

How Colorado's PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY POLICY

Would Benefit & Impact Businesses

Through a Producer Responsibility policy, Colorado can transform its current recycling system from a disjointed, confusing, and inconvenient patchwork of programs into a coordinated, equitable, and cost-effective statewide system. This will rapidly improve Colorado's recycling rate and result in fewer greenhouse gas emissions, cleaner air and water, less waste sent to landfills, and stronger local economies. Start here for more background on how the policy works.

What are the benefits to businesses from a Producer Responsibility policy for containers, packaging and paper?

- Increasing and enhancing recycling. This policy will provide free, convenient recycling to all Colorado residents and small businesses, and develop a consistent statewide list of what can be recycled. A producer responsibility policy would fund statewide recycling programs for containers, packaging materials and printed paper. This includes some plastics; glass, and metal food and beverage containers; cardboard boxes; newspaper, magazines, junk mail, and other printed paper.
- Supporting Colorado businesses by creating a more resilient domestic supply of raw materials.
 Businesses are struggling to source the metal, paper, plastic and glass needed to make new packaging and products. Meanwhile Colorado buries over <u>5.9 million tons of material in our landfills</u> every year. By recycling more, we can create a reliable domestic supply of recycled metal, paper, plastic and glass to make new products.

What are the environmental benefits from a Producer Responsibility policy for containers, packaging and paper?

- Reducing climate pollution. Every one ton of materials recycled saves nearly three tons of carbon
 emissions. Even at a 15% recycling rate, less than half the national average, recycling in Colorado
 saved the equivalent greenhouse gas emissions of removing 400,000 cars from the road annually.
 This policy will greatly expand recycling and the related emissions saved throughout the state.
- Reducing unnecessary packaging and reducing plastic pollution. Companies will be charged based
 on the amount and type of packaging used. The less packaging a company uses, the less they will
 pay. There are also incentives to move companies toward using more reusable, recyclable and less
 toxic packaging.



Which businesses are affected by this? Who is a producer?

This policy affects all producers selling goods in Colorado, both from in-state and out-of-state
producers. The policy only applies to containers and packaging sold within the state, not to
Colorado companies selling into other states. In most cases, the producer is the company whose
name in on the product. Online vendors are responsible for the packaging used to ship consumer
goods.

Are small businesses exempt from this policy?

Yes, small producers are exempt as are nonprofits and businesses that are not producers. This is
defined as companies with less than \$1 million in gross revenue per year or less than one ton of
packaging and paper products sold in Colorado in the previous year.

What materials will producers pay dues on?

Producers of any type of packaging or printed paper will need to pay into the program based on the
amount and type of material used for packaging, regardless of the compostability or recyclability
of the packaging. This includes all materials that are used to contain, protect, handle, deliver, or
present products at the point of sale or deliver products to consumers. The packaging covered
is sometimes referred to as primary, secondary and tertiary packaging. This does not apply to
packaging that is for long-term use (see video game example below). For example, if a company
sold the following items, their packaging would include:

Item*	Example of packaging
Beer, soda or other beverages	Bottles and lids or cans, 6-pack holder and the case around it
Electronics	Box, the styrofoam or other padding, plastic bags wrapping items in the box, cellophane around the box
Video game disk or DVD	Not covered: the box the disk is kept in for the life of the disk to protect it when not in use. Covered: cardboard box or sleeve around the box
Beauty products	Tube/jar the product comes in, the box around the jar/tube
Toy sold into Colorado by online retailer**	Toy producer: responsible for the packaging around the toy Online retailer: responsible for the shipping box and any padding materials used in shipping

- * The dues are based on the packaging itself, not the product that is sold.
- ** Colorado companies do NOT pay dues on packaging for products they sell outside of the state.

Why do the producers pay rather than the manufacturers of the packaging?

Producers have the final say in what types of packaging they will use. It is up to them to decide if they will take advantage of the cost incentives of more recyclable materials. While manufacturers can recommend more environmentally friendly designs or materials, it is the producers that ultimately choose which packaging they will use.

How much will it cost producers to pay dues into the Producer Responsibility Organization (PRO)?

- The PRO will determine dues for different types of material. The dues will be higher for materials that are harder to recycle or toxic (i.e. certain plastics) and lower for easier to recycle materials (i.e. aluminum).
- Dues are calculated on the packaging only, not the weight of the items inside. For example, if you sell cereal, you will pay for the paperboard box and the plastic bag, NOT the cereal inside.
- The following shows an annual dues schedule for Quebec's producer responsibility program. It is likely that the dues schedule in Colorado will be similar.

