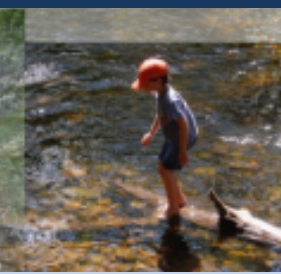
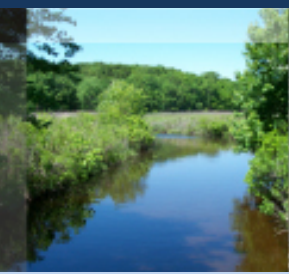
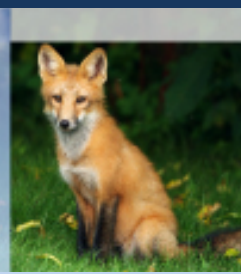




Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection



Connecticut Department of
**ENERGY &
ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION**

Packaging Extended Producer Responsibility – An Evolution in Recycling

May 21, 2019

Tom Metzner

NY SWANA Federation Conference & Trade Show



Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection

What is EPR?

- Manufacturers assume primary financial responsibility for end of life management of the products they put into commerce
- Connecticut examples
 - Ewaste
 - Paint
 - Mattresses
 - Thermostats



Key Elements for Packaging EPR Legislation

- Manufacturers identified and defined
- Scope of products
- Development of a stewardship organization
- Manufacturers submit plan
- Manufacturers finance collection and processing



Finance and Material Control

- Who controls operation of the program?

Municipalities?

Municipalities run their recycling program and submit bills to a stewardship organization

Manufacturers?

Manufacturers run the program, contract with haulers and processors



Municipal Control

- Program continuity – uses existing haulers and MRFs
- Local Control of Education and Enforcement
- Municipality owns material and is responsible for marketing



Municipal Control

- Provisions for MSW financing and litter abatement programs
- Will this result in a higher recycling rate or effect contamination?
Incentive to control costs?



Manufacturer Control

- Manufacturer contracts with haulers and MRFs
- Manufacturer selects materials to be collected and degree of separation (in accordance with applicable laws)



Manufacturer Control

- Responsible for Marketing recyclables
- Municipalities can opt out, turn over complete control, or receive an incentive payment with conditions



Why EPR?

- Demonstrated Higher Recycling Rates
- Lower costs for municipalities
- Dedicated funding for Education
- Investment in Infrastructure



Why EPR?

- Accountability for end of life management of packaging
- Provides feedstock to manufacturers creating a closed loop (Circular Economy)



EPR Increases Recycling Rate

- In Europe
 - EU Package Recycling rate
 - 1998 – 47%
 - 2012 – 65%
- In British Columbia
 - 2014 (Pre EPR) - 55%
 - 2017 – 72%



Problems with Our Current Recycling System

- Expensive – Collection and Processing Costs
- Shrinking export markets
- Lack of resources available for education and enforcement
- Stagnant recovery rate
- Contamination with single stream
- Confusion concerning which plastics can be recycled



Cost to Operate CT's Recycling

- Estimated \$25 - \$30 million dollars annually
- Tipping fees at or approaching \$70/ton and expected to continue to rise
- Collection costs – higher than processing
- Other costs
 - MSW tipping fees for recyclables not separated
 - MSW subsidy for recycling



Examples of Fiscal Impact to CT Municipalities

Processing costs only not including transportation

- Bridgeport from \$129,000 revenue to \$395,000 expense
- Waterbury from \$15,000 revenue to \$330,000 expense
- Plymouth from \$9 per ton revenue to \$70 per ton cost
- Stamford - \$700,000 cost increase in last contract



Smart Prosperity Institute Report

The RecycleBC PPP Program has:

- Induced \$20 million in capital investments in the recycling of PPP
- Expanded the types of plastics collected
- Lowered contamination of collected materials,
- Insulated both producers and BC municipalities from commodity risks posed by China Sword

[Link to Report](#)



PAC Next Canada

- “Extended producer responsibility (EPR) is driving a shift from a linear take-make-waste economy for packaging to a circular economy where packaging moves in a closed loop for reuse and recycling.”
 - EPR Updates Fall 2016



EPR has been in the spotlight in recent years because it has delivered remarkable results in Europe. EPR for packaging has delivered new innovations in packaging waste management and packaging design that have reduced the environmental impact of packaging and packaged goods.

