. Unredeemed 75% to state 25% to retailers	Retail stores and redemption centers. Handling fee. 2.25 - 3.25 ¢	Yes	36%	
Michigan	Soda, beer, mixed spirits	Distributors report sales. 75% of unredeemed into state fund.	Return to retail. No handling fee, 25% unredeemed deposits go to retailers.	Yes	73%	
New York	Soda, beer, water, mixed spirits	Distributors initiate deposit, manages collections, pays handling fees. 80% of unredeemed to state.	Retail stores and redemption centers. Handling fee 3.5 ¢	Yes	68%	
Oregon	All BEV except wine in bottles and spirits	Distributors initiate deposit, manage collections. Retain unredeemed deposits.	Retail stores and redemption centers (BottleDrop), bulk return locations, return to retail. No handling fee	Yes	87%	78%
Vermont	Soda, beer, and spirits	Manufacturers pay handling fees to redemption locations	Retail stores and redemption centers. Handling fee 3.5 - 4 ¢	Yes	72%	

Tea and coffee only refers to ready-to-drink products
 Maine-made juice and cider not included in deposit
 Hard cider not included in New York deposit
 No states include milk, dairy products, or infant formula in deposits
 Performance data as of 2023, except Iowa which is 2022.

Source: [Redemption Rates and Other Features of 10 U.S. State Deposit Programs](#), Container Recycling Institute, 2025.
 Last updated March 7, 2025.