SAMPLE COSTS PER MATERIAL FROM QUEBEC MODEL

Material type	Cost per pound*
Aluminum cans	\$0.08
Cardboard boxes	\$0.09
PET bottles	\$0.12
Plastic films	\$0.22
Polystyrene containers	\$0.36

Find out more about what is a PRO and how a Producer Responsibility system works at ecocycle.org/
take-action/zerowastecolorado/
legislation

Is there a process to ensure that these dues are fair to all businesses?

The dues schedule will be submitted as part of the PRO's program plan to the independent advisory board made up of stakeholders including municipalities, recycling industry, environmental groups and business/retail associations. Once the advisory board has reviewed the plan, it will go to the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) for final approval. The dues structure will be revisited and changed annually as needed. The actual dues that a producer pays will be based on the amount of packaging they put onto Colorado markets annually and the type(s) of material that packaging is made of. If a producer does not have Colorado specific data, they may extrapolate approximate Colorado data from national data based on population.

How much will a program like this cost and what will it cost the state?

The cost of the program will be determined by a statewide needs assessment that will be completed in 2023. The needs assessment will identify the current gaps in recycling services and infrastructure, and the investments needed over time to meet the proposed recycling goals.

What will this cost the state or local governments?

The cost of the program will be covered 100% by the producers including the costs the state
incurs for administration and oversight of the program. Local governments stand to save tens to
hundreds of thousands of dollars that many currently pay for curbside or drop-off center recycling
programs.

How will this impact prices for retailers and consumers?

- Producer responsibility programs have been in place in 40 countries and provinces for decades. All
 of the available evidence shows that producer responsibility programs do not lead to a noticeable
 increase in consumer prices based on research on similar programs throughout Canada and
 Europe. According to Forbes, there are many factors currently contributing to inflation and rising
 prices for consumers. This includes shortages in the supply chains due to the pandemic and the
 increased costs of labor. These factors have a far greater impact on the price of goods than the
 funding used to support recycling.
- Many consumers and small businesses may save money by no longer paying a waste hauler for
 recycling services and/or reducing the amount of material they pay to throw in the landfill. In
 addition, municipalities can save thousands or tens of thousands of dollars on operating recycling
 programs and drop-off centers that will be funded by the producer responsibility program.



How will this policy impact retailers?

- Retailers should not be affected by this policy unless they sell items under their own brand. The PRO is responsible for tracking producer participation and producers are responsible for annually reporting on products.
- This policy is NOT a bottle bill, and does NOT require either point of sale fees nor that retailers collect the recyclable materials.
- Some retailers may benefit from receiving recycling services for common recyclables.

How will this affect small businesses?

- While producer responsibility policies for packaging require all companies that distribute
 containers, printed paper and packaging to pay dues on the materials they produce, the majority of
 the funds in the program come from the largest producers. For example, of the 3,400 producers in
 the Quebec system, 150 largest producers contribute 80% of the funds for the program. In addition,
 policies are written to exempt the smallest producers from having to pay in based on the amount
 of material they put on the market and/or their annual revenue.
- Colorado stakeholders have expressed interest in providing recycling for common recyclables to small businesses as part of a producer responsibility program to maximize the amount of material collected. If this happens, many Colorado businesses will benefit from the policy by saving money on recycling services or getting services they did not previously have.

Will this policy cause companies to stop selling products in Colorado?

No, Producer Responsibility is a proven program in over 40 countries and provinces. It has been
adopted by two US states and is under consideration in at least seven states in 2022. Thousands
of companies have experience under these systems.



How will the Producer Responsibility Organization be held accountable to deliver these benefits?

- Producer responsibility programs have been in place in 40 countries and provinces for decades.
 They have a proven track record and most of the large companies that will participate in
 Colorado's program are already participating in one or more similar programs elsewhere.
 In addition, Colorado already has over seven years of experience with a similar producer
 responsibility program for paint overseen by PaintCare.
- The producer responsibility policy has a number of checks built into it, including:
 - Goals and Needs Assessment: The PRO plan must meet the goals set by the state and be guided by the findings of the statewide needs assessment which will measure existing and needed recycling programs and infrastructure by geographic region around Colorado.
 - Stakeholder Engagement process: The program has specific requirements to gather stakeholder feedback on the needs assessment, plan, annual review and program operations.
 - Independent Advisory Board: A state-appointed board representing counties, municipalities, recycling industry, recycled content users, environmental groups and retail/business will be formed to advise on and review the scope and findings of the needs assessment, the PRO plan and annual reports.
 - The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) has final authority
 to approve the scope and findings of the needs assessment, program plan, and annual
 review and is the entity responsible for contracting with the PRO.

Producer Responsibility in Colorado has strong bipartisan support from local governments, consumer goods companies, recycling businesses, environmental groups, and many more. For more information, please contact:

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