[European website](#)



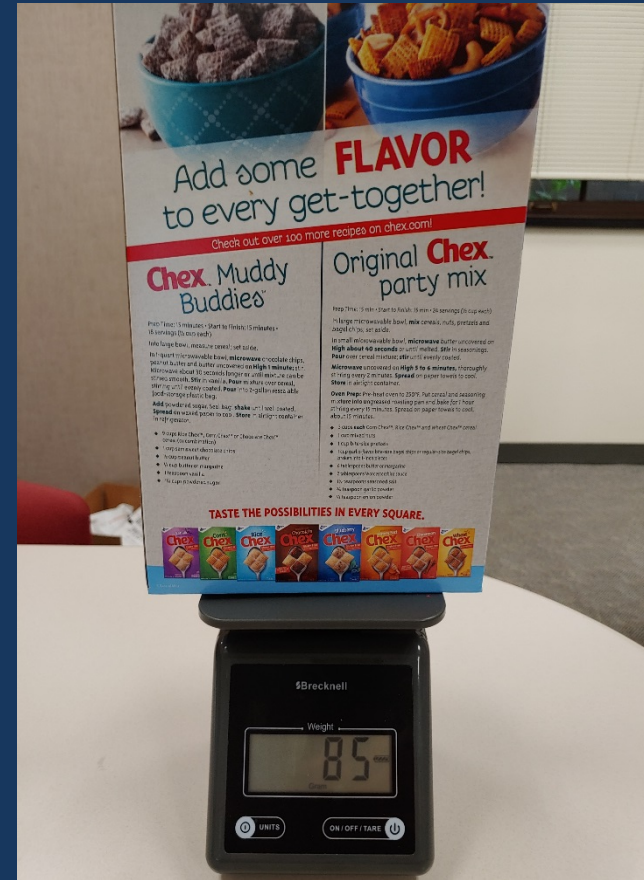
Manufacturer Costs Under BC EPR

- Glass – 15 cents per kg (Canadian dollars)
 - 11 cents US
- Boxboard – 24 cents per kg
 - 18 cents US
- Metal can – 20 cents per kg
 - 15 cents US
- PET – 53 cents per kg
 - 39 cents US



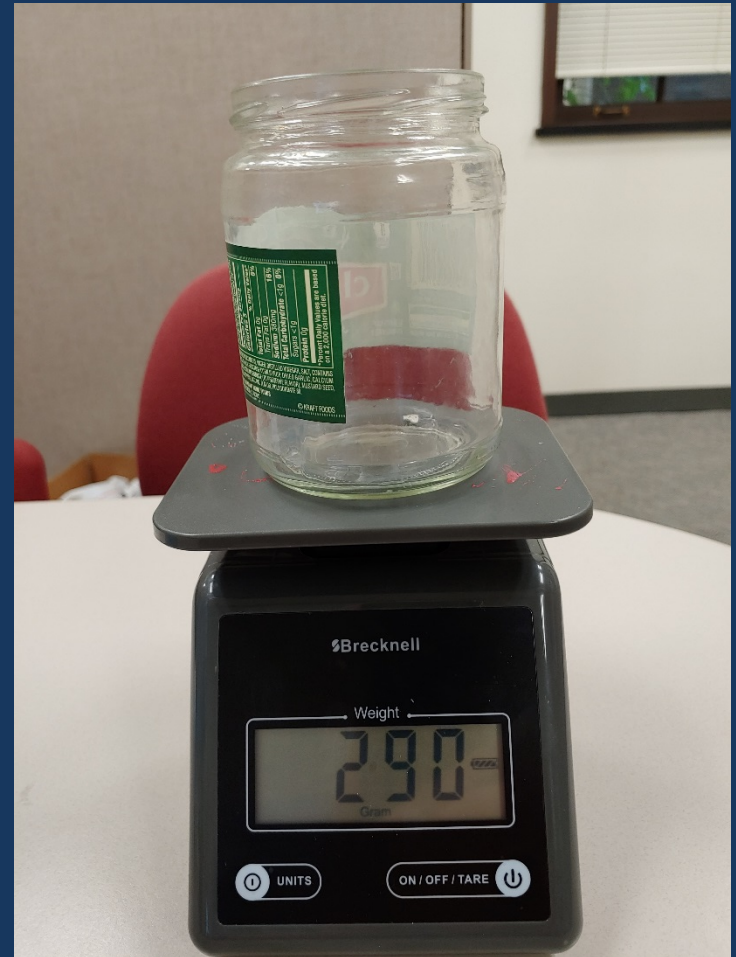
Costs to Recycle Units of Packaging

- 12 oz Cereal Box weighs 85 grams
 - .018 cents/gram x 85 = **1.5 cents per box**
- HDPE bag weighs 10 grams
 - .074 cents/gram x 10 grams = **.7 cents/per bag**



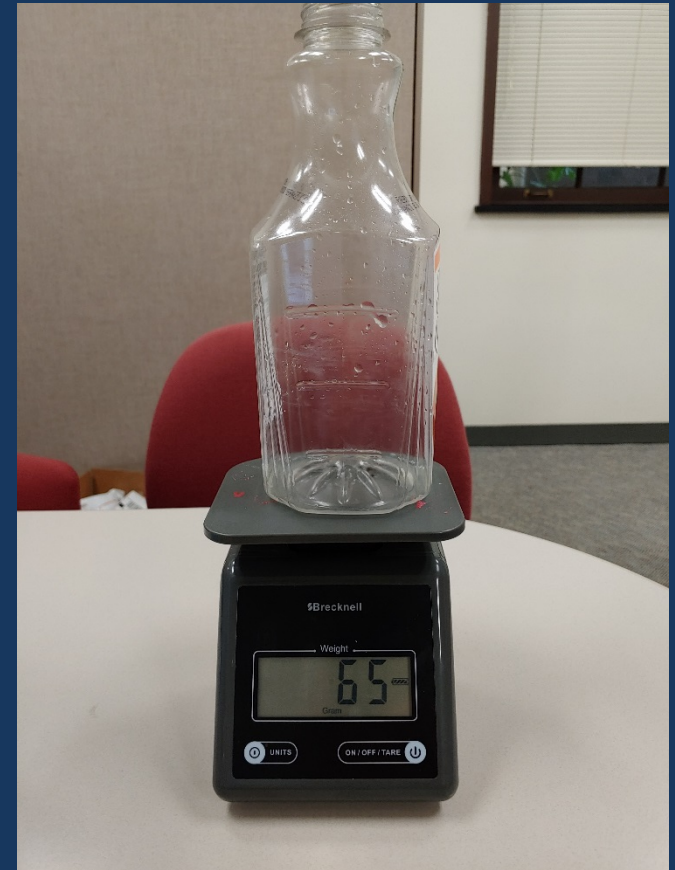
Costs to Recycle Units of Packaging

- 20 fl oz glass jar weighs 290 grams
 - .011 cents per gram x 290 grams
 - = 3.2 cents per jar



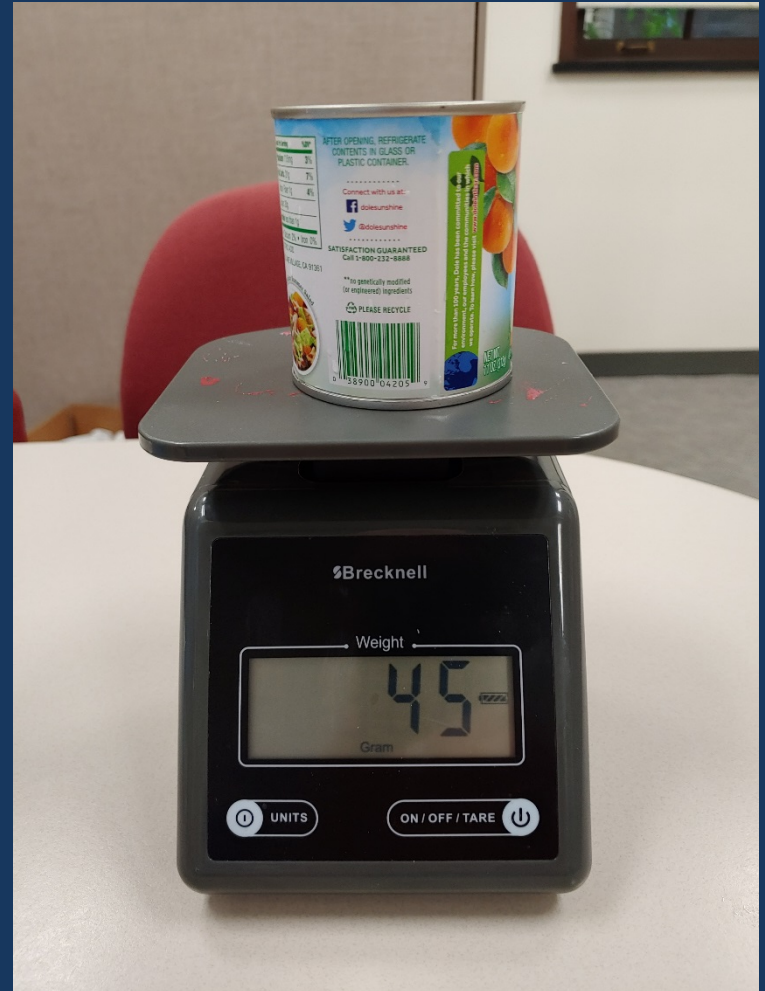
Costs to Recycle Units of Packaging

- 52 fl oz PET container weighs 65 grams
 - .039 cents per gram x 65 grams
- = 2.5 cents per container**



Costs to Recycle Units of Packaging

- 11 oz steel can weighs 45 grams
 - .015 cents per gram x 45 grams =
.7 cents per can



Other Benefits of EPR in BC

- Collecting from multifamily
- Collecting flexible packaging
- Collecting Coffee pods
 - 30,000 per week in Vancouver
- Consistency in messaging
- Public space recycling



Myths and Misconceptions

- Hidden Tax
- Haulers will be put out of business
- Municipalities loose control
- EPR is too complicated – we already have a system
- EPR does not impact product design



HB 7295

- Requires Manufacturers to Develop a plan for recycling their packaging
- Work with DEEP on plan
- Must increase recycling and save municipalities money
- DEEP can make recommendations for a plan
- Support from Connecticut Conference of Municipalities



How do we Want to Pay for Recycling?

- \$25 – \$30 million of municipal tax dollars
- 50 cents - \$1.00 on \$100 worth of groceries
 - internalized



Questions?